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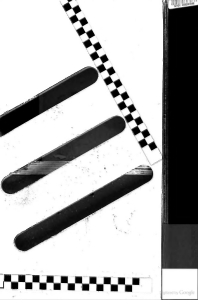

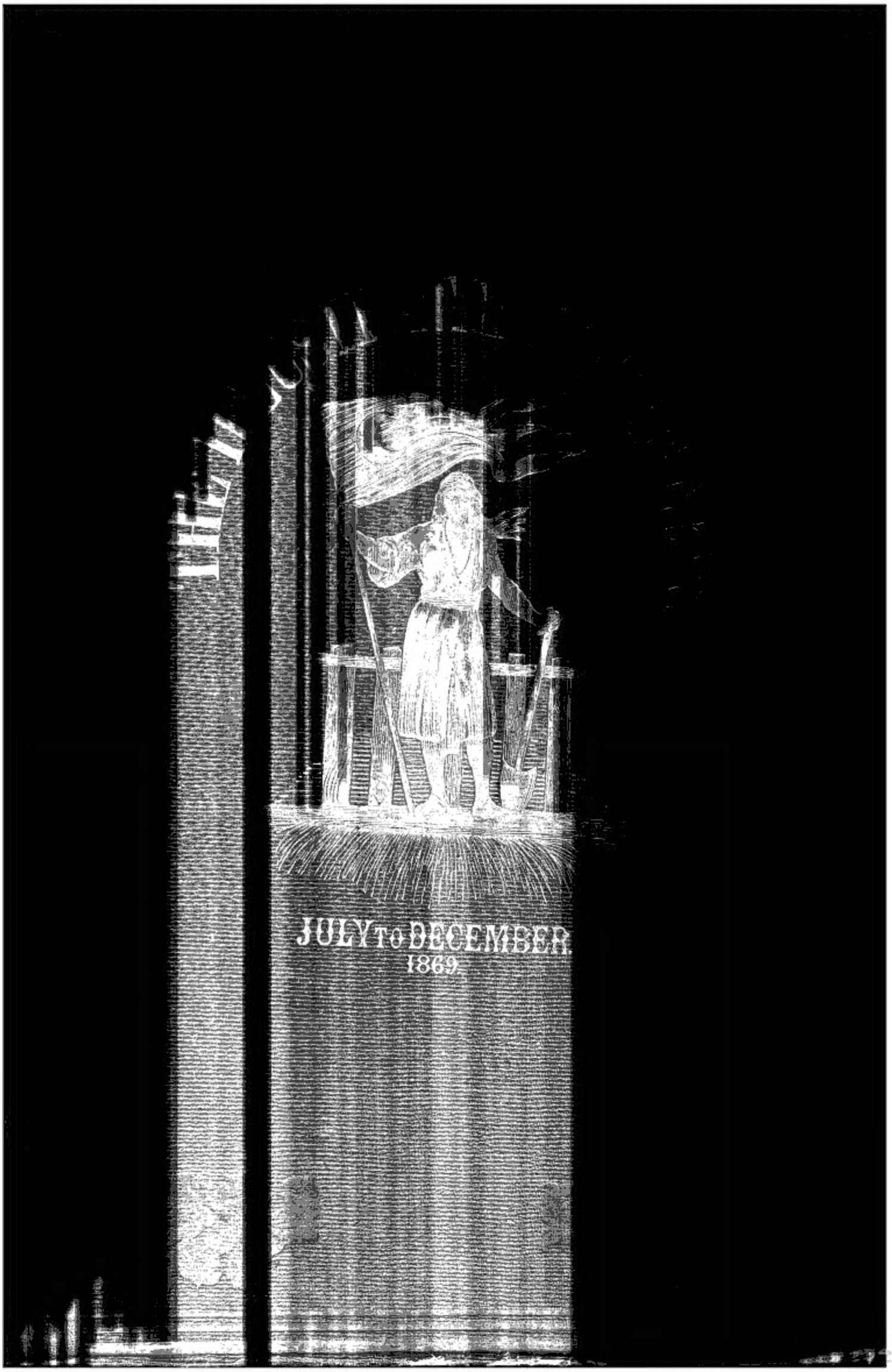
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TO THE BINDER.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

The first grand desideratum in the beneficent enterprise before us, and one which it is within the reach of Parliamentary authority to provide, is a sufficient supply of good schools. In number, probably, they do not fall much below the requisite mark, because, comparing the number of schools with the number of children who are of an age to receive instruction, the percentage may be regarded as satisfactory. But the location of schools is almost as important a matter as the number, and it cannot be denied that in this respect much yet remains to be done. Still more is required, however, to raise the standard of the instruction given in them to a point of even moderate efficiency. Very few of the children in rural parishes continue at school after ten years of age—many of them not so long. They are then expected by their parents to work, and thereby add a shilling or two a week to the scanty wages out of which the subsistence of the family has to be provided. Thenceforward, unless the educational process through which a child has passed has been unusually thorough and the rudiments of knowledge have been well mastered, or unless that process is prolonged by attendance at a night-school, the little that has been learnt is very soon forgotten. It is, therefore, one of the indispensable conditions of a sound system of education for the children of agricultural labourers that, besides having a school within reach, the teaching power engaged in it should be above, rather than below, the average quality.

Let us suppose thus much to have been secured by legislative and administrative care. Other difficulties immediately present themselves. The horse has been brought to the water, but the problem still remains unsolved how he is to be made to drink. Is there any method upon which reliance can be placed, the application of which will reconcile the opposite interests in this matter of parents and children? The parents want the earnings of their offspring at as early a period of their lives as possible; the children, on the other hand, ought to be at school. Various systems have been devised to give the latter the advantages to which they are rightly entitled without trenching too deeply on the weekly income of the former. The half-time system, so successful in factories, is found to be inapplicable to field labour. The alternate-day system has been tried, and has yielded successful results, but then it needs the contiguity of a numerous population in order to furnish relays of juvenile workers; and even where such is the case the weather often interrupts the regular alternation. But it does so happen that juvenile labour is not required all the year round. There are intervals of days, weeks, and even months together when it can be spared; and if it could be arranged that those intervals could as nearly as possible be filled in with schooling most of the difficulties of the problem would be thereby solved. We need not despair, we think, of eventually compassing the end we have in view. The conditions to which it is subject do not necessarily preclude the possibility of achieving the result.

The question may probably be taken up by the Government next Session in connection with the general scheme of elementary education which it has pledged itself then to submit to Parliament. We have such unwavering trust in the ability and earnestness of the Home Secretary and the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education that we look forward to their announcement next year of a matured measure, applicable to all parts of the country, rural as well as urban. The prejudices which once beclouded the question are rapidly passing away. The House of Commons, fairly representing in this instance the general feeling of the constituencies, is intent upon enforcing a sound system of education throughout the kingdom, quite irrespectively of party considerations or interests. There never has been a more auspicious time than the present for comprehensive legislation on wise and liberal principles, to shape our national educational agencies. There never existed, perhaps, so favourable an opportunity of placing the means of education upon the widest, surest, and most satisfactory basis. We fervently hope it will not be lost; and that, whatever may be the political accidents of this year or of next, nothing may occur to deprive the country of the benefits of a sound and adequate system of primary education.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, July 1.

The Emperor's speech at the camp at Châlons has given rise to the customary amount of comment accorded to all the Imperial utterances, whether significant or insignificant. It seems that on this day week, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Battle of Solferino, Marshal Bazaine, in command of the Châlons camp, assembled all the officers and men who had taken part in the Italian campaign, and, conducting them to the Imperial quarters, presented them to the Emperor, who addressed to them a few brief commonplace sentences which were in all probability intended to be devoid of any particular significance, but which are thought to bear indirect reference to the present state of political affairs in France, and, moreover, to prognosticate an approaching war. But one can hardly understand why Europe should take alarm because the French Emperor thinks proper to recall the triumph of the Imperial arms ten years ago, and to tell his soldiers always to preserve in their hearts the remembrance of the battles of their fathers and those in which they have themselves taken part, "for the history of our wars," said the Emperor, "is the history of the progress of civilisation. You will thus maintain the military spirit which is the triumph of noble over vulgar passions. Fidelity to the standard is devotion to one's country." Last year at Châlons the Emperor, when taking leave of the general officers in camp, told them he was resolved to make no speech because every word he uttered was likely to be misinterpreted. It is almost a pity that he did not preserve a similar reticence the other day.

From Châlons the Emperor went to Beauvais to be present at the opening of the agricultural exhibition, and met with a splendid reception. In replying to an address from the Mayor, he expressed his thanks for the welcome he had met with, which reminded him, he said, of a similar occasion at Beauvais twenty years ago. When alluding to the objects of the exhibition, he spoke in terms of sympathy with the interests of agriculture, which, he trusted, would continue to progress. "Do not let your confidence be shaken," remarked he, in conclusion, "tranquillity will not be seriously disturbed."

Before the excitement caused by the speech of the Emperor at Châlons had subsided, Paris was occupied by a new incident, sufficient, in the present nervous state of the public mind, to give rise to any amount of speculation and comment. This was the rumour of the resignation of M. Schneider, President of the Corps Législatif, which, true enough at the time, appears to have been subsequently withdrawn, at the instigation of the Emperor. The reason why M. Schneider tendered his resignation is set forth in the correspondence which appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of last Saturday evening. It was because Baron Jérome David, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, who was in the habit of presiding during M. Schneider's ill-health, and who was regarded as one of the principal leaders of the Reactionary party in the Corps Législatif, had been nominated to the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honour, a step which, according to M. Schneider, alike affected his dignity and "had a significance, under existing circumstances," that compelled him to pray the Emperor to accept his resignation. The Emperor replied to the letter which M. Schneider addressed to him that the promotion of Baron Jérome David to the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honour was only the just recompense of a career honourably filled, and had nothing of the character which he attributed to it, and that it had never entered his mind to do anything affecting M. Schneider's dignity, or to weaken the moral authority so necessary to him as President of the Legislative Body. "I cannot admit," proceeded the Emperor, "that this nomination has in public opinion the significance which you appear to attach to it. The policy of my Government is manifested with sufficient clearness to prevent any mistake respecting it. After as before the elections, it will continue the work which it has undertaken—namely, the reconciling of strong authority with institutions sincerely liberal. I reckon upon your devotedness to aid me in the accomplishment of this task." On receiving these assurances of the Emperor, M. Schneider at once withdrew his resignation.

A considerable number of the ragamuffin class, arrested during the recent disturbances, have been brought to trial and sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment, varying from a fortnight to a month. Nothing whatever has transpired respecting the talked-of plot. Political arrests continue to be made, and all the leading members of Raspail's committee are now in the prison of Mazas, where it is said there are upwards of seventy individuals who took an active part in promoting the candidatures of the "irreconcilables" at the recent elections.

The Corps Législatif met on Monday, when the crowd assembled in the neighbourhood of the Palais Bourbon to see the new members arrive was very great. M. Bancel met with a popular ovation, and M. Thiers was received with a few cheers; otherwise the crowd preserved a decorous attitude. Most of the deputies had taken their seats by two o'clock; and soon afterwards M. Rouher rose and explained why the Government had determined upon convoking the Chamber at so early a period, which was, he said, to hasten the verification of the elections—it is believed in order that certain financial measures may be brought forward with the least possible delay. He promised, at the ordinary session, the introduction of various measures calculated to meet the wishes of the country; and it was remarked that in what he said he was studious to utter nothing likely to give offence, but, on the contrary, rather to encourage hopes. It would seem that M. Rochefort is to be kept out of the Chamber, after all, as on Saturday he was condemned to 100,000f. fine and three years' imprisonment, with interdiction of civil rights for the same period, which would render his election to the Corps Législatif null, on the charge of having introduced copies of *La Lanterne* into France. He has written to *La Réforme* stigmatising the proceedings as the result of a plot to keep him out of the Corps Législatif; and, no doubt, the matter will soon be brought before the Chamber. The chief editor of the *Peys*, M. Paul de Cassagnac, has just challenged M. Rochefort for something he has written concerning him in *La Lanterne*.

On Sunday evening a balloon ascension took place on the Champ de Mars, under the superintendence of M. Gaston Tissandier, in aid of M. Gustave Lambert's voyage to the North Pole. A north-easterly wind which was blowing very strong at the time of the ascension was exceedingly unfavourable to the enterprise; and a smaller balloon, named the Hirondelle, which should have left at the same time, was so seriously damaged that its ascent was rendered quite impossible. The larger one, however, the Pole Nord, which had been lent by M. Giffard, commenced the ascension a little after six, bearing along with it nine gentlemen, two of whom were debutant aeronauts. From an article by M. Tissandier published in the principal French newspapers we learn that the voyage was a very successful one, and that the descent was made the same night without accident near Auneau, in the department of the Eure et Loire. The number of spectators present at the ascension was estimated at 170,000.

SPAIN.

The Constituent Cortes is debating the Budget. It has approved the proposed reform of the tariff without modification.

At a meeting of the majority, held on Tuesday morning, a vote of confidence in General Prim and Admiral Topete was passed. In the evening's sitting General Prim, replying to Señor Orense, declared that the Government would never think of attempting a coup-d'état, but would devote its endeavours towards consolidating liberty.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the proposed augmentation of the taxes.

The Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon is seriously ill.

ITALY.

The Duchess of Aosta is pronounced out of danger. King Victor Emmanuel paid a visit to the Duchess on Saturday last.

There was a slight disturbance in the Piazza Duomo, Milan, on Thursday week, but everything is now quiet.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Bologna, on Saturday afternoon. The clocks stopped and the bells rang.

At a secret consistory, held yesterday week, the Pope delivered an address, in which he complained of the new law abolishing the privilege formerly enjoyed by the priesthood in Italy of exemption from the conscription. He lamented also the position of the Church in Austria, Hungary, Spain, and Poland.

At the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Pope performed high mass at St. Peter's. The Austrian and French Ambassadors, and the ecclesiastical, civil, and military dignitaries, attended.

BELGIUM.

A Royal decree was published last Saturday closing the Legislative Session.

There is still some difficulty on the question of personal indemnity in the negotiations between Belgium and France.

NORTH GERMANY.

Count Bismarck left Berlin for Varzin on Wednesday, having had a long interview with Prince Gortschakoff on the preceding day.

Count von der Goltz, Prussian Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries since 1863, died, on Thursday week, at Charlottenburg, near Berlin. He had long been suffering from a fatal malady.

Eleven Hanoverians, charged with high treason in having been concerned in the enrolment of the Hanoverian Legion, were yesterday week, condemned, at Berlin, to terms of fifteen months' and one year's imprisonment. There were "extenuating circumstances."

GREECE.

The Queen was safely delivered of a son, at Athens, on Thursday week.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch, son of the Czarewitch, was christened, on Monday week, in the chapel of the Imperial Palace of Tsarsko-Selo, St. Petersburg. The Empress conferred upon Baroness Brunnow, the wife of the Russian Ambassador at this Court, the order of St. Catherine on the occasion.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has summoned the Delegations to meet in Vienna on the 11th inst.

The Catholic Congress was opened at Pesth, last week, by the Prince Primate of Hungary. Its deliberations will be confined to the question of drawing up statutes for the election of future Congresses.

AMERICA.

In consequence of failing health, Mr. Borie, Secretary of the United States Navy, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Mr. G. M. Robeson, formerly Attorney-General of New Jersey.

The New Hampshire Legislature has ratified the fifteenth Constitutional or Negro Suffrage amendment. The Republicans of Pennsylvania and Ohio have re-nominated the present Governors, who belong to their party. The Republicans of Maine have nominated Mr. Joshua Chamberlin as Governor. The Republicans have carried the municipal election at Portland. The registration in Virginia shows a majority of 20,000 white voters.

Irish Republican clubs are being organised in all the principal cities of the Union.

Eight hundred men, under the command of Colonel Ryan, eluded the authorities and sailed yesterday week from New York for Cuba. Two small steamers, carrying 300 men of Colonel Ryan's expedition, were captured on Tuesday night in Long Island Sound by a revenue steamer. The men have been lodged as prisoners in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is believed that the steamer containing the remainder of the expedition has been abandoned.

Locusts are committing terrible ravages among the crops in Utah and the adjoining territories.

The American papers describe the National Peace Jubilee at Boston as a magnificent success. It was celebrated by the greatest musical concert of modern times. The concert took place in the Coliseum, a building which covers four acres. 50,000 persons were present the first day, amongst whom were 13,000 musicians—viz., 1000 instrumental performers and 12,000 singers.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We have news from Hong-Kong to June 9. It is announced that the Imperialists in China have gained a victory over the Mohammedan rebels, and that 20,000 of the latter have been killed. No particulars are given as to where or when the engagement occurred.

Hong-Kong advices from Japan state that further insults had been offered to foreigners, and that disturbances were expected there.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Calcutta sailed from Plymouth, on Sunday, for Aden, with the telegraph cable for the Persian Gulf.

Mr. C. Diver has been appointed town clerk of Great Yarmouth, in succession to Mr. C. Cary, deceased.

At a meeting of the Hants magistrates at Winchester, on Monday, Captain Hill was elected governor of the county gaol.

The emigration from Liverpool last week was not so great as that of the previous one. During the week six steamers sailed from the Mersey for the United States and Canada.

On Monday the new Midland extension line from Cudworth to Barnsley was opened for goods traffic, and it will shortly be opened for passengers.

The Suffolk and the Northamptonshire Agricultural Societies held their annual exhibitions, on Thursday, at Ipswich and Northampton, and several hundred pounds were distributed in prizes. At each show the attendance was large.

A vessel laden with nitro-glycerine arrived, on Wednesday, at the Carnarvon bar, about six miles from Carnarvon. Two cart-loads of the dangerous compound, which were on their way to Assheton Smith's quarries at Llanberis, exploded. Three men and the horses were blown to atoms, and great damage was done.

The annual prize distribution to the pupils on board the school-frigate Conway, which has been established at Liverpool for training officers of the mercantile marine, took place yesterday week, the prizes being awarded by the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty; there being also present the leading merchants and shipowners of Liverpool and a large party of ladies. Her Majesty's gold medal for general excellence, awarded by the votes of the other pupils, was won by Frederick Fawcett; the Admiralty nomination to the naval cadetship by John F. Stuart; and her Majesty's second prize also by John F. Stuart.

The Prince of Wales, on Monday, laid the foundation-stone of some additional buildings which are to be erected in connection with the Asylum for Idiots, at Earlswood, near Reigate. The Princess of Wales was also present. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the Earlswood station by the Mayor and Corporation of Reigate, who presented an address of welcome, and a procession of carriages was then formed, which proceeded at a walking pace to the asylum, which is about a mile from the station, the people who had for miles round turned out to see the Prince and Princess cheering enthusiastically all along the route. The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new buildings took place in a tent, where about 700 or 800 persons had assembled. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his episcopal robes, and preceded by the band of the Grenadier Guards and the officers of the charity, went on foot from the board-room to this spot, where an address was read by Mr. Abbiss, treasurer of the asylum, to which the Prince made the following reply:—"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the kind expressions contained in your address. I cannot but rejoice that my presence should be considered an encouragement, and conducive to the prosperity of an institution that lays claim to our warmest support. Apart from all other considerations, the fact of my lamented father having taken so active a part in the early formation of the society would in itself be sufficient to enlist my sympathy and interest in its welfare. The necessity for affording more extended accommodation, in consequence of the increased number of applicants, is the best proof of the success which has followed your first efforts. We must all appreciate the comprehensive principle which regulates, without regard to social or religious distinction, the admission of all classes of our fellow-creatures suffering under an affliction which reduces them to one common level. Finally, I have assure you, gentlemen, how sincerely I feel your expressions of devotion and attachment towards the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family. I am persuaded they, equally with myself, will watch with increasing interest the success of an institution this day enlarged under such hopeful circumstances." The Prince then went through the ceremony of laying the stone, the Archbishop of Canterbury offered an appropriate prayer, and a hymn was sung by the company, accompanied by the band of the Grenadier Guards. The proceedings concluded by a procession of ladies and gentlemen before the Prince and Princess, each laying a purse containing five guineas on the foundation-stone. After their Royal Highnesses had taken lunch and each planted a tree on the lawn in front of the asylum, they took their departure. The Prince contributed a hundred guineas to the funds of the institution.

The eighth anniversary of the accession of the Sultan was celebrated with great splendour at Constantinople yesterday week.

The great rose show of the Royal Horticultural Society, with which is incorporated the national rose show, took place on Tuesday, at the gardens, South Kensington. The exhibition was divided into twenty-one classes, in most of which there was a large number of contributions. It was open to amateur as well as to professional nurserymen, and both were well represented.

Something has gone wrong with the French Atlantic cable. At nine on Wednesday morning, when all seemed to be going well at Minou, a telegram was received from the ship announcing that it was intended to cut the cable and buoy it. No message has since been received, so it is inferred that this has been done. Captain Sherard Osborn and Mr. May agree in thinking that there is not the slightest cause for alarm. It is probable that the cable has been buoyed in shoal water, and that the Great Eastern is returning to remove the fault discovered some days ago.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Those who do not read the debates except on grand occasions may have missed a little speech by the Under-Secretary for India, and it ought not to be missed. Mr. Grant Duff was asked when the Indian Budget would be brought forward. He said that he was prepared to make it on any day that would suit the House. But it was an ancient and constitutional practice that Indian statements should not be brought before the House until the end of July or the beginning of August. Partly in consequence of the heat of the weather, and partly on account of the lassitude occasioned by a regular succession of morning sittings, hon. members were supposed to be then most in sympathy with their countrymen in the East. The member who had questioned him would understand that, until the Park-gate Chapel Marriages Bill and other questions of equally transcendent and world-wide importance were disposed of, it would be most imprudent for the House to fritter away its time in considering a matter so comparatively insignificant as the balance-sheet of the Empire of India. Many a member, no doubt, has as keen a sense of the fitness of things as Mr. Grant Duff; but no one has so pointedly rebuked the absurdities of business-grooves.

Writers of fiction must have a care as to what names they give to their characters. A recent trial has shown that the accidental selection of a name belonging to a real person, of whom the fictionist had never heard, and against whom, therefore, he could have entertained no malice, could be punished by the infliction of damages. It is difficult to know how to manage. An odd name, such as one sometimes sees over a shop, is tempting; but, beware! Mr. Rhododendron may not be much in the way of reading, but his daughters may be addicted to novels, and may tell him that he is "shown up;" and then his attorney sniffs a case, and the Court is not favourable to the plea that, riding on the top of an omnibus, you saw Mr. Rhododendron's name, and booked it as capital. At the same time, I dare say that it is annoying to a man who moves in a limited circle, and that circle one which is never tired of repeating the same joke, to find his namesake an object of laughter for London. Sometimes, too, an author does indulge in a little mischief. A French dramatist revenged himself upon such of his creditors as tyrannically made him pay his debts by introducing their names into his vaudevilles; but at last he went too near the wind, and so distinctly indicated an oppressive tailor that Sartor carried his wounded feelings before a tribunal, and the dramatist was fined. The present writer, numbers of years ago, used in a farce the name of a person of whom he knew nothing whatever, and Mr. Keeley made people laugh; but the owner behaved with great consideration, and wrote to say that, "having heard such was the case, must request, *as such*, it might be omitted." I gleaned his meaning, and altered the name into somebody else's, who, I suppose, was not aggrieved. But all shows with what difficulty high art has to contend in Philistine days.

I think that there may be one or two Americans—perhaps three—who do not so absolutely and entirely understand English politics as to make an occasional explanation from this side of the water altogether superfluous. I have before me an American newspaper of recent date, in a leading article of which the editor informs his readers of the real reason why the aristocracy here will assent to the destruction of the Irish Church. The reason is St. Giles's. What the British nobles fear, says the writer, is a rising in St. Giles's; and if the dwellers there, who have learned to associate their misery with the existence of a luxurious and haughty aristocracy, were to turn out, consequences might be unpleasant. I had not heard such a reason assigned by our own newspapers, but probably they are too much afraid of the haughty aristocracy to dare to speak the truth. I think it a very unconstitutional thing on the part of the House of Lords to yield to a terror of St. Giles's, and yet never to mention it; and I have small hope for a country whose nobles are such successful hypocrites that they can conceal their real motives from their fellow-citizens, and leave the truth to be discovered by a lynx-eyed politician in the United States. However, as the secret is now revealed, the police might be told to put on an extra force of half a dozen constables near "Resurrection Gate," and permit the peers to finish the debate unawed.

Horace, in Elysium, must feel flattered if ghosts still retain the feelings of human beings, as was the case when Ajax strode gloomily away from an unwelcome visitor. The twenty-second Ode was sung as a quartet, by the Swedes, at the Royal breakfast on Monday last. This every schoolboy particularly well knows is the "Integer vitæ," appropriately illustrated, in Dean Milman's last beautiful little edition, by a gem representing a youth horsed and receiving a sound flogging. Some of us, however, who have heard the chimes at midnight do not accept this Horatian demonstration as entirely a new thing. Thackeray could have told—did tell—how he had heard the "Integer" a little later, yet not so very much later than the palace breakfast hour, at a famous establishment which still maintains the honourable character of being the one hall in London where good music can be heard, and where neither vulgarity is permitted nor profligacy encouraged. I am glad to have an opportunity of saying that, could Thackeray revisit his favourite haunt in Covent-garden, he would find what he liked to praise continuing worthy of his praises.

I am glad to read that the Government propose to cleanse the Serpentine. Having had the cleansing of the Regent's Park lake question in a manner forced upon my notice, I may as well bear testimony to the admirable manner in which the work was done there. It might not have been taken up by the then authorities but for the fearful catastrophe to which I refer with reluctance, having seen so many of its horrors. But, once taken in hand, the business was gone through in a way which did honour to all concerned. The lake had never, it was said, been cleansed since the park was laid out, and when the water departed there were the oddest expectations of daily discoveries—I hardly know of what—in the abominable mud. What mysteries of the Regency were to be laid open, what dark secrets of the Georgian era were to be revealed, I cannot say. Men and women had made up their minds that there would be singular things found; but when you asked what particular form they would take, you were only told, as the friend who denied that hanging was a painless death was told by his friend, "You'll see." Condemned to abide in the neighbourhood at a time when others were away, I watched a good many diggings, and questioned every park-keeper. Nothing was found, except a few balls and bits of fishing tackle. Perhaps the dark intriguers of the Regency had some mysterious way of hiding their crimes; anyhow, we found nothing like what might have been expected after perusing the romances which undertake to illustrate those days. But we got rid of all the mud. Then came the filling up abysses and laying down a floor, and very ingenious were the arrangements, very active the snorting little steam-carriages that ran about the bottom of the lake. The job was a long one, but it was done at last, and even before the water came in folk began to find fault. Folk always do. The edge was made hard and formal—the place was not a lake but a canal—it was too deep—it was not deep enough—the bottom would soon become mud again. We waited a long time for the water, for the drought of the season was great and the companies had not liquid to spare. All the better—the children had a beautiful playground in the chasm; and it will be a fact in many a young Londoner's life that he has walked across that lake. We went on, thus philosophising and grumbling, and then the water came in. We have now one of the most beautiful and wholesome waters in existence. There is no odour, no danger; and the evening rowers, though the young gentlemen from school scoff at "boating in a beaver," enjoy themselves hugely, and nothing can be worse than their rowing. The winter rain has darkened the new edge of the lake, the stiff outline has softened, and there are points in the view at which, if we could only get rid of London noises, gas-lamps, tall chimneys, surrounding houses, and a few other trifles, you might fancy yourself beside Windermere, if you forgot mountains and made believe very much indeed. I have narrated this simple and truthful story to encourage the Government.

THE MAGAZINES.

We are ignorant whether the new story in the *Cornhill*, "Sola," is by Miss Thackeray; but it is, at all events, distinguished by the delicate observation, quiet simplicity, and gentle power, equally remote from feebleness and from extravagance, which are wont to characterise the writings of this charming authoress. It is a great acquisition to the periodical, which is more than can be said of Mr. Reade's energetic but turbid fiction, likely to repel as many as it attracts. A writer on Andrew Marvel gives a very interesting account of his life and the fortunes of his poems, and seems to have clearly established that the famous lines beginning "The spacious firmament on high" are not by him, but by Addison. There is much sound criticism, which will contribute to revive the memory of this excellent but neglected poet. "Friends in High Latitudes" is a lively description of the Greenlanders and Esquimaux. "Indian Railways" lucidly sets forth the history and present condition of these great undertakings. The variations in cost of construction and working expenses are somewhat startling. "Useless Knowledge" is an amusing lamentation, half jocular, half serious, on the multiplication of studies and items of knowledge supposed to be indispensable to an educated person, and the difficulties with which authors have to contend through the very affluence of their materials. The writer might have added that these difficulties would be diminished if more attention were paid to conciseness of style and condensation of matter. Most authors—especially biographers and historians—seem to think they never can be long enough.

The contents of *Macmillan* are varied and interesting. The number opens with a very fine article by Professor Seeley, the first of a series on "Roman Imperialism," equally distinguished by its fine style and its grasp of the subject. "Organised Work Among the Poor," by Miss Octavia Hill, is both suggestive and deeply interesting. Miss Yonge appears in the character of a critic, and does herself much credit in this new capacity. Her paper on "Nursery Books of the Eighteenth Century" is most agreeably written, and full of genial good sense, although somewhat tinged by her religious views. Dean Stanley inquires whether the Pope stands or sits while administering the communion, and appears to arrive at the conclusion that his position is a compromise between the two. He regards it, in so far as it is sedentary, as an interesting relic of primitive times. "A Brave Lady" and "Estelle Russell" are continued with their usual ability. Mr. F. N. Broome's verses seem to indicate that he is æsthetically a disciple of Mr. Swinburne.

A large portion of *Blackwood* is engrossed by the same writer, if we are correct in conjecturing that "A Story of Eulenburg" proceeds from the pen that indited "A Year and a Day." Both fictions are equally charming; each is distinguished by the same finished elegance of thought and diction. They differ, however, widely in their character, the latter being an experiment in the romantic style, while the former is a narrative of real life, only faintly tinged with the hues of a graceful idealism. An excellent review of Mr. Morris's narrative poems will, we hope, tend to make these masterpieces as popular as they deserve to be. The writer has fallen into one error by making Mr. Morris's Argonauts sail up the Danube and down the Rhine. The Dnieper and the Vistula are the rivers intended, as is shown by the voyagers' emergence upon "an amber-bearing coast." "Recollections of Lord Byron" is a vehement and, as it appears to us, very inconclusive vindication of his conduct to his wife. The misfortune of such apologies is that they generally involve the impeachment of someone else. In this instance Lady Byron is the sufferer.

Fraser has an interesting paper on "The Comtist Utopia," in which the conclusions of Professor Huxley are affirmed in the main, but in a more genial spirit, and with a more adequate appreciation of the important position occupied by some of M. Comte's disciples. The system itself receives no quarter, and the simple statement of the fantastic organisation which it sought to impose upon society will probably be enough for most readers. The pedantic details of the new hierarchy are too preposterous for criticism. "A Midnight Ride with Henry II.," with its mature wisdom and lambent humour, bespeaks the authorship of Mr. Helps. "The Experiences of an Indoor Servant" is a philosophical allegory. "Why Skilled Workmen Don't Go to Church" conveys some home truths in a forcible style. One cause, however, is not mentioned, which we are persuaded has as much influence as all the rest put together—the unreasonable length of the morning service. The new instalment of "Life in India" describes the manners and customs of the Mofussil stations very agreeably; and "Poaching on Mont Blanc" is an entertaining paper.

"The Christian Theory of Duty," by the Rev. J. Ll. Davies, and "Physics and Politics," by Mr. Bagehot, are essays marked by the usual substantial merit of the *Fortnightly Review*, and not less by its usual abstruseness and profundity. Mr. F. Harrison, one of the authors of the Trades Union bill now before Parliament, defends its leading provisions in a very temperate spirit. We fear that some of his remarks must be taken as an admission that strikes cannot be conducted without molestation and intimidation. The seriousness of such discussions is agreeably relieved by Mr. Savage's very clever "Woman of Business." Mr. Swinburne eloquently manifests his own admiration for Victor Hugo's novel, but is less successful in showing why we should agree with him. His essay evinces no critical insight, but is a fine piece of declamation, especially remarkable for a brilliant description of a storm at sea. Mr. P. G. Hamerton has unearthed a forgotten French satirist, who richly deserves his resurrection. Claude Tillier was a provincial schoolmaster in Louis Philippe's time, continually at war with the clergy and the Government. His pamphlets, chiefly on local and ephemeral topics, abound, so far as we can judge from the specimens here given, with the most delicate wit and the most incisive sarcasm.

The chapters of Victor Hugo's story in the current number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* are chiefly occupied with depicting the perils of the sea, in which style of description M. Hugo is a virtuoso. The power and intensity of the description are unquestionable; but, like everything the writer does, it is on a colossal scale, and the accumulation of minute particulars becomes at length exceedingly wearisome. The subject of "Stories from the Old Dramatists" is this month supplied by Ford's "Broken Heart." The paper on the "Steak Club" and the specimens of "Bidpai's Fables" are very amusing; and there is an interesting notice of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, the amateur artist, in whom a wild, Beckford-like imagination was curiously combined with the fastidious refinement of a precise old bachelor.

Tinsley has an interesting article on the Irish police force, and an amusing one on "The Decline of the Ring." There is nothing else remarkable, except Mrs. Riddell's excellent story. The *Argosy* is chiefly occupied by "Roland Yorke." There is nothing noteworthy about the other papers, but they are, without exception, very agreeable reading. A new novel is commenced in *Belgravia*, under the somewhat uninviting title of "Stern Necessity." It promises well. The contents of this magazine are more varied and amusing than usual. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's sketch of Ostend, Mr. Sala's "Stranger in Paris," Mr. Sawyer's "Victim of Patents," and "My Namesake and I," are all excellent contributions of the humorous order.

Some magazines were received too late to be noticed.

A general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief expressing her Majesty's high approbation of the troops reviewed in Windsor Park on Saturday.

By permission of the Dean of Westminster, the fifth annual "flower show" originated by the Society for Promoting Window Gardening among the Poor was held, on Tuesday, under a long tent in the centre of the green inclosure in Great Dean's-yard.

It has been stated that Mr. John Bright and Mr. W. E. Forster have resigned their membership of the Reform Club. The two right hon. gentlemen had joined Mr. Wentworth Beaumont in a requisition to the committee proposing, in accordance with the rules of the institution, an American gentleman as a member for one month; but, when the ballot was taken, the candidate was blackballed, whereupon Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster marked their sense of the refusal by their retirement from the club.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, Robert James, to be Rector of Hinton-on-the-Green, Gloucester.
Barber, H. W., of Radland Knoll; to be Curate of Rawmarsh, Rotherham.
Benson, Dr., Master of Wellington College; Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral.
Bradburne, Charles Randal; Vicar of Lilleshall, Salop.
Bramfoot, T. R., Rector of Lymm; a Surrogate for the diocese of Chester.
Butterfield, John; Curate of Broughton, Lincolnshire.
Cole, E. P.; Curate of St. John's, Brighton.
Crees, William; Vicar of St. Paul's, Devonport.
Crowdson, G.; Curate of St. Ann's, Nottingham.
Dalby, William Ballard; Rector of Sharrington, Norfolk.
Dowell, J. G.; Curate of Hemel Hempstead.
Dimock, J. F.; Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral.
Farrell, E. E. J.; Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's, Harlow, Essex.
Foster, Albert J.; Curate of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton.
Freeman, F.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Musbury, Bury, Lancashire.
Greig, D.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Brompton; Rector of Addington, Bucks.
Hepworth, W. H. F.; Vicar of Eglosberry with Tresmere, Launceston.
Jarvis, Charles Edwin; Rector of Hatton, Lincolnshire.
Jones, J.; Vicar of Pentraeth.
Kelly, J. G.; Rector of Margaretting.
Lansdell, H.; Metropolitan Secretary of the Irish Church Missions.
Massey, John Cooke; Curate of South Normanton, Derbyshire.
Merrick, F.; Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral.
Nicholson, W. T.; Curate of St. Paul's, High Elswick, Newcastle.
Owen, J. H.; Curate of Tring.
Partridge, Francis; Curate of All Saints', St. Andrew's, N.B.
Perry, J. J. M.; Curate of Melrose.
Pitt, Hugh; Rector of Stretham with Thetford, near Ely.
Prothero, George; Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty.
Quick, Adrian Gustavus Devereux; Curate of Skirbeck, Boston.
Richardson, Thomas; Temporary Curate of St. Simon's, Bristol.
Spooner, Dr.; Surrogate for the Diocese of Durham.
Sumner, Nathaniel Halliwell; Curate of Nettleton, Lincolnshire.
Trotter, E. B.; Vicar of Alnwick.
Trotter, E. C., Curate of Burnsley; Vicar of Alnwick.
Voss, W. A.; Vicar of [illegible], Margate.
Williams, John Clarke; Vicar of Widdecombe-in-the-Moor.

A new church at Hertford, which has been erected and endowed by Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., at a cost of about £8000, was, on Wednesday, consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester.

Lady Marian Alford, on the 9th ult., laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Lyneal, near Ellesmere, which she intends to erect at her cost, from designs by Mr. Street, as a memorial to her son, the late Earl Brownlow, on ground given by the present Earl.

The foundation-stone of the Smithfield Martyrs' Memorial Church was laid on Tuesday afternoon by Lord Shaftesbury. The church is for the new district of St. Peter's, and is to be built in St. John-street-road.

Three colonial prelates were consecrated in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday. They were Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland; the Rev. S. C. Marsden, Bishop of Bathurst (New South Wales); and the Rev. W. Chambers, Bishop of Labuan. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the officiating prelate.

It is proposed to erect a memorial tablet to the author of "The Christian Year" in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey. The tablet has been designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., and will include a medallion likeness of Keble by Mr. Woolner, sculptor. Men of all political and ecclesiastical tendencies signed the application.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the charge of heresy against the Rev. Charles Voysey, Vicar of Healaugh, in the diocese of York, met last week at London House. After hearing Mr. Lee, secretary to the Archbishop of York and to the Bishop of London, and Mr. Archibald, and taking some formal evidence as to the publication of "The Sling and the Stone," the Commission unanimously agreed to report that in their opinion primâ facie grounds existed for further proceedings.

The usual City meeting was held yesterday week, at the Mansion House, to promote, by an appeal for contributions to its funds, the objects of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The Lord Mayor presided. An abstract of the report, read by the Rev. Canon [illegible], stated the gross income at £10,132, by means of which the society maintained, wholly or in part, 477 ordained missionaries and about 800 lay teachers and students, all of whom are now labouring in the most destitute parts of our colonies and amongst the heathen in foreign parts. Resolutions were proposed and carried, declaring the necessity of increased funds to enable the society to provide spiritual ministrations for the emigrants who resort to our colonies every year, and especially to enter on the new fields which are providentially opened to missionaries in the East. The speakers were the Bishop of Colombo, Mr. Lyall; Mr. H. Ilbery, M.P.; the Bishop of Hereford; and Mr. T. Chambers, M.P.

Testimonials have been presented to clergymen as follows:—To the Rev. F. W. [illegible]—a handsome gold watch, together with a purse of money and an illuminated address elegantly bound in red morocco gilt, from the congregation of St. Mary's Church; a large album, with photographs of all his choristers, the boys grouped together, and inscription on the clasp, from the choir; a walnut inkstand from the boys, and a rosewood envelope-case from the girls, in the national schools—on retiring from the curacy (sole charge) of Moseley, Worcestershire. The Rev. E. A. Young—a purse of [illegible], from the parishioners of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on his resigning that curacy. The Rev. Gustavus Brander, B.C.L., M.A.—a massive silver inkstand, from a few of the parishioners, previous to his leaving the curacy of Braunton, North Devon. The Rev. Brownlow Maitland, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who had retired from the ministry of Brunswick Chapel, London—a gift of plate from his late congregation, as a mark of respect and esteem.—*Guardian.*

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

A correspondent at Havannah sends a sketch of the scene on the night of the 1st ult., when the mutinous Spanish volunteers attacked the palace of the Governor, or Captain-General, apparently with intent to take vengeance upon him because he had steadily refused to comply with their demands for the illegal execution of all prisoners concerned in the Cuban rebellion. Captain-General Dulce was not the only object of their ferocious indignation, but also General Pelaez, who had been removed from his military command at Puerto Principe, and was suspected of complicity with the native insurgents. A mob of several thousands of rioters, demanding the heads of Dulce and Pelaez, assailed both the Palace of Government and the hotel where Pelaez was lodging. It was supported by the Spanish volunteers, who regularly besieged and imprisoned the Captain-General in his own palace, stationing a guard at the doors. He came out upon the balcony, and in vain demanded the aid of a troop of Spanish cavalry which had appeared in the square, and the commander of which had summoned the mob to retire. General Dulce gave orders to the Colonel in command of the cavalry to charge and disperse the crowd, but he refused to obey, alleging that he could not fight against his brothers. The next chance for the Captain-General was to get an order sent down to the artillery. After some little time this was done; an order was sent for the artillery to proceed to the scene of the riot with eight pieces of cannon. The Colonel of artillery, however, like the Colonel of cavalry, positively declined to obey such orders. In this trying position, all the officials of the island seem to have deserted the Captain-General, except the Colonel of engineers and his personal staff. The palace was now in imminent danger of being attacked, since it was evident that both the cavalry already out and the artillery were allies of the volunteers. The mob, hearing that the Captain-General had ordered out the artillery, and that they had refused, became enraged. A cry of "To arms!" was raised in all directions, and 5000 armed volunteers, some in uniform, presently surrounded the palace. They commenced an attack upon the northern gate, but, at the persuasion of the cavalry, desisted from their attempts to force it. Nothing would satisfy them but one of two things, the heads of Dulce and Pelaez or the immediate resignation of the Government by Dulce. An hour and a half after midnight a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Captain-General demanding that he should resign immediately and unconditionally. He requested forty-eight hours' delay to answer the demand; but the volunteers insisted upon his immediate submission. This alarming state of things continued until nine o'clock

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of John Gale, Esq., Oakfield, the Park, Cheltenham, the wife of J. C. Gale, Esq., Pundaul, Tirhoot, East Indies, of a son.

On May 21, at Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, the Hon. Mrs. Bonar Deane, of a son, stillborn.

On May 1, at 227, Calle Ytuzaingo, Montevideo, Mrs. T. H. Jones, of a son.

On the 21st ult., at Mildmay-road, Mrs. Thomas Birch Brandt, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at 7, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, S.W., the wife of W. Henry Barnely, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Charles Henry Reynolds, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On April 20, at Valparaiso, Chile, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, D.C.L., Robert Dalzell, eldest son of the late James Dalzell, Esq., of Glasgow, to Harriet Mary, only daughter of Robert Cutts, Esq., of Valparaiso.

On the 24th ult., at Christ Church, Streatham, by the Rev. Wodehouse Raven, M.A., Edward, son of the late John J. Sass, Esq., to Marian, younger daughter of R. C. Barton, Esq., of Roupell Park, Streatham. No cards.

On the 29th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Avenue-road, London, by the Rev. David Gladstone, Rector of Lockington, Northamptonshire, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas W. Peile, D.D., Incumbent of St. Paul's, John Gladstone, eldest son of the late Thomas France Dennett, Esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Parker, eldest daughter of William Orpwood Wake, Esq., of Templeogue, near Dublin.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at 23, Prince's-gardens, very suddenly, Lady Julia Langston, relict of the late J. H. Langston, M.P., and sister of Henry George, second Earl of Ducie.

On the 23rd ult., at Brighton, General Alexander Jardine, third son of the late Sir Alexander Jardine, of Applegarth, Bart., aged 62.

On the 26th ult., at Newhailes, near Edinburgh, Helen, widow of Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran and Hailes, aged 69.

On the 25th ult., at Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, Sir Henry Boynton, Bart., aged 58.

On the 24th ult., at her residence, No. 2, Merton-place, Chiswick, Jane, widow of the late Archibald Leighton, of Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, in the 85th year of her age.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

SUNDAY, July 4.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward, M.A., Minor Canon of St. Paul's and Rector of St. Benet's; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of London (annual service for the Bishop of London's Fund). Westminster Abbey, 7.0 p.m., Rev. A. W. Thorold, M.A., Minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair. Chapel Royal, St. James's, 10.0 a.m. and 12.0 a.m., the Rev. the Sub-Dean. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain; 7.0 p.m., Rev. J. Grover, B.D., Head Master of Coventry Grammar School.

MONDAY, 5.—Sir Robert Strange, the prince of British engravers, died, 1792. Wimbledon Prize Meeting (commencement of shooting). Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society (last), 3 p.m. Entomological Society (last), 7 p.m. Society of Arts, 4 p.m. (Mr. A. Hablhouse). Royal Institution, general meeting (last), 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 6.—John Huss burnt, at Constance, 1415. Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868. Oxford Act. Old Midsummer Day. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, orator and dramatist, died, 1816. Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society, noon. College of Preceptors, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8.—Battle of Pultowa (Peter the Great's decisive victory over the Swedes), 1709. Elliot's successful defence of Gibraltar, 1779.

FRIDAY, 9.—Battle of Sempach (establishment of the independence of Switzerland by the defeat and death of Leopold of Austria), 1386. New moon, 1.36 p.m.

SATURDAY, 10.—Louis Moreri, author of the great Historical Dictionary, died, 1680. Oxford Trinity Term ends. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 30	9 56	10 20	10 45	11 20	11 57	—	0 23	0 46	1 11	1 33	1 56	2 19	2 41

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
June 23	30·011	56·6	47·8	74	5	50·5	64·0	NW. NNW.	130	·000
24	30·137	56·1	51·9	87	9	44·6	66·4	NNW. N. NNE.	154	·000
25	30·129	58·4	49·4	74	7	50·6	69·0	NNE. NE.	190	·000
26	30·129	58·9	46·7	66	2	48·3	70·4	NNE. NE. ENE.	216	·000
27	...	...	...	...	...	45·0	73·9	NE. E.	243	·000
28	30·345	55·1	43·8	65	5	50·1		NE. NNE.	324	·000
29	30·211	63·4	42·6	71	3	45·3	63·4	NNE. NE. N.	258	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·022	30·131	29·948	30·136	30·214	30·303	30·231
Temperature of Air	60·3°	60·1°	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	51·1°	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW.	SSE.	SSE.	NE.	NE.	NNE.

THE INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. Open their THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on MONDAY NEXT. GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall. James Fahey, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. William Callow, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

PROF. CAV. GUALBERTO DE MURZO will give his ITALIAN LECTURES on DANTE'S DIVINE COMEDY, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY NEXT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, at Three o'Clock. Tickets at the Office, and at Mess. W. Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street.

MR. CHARLES FOWLER (of Torquay) will give his SEVENTH ANNUAL CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Three o'Clock, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Teck, Miss Burdett Coutts, &c. Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Patey, Cora and Rosamonde Doria, Edith Wynne, Ryall, Messrs. Frank Elmore and Patey. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Rendle, Chatterton, Reynolds, Henry Holmes, Pezze, Lazarus, and Charles Fowler. Conductors: Signor Randegger and Mr. Francesco Berger. Stalls, Reserved Seats, &c., at Messrs. W. Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; and Mr. Charles Fowler, 15a, Sussex-street.

NOW VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE, when Summer lends additional charms to this beautiful Resort of the People. The Flower-beds round the Rosery and on the Terrace now look their gayest, and an afternoon devoted to the grounds alone is most enjoyable.

Monday, July 5.—County Cricket Match, Kent v. Sussex. The play will commence at Eleven o'Clock, and will be resumed on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings at the same hour. The beautiful Cricket Ground is now in splendid order.

Thursday, July 8.—The Great Annual Archery Meeting will commence on the Cricket-ground, and will be continued on Friday and Saturday. Money prizes above the amount of £150 are offered, besides a number of miscellaneous prizes. The ladies will shoot each day four dozen arrows at 60 yards and two dozen at 50 yards; the gentlemen, shooting the National York Round, six dozen at 100 yards, four dozen at 80 yards, and two dozen at 60 yards.

Operas in English, under the management of Mr. George Perren, will be given on these Afternoons, in addition to the above outdoor attractions. Miss Blanche Cole, Mr. Perren, Mr. Elliot Galer, Mr. Temple, Mr. Terrott, Miss A. Goodall, &c. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton. For names of Operas see advertisements on Monday.

Monday to Friday no extra charge. Admission as usual, 1s.

Saturday.—Seventh Grand Summer Concert and Archery Fête. Admission by 7s. 6d. Tickets, on sale up to Friday Evening; by Payment on the Day, 5s.; or by Guinea Season-Tickets, which, according to the Dramatic College and other Great Fêtes, Firework Displays, Mr. Sims Reeves's Benefit, Concerts with Mdlle. Nilsson, &c., already arranged, may be had at Palace Entrances and usual Agents.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, Mr. ARTHUR CECIL, and Mdlle. EMMA IVERINA, in the successful Entertainment, entitled NO CARDS, written by W. S. Gilbert; and a new Triumviretta, called COX AND BOX, by F. C. Burnand and A. Sullivan. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight, all the Year Round, the popular and really charming Entertainment of the Original CHRISTY MINSTRELS, now increased to Thirty-five Performers, retaining all the original members (over seventeen years), giving exactly two. No other troupe in existence possesses a single individual member of the celebrated company first brought to this country in 1857. Here, at St. James's Hall, all the most eminent of the original members, who created the title and made the name of their troupe familiar as a household word throughout the world, have been reunited, while every performer of the least degree of eminence has been added to this the original company, rendering it beyond all question the only Ethiopian company in England worthy of notice.—Vide the whole of the Metropolitan Press. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT. The Management of the Original and Only Acknowledged CHRISTY MINSTRELS feel great pleasure in being enabled to announce that they have entered into a permanent engagement with Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR, who has been universally one of the most talented and popular Comedians on the New York stage, who will have honour of making his début in England on MONDAY NIGHT, with an entirely new Budget of Whimsicalities and Odd Conceits. Free list wholly suspended.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. D. WAMBOLD, the inimitable Tenor, and one of the most distinguished members of the Original CHRISTY MINSTRELS when they first appeared in England, in 1857, will return to this country per steam-ship Cuba, now due at Liverpool, and make his first appearance there these years with his old Comrades, the Original Christy Minstrels, at St. James's Hall, a few days after his arrival in England. Mr. Wambold is now joint proprietor of the greatest Ethiopian Troupe in New York, the San Francisco Minstrels, and has generously proffered his services to this Company while in England. Due Notice of his Appearance will be given in a day or two.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. CHARLES BACKUS, the eminent and glorious Humourist of the San Francisco Minstrels, and one of the joint Proprietors, will arrive per same Steamer as Mr. D. Wambold. He, too, has, in the most generous manner, proffered his invaluable services to the Management of the original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, of St. James's Hall, and will appear in a few days after his arrival.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. BERNARD, Leader, Musical Director, Interlocutor, and also one of the joint proprietors of the greatest minstrel company in New York, the San Francisco Minstrels, has also, in the most generous manner, proffered his services, and will make his first appearance on the same evening as his joint partners, Mr. D. Wambold and Mr. Charles Backus.—CHRISTY MINSTRELS, St. James's Hall.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Engagement of Mr. SIMS REEVES for Eight Nights only—July 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, and 17, in the Opera of GUY MANNERING, assisted by Signor G. Garcia, Miss A. Jackson, and Miss F. Haddart. On Tuesday and Friday, MACBETH—Miss F. Haddart as Lady Macbeth and Hecate.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Third Week of Sheridan's inimitable Comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Every Evening, at Eight o'Clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss Bateman's Last Nine Nights, and Last Five Nights of "Mary Warner."—MONDAY, JULY 5, and during the Week (Saturday excepted), FAMILY JARS: after which, MARY WARNER—Mary Warner, Miss Bateman; concluding (for the Last Five Nights) with HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. BUCKSTONE'S BENEFIT, and Last Night of the Season, on SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 10. THE HAUNTED MAN—Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Compton. Miss Bateman in a Drama, who kindly plays gratuitously. Mr. Buckstone's Address, Singing, and other Entertainments. Box-book now open.

Shortly will be ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, VOLUME LIV., JANUARY to JUNE, 1869.

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The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS for VOL. LIV. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (from Jan. 2 to June 26, 1869) will be issued, GRATIS, with the Number for Saturday next, July 10.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

"A deliberate endeavour to secure the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland." That is the form in which the organ most hostile to aristocracy describes the proceedings of those who are favourable to the "concurrent system," and we do not know that the definition is one to be quarrelled with, or that a statesman's endeavour to attain a certain object is any the worse for being deliberate instead of hasty. Such would not be the opinion of Mr. Gladstone, whose exceeding gravity appears to have given offence, and who indeed might, without imitating the epigrams of Mr. Disraeli, or the playfulness of Lord Palmerston, remember that *semel in anno ridet Apollo*.

The House of Lords is addressing itself to the various amendments which have been proposed. Lord Granville made a clever speech early in the first debate, and sought to discredit them *en bloc*, by adding together all the amounts of money proposed to be dealt with, and showing that the aggregate would actually cause a deficiency in the fund. But this pardonable flourish of weapon was rather a display of fencing resources than a home thrust; the plea, if it could be called one, was demolished in half a dozen words. It was made in reply to Lord Grey, who began the discussion by proposing that the preamble should not, as usual, be postponed. His reason was that the preamble states that the surplus funds shall not be employed in aid of any clergy or religion, and his view is that both the Catholics and the Presbyterians ought to be benefited by the application of part of the surplus for the making comfortable homes for their clergymen. It is matter of course that Lord Grey, who is one of the most honest and independent of politicians, should walk out of the ordinary groove and, without hesitation, attack whatever part of the enemy's position appeared most defiant. His assault was delivered against the voluntary system. This he assails, not on the ground on which Bishops and other moderate persons have objected to rather than condemned it—namely, the fact that in large and wealthy places it answers, while in poor and outlying districts it does not—but because its very success is a vicious one. It makes the minister dependent on his flock, afraid to say what may be distasteful to them, and deprives him of the status which a priest ought to possess;

For they must preach to please who preach to live.

Nor did he believe that men could safely be left to provide themselves with religious instruction, while it was certain that the State had the greatest interest in the spread of religion, which made men law-respecting citizens. He would build parsonage-houses and purchase small glebes for the Roman Catholic clergy, and make up to the Presbyterians what they would lose by the utterly shabby proceeding of taking away the Regium Donum. This was Lord Grey's contribution to the scheme for endowing the other creeds. He could not forbear from pouring in a volley on the Premier, and observing that, if we bore in mind his changes of religious opinions, there could be no doubt that, if this bill passed in its present form, Mr. Gladstone would be forced, by an alliance between Dr. Cullen, Dr. Manning, and the Liberation Society, to lead an assault upon the Church of England. Lord Granville, sarcastic upon the horoscope which Lord Grey had drawn for the Prime Minister, said that it was quite impossible for the Government to agree to his proposal.

It may here be fittingly noticed that Mr. Gladstone himself has lost no time in throwing such cold water as lay to his hand upon the important amendments before the Lords. The Ministers dined with the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, and the Premier, in the course of the speech whose solemnity provoked the criticism we hinted at, made an opportunity of saying that every change proposed should have respectful consideration, but that his pledges must also be considered. One of those pledges was that the remaining portion of the property of the Irish Church, after due provision had been made for existing interests, should be applied for the benefit of the people of Ireland, but not to the maintenance of a Church or the support of a clergy. That covenant was tendered when he was in Opposition, and he would not forget it now that he was in power. This Mansion House declaration will, of course, receive due notice and recognition in the House of Lords; but it will not, probably, prevent those who think with Lord Grey from pressing the new endowments.

Not for the first time in English history have bishops of the Church of England shown themselves ready to advance much further on what may be called, according to the views of the speaker, the road of toleration, or the road of "infatuation," than the masses have chosen to accompany them. We are reminded that in 1753, when it was proposed to naturalise the Jews, not only did the Lords carry the bill, but bishops spoke in its favour, and in return were hooted and pelted by the artisan-reformers of that day, who ultimately frightened the Minister into having the bill repealed. In the debate, which we are now briefly describing, the Bishop of Oxford stood up with characteristic courage for the endowment of the Catholics and Presbyterians. No one was more sensible than himself of the evils arising from that part of the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church which differs from the teaching of our own; but that teaching is, in its main element, the teaching of our common Christianity. And it was far less of sacrilege to take Church property, and give it for a decidedly religious purpose—giving manse and glebe to those who minister according to their light to our fellow-Christians—than to apply it to a secular purpose and in aid of the pockets of those who hold the broad lands of Ireland. The Bishop of St. David's, as might be expected, expressed his deep sympathy with the sentiments of Earl Grey. Earl Russell dwelt upon the fact that moral influence was especially wanted for the Government of Ireland, and he strongly advocated the giving manses and glebes. The Archbishop of Canterbury adhered to his disbelief in the efficacy of the voluntary principle, and was prepared to give his support to the amendment of Earl Grey, or another in a similar direction; and Lord Westbury gave Lord Grey warm support. Lord Salisbury sketched the broad principle that we were not to consider whether we were endowing truth or error, but whether we were applying money according to our acceptance of the trust under which we hold it. The question was whether it was more for the benefit of the people of Ireland that the money should go in support of priests or of lunatics, and he preferred the priests to the lunatics.

Thus it will be seen that a series of the ablest and most eminent men of various parties unite in the "deliberate endeavour." The finding such names as Tait, Russell, Grey, Salisbury, Wilberforce, Westbury, on one side is in itself a fact too significant to be passed over with a flippant phrase. They are men who can give a reason for the faith that is in them, and who must be listened to by the Government, even if Mr. Gladstone should deem that party obligations prevent him from accepting the compromise which is proposed, and to which, when he was formerly in office, on general Liberal principles, and not at the head of a majority pledged to a single issue, he would have listened with feelings more akin to those of his earlier life. We are merely narrating the history of this measure, and we speak of it only as a Parliamentary creation, and not in reference to first principles, because in the former way only will the amendments be regarded by the present Government. It is not a question whether it is right or wrong to endow Catholic priests, but it is a question whether the hands of the Ministry are sufficiently free from self-imposed shackles to enable them to manipulate the bill in conformity with the suggestions of the House of Lords. It is a question, we repeat, of party obligation. The nation was merely asked whether the Irish Church should be destroyed or not, and the answer was in the affirmative—nobody troubled his head about details, or inquired whether there were two ways of doing the thing, and half a dozen speeches from Mr. Gladstone at this moment would probably convince a large mass of intelligent constituencies that when they cried out for the downfall of the Church they meant justice to Ireland, and that meant "tenderness" to the Catholic priests. But we do not see that Mr. Gladstone is in a position to take this course. We may await—some think that he might have awaited—the decision of the Peers. Meantime we complete the history thus far by saying that the preamble was postponed, and that the Archbishop, taking the hint in Mr. Gladstone's speech in introducing the bill, carried an amendment delaying the disestablishment until 1872.

An international exhibition of paintings and sculpture is to be opened at Munich on Aug. 1.

Lord Rollo, in the Peerage of Scotland, is gazetted a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Dunning.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice drove from Windsor Castle to Bagshot Park on Wednesday week, returning to the castle to dinner. Princess Christian dined with her Majesty. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce and the Dean of Windsor had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On the following day Princess Louise returned to the castle from Marlborough House. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, drove out. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Viceroy of Egypt, and Prince Hassan Pacha, with their respective suites, arrived at the castle. The Royal dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, the Viceroy of Egypt, Prince Hassan Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, the Duchess of Argyll, Viscountess Walden, his Excellency Nubar Pacha, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Earl of Clarendon. Her Majesty's private band played after dinner. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and General the Hon. C. Grey and Mrs. Grey had the honour of joining the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Viceroy in the drawing-room after dinner.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, drove to the Long Walk to meet the B battery of Artillery, to which Prince Arthur belongs, and with which his Royal Highness had marched from Hounslow. Her Majesty was present when the battery tents were pitched in the Great Park, and afterwards drove round the camp, conducted by Colonel Vesey Kirkland, 5th Fusiliers, who is in command of the present garrison of Windsor. The Prince of Wales, with the Viceroy of Egypt and the Turkish Ambassador, drove in the Home Park and the Great Park. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Viceroy, and Prince Hassan Pacha, afterwards left the castle for London. The boys of Christ's Hospital of the Royal foundation of King Charles II. came from London at two o'clock to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. Luncheon was served in the dining-room for the gentlemen and boys of the school. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold and attended by Viscountess Clifden, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting, entered the corridor at a quarter before three o'clock, when the following gentlemen connected with Christ's Hospital had the honour of being presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge, the president of the institution:—Mr. W. Foster White, treasurer; Captain Shuttleworth and Mr. C. Hilhouse, governors; the Rev. T. J. Potter, head mathematical master; and Mr. W. H. Bach, the drawing master; after which the Queen inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her Majesty by each boy separately. Princess Louise, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel Du Plat, left the castle for Marlborough House. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Argyll, Musurus Pacha, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Viscount Sydney, left the castle for London. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last Princess Louise returned to the castle from Marlborough House. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louise, was present at the formation of a pontoon bridge by the Royal Engineers between Datchet and the Home Park. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Viceroy of Egypt, Hassan Pacha, and Toussoon Pacha, arrived at the castle. Her Majesty reviewed the household troops in Windsor Great Park. Prince Arthur was present at the review with the battery of field artillery with which he is serving. The force numbered 5000, and was under the command of General the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B. The ground was kept by detachments from the 5th and 23rd Fusilier Regiments. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, Princess Teck, the Viceroy of Egypt, Prince Hassan Pacha, and Prince Toussoon Pacha, left the castle at a quarter-past four o'clock. The Royal cortège consisted of six carriages and four, preceded by various gentlemen in waiting on horseback, and escorted by a detachment of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The Queen was received at the entrance of the Great Park by Prince Christian, Ranger of the park, and by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Teck. The Duke of Cambridge, General the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B., and their respective staffs, received the Queen at the middle gate in the Long Walk, and conducted the Royal cortège to the saluting-point, where her Majesty was received with a Royal salute by the whole of the line of troops, which was drawn up parallel to Queen Anne's drive. The Queen inspected each regiment, after which the troops marched past her Majesty, and the various evolutions of a field-day were gone through. The troops afterwards saluted, and the Queen then returned to the castle. In the evening her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Home Park and witnessed the battalions of Foot Guards crossing the pontoon bridge to Datchet en route to London. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Viceroy of Egypt, Hassan Pacha and Toussoon Pacha, and Prince and Princess Teck, left the castle for London. Earl and Countess Spencer and Lady Sarah Spencer arrived at the castle. Colonel N. Ort. S. Turner and Major H. J. F. E. Hickes, Royal Artillery, dined at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar attended Divine service at the camp of the troops in the park. The Rev Henry Hawtrey and the Rev. R. W. Church officiated. The singing was accompanied by the band of the Fusiliers. Princess Louise also attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. In the evening her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, visited the camp. Earl and Countess Spencer and Lady Sarah Spencer had the honour of dining with the Queen. Colonel Vesey Kirkland, 5th Fusiliers, and Captain R. Home, R.E., dined at the castle.

On Monday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice left the castle for Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty travelled by a special train upon the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence to the palace, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers. Prince and Princess Christian and Prince Arthur arrived at the palace. Princess Louise visited the Royal Academy of Arts. Cavaliere Carlo Cadorna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Italy, had an audience of the Queen to deliver his credentials, to which audience he was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G. In the evening Princess Louise and Prince Arthur were present at the Philharmonic Concert, St. James's Hall.

On Tuesday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice left Buckingham Palace and returned to Windsor Castle. Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant Packard, left the palace for Hounslow, to march with the B battery, fourth brigade, Royal Artillery, to Woolwich.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, drove out.

On Thursday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left the castle, and drove, viâ Bagshot and Farnborough, to Aldershot. The Queen inspected the whole of the troops in camp. Her Majesty, with the Royal family, passed the night at the Royal pavilion in the camp, and returned to Windsor Castle yesterday.

A state ball was given at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

BREAKFAST AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen gave a breakfast on Monday afternoon, from half-past four to half-past seven o'clock, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, where tents had been erected for the occasion. The following Royal visitors, attended by their respective suites, arrived at half-past four, and were received at the garden entrance of the palace by the Vice-Chamberlain and conducted to the Queen's tent, near the ornamental water:—the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, the Viceroy of Egypt, Prince Hassan Pacha, Prince Ibrahim Pacha, and Prince Toussoon Pacha. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the Duchess of Argyll and Viscountess Clifden, entered the gardens shortly after five o'clock, and proceeded to her Majesty's tent. Refreshments were served in tents upon the ground. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and Coldstream Guards and her Majesty's private band were in attendance. The Tyrolese and the Swedish quartet singers had the honour of performing before the Queen. The Yeomen of the Guard and a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards were in attendance. Nearly 1000 invitations were issued for the breakfast.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner, yesterday week, at Marlborough House, in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt. The company comprised Princess Louise, Duke Philip of Wirtemberg and the Archduchess Thérèse, Duchess Philip of Wirtemberg, Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, Prince Hassan Pacha, Prince Mahmoud Toussoon Pacha, his Excellency Nubar Pacha, Earl and Countess De Grey, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Earl and Countess of Beaconsfield, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord Harris, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, Colonel and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Larking, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the Viceroy and the other Royal personages. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey, was in attendance. The Prince and Princess gave a concert after dinner, at which a numerous party assembled. The following artistes had the honour of performing:—Madame Patti, Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Signor Gardoni, and Mr. Santley; Mr. Hallé and Mr. W. G. Cusins presided at the pianoforte.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess went to Windsor and were present at the review.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. F. K. Harford, and the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Phipps were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Prince and Princess went to Earlswood, where his Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the new wing to be added to the Idiot Asylum at that place. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses were present at the Queen's breakfast at Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Philharmonic concert at St. James's Hall, and were afterwards present at a party given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House to the Viceroy of Egypt.

On Tuesday the Prince inspected the corps of the Royal bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard in the gardens of St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess afterwards accompanied the Viceroy to the Crystal Palace, where the Royal party dined, and were present at the concert and the illuminations in honour of his Highness.

On Wednesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College, at the Palace of Westminster. The Princess drove out. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale at Twickenham. The Prince and Princess of Wales afterwards were present at a ball given by Frances Countess Waldegrave at Strawberry Hill.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The Viceroy of Egypt travelled upon the Metropolitan Railway, on Thursday week, from Aldersgate-street to Victoria, and inspected the system of the working of the line. His Highness afterwards proceeded on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

On the following day the Viceroy visited the Earl of Derby, his Excellency Musurus Pacha, his Excellency Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Viscount Sydney. In the evening his Highness was entertained by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and was afterwards present at the Caledonian ball.

On Saturday last the Viceroy was present at the review in Windsor Great Park, and in the evening went to St. James's Theatre.

On Sunday his Highness visited the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, and afterwards dined with the Duke of Cambridge.

On Monday the Viceroy was present at the Queen's breakfast at Buckingham Palace, and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House.

On Tuesday his Highness was present at the fêtes at the Crystal Palace.

On Wednesday morning the Viceroy, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland, inspected the Fire Brigade in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. Eighteen of the largest steam fire-engines, one manual engine, two fire-escapes, and nearly a hundred firemen in full uniform were on the ground. The engines and the fire-escapes were tested in every way, to the entire satisfaction of the Viceroy, who complimented Captain Shaw very highly on the excellence of all his arrangements and the efficiency of his men. Later in the day his Highness visited the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Turkish Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Granville, and dined with Frances Countess Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue at Strawberry Hill.

On Thursday his Highness left London, en route for Brussels and Germany.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy of Egypt, and a distinguished company at dinner, on Sunday evening, at Gloucester House.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke Philippe and the Archduchess Marie Thérèse of Wirtemberg, and a distinguished party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Orleans House, Twickenham.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait entertained a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Lambeth Palace.

His Excellency Musurus Pacha gave a full-dress banquet, yesterday week, at the Turkish Embassy, in Bryanston-square, in celebration of the accession of the Sultan to the imperial throne.

His Excellency the French Ambassador entertained Prince and Princess Teck and a distinguished company at dinner, on Saturday last, at the French Embassy, Albert-gate.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Viceroy of Egypt, and a distinguished party at dinner, on Monday, at Stafford House. Covers were laid for forty-two. Later in the evening the gallery was thrown open for the reception of company honoured with invitations to meet the Viceroy.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn entertained a large party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Chesterfield House.

The Duchess of Richmond had a dancing party, on Thursday week, at the family residence in Belgrave-square.

The Duchess of Cleveland had a reception, on Saturday last, at Cleveland House, St. James's-square. Previously to the assembly the noble Duke and Duchess entertained a select party at dinner.

THE REVENUE.

—	The Year ended June 30, 1869.			Quarter ended June 30, 1869.		
	Net Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,458,000	—	118,000	5,515,000	62,000	—
Excise	20,576,000	553,000	—	4,071,000	114,000	—
Stamps	9,222,000	—	34,000	2,490,000	114,000	—
Taxes	3,448,000	—	31,000	1,430,000	—	46,000
Property Tax	6,858,000	1,960,000	—	2,455,000	220,000	—
Post Office ..	4,020,000	60,000	—	1,120,000	—	—
Crown Lands	361,000	15,000	—	70,000	1,000	—
Miscellaneous	3,454,022	606,725	—	762,044	98,041	—
Totals	73,155,022	3,235,725	183,000	18,647,044	609,041	46,000
	£3,052,725 Net Increase.			£563,041 Net Increase.		

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Reinhold Rost has been appointed successor to Dr. Hall in the librarianship at the India Office.

The sixtieth anniversary festival of the Artists' Benevolent Fund was celebrated, on Thursday week, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Russell. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of nearly £900.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, on Tuesday—the Hon. G. Brodrick, M.P., in the chair—a favourable report was presented, and a resolution was passed declaring that the establishment of these clubs was an important agency in ameliorating the social condition of the people.

A vase of great beauty has been placed at the entrance-hall of the British Museum. It is about ten feet in height, and was discovered a hundred years ago in the villa of Hadrian, at Palestrina, whilst the excavations were in progress. It dates probably from the early part of the second century of our era.

A board bearing the following notice in large letters has been placed at the foot of the stairs leading to the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Lords:—"All demonstrations by strangers in the gallery are out of order, and must be treated accordingly." A similar notice has been placed at the top of the stairs.

Sheriffs Cotton and Hutton entertained the Lord Chancellor and her Majesty's Judges at a banquet in Haberdashers' Hall, last Saturday evening. The company numbered more than 230, and included the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Baron, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, and the Nawab of Bengal, who is stated to have responded to the toast of his health in "capital English."

The working men's club question was the subject of a conference, on Monday, at the Society of Arts. The organisation of the clubs and institutes, how to connect them with trade and friendly societies and with the co-operative movement, and the best means of making them agencies of education, were amongst the subjects for discussion. Mr. Andrew Johnston, M.P., presided.

Lord Henry Lennox presided, on Wednesday afternoon, at the 116th annual meeting of the members of the Society of Arts, which was held in the theatre of the institution, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Le Neve Foster, the secretary, read a long report detailing the operations of the society during the past year, which had been of the most varied description. The accounts appended to the report show the liabilities to be exceptionally large, owing to some items of expenditure that will not recur next year.

The half-yearly meeting of the friends of the London Orphan Asylum was held, on Monday, at the London Tavern—Mr. Godding in the chair—chiefly for the election of thirty-five children into the asylum from a list of 155 candidates. Seventy-eight orphans were received into the asylum during the past twelve months, and 423 orphans are at the present time in the asylum. The foundation-stone of the new asylums will be laid this summer.

At the first annual meeting of the Colonial Society, held on Monday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Lord Bury, who presided, read a letter from Lord Granville announcing that her Majesty had been pleased to permit the society to be distinguished by the name of "Royal." The report congratulated the members upon the favourable progress of the society, and stated that there was a balance in hand of £414.

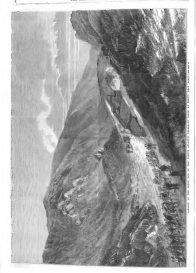
The trustees and directors of the National Gallery have presented a report to the House of Lords on requirements as regards the care and exhibition of the pictures, and the additional space to be provided in the proposed enlargement of the gallery. The number of pictures by the old masters is estimated at about 400, and the space required for their effective display at 1200 linear feet of wall. The actual space now allotted to them does not amount to more than 750 ft. The trustees express a hope that the cartoons by Raphael will ultimately be placed in the National Gallery. The number of modern pictures now under the charge of the trustees is about 300, exclusive of the Turner Collection. To exhibit these properly, 900 linear feet of wall would be required. The Turner Collection would require 400 linear feet for their display. The trustees suggest the addition of an art-library, and of rooms for the exhibition of drawings and sketches by old and modern masters.

The Queen's Ministers dined with the Lord Mayor on Wednesday night, and Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length in returning thanks for their health having been drunk. The Premier spoke of the difficulties which he and his colleagues had had to confront; but those difficulties, he said, had been lightened by many circumstances, and first of these was "that gracious favour and that Constitutional support which every Government of this country has for a period of thirty-two years received from her Majesty." Mr. Gladstone thought it necessary to say this, he explained, because, in his judgment, "it is a grave offence on the part of a Minister to profess or to insinuate that special favours are granted to a particular Administration which are denied to another." On the question of the day, the right hon. gentleman said that every change proposed in the Irish Church Bill should be respectfully considered, even though at the first moment—nay, it might possibly be at the last moment—Ministers should not be able to regard it as an improvement. The respectful consideration, however, must be subject to the recollection of the position in which the Government stand, of the words they have spoken, of the pledges they have given, and of the commission they have received.

"THE QUEEN'S VIEW."

The subject of this fine-art illustration is a scene which, at least in a modified form, meets the eye of all travellers in Switzerland who, reaching Lucerne, usually radiate, so to speak, thence to divers accessible spots in its neighbourhood where snow-clad mountains, precipitous cliff, tempestuous glacier, and deep blue lake present their varied marvels to the astonished beholder. To those who arrive on Swiss ground first at Lucerne no combination of objects can be more striking than that presented by the quaint city and the surrounding scenery. The walls of the old stronghold of the Jesuits still remain, and within them rise, in picturesque confusion, many tapering spires above the clustering dark wooden dwellings which are gradually being replaced by stately hotels, "pensions," and private villas. Conspicuous among the buildings is the Dom—whose deep-toned bell may be heard far over the lake of the four Cantons, and which at dawn rouses the traveller from his slumbers after, perhaps, a weary journey from Paris. The singular Campo Santo is thoroughly German in character, and its many mementos of mortality contrast strangely with the blue lake—the colour and level repose of which form indeed a foil to the whole scene. Lower down, the Reuss rushes from the lake spangled by its three unique bridges, the Mill Brücke, the Capel Brücke, and the Reuss Brücke—the first famous for its paintings of the Dance of Death, and the others more or less decorated with mural paintings. Then, like giant warders, rise, on one side, 5000 ft. above the lake, the enormous mass of the Righi; and on the other the threatening Pilatus, 7166 ft. above the sea level. The summit of the latter is usually clouded; about its ill-omened crest are generated the storms which sweep across the lake; and from it frequently proceeds the muttering thunder, warning the boatman and the shepherd of the coming tempest. Far in the distance Weggis may be discerned, from which point tourists generally ascend the Righi. And at the termination of the view is Brunnen, which forms the commencement of the bay of Uri, so celebrated in Swiss history, so imperishably associated with the name of William Tell.

It was the spot before us, with its almost matchless prospect, which was selected by the Queen for a month's sojourn on her visit to Switzerland, the Pension Wallis being engaged for her Majesty's special use. This building stands at an elevation of 500 ft. or 600 ft. above the lake, and all the objects enumerated are embraced in a view from it;—a glorious panorama, gorgeous at sunset, lovely at sunrise, and which, in memory of her Majesty's residence here and gracious benefactions, is now called, as it will doubtless be for ages to come, par excellence, "The Queen's View."



SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Although the eye of the nation is still anxiously fixed on the House of Lords, the fashion was not largely represented by ladies and strangers on Tuesday, when the Irish Church Bill stood for Committee. In fact, there was a complete contrast to the scene which was repeated on every night during the debate on the second reading; and, notably, the feminine element was especially wanting, at no time more than a dozen of the fair sex being present; and only one set of diamonds was to be seen flashing and sparkling from the Peeresses' Gallery. The peers assembled in good force, and they had a business-like look about them. A leader of the House on crutches when he was compelled to stand, and with his feet on a high cushion when he sat, is not in an encouraging condition for his party; and, truth to say, Earl Granville, who during the whole sitting was pale, and his features sometimes distorted from the pain of the "statesman's malady," seemed mentally influenced by a very natural depression. There was no fight in him; and after the first division, in which the Liberal peers came up in comparatively scanty numbers, he intimated, rather petulantly, that he should not give the House much trouble in dividing. It was as apparent, it is presumed, to the noble Earl, as to most other folk, that the Opposition, having settled their little differences, and given up disestablishment almost to a man, the Duke of Rutland not counting for much, were in the humour to have their own way and to carry everything they pleased. Aided by such recruits as Lord Grey, Lord Russell, and Lord Westbury, even the speaking strength of the amenders (for there are no longer any, or at least many, opponents) of the bill is manifestly increased. Indeed, the Opposition was nearly content to leave all the arguing to these *amis, les ennemis*; and even Lord Cairns (who for once was genial, pleasant, almost beaming with smiles, and really quite tender with the Government, interfering ever and anon when such bursting pro-Church paroxysms as the Bishop of Lichfield wanted abstract divisions) said very little, and that mostly to indicate that he was not inclined to have, and, indeed, would not have, the discussion on the second reading over again. Nay, even Lord Chelmsford, with a calm sense of power expressed in his voice and manner, was emphatic on this point; and so, towards the later part of the debate, their Lordships did do Committee-work, and dealt with the clauses. But, oh! in what a shockingly-confused manner was this done. If it were not profane, one would say that their Lordships were a babbling mob, encouraged by a gabbling chairman; for Lord Redesdale's way of pushing on the business is simply terrible in its speed and apparent, not real, carelessness; and, altogether, the democratic House of Commons would not for a moment tolerate such confusion worse confounded as was the normal characteristic of the Lords on this occasion.

Despite the desire of the leaders to get to business, and the pooh-pooh expression on the face of the chairman and his continuous efforts to put a clause the moment every speaker concluded a sentence which had a sound of finishing in it, there was preliminarily a decidedly full-dress debate. Not content with a tremendous speech the week before, Earl Grey gathered himself up and pounded away (though his voice was so weak that "pounding" is hardly the right phrase) for nearly two hours, denouncing Voluntaryism and dwelling on the abstract question of concurrent endowment, which, before the sitting was over, was palpably the pervading principle of the assembly. Those who remember Lord Harry Vane in the House of Commons are not much surprised to see him now, as Duke of Cleveland, standing to the front with a suggestion which is in the nature of compromise, which is likely to be accepted by all those who have declared for concurrent endowment by their amendments; for he used to be kept by the Whigs in a particular back seat for this very purpose. There, too, the Bishop of Oxford, who on the last night of the former debate somehow managed to be absent when it would have been his turn to speak, took occasion to pronounce what was evidently a sketch of the speech which he intended to deliver on the second reading. It may have been fancy, but it seemed as if the Right Rev. Prelate endeavoured to deepen his voice, to speak entirely from its lower notes, and to avoid any of his more soft and silvery tones; and the idea suggested was that he was anxious to show that the Bishop of Peterborough's palpable imitation of him was only a half-effort and that his right rev. brother and mimic had failed to compass his infinite variety of intonation and manner. When, by-and-by, the Bishop of Peterborough did speak for a short while, the feebleness of the imitation was as manifest as its intention. Besides, the Bishop of Oxford took an opportunity, not only of once more contrasting himself with the Bishop of Peterborough, but he gave his right rev. friend a "wigging" in his most thorough style, and so pointedly signified his disinclination to be coped in Irish. Nothing could have been more cynically expressive of surprise than the way in which the Bishop of St. David's welcomed his brother of Oxford as a co-thinker on the bill in most, indeed all, respects; and there was a grim humour in his congratulations on that head. Of course Earl Russell spoke in this pre-debate; but the utmost majority of those present must have been unable to ascertain why and wherefore, though he appeared to be delivering himself with immense lofiness. Perhaps he was chuckling over the circumstance that, concurrent endowment being in the ascendant, *pro hâc vice*, he was the leading spirit on the Irish Church question, and not his dear friend Mr. Gladstone, whom he had proclaimed to be the "man" for dealing with that subject. Who shall describe the wonders of Lord Westbury? All that can be said is that he was twice himself. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the evening was this. When the Archbishop of Canterbury's amendment, extending the period of disestablishment from 1871 to 1872, was under consideration—very brief, by-the-way—there suddenly arose on the Ministerial side a venerable-looking peer, with a placid countenance, slightly illuminated with a pleasing smile, whom the loud cries for a hearing for him, instead of another candidate, indicated to be the Duke of Leinster. Instantly the House settled itself into an attitude of deep attention, which was rewarded by the utterance of a single sentence, as thus—"Do not, my Lords, consent to keep Ireland another year in hot water." Bursts of good-humoured laughter and cheers from all parts of the House attested the approval of this pithy declaration from one who knows the country well, and who is honoured in it. When the House was properly at work as a Committee, Lord Redesdale seemed satisfied, better order prevailed and then the clauses were submitted to thorough sifting—the Law Lords, as may be supposed, assisting effectually in the operation so that by the end of the first night tolerable progress was made. Whether things will go on in good flow depends on certain loquacious peers and their being able to recognise that the House is in Committee.

Though in a certain sense playing second fiddle just now, the Commons' House has been diligent, and not without characteristics. Touching lightly on personal points, it may be said that Mr. Vernon Harcourt has been doing a great deal to displace himself from the facetious position which was assigned to him when he first entered the House. It is needless to specify the particular mode in which he has been effecting this object, beyond this—that no one is considered charming who makes one speech twice, with an insinuation that those who it was desired should answer it had somehow managed to overlook it. There are other reasons, which may be left to the initiated, why this gentleman has become—to speak mildly—a negative success. To lookers-on who are slightly cynical in their tendencies the career, in a recent and limited sense, of Mr. C. Reed, member for Hackney, must have been somewhat amusing. He was able, not along ago, to defeat the Government on a question, no matter what, in opposition to which the united powers of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Ayrton were concentrated. Since then he has seemed, at least on those occasions when the measure was imminent in another stage, to be in a state of inflation; of conscious power and triumph akin to that, perhaps, of a vestryman who has succeeded in obtaining an order for the removal of a parish pump four yards to the westward of the place where it had hitherto stood. But, notwithstanding a grand air of determination—signified rather by silence than anything else—not to yield an inch, it was curious to witness the ingenious way in which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Ayrton tapped him, and, by degrees, drained off his resolution, so that in the end his purpose was neutralised, and that of the Government practically effected, to the infinite mortification of a few fanatic Radical members, who had been vociferously backing Mr. Reed, and who turned fiercely upon him when he suffered himself to be mediatised. It may be recorded that for once Mr. Fawcett was accepted, and more than tolerated by the House, who, when he was treating of the subject of education amongst agricultural labourers, forgave him his idiosyncratic developments on account of the full and really sympathetic mode in which he dealt with it. One day there was a disappointment, for Mr. Delahunty, one of the members (a new one) for Waterford, who, in moving for a bill to alter the money laws in Ireland—that is, to abolish one-pound notes—displayed peculiarities and qualities which suggested eminently traditions of the famous Sir Boyle Roche; when he came to talk on the second stage of his measure, was terribly business-like, and did not present a single angularity or oddity. Finally, it may be observed that Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ayrton are cultivating their faculties of being disagreeable to their utmost height, and are doing a great deal to make management of the House by the Government difficult; Mr. Bruce continues to show that a mild and quiet man may yet be a firm and resolute official; while Mr. Gladstone's knitted brow and intensity of voice and manner in the last few days indicate that he is not unmoved by the cool way in which the Lords are treating his Irish Church Bill.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Tuam Lands Bill, and the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill were read the third time and passed; as, also, were the following private bills:—the Metropolitan Tramways, the Metropolitan Street Tramways, and the Pimlico, Peckham, and Greenwich Street Tramways Bills.

The Bankruptcy Bill was brought up from the Commons and read the first time.

The second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill from the Commons was moved by Lord De Grey and Ripon, who briefly explained its object and provisions. Earl Nelson suggested the measure, whilst thinking that it hardly went far enough. On the other hand, the Bishop of Ely objected to that part of it which empowered the Commissioners to change the character of the governing body and to get rid of all obligations with respect to religious instruction. Eventually the bill passed the stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to a question from Mr. Grieve, stated that the Money Bill for the purchase of the telegraphs was ready, and would shortly be introduced; and also that it would contain a clause giving the Government a monopoly of telegraphic communication.

The Bankruptcy Bill was read the third time and passed.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Candlish called attention to the imperfect audit of the public accounts, and to the failure of the departments to lay their accounts before the Auditor-General; and Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Gladstone offered explanations on the subject.

Mr. Taylor brought under the notice of the Government the feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing in Queensland in regard to the system of importing South Sea Islanders into that colony, and asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that this importation was practically no better than a legalised slave trade—that the natives were in many cases inveigled on board under false pretenses or kidnapped by force. Mr. Monsell admitted that there had been cases of kidnapping Polynesians by vessels sailing under the English flag, that great atrocities had been committed in the process, and that, to say the least of it, "there was a tendency towards the revival of the slave trade." But, so far as Queensland was concerned, an emigration law had been passed by the Colonial Legislature, according to which no one was allowed to obtain emigrants from the Polynesian Islands without a license from the Governor of Queensland. Security was also taken for the return of the emigrants within three years, and regulations were laid down for their treatment on board ship. As to the treatment of the immigrants on reaching the colony, the Government and the Attorney-General concurred in representing it to be entirely satisfactory; and he believed it would not be right to prohibit the immigration altogether. After some further discussion the matter dropped.

A short discussion was subsequently raised by Colonel French on the fish passes and the drainage and navigation of the river Shannon.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. The first six votes of class 1 were agreed to—viz.:—Royal Palaces (£54,418), Royal Parks (£128,877)—minus £62 for the salary and clothing of the gatekeeper at Clarence-gate, Roehampton, struck off on the motion of Mr. A. Guest; Public Buildings (£122,479), Furniture of Public Offices (£14,000), Westminster Palace, Acquisition of Land (£25,000), Houses of Parliament (£50,626).

The Civil Offices (Pensions) Bill was recommitted, and a clause inserted to include the office of the Judge Advocate-General. The bill was subsequently read the third time and passed.

The Greenwich Hospital Bill, as amended, was considered.

In Committee of the whole House, a resolution was agreed to for commuting the pensions of officers in the Navy.

The Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act (1868) Amendment Bill, and the Court of Session Act (1868) Amendment Bill, were passed through Committee.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the Committee on the New Law Courts was nominated.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The proceedings in Committee on the Irish Church Bill occasioned a partial revival of the interest which characterised the recent protracted debates on the second reading of the measure, the benches being crowded by peers.

Earl Granville having opened with an appeal to their Lordships to go at once into Committee,

Lord Denbigh, a Roman Catholic peer, rose and made a few observations in defence of his co-religionists from the charge of indifference to the question, of caring more about the land question, and of regarding the bill in the light of a stepping-stone to further concessions.

Lord Grey objected to the postponement of the preamble on the ground that their Lordships had to decide finally whether or not the voluntary system should be established in Ireland, and that that was a point which must be settled on the preamble, which defined the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the Irish Church. He then argued against the voluntary system, contended that Parliament was bound to grant some portion of the surplus to the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics in Ireland, and suggested the omission from the preamble of the words prohibiting the disposal of the surplus for the maintenance of any Church or clergy, or the teaching of any religious doctrine. This he recommended as the best arrangement for securing religious peace in Ireland.

Lord Granville replied that, desirable as was this object, Ministers did not think that the plan of concurrent endowment was now practicable.

The Bishops of Oxford and St. David's both spoke in favour of concurrent endowment, the former explaining that an accident of debate prevented him from speaking on the second reading, and that if he had spoken he should have voted with the majority.

Lord Cairns gave reasons against the course proposed by Lord Grey. Earl Russell followed on the same side.

Lord Dalhousie defended the Free Church of Scotland against the strictures of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, after an explanation, said that at the proper time he should be prepared to support either the amendments of the Duke of Cleveland or those of Lord Grey.

In the subsequent discussion Lords Kimberley, Bandon, and Westbury, the Duke of Rutland, and Lord Salisbury took part. The latter, like the majority of the speakers, supported the concurrent endowment scheme.

Lord Grey yielded to the general expression of opinion against his proposition, and the preamble was postponed.

Their Lordships then proceeded with the clauses.

The first clause, defining the short title of the bill, was agreed to.

On the second clause, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment to insert 1872 for 1871 throughout the bill; which, after a short conversation, was carried, on a division, by 130 to 74. Their Lordships then proceeded to discuss the other provisions of the clause, and several amendments were proposed, and some of them adopted, and then the clause passed as amended.

The third clause, relating to the appointment of commissioners, was also amended at the instance of the Primate, by requiring that the commissioners should be members of the Church of England or Ireland; and Lord Monck introduced an amendment in the next clause, for giving the right of appeal from the decision of one commissioner to the three.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the discussion of the clauses which relate to the constitution and powers of the commissioners, and the tenth clause, prohibiting future ecclesiastical appointments by the Crown—all of which were agreed to.

Progress was then reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

At the morning sitting some discussion took place on the order for considering the Imprisonment for Debts Bill as it came out of Committee. Several verbal amendments were made, and two new clauses were introduced on the motion of the Attorney-General—one for applying the Vexatious Indictments Act to offences under the bill, and the other declaring incapable of acting as a magistrate for five years every justice of the peace who becomes bankrupt or arranges with creditors. Ultimately the bill was ordered to be read the third time on the following day.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck moved the rejection of the University Tests Bill, which stood for Committee. After a short discussion—in the course of which Mr. W. H. Gladstone delivered a neat address in support of the measure, and was warmly complimented by Mr. Walpole—Mr. Bentinck withdrew his amendment, and the House went into Committee. By an alteration in one of the earlier clauses, the University of Durham was included within the operation of the bill; and the House decided by a majority of 216 to 95 to retain the sixth clause abolishing the necessity for making the declaration under the Act of Uniformity.

The Court of Session Act (1868) Amendment Bill was read the third time.

In the evening Mr. G. H. Moore called attention to the sufferings of the prisoners who are still confined for political offences, and discussed the manner in which the trials of persons charged with Fenianism in Ireland were conducted by those who represented the Crown. The complaints which he made were met by the Home Secretary and the Attorney-General for Ireland with counter-statements and denials; and the latter right hon. gentleman especially repelled with warmth the charges which Mr. Moore had made against the Irish law officers who had had to conduct the State prosecutions. Upon a division, the motion for an inquiry into the subject was rejected by a majority of 171 to 131. Then Mr. Moore moved a second resolution declaring that something ought to form part of the inquiry which had just been refused; and Mr. Maguire availed himself of the opportunity to plead for the exercise of the Royal clemency towards the prisoners who still remained in custody; but the motion was negatived without a division.

The Greenwich Hospital Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The adjourned debate, on the motion of Mr. Pell, made so long ago as April 19, "That the agricultural returns, now made annually, should, after this year, be discontinued, and collected every fifth year instead," was resumed by Mr. M'Lagan, and was protracted for more than two hours. Eventually the motion was withdrawn.

A good part of the afternoon was spent in debating the Edinburgh Annuity Tax Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. M'Laren. Great stress was laid by the opponents of the measure upon the inviolability of the settlement come to in 1860; but neither the Lord Advocate nor Mr. Bruce regarded the compromise then made as a sufficient reason for refusing to consider this bill; and, with the support of the Government, the second reading was carried by a majority of 9—151 to 142. The debate on the second reading of Mr. W. Johnstone's bill for repealing the Party Processions Act (adjourned from March 16) was resumed by Mr. Fortescue, who intimated that the Government, acting on a strong sense of responsibility, could not assent to the bill. At the same time he professed no love for the special legislation against which it was directed, and which, he admitted, occasionally seemed to work partially against the Protestant party, and, in many parts of Ireland, had become a dead letter. But, under the circumstances of the present year, the Government could not consent to part with any kind of instrument for preserving the public peace. They would, however, institute a careful inquiry into the working of the Act, to ascertain whether it required amendment, total abolition, or more stringent execution. Mr. Fortescue concluded by stating that the Government would take every means in their power to preserve the peace at the approaching Orange celebrations. He appealed to Irish members connected with the district to co-operate with him. The debate was again adjourned to a day to be hereafter fixed.

The County Courts (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Act (1868) Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

The Joint-Stock Companies Arrangement Bill and the Special Bails Bill were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

There was a numerous attendance of peers, and a large influx of strangers; but there were but a few peeresses in the side galleries. A considerable number of members of the Lower House occupied seats in the limited space appropriated to them.

The Beerhouses, &c., Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Public Parks (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Court of Common Pleas (County Palatine of Lancaster) Bill was read the second time.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The House, for the second time, went into Committee upon this bill.

On the eleventh clause, which provided that, after the passing of the Act, all property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be vested in the Commissioners under the Act, the Earl of Bandon moved the omission of the words "passing of the Act" for the purpose of substituting "Jan. 1, 1872." Earl Granville opposed the amendment, and said it would be inconvenient to appoint new Commissioners now and keep them idle for two years and a half. The amendment was negatived and the clause was agreed to.

Upon clause 12, which provided that the Church property should be vested in the Commissioners under the Act on Jan. 1, 1871, the Archbishop of Canterbury proposed that the date should be "1872." Lord Cairns suggested that the date "1872" should be inserted in the bill throughout; and, if necessary, that it should be altered on bringing up the report. Earl Granville assented to that course. After a brief conversation "1872" was inserted instead of "1871." Lord Cairns then proposed an addition to the clause to the effect that it should apply to the case of property subject to the rights of renewal of tenants' leases conferred on the tenants of lands belonging to sees suppressed by the 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 37, and thereby vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland. After some discussion the amendment was accepted by the Government and the clause was agreed to.

On clause 13, the Duke of Somerset suggested that as the Irish Bishops were to be deprived of their seats in the House of Lords they should have the same privilege as was enjoyed by Dissenters of acquiring seats in the House of Commons. Earl Granville said the question was one which did not properly arise upon the consideration of the present bill, and ought to be made the subject of separate and special legislation. At the same time he reminded their Lordships that if the Irish clergy were rendered eligible for election as Members of Parliament it would be necessary to confer

the same privilege upon Roman Catholic priests. The Earl of Clancarty said the clause dissolved all existing ecclesiastical corporations, and disqualified the Irish Archbishops and Bishops from sitting in the House of Lords. He moved an addition to the clause to provide that every present Archbishop and Bishop of the Irish Church should be deemed qualified, and continue to enjoy during his life the privilege of being summoned to sit in the House of Lords. Lord Westbury objected to the amendment, and pointed out the anomaly of the Bishops sitting in that House and enjoying all the privileges of a peer, when the qualification in virtue of which they obtained their seats had been abolished by law. The Earl of Derby supported the amendment. Lord Cairns thought that, unless it was the wish of the right rev. prelates, they ought not to be deprived of their rights, and a clause ought to be framed to preserve them. The Lord Chancellor said that such interference with individual rights frequently took place when large public measures were passed. He thought it would be unreasonable to provide that the Bishops should retain their seats when the qualification which brought them into that House had ceased to exist. The Archbishop of Canterbury was of opinion that the question of injustice to individuals had not yet been disposed of. It was true that their occupation would still mostly be in Ireland; but there were yet great and important interests to be watched, which could not be properly looked after unless the Irish Bishops had seats in that House. Earl Granville said that, as the majority of their Lordships were in favour of the proposal that the Irish Bishops should retain the privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, the Government would not press their objection, and he would undertake that a clause should be framed on the subject. Lord Colchester moved an addition to the clause authorising the bishops to retain their titles without coming under the penalties of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. Earl Granville thought a question like that ought not to be brought into a bill of this nature, but should be dealt with by a separate Act. After some discussion, Lord Cairns suggested that Lord Colchester should withdraw his amendment and let the subject be dealt with next Session. The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

On clause 14 the Bishop of Peterborough moved to insert words in it which would materially affect the principle upon which the compensation to clergymen was to be computed. The clergy were very heavily taxed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but, for every shilling they paid to the Commissioners, that body laid out 2s. in repairing, lighting, and warming the churches, and providing requisites for religious services. In computing the compensation he was anxious that the tax should not be deducted from their incomes in calculating the amount of compensation to be given them. It would be unfair to take from them that tax when no return could be made for the money so deducted from them. Earl Granville said the operation of the bill would only affect those whose incomes were above £400 a year, and it would be an act of injustice to them if they agreed to the amendment. The Bishop of Derry supported the amendment. The Earl of Kimberley defended the clause as it stood. The Earl of Derby explained that the object of the amendment was simply to restore to the Church those taxes which the clergy now paid for the repair of the churches. The Duke of Argyll said this was the first of a long series of amendments which affected the principle of the bill. The object and effect of these amendments would be to secure about £5,000,000 of the surplus of the Church. The bill was willing to compensate the clergy for their life interests in their incomes; but the tax paid by them was paid for the benefit of the laity, and the bill never contemplated compensating the laity of the Church, and never proposed to do so. All the surplus of the Church endowment, after compensating the clergy, belonged to the State, and it could do as it liked with it. He called on the Committee not to sanction a principle which, if carried, would be fatal to the bill. After considerable discussion, the Committee divided, when the numbers were—for the amendment, 94; against it, 50; majority for the amendment, 44. The amendment was then agreed to.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved an amendment that curates' salaries should be considered in the compensation to be awarded. Earl Granville said he was willing to consider the salaries paid to curates by Incumbents whose incomes were under £3000 a year. After some conversation the clause was amended so as not to deduct the salaries paid to curates, except where a curate was rendered obligatory by law.

The Bishop of Peterborough moved an amendment to the effect that no deduction should be made for visitation fees and other payments for the maintenance of registries and ecclesiastical courts. Several verbal amendments were then agreed to.

The Bishop of Peterborough appealed to the Committee on behalf of 300 small beneficed clergymen, who were really worse off than curates, and moved that where their incomes were under £300 a year the annuities payable to them under that section should be £300 a year. The Earl of Kimberley said that in a bill of that kind it was impossible to think of raising the salaries of the clergy in lieu of their disappointed prospects. The Earl of Harrowby said it appeared now very plain that the clergy were not to be dealt with liberally, but were to have justice meted out to them as defined by legal austerity. The Archbishop of Dublin depicted the sufferings of those poor clergymen whose incomes were under £300 a year, and hoped that if it were not possible to pass the resolution to the extent proposed, something would be done to mitigate their affliction. Earl Granville hoped the right rev. prelate would not press his motion. The Bishop of Lichfield supported it. The Earl of Carnarvon felt that the Committee could not agree to the proposition. The Lord Chancellor said the House could not agree to so wild a proposal as that of the Bishop of Peterborough. Earl Grey appealed to the Government to take their case into consideration before the bill was proposed. The Committee could not pass the amendment in its present shape. Earl Granville said he could not promise that the Government would be able to do anything for those clergymen. After some further discussion, the motion was negatived. Clause 14 was then added to the bill.

Clause 15, which gives compensation to curates, was also agreed to, as were likewise 16, 17, and 18.

Clauses 19 to 22 inclusive, dealing with the powers of the Church after the passing of the Act, were postponed.

On clause 23, which makes provision for the redemption of annuities and life interest of ecclesiastical persons, the Earl of Carnarvon moved an amendment providing for the commutation of life interests, and fixing fourteen years' purchase as the value of such life interests. The Archbishop of York said that he had looked in vain for the principle of this bill, and, after weeks of labour, he found it had no principle at all. The amendment he had on the paper was very like the Earl of Carnarvon's, and therefore he would withdraw his in favour of the noble Earl's. The Earl of Kimberley opposed the amendment. Lord Cairns supported the amendment, and contended that for the convenience of the new Church it ought to be adopted. Earl Granville supported the clause and critically compared the two schemes. The Committee then divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 155; against it, 86: majority for the amendment, 69. The House then resumed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

By a majority of 239 to 136, the Attorney-General for Ireland obtained leave to introduce a bill for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices among the Dublin freemen.

A discussion took place on the question of affording more accommodation to members and the ladies and to the reporters. Mr. Gladstone expressed himself generally in favour of affording more accommodation where practicable.

Lord Elcho called attention to the adulteration of food-stuffs, and moved that the attention of the Board of Trade be called to the subject. The noble Lord, in particular, referred to the adulteration of manures, which was so highly prejudicial to agriculturists. After considerable discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

THE OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO. PROSECUTION.

Mr. Eykyn moved that the House was of opinion that the prosecution of the defendants is of such national importance that the burden of it should be borne by the Government and the case conducted by the law officers of the Crown.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which several members gave their views pro and con., and, among others, the Home Secretary and Mr. Gladstone admitted the magnitude of the issue, but declared that the Government was not bound to find funds for prosecuting the case, more especially as the parties interested were wealthy; and it was not a case for Government interference. The motion was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The House, for the third time, went into Committee upon this bill.

Clause 25 was agreed to, with a verbal amendment by Lord Cairns giving the land usually occupied by school-houses, if vested, to the Commissioners in the Church body.

To clause 26, which relates to the transfer of burial-grounds to the board of guardians, Lord Cairns raised some objections, which were supported by the Duke of Marlborough, but opposed by the Earl of Kimberley and Earl Granville, who contended that every reasonable concession had been made in the case of the churches vested in the Church body. Eventually a compromise was suggested by the Earl of Kimberley and accepted by Lord Cairns. The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 27, which provides for the transfer of the glebe lands and manses to the Church on payment for them at a certain valuation, the Marquis of Salisbury moved as an amendment to omit the latter part of the clause, which referred to the payment for the glebes. He thought it would entail a heavy and, in his opinion, an unfair charge, and possibly a good deal of litigation, in as much as the term land was very vague, particularly where it was building land. He referred to the speeches made before the election by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, which, he said, were very different from those made after it. They contemplated leaving the Church its ecclesiastical buildings and residences. How, after those lofty and generous views, they could descend to a measure which even Shylock himself might envy, he could not conceive. Earl Granville defended the course the Government had taken as the only one which could be pursued if the Irish Church were to be disendowed and religious equality established. Lord Cairns urged that the glebe lands and residences had been improved by surrounding occupants, and it would now be unfair to compel the Irish Church to buy back that property at the improved value. The Government would never have ventured to tell the country previous to the general election that they intended to endow Maynooth College and to compensate the Dissenters for the loss of the Regium Donum out of the Church property, and at the same time that they meant to make the Irish Church pay the improved value for their glebe lands and houses. He maintained that the glebe lands were a part and parcel of the Church, and should go with it. The Earl of Malmesbury thought the proposal of the Government was a very fair one, and there ought to be no delay in their purchasing the glebe lands at the figures at which they stood. Earl Russell thought they ought to look to the future prosperity of the Church instead of to its present condition, and it was true policy to haggle about the purchase of that property, which should be freely given to the Church. The Duke of Argyll and Earl Russell had based his arguments on very fair ground. He had put it on the ground of policy and not of justice. With the question of policy he would not deal; but with regard to that of justice he did not think they had anything to complain of, for the Government offered to give the laity these manses for their clergy for a sum very much below their absolute value. In his opinion the Government were acting with great generosity and liberality. He then referred to the speeches of the Government last Session and this, and contended that there was no discrepancy in them, and no inconsistency in their conduct. After a few words from the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Committee divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 112; against it, 69: majority for the amendment, 144. Some other amendments to this clause were then withdrawn, and the clause was agreed to.

On clause 28, which provides that the Commissioners may dispose of to the Church body thirty acres of land with a residence and ten acres with other residences, being proposed, the Duke of Cleveland moved an amendment to the effect that, in order to establish religious equality between the different religious bodies in Ireland, it was desirable that, upon it being duly certified to the Commissioners that there was no fit residence in a parish for a Roman Catholic priest, the Commissioners should be authorised at their discretion to advance sums for the erection of a suitable residence with ten acres of land, and also in the case of Presbyterian congregations for the use of their ministers. The Duke of Marlborough said he had the greatest reluctance to see any of the funds of the Protestant Church diverted to Roman Catholic purposes, and should much prefer the bill as it stood than amended as it was now proposed. He was not altogether prepared to dissent from the proposals of the Government so far as the appropriation of those funds to charitable institutions, although he should certainly deprecate any attempt to appropriate those funds to religious or establishments of an exclusively Roman Catholic character. He apprehended the most serious results from the passing of this measure. Viscount Halifax was utterly opposed to anything like concurrent endowment, and could not, therefore, assent to the amendment. Earl Granville viewed the amendment as one that would establish a principle contrary to that laid down by the bill, and which could never lead to a satisfactory arrangement of the matter in question, but would rather tend to produce confusion and dissatisfaction amongst the various churches in Ireland. The verdict of the country had been pronounced in the most emphatic terms against the principle of concurrent endowment. He was, however, glad to find that such a liberal change had taken place in their Lordships' house as the enunciation of a principle of this kind proved—a principle which but a few months ago would not have been tolerated by one of their Lordships. The Earl of Hardwicke felt himself constrained to vote against the amendment. Lord Athlumney said there was a time when an endowment might have been offered to the Roman Catholics and accepted by them; but a change had come over the feelings of the Irish people, and such an offer would now, he feared, be refused by them. The Irish people were a kind-hearted, generous, and forgiving people; they entertained no ill-feeling against their Protestant brothers, and if this offer were made in a proper spirit he hoped and trusted it would not be refused. Lord Cairns said there were at least 1000 Roman Catholic parishes in Ireland, and in all of them they would require residences and glebes. There were also about 500 Presbyterian parishes, and they would require houses and glebes, so that they would have to provide from 1000 to 1500 houses and glebes in Ireland. If that was not indiscriminate endowment he did not know what they called it. It had been spoken of as a trifle; but it would make a very great demand on the surplus. He was opposed to indiscriminate endowment, and he believed the adoption of the amendment would have the effect of creating an agitation similar to the Maynooth excitement. At the late elections the voice of the country had been against concurrent endowment, and now the principle was for the first time introduced, after it had passed the House of Commons. The Marquis of Salisbury depicted the wretchedness of the Roman Catholic clergy, and, considering the enormous surplus the Government had and were parcled to know what to do with, he asked whether it would not be a greater benefit to the Irish people not to carry that amendment than to adopt it. It was their duty to vote for the amendment without considering the consequence of electioneering speeches, and he believed it was the only measure that would pacify Ireland. The Earl of Kimberley opposed the amendment, and said the principle of the bill was the support of the Church on the voluntary system. Earl Russell thought that if the amendment were carried it would create a feeling of bitterness in Ireland against the Government, and the Catholics would feel that they had no consideration for them and would not treat them with generosity. The Bishop of Oxford supported the amendment, not because he was in favour of Romanism, but because it would to a certain extent render them independent in their mode of teaching Christianity. After a few words from Lord Denbigh, the Archbishop of Canterbury supported the amendment. The Committee divided, when the numbers were:—For the amendment, 113; against it, 146, majority against the amendment, 33. The House then resumed, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House sat at two o'clock, when the Assessed Rates Bill, as amended, was fully considered and agreed to.

The University Tests Bill was then considered in Committee. After much discussion the clauses were agreed to, and the bill passed out of that stage amid general cheering.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill then went into Committee. At about a quarter before seven o'clock clauses up to 14 (excepting 7, postponed) having been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again; Mr. W. E. Forster fixing it as the first order of the day for the morning sitting on Tuesday next.

At nine o'clock, there being an insufficient number of members present to constitute a House, an adjournment took place.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, June 26:—

In London the births of 2100 children (1080 boys and 1020 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1849-58 the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2091.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1381. It was the twenty-fifth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1265. The deaths in the present return exceed by 116 the estimated amount, and exceed by 145 the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 300, the corrected average number being 328. Twenty-three deaths from measles, 65 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 76 from whooping-cough, 10 from typhus fever, 18 from enteric fever, 10 from simple continued fever, and 28 from diarrhœa were registered. One hundred and ninety-seven deaths occurred from phthisis, 106 from bronchitis, and 64 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 174, from bronchitis 72, and from pneumonia 50. One hundred and fifty-two persons died from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and 98 from diseases of the organs of circulation. The deaths of 3 children from burns or scalds, of 4 persons from drowning, of 7 infants and 1 adult from suffocation, and of 5 persons who committed suicide were registered. The deaths of 7 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets are recorded.

In the week 6520 births and 2369 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 23 per 1000 in London, 35 in Edinburgh, and 18 in Dublin; 20 in Bristol, 18 in Birmingham, 27 in Liverpool, 23 in Manchester, 21 in Salford, 21 in Sheffield, 19 in Bradford, 24 in Leeds, 23 in Hull, 17 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 36 in Glasgow.

Mr. Alderman Cawston and Mr. James Valentin have been elected Sheriffs of London for the ensuing year.

The council of the Royal Academy of Arts gave a soirée, on Thursday week, at Burlington House. About 1500 invitations were issued to the nobility and patrons of art.

A public conference on the subject of the technical education of workmen was held at the School of Mines, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Lord Elcho.

The number of paupers in the metropolis on the last day of the third week of June was 126,617. The preceding week's number was 127,920, and that on the corresponding day of last year, 137,281.

The Goldsmiths' Company, in addition to an annual donation of £100, has voted £500 towards the endowment fund of the Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum.

On Wednesday evening the fifty-fourth anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B. The sum realised in aid of the asylum was £1200.

Upwards of 33,000 people attended the fête given at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt, who was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur. They arrived soon after the commencement of the concert, and remained to witness the display of fireworks, which commenced at ten o'clock. After the concert the Duke of Sutherland entertained the Royal party to the number of forty-two at a banquet in a dining-room extemporised for the occasion.

The journal of the National Life-Boat Institution, published for this quarter, informs us that the society has now 297 life-boats under its management on the coasts of the United Kingdom, through the instrumentality of which about 1000 lives are annually saved. It also informs us that the French Life-Boat Society, acting on the system of the English Life-Boat Institution, has been enabled, during the twelve months ending in March last, to save sixty-nine lives and eight ships, beside rendering timely assistance to 148 vessels. The society conclude with an appeal for funds towards the perpetuating and maintaining of this noble institution.

The Parliamentary Elections Committee took evidence, on Tuesday, from Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Willes. The former learned Judge was of opinion that bribery was not so prevalent as was generally supposed; though he found there had been a good deal of corruption at Norwich, Bradford, and Barnsley. The expenses of the Westminster election were enormous, but it was the witness's opinion that Mr. Smith was extensively robbed. Mr. Justice Willes, in the course of his evidence, suggested that the prohibition of the use of public-houses as committee-rooms and the closing of those places on the day of election might to a great extent do away with the evil of treating.

Dr. Manning laid, on Tuesday, the first stone of the permanent buildings of "St. Joseph's College of the Sacred Heart for Foreign Missions" at Mill Hill—a college founded "under the special benediction of the Sovereign Pontiff and of the Archbishop and Bishops of the English Hierarchy," for the purpose of educating missionaries for the conversion of the heathen, and for the work of the Church in the British colonies. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy; Dr. Cornthwaite, of Beverley; a large number of the London and Westminster Roman Catholic clergy, the Marchioness of Lothian, the Ladies Howard, the Ladies Noel, Lord and Lady Herries, the Master of Herries, and many other influential members of the Roman Catholic Church in England were present. When completed, the college will accommodate about eighty students.

The annual public meeting of the Palestine Exploration Association, formed in 1855 for the accurate and systematic investigation of the archæology, topography, geology, physical geography, and manners and customs of the Holy Land for Biblical illustration, was held on Thursday week. The Archbishop of York presided. Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. M'Gregor, ("Rob Roy"), Captain Wilson, R.E.; Messrs. Freshfield and Deutsch, Professor Owen, General Walker, Canon Birch, and Dean Alford were on the platform. The treasurer read the financial statement, which stated the total receipts of the year at £4630, the exploration expenses, £2258; publication expenses, £583, and the balance in hand, £370. The report was adopted, and resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the society and appealing for pecuniary help to carry on the work with greater vigour were also adopted. The Freemasons have contributed £300 to the fund. The success of the society's exhibition of pottery, glass, and other things found during the excavations is satisfactory.

BOOMERS ATTACKED BY DOGS—SKETCH BY MR. HARRY PRINSEP.

THE BOOMER.

The Boomer, or Giant Kangaroo, is the largest of the family, and is a native of the Australian continent. It is a very powerful animal, and when it is hunted by dogs it will sometimes turn upon them, and, with its powerful hind legs, will disembowel the dog with a single blow. The Boomer is a very shy animal, and it is difficult to approach it. It is a very good swimmer, and it will take to the water when it is hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good climber, and it will climb trees when it is hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good jumper, and it will jump over fences when it is hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good runner, and it will run faster than a horse when it is hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good fighter, and it will fight with its hind legs when it is hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good hunter, and it will hunt for food when it is not hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good eater, and it will eat anything when it is hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good sleeper, and it will sleep when it is not hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good lover, and it will love its mate when it is not hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good mother, and it will care for its young when it is not hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good father, and it will care for its young when it is not hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good friend, and it will be a friend to man when it is not hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good enemy, and it will be an enemy to man when it is hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good animal, and it will be a good animal when it is not hunted by dogs. The Boomer is a very good animal, and it will be a good animal

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at one o'clock to-day (Saturday).

The members of the Navy Club, on Saturday night, entertained Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, at a banquet at Willis's Rooms. The chair was taken by Admiral Sir H. Codrington.

The Guards' Institute, in Frances-street, Vauxhall-road (of which three illustrations were given in our number of June 26), is open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, either on duty or on furlough in London.

The Grenadier Guards, Coldstreams, and Scots Fusiliers, forming the brigade of Foot Guards, had a brigade field-day, on Tuesday, in Hyde Park, under the command of Major-General Hamilton, C.B. All the movements were splendidly executed.

At the conclusion of the inquest on the extraordinary accident at Aldershott on Thursday week, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" and appended an addendum, "that the accident was chiefly due to the want of foresight of Captain Richard D'Olier George to avert it."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Officers commanding the metropolitan volunteer corps who intend to be present at the review at Wimbledon on the 17th inst. are to send in the usual application for permission to attend, through the Lords Lieutenant of their respective counties, in sufficient time to ensure the receipt of the application at the War Office by the 6th.

The inhabitants of Wimbledon having complained of the great crowd resorting to the camp, the council give notice that there will be no admission to the inclosure on Sundays, July 4, 11, and 18, except by tickets—viz., the usual member's pass; the Wimbledon residential special passes; and the special Sunday passes, issued through the officers in command of volunteers in camp. No carriages will be admitted. A subsequent notice, however, states that on these Sundays admission on foot within the inclosure at Wimbledon may be obtained by the purchase, at the principal entrance, from Messrs. Spiers and Pond, of a 6d. refreshment-ticket. This arrangement for admission, it is added, will not affect or alter the arrangements already notified.

The annual inspection of the 37th Middlesex and the 6th Tower Hamlets took place, last Saturday, in Regent's Park. Both corps presented a very creditable muster, and went through the various evolutions to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

Several companies of Norfolk volunteers have been encamped in Hunstanton Park during the week, and on Thursday there was a review. The Lincolnshire volunteers have also had their annual encampment in Thornton Abbey during the past week. The assembled force has been under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Amcotts; it comprised representatives of the Louth, Grimsby, Alford, Spilsby, Horncastle, Barton, Gainsborough, and Market Rasen companies, and was about 600 strong. Yesterday week the force was reviewed by Colonel Wombwell, Inspector of Volunteers for the northern district. The ground was kept by the Earl of Yarborough's troop of light horse.

The rifle competition under the auspices of the Yorkshire Association was concluded, yesterday week, on Strensall-common. The challenge cup, open to all commissioned volunteer officers in the county, was won by Lieutenant Harrison, of the Sheffield Artillery. Ensign Harrison, of Rotherham, subsequently made the same number of points (nineteen); but the prize goes to the man who first makes the highest score.

At the Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association meeting, on Thursday week, the Caledonian challenge shield, value £500, was gained by Corporal Angus Cameron, sixth Inverness company and Queen's prizeman of 1866, with a score of fifty out of a possible one of sixty. The winning score was two points above the highest ever made for the shield. The meeting was brought to a close last Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon the 1st Mid-Lothian were inspected, on Leith Links, by Colonel Boldero, inspecting officer. After an arduous and careful inspection of two hours, the corps was formed into square and addressed by the inspecting officer. He stated that he had great pleasure in complimenting them on the present occasion, as he had done formerly, on their advanced state of efficiency.

The sixth annual rifle all-comers Enfield match was held at the range of the 4th Elginshire, near Rothes, last Saturday. The shooting on the whole was very good.

The following is the result of the competition at Dublin for the Abercorn cup, and selection for the Irish eight at Wimbledon:—John Rigby, 324; R. S. Greenhill, 307; William Smyth, 302; J. G. Pollock, 302; William Rigby, 300; Captain Armstrong, 295; Dr Hamilton, 292; Colonel Gascoigne (in waiting), 290; Walter Doolin, 282. Last year the highest score made was 283, and the lowest of the eight 251.

LAW AND POLICE.

Judgment in the case of "Sheppard v. Phillimore and Bennett," which was lately argued, was given, on Wednesday, by the Judicial Committee. Their Lordships were of opinion that it was obligatory on the Dean of Arches to accept the letters of request sent by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and they accordingly directed the case to be remitted.

Sheriff's officers are in possession at Apethorpe Hall, Northampton, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, at the suit of Messrs. Beyfus, for £11,000. There is some dispute, as in the similar case of the Duke of Newcastle, as to the ownership of some of the property, in respect to which Mr. Baron Pigott has directed an issue to be tried.

The question which had arisen under the bankruptcy of Peto, Betts, and Crampton, as to whether a promissory note in favour of Stuckey's Banking Company for £5050, which had been signed by Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Mr. Betts, and Mr. Crampton, "jointly and severally," could be enforced against the joint estate of Peto and Betts, was decided by Mr Commissioner Winslow on Tuesday. His Honour held that it could be so enforced.

An action, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover from the Mid-Wales Railway Company the amount of four Lloyd's Bonds of £5000 each, was tried, on Tuesday, in the Court of Common Pleas. The bonds bore the company's seal; but it had been affixed without the authority of the directors, though this proceeding was adopted at a subsequent meeting. The company pleaded that there was no debt due to warrant the issue of the bonds, and that they were not bound by them. A verdict for £20,000 and interest was taken for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the full Court.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, a lady named Warren, a teacher of dancing, at Boston, sued the Great Northern Railway Company for compensation for injuries received at Spalding station. Her foot caught in a hole in the waiting-room carpet, and she fell with such violence that she could no longer pursue her calling. The jury gave her £1500.

The brother of Lord Farnham's valet, who perished with his Lordship in the accident at Abergele, on Aug. 20 last, sued the railway company for compensation yesterday week. It was shown that the deceased was the support of his aged mother, and that he had lost the greater part of his personal effects through the collision. The jury gave a verdict for £300, of which £225 is to go to the mother, while the value of the articles destroyed was assessed at £75.

An extraordinary libel case was finished yesterday week. The plaintiff was the Hon. F. W. Cadogan, M.P. for Cricklade, and the defendant the proprietor of the *North Wilts Herald*. The libel consisted of articles written at the time of the last general election, commenting upon the antecedents of Mr. Cadogan in regard to his connection with a telegraph company and the International Exhibition of 1862, attributing to him that he had used his position as a director to intercept messages, and used them for stock-jobbing purposes; and that the equity of his bargain with M. Veillard, the contractor for the refreshment department of the Exhibition, was not unassailable. The jury gave their verdict for the plaintiff, damages £20.

Mrs. Bradshaw, whose husband was lately murdered near Tipperary, has obtained leave to substitute service of a writ in an action for libel against the *Times*, by serving Messrs. Smith and Sons, the newsagents in Dublin. The alleged libel appeared in the Irish correspondence of the *Times*. Mrs. Bradshaw claims £2000 damages.

In a breach-of-promise case tried in the Second Court of Common Pleas last Saturday, in which Miss Stafford, a mantle-maker at Cambridge, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Clarke, a traveller in the same trade, the defendant, it was stated that the latter had written 350 letters, many of them of enormous length and filled from beginning to end with the most warm and "gushing" expressions of affection. There was one letter, dated Oct. 8, 1865, in which he said:—"Oh, Angie, my pet! tell me what I can do to make you love me; tell me, darling! so that our hearts may entwine together. Tell me whether I can do anything more to gain your affection still further. . . . If we live, lovey, oh, how I feel I shall love you, and you will be my only comfort and my prize in life." The letter consisted of many pages of the same sort of stuff. On Oct. 22 he wrote:—"Angie, my darling, words cannot express the great pleasure and the fresh sparks of love that I have gathered from your dear, loving letter to-day. Many thanks and many kisses. I will try and answer it, but it will be food for weeks for your Joey. It will sleep with me, and then will be read again and again. I like the velvet tie very much; it makes me look such a nice young man. I could smother you with kisses; but I would not smother you altogether, because I shall often want to do so again." But Mr. Clarke's love evaporated in words. The following summer the defendant married another lady. The defence was that the plaintiff had herself broken off the engagement because the defendant declined to become a teetotaller. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £160.

A merchant was, on Wednesday, charged at the Mansion House with having sent for conveyance on the Great Eastern Railway five packages of gunpowder without marking them as such. The Lord Mayor inflicted a penalty of £20.

A shocking case of poisoning a whole family has occurred in the City. A man named W. J. Duggin, who was living with his family at 15, Hosier-lane, had received notice to leave his employment. On Sunday night he wrote a letter to a police-station telling the police that their services would be required at his address at ten o'clock on Monday morning; and that, if they were not let in, they were to effect an entrance. This they did, and found the whole of the family dead—father, mother, two little girls, and four boys. The man lay by himself in the back room, whilst in the front room were the mother, with two of the children, one on each side of her, and another child at the foot of the bed. Two other children were in another bed in the room, and a sixth child was in a cot. The children and mother had been dead some time, but the father had not been dead so long. The children appeared as if in sleep, and in all the cases the deaths must have been almost instantaneous. Near the bed where the mother lay was found a spoon, and in the other room were two bottles which had contained prussic acid. The ages of the children varied from infancy to ten or twelve years. The murderer had, it was stated, always appeared exceedingly fond of his wife and children, and on Sunday evening took the whole of them for a walk over Blackfriars Bridge, saying that a change of air would do them good. He frequently complained that the closeness of the rooms affected his head. The inquest on the bodies was held, on Wednesday, by Mr. Payne. From the fact that Duggin alone, of all the deceased persons, was found with his mouth and eyes open, a medical witness inferred that he had taken the poison when awake, while the others had had it administered to them in their sleep. The same witness was, however, of opinion that the woman must have consented to what had been done, as she had evidently not been dead by some two or three hours so long as the children. The jury found "That Walter James and Emma Duggin murdered their six children, and afterwards destroyed their own lives, whilst in an unsound state of mind."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The adjustment of the fortnightly settlement in shares and foreign bonds has checked business in the Stock Exchange. A want of animation has pervaded the demand for most classes of securities; nevertheless, the quotations have been fairly maintained. In Consols the transactions have been limited, but prices have been supported. For delivery, the quotation has been 92¾ to 92⅞ ex div.; and for the 1st inst., 92⅞ to 93 ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents have been done at 92⅞ to 92⅞; Exchequer Bills, March, 3s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Ditto, June, par to 5s. prem. Indian Securities have been dealt in to a fair extent:—The Five per Cents have been done at 111¾ to 112; and the Bonds at 5s. to 10s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair request, and the quotations have ruled firm:—Canada, 1877-84, 102 to 103; Cape, 1873, 103 to 105; Mauritius, 1873, 107 to 109; New South Wales, 1871-6, 101¾ to 102¼; New Zealand 1891, 95 to 96; South Australian 1880-1900, 111¾ to 112¼; and Victorian 1891, 115 to 116.

In the market for Home Railway Stocks the transactions have been restricted. The announcement that the money to be raised by the bill which has just passed through the Committee of the House of Lords must be solely applied to the Eastern Extension has weakened the value of Metropolitan Stock. Great Northern Stock has been easier; but Midland and most other Stocks have been firm. Caledonian, 78¾ to 78¾; Great Eastern, 38¼ to 38¾; Great Northern, 10⅛ to 10⅝; Ditto, A, 103 to 107½; Great Western, 50 to 50½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 128¼ to 129; London and Brighton, 44½ to 44¾; London and North-Western, 118½ to 119¼; London and South-Western, 89 to 90; London, Chatham, and Dover, 17 to 17¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 55¼ to 55¾; Metropolitan, 92 to 97¾; Midland, 116¼ to 116¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 106¾ to 107½; Ditto, York, 97 to 98; and South-Eastern, 77½ to 78.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103 to 104 ex div.; East Indian, 107½ to 108 ex div.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14¾ to 15; Great Indian Peninsular, 104¼ to 105¼ ex div.; Great Western of Canada, 15½ to 16¼; Oude and Rohilcund, 101¾ to 102¾ ex div.; and Scinde, 102⅞ to 103⅞ ex div.

Foreign.—Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 25 to 26; Erie, 19¼ to 19½; Illinois Central, 95 to 100; Great Luxembourg, 10 5-16 to 10 7-16; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20⅝ to 20⅞.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been without any feature of importance. Egyptian and Turkish Securities have been dealt in to a fair extent, and prices have ruled firm. Spanish Three per Cents also have been firm in value, but the inquiry for Italian, 1861, Stock has been heavy. Argentine, 1868, 78¼ to 78¾ ex div.; Chilian, 1867, 92¾ to 93½ ex div.; Egyptian, 1868, 78¼ to 79¼; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 95¾ to 96¾ ex div.; Mexican, 12¾ to 13¼ ex div.; Peruvian, 1865, 73¾ to 74 ex all; Portuguese 1853, &c., 33¾ to 34 ex div.; Russian, 1862, 84¾ to 85; Ditto 1866, 90 to 91; Ditto Nicolas Railway, 64¾ to 65¼; Spanish, 1867, 29¼ to 29¾ ex div.; Swedish, 1868, 93 to 94¾ ex div.; Turkish, 5 per Cents, 1865, 52 to 52¼; Ditto Five per Cents, 44¾ to 44⅞; and Italian, 1861, 55¾ to 55¾ ex div.

American Securities have been in moderate request, at previous quotations. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 81¾ to 82¼; Ditto, 1865, 78¼ to 78½; Ditto, 1867, 78¼ to 78¼; 10-40, 72¼ to 72½.

Bank Shares have been quiet, at about late prices. Agra, A, 10½ to 11½; Alliance, 13¾ to 14¼; Imperial Ottoman, 1 to 1¼; London and County, 47½ to 48½; London Joint-Stock, 31¼ to 32½; London and Westminster, 61 to 62½; and Union of London, 35 to 36.

On the announcement that the Government are almost prepared to complete the scheme of purchasing the telegraphs, this class of security has met a steady sale, at improving prices. Anglo-American, 20¼ to 20¾; Atlantic, 21 to 22; Ditto, Eight per Cent, 95 to 98; Reuter's, 65 to 11; Société Transatlantique Française, 13½ to 13¾; and United Kingdom, 6¾ to 7.

There has been only a moderate demand for Miscellaneous Securities:—Crédit Foncier of England shares have been done at 1¾ to 2¼; General Credit and Discount, 1¼ to 1 dis.; Hudson's Bay, 12¾ to 13; and National Discount, 11¼ to 11⅞.

In the Money Market considerable animation has prevailed; the demand, however, has been quite of a temporary character, being caused by the close of the quarter. During the earlier part of the week good three-months' paper could not be negotiated under 3¾ to 3¾ per cent, but with a falling-off in the inquiry the rate has receded to 3¾ to 3½ per cent. There appears to be no doubt that there will be a return of the late ease, and that the Bank rate will shortly fall to 3 per cent, as considerable additions will soon be made to the supply of unemployed capital by the payment of the dividends.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been on a less extensive scale, and but few parcels have been sent into the Bank of England.

Advices from Constantinople state that the negotiations for the proposed new Turkish loan for £10,000,000 are considerably advanced. The scheme, it is said, is to take over the balance of the loan of 1862, guaranteed by the Egyptian tribute, and to issue New Stock at 62 on the security thus liberated, now amounting to £700,000 per annum. The combination to carry out the above arrangements includes the Ottoman Bank, the Sociétés Générales of Galata and Paris, Messrs. Camondo, and several local Turkish bankers.

The prospectus has been issued of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited), by Messrs. C. and J. Hambro and Son, to be constituted under the Danish law, with a capital of £400,000, in shares of £10 each, only £100,000 of which will be offered in London, the remainder being already subscribed, principally at Copenhagen. The company is formed for the purpose of amalgamating the five cables, which are to give communication between this country and Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, three of which are already working.

The House of Commons has passed the bill introduced by Mr. Sheridan, M.P., called the Joint-Stock Companies' Arrangement Act, by which creditors and shareholders representing two thirds in number and value can enter into compromises in cases of companies in liquidation, with the sanction of the Court.

The sixth instalment of 2s. 6d., making 15s. in the pound, has been paid to the liquidators of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited). The total amount of the instalment is about £290,000.

The British Land Company have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent on the paid-up capital.

The Directors of the National Steam-Ship Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 10s per share on the original and 1s. on the preferential shares, free of income-tax, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Notwithstanding the slackness of business in the manufacturing districts, the trade of the country has undergone some improvement. According to the Board of Trade tables, the exports of produce and manufactures during May exceeded those of the previous month by £772,055; whilst, compared with May, 1868, they show an increase of £1,640,606. The actual figures are £16,316,062, against £14,675,056 in 1868, and £16,083,953 in 1867. During the five months the exports were valued at £74,744,020, against £70,659,121 in 1868 and £75,152,918 in the preceding year. The imports during the month of April were valued at £17,828,517, against £21,969,564 in 1868 and £19,537,304 in 1867. During the four months the imports amounted to £66,063,138, against £68,410,563 in 1868 and £64,173,892 in 1867.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£718,655
An increase of public deposits of ...	1,364,187
An increase of other deposits of ...	2,116,770
A decrease of Government securities of	85,631
An increase of other securities of ...	4,080,195
An increase of bullion of	154,814
An increase of rest of	[illegible]
A decrease of reserve of	[illegible]

The circulation, including Bank post-bills, is now £24,644,551; public deposits amount to £8,769,574; and private deposits to £19,140,765. The securities held represent £35,191,582; and the stock of bullion is £19,780,776. The rest figures for £3,177,316.

Friday Afternoon.

The Stock Exchange markets are flat. For delivery, the quotation is 92¾ to 92⅞ ex div.; and for the 7th inst., 92¾ to 92⅞ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ to 92⅞.

Railway Stocks are flat. Metropolitan, 97 to 97½; Caledonian, 78¾ to 79; London and Brighton, 44¾ to 45; South-Eastern, 77¼ to 77¾; Great Northern, A, 106¼ to 107; Midland, 116¼ to 116¾.

Foreign Bonds are dull. Turkish Five per Cents, 44 to 44¼. Egyptian, 1868, 79 to 79¼; Italian, 1861, 55¾ to 55¾, and Spanish, 1867, 29¾ to 29¾.

Money is plentiful. The demand has entirely subsided, and good three-months' paper has been done as low as 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—From Essex and Kent the receipts of wheat have been limited, but the quality has been good. Very little business has been doing in either red or white produce, and prices have been rather easier. There has been a good show of foreign wheat, for which the inquiry has been heavy, at drooping prices. Moderate supplies of barley have been on sale. The quotations have ruled firm, but the demand has been inactive. Malt has been quiet, at late rates. With oats the market has been moderately supplied. Transactions have been only to a moderate extent, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. Beans have been dull, and peas have been in sluggish request. Flour has commanded but little attention, on former terms.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 470; malt, 1070; oats, 50; beans, 20 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 10,560; oats, 13,640; maize, 13,020; beans, 180; peas, 2030 qrs.; flour, 1120 sacks.

English Currency.—Red wheat, 44s. to 48s.; white ditto, 45s. to 54s.; barley, 29s. to 46s.; malt, 51s. to 74s.; rye, 31s. to 33s.; oats, 21s. to 32s.; beans, 36s. to 41s.; peas, 33s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 31s. to 43s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 46s. 4d.; barley, 33s. 7d.; oats, 25s. 0d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 45,631; barley, 421; oats, 1456 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There is scarcely anything passing in the English seed market, and prices are altogether nominal. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled dull and rather lower.

White turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 13s. to 15s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 60s. to 4ss.; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 66s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; foreign, £10 0s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The market has remained without animation, at nominal currencies.

Sugar.—There has been less activity in the demand for both raw and refined sugars, but previous rates have been maintained. The stock is now 82,426 tons, against 81,318 tons last year.

Coffee.—A large quantity of coffee has been disposed of, both publicly and by private sale, on fully former terms. Stock, 12,380 tons, against 17,264 tons in 1868.

Rice.—There is a moderate inquiry for cleared rice, at late rates. Stock, 49,298 tons, against 52,625 tons last year.

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter have been in excess of the demand, and prices have tended downwards. Bacon has also ruled lower to sell. Hams and pork have been neglected.

Spirits.—The market for rum has ruled quiet, but prices have been steadily supported. Stock, 21,432 puns., against 25,113 puns. last year. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—The supplies on sale have been only moderate, and trade has ruled dull, at our quotations:—Inferior old hay, £4 10s. to £5; prime ditto, £5 5s. to £5 15s.; new hay, £1 15s. to £4 4s.; prime old clover, £6 to £6 10s.; inferior ditto, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; prime new clover, £4 5s. to £4 15s.; inferior ditto, £1 15s. to £3 10s.; straw, £1 10s. to £1 15s. per load.

Wool.—There is very little change to notice in the wool market. Stocks are increasing, and it is difficult to see, with such a large quantity of colonial produce on the way, how present rates can be maintained.

Potatoes.—The supplies have been heavy, and trade has ruled dull, at declining rates. New potatoes are quoted at 6s. to 12s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £31 10s. on the spot. English brown rape, £39; refined, £41; foreign, £42. Olive and coconut have ruled firm in value.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 44s. 3d. to 44s. 6d. for Y.C., on the spot, and 46s. 6d. for December.

Coals.—Newcastle, 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.; Sunderland, 15s. 6d. to 17s. 9d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—From the plantations the accounts are rather more favourable. The trade is quiet, but prices are supported. Mid and East Kents, £7 10s. to £8 10s.; Weald of Kents, £3 0s. to £4 0s.; Sussex, £2 0s. to £3 15s.; Farnhams, £3 10s. to £6 0s.; Country, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; Bavarians, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; Belgians, £2 0s. to £3 0s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; American, £2 5s. to £3 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Only moderate supplies of beasts were on sale. The trade was quiet, on former terms. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. With sheep the market was fairly supplied. Sales progressed slowly, at late prices. Lambs were dull, and drooping. Calves were in moderate supply and fair request, at full prices. Prime small pigs changed hands to a moderate extent; otherwise the demand was heavy.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1060; sheep and lambs, 14,300; calves, 123; pigs, 80. Foreign: Beasts, 180; sheep and lambs, 4650; calves, 328; pigs, 45.

Metropolitan Meat Market (Friday).—Moderate supplies have been on sale. The trade, on the whole, has been quiet, at our quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, July 3, 1869.

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THE ROYAL YACHT, WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES, LEAVING THE MEDWAY.

The Prince of Wales, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, left Sheerness on Tuesday morning, in the Royal yacht, for a cruise in the Channel. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, left Sheerness at half-past nine, and passed through the Medway, the Royal yacht being followed by a number of pleasure boats. The Prince of Wales, on his arrival at Sheerness, was received by the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Mayor of Sheerness, and the Commodore of the Sheerness Yacht Club. The Prince of Wales, on his departure, was saluted by the Sheerness Yacht Club, and by the Royal Yacht Club, and by the Royal Yacht Club, and by the Royal

Warner, almost as effectually as in Leah. The heroine in this case is not a love-lorn Jewish maiden, outcast and wandering through the Styrian valleys, but the wife of a London journeyman engineer; and her sorrow is not the less worthy of our sympathy because it is a husband's love that she has lost through the false accusation she has unjustly suffered. Every one who saw Leah must remember, above all, that extremely touching scene in which she returns to the village, after several years' absence, and falls in with a little girl, the child of her former lover by his marriage with her rival, and the sudden burst of revived tenderness that melts her obdurate resentment when she learns that the child is named Leah, in kindly memory of herself, whom its parents have long since forgiven, pitied, and mourned. Something like this is the particular incident of a scene in "Mary Warner" which is the subject of our Illustration. Mary has been imprisoned for a crime of which she was innocent, but of which her husband, with the rest of the world, believed her to be guilty. She returns, and comes into the house where he lives, unknown to her, in a different condition of life. Here she meets his child, which is her child too, "a little lady dressed for a party," and her joyful astonishment is so violently manifested that the little girl is naturally frightened, and thinks the stranger must be a mad woman. But even this falls below the moving effect of that hysteric sob with which the same actress escapes from her purpose of hatred at the sound of the name "Leah" from the lips of an unconscious child. Miss Bateman will leave this country for America after next week.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

The latest and most taking novelty in the shape of materials for outdoor toilettes consists of unbleached linen stuffs of every degree of fineness, from plain brown holland to the finest cambric. Costumes of unbleached Scotch cambric, cambric, or muslin, are made for the country in a plain, simple, and inexpensive style; but, when intended for more fashionable wear, they assume a real importance from the lace trimmings which are abundantly lavished upon them. Costumes in unbleached cambric, composed of a short skirt trimmed with plissés, of a jupe-pouf, and of a chemisette russe, are trimmed with ruches of taffeta and white lace. A number of muslin dresses, trimmed with little flounces, plissés, and ruches, are worn. The effect is heightened by the casaque, or little paletot, and the sash being trimmed with Valenciennes. Costumes of light-coloured pekin of two shades, entirely trimmed with plissés, are coming into favour, and, when tastefully composed, present a very distingué appearance. Costumes are also made in sultane satinée, sultane chinée, and Chambery gauze. The pattern is always the same, the trimming alone giving a new aspect to these toilettes.

Many costumes have a white under skirt of either barège or some more silken material, and an upper skirt of some bright colour, such as blue, green, mauve, saumon, or pink, in poult de soie or taffeta. Llama fringes of a lightness appropriate to the tissue of the dress and lace insertions upon a ground of satin complete some of these. There are also pretty costumes of striped stuffs with a white or grey ground. The under skirt is of stuff matching the colour of one of the stripes, which are composed of several bright tints. Dresses of foulard de l'Inde, trimmed with plaited flounces, have low bodies, which are worn with ornamented braces, passing over a rich corsage of muslin trimmed with lace.

Dresses of white silk embroidered with bouquets and edged with a coloured ruche are worn over under skirts of the colour of the ruche, trimmed with a deep plissé surmounted by a bouillonné. The tight sleeves have very deep and large cuffs. This costume may be completed by a fichu of black lace or by a little pelerine with long ends crossed over the chest and brought behind under the sash. In this case, it is edged by a black or white lace flounce.

One also sees robes longues and robes rondes trimmed with a deep flounce cut on the cross, and having three or four large bayantés placed at its head, where they are maintained by a plain band, formed of a biais of the same colour as the flounce or of a different colour, according to the disposition of the toilette.

A costume in unbleached toile de l'Inde is trimmed with deep chestnut-coloured taffeta and Cluny lace. The bottom of the skirt is edged with a deep flounce of Cluny lace arranged en biais and surmounted by a bouillonné of taffeta and lace. The second skirt, likewise in toile de l'Inde is looped up at each side by a bouillonné of taffeta, terminated by a bow with long ends. The front part of this skirt is trimmed with several rows of narrow Cluny lace, whilst the pouf is fashioned so as to form five progressive bouillonnés divided by little plissés of taffeta. A corsage fichu, having small basques, with revers of chestnut taffeta edged with Cluny lace, has sleeves trimmed with several bouillonnés placed from shoulder to elbow. These bouillonnés are separated by little plissés of taffeta. The wrists are trimmed with chestnut-coloured ribbon and Cluny lace.

Another costume in grey sultane glacé is trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with several biais of tartan taffeta. The second skirt forms a tunic cut away at the sides, in white Algerine tulle, trimmed with a rich white silk fringe, interspersed with tassels of variegated silk of the colours of the tartan. The body has braces of tartan taffeta, edged with the same fringe. The sash is of tartan silk, with ends falling on each side of the tunic.

Milliners are composing black lace bonnets in large numbers for half toilettes. They are trimmed with a diadem of foliage of a warm tint and a hothouse flower, the brides-collier being in lace, mounted upon a roll of black gros grain. Very pretty models are also made with a waved bandeau of Brussels point, upon which a flower is placed. The strings are of Brussels point, arranged *en collier*. A chapeau-pouf of grey tulle powdered with silver has a scarf of the same tulle floating behind. In front of the chapeau is a half-wreath of small white roses placed upon a ground of moss and brown leaves. A fanchon bouillonné of smooth rose-coloured gauze is trimmed with a high diadem of dark-coloured heather, with a dog-rose at the side. The brides-collier are in rose-coloured plissé gauze. Other models imitate in some degree the bandeau of the Egyptian coiffure by means of several graduated folds of white tulle. These folds are fixed by three rich fastenings of pearl beads arranged *en fronton*. The brides-écharpes are of the same tulle. Chapeaux-poufs are still made of tulle mousseux, trimmed with a white aigrette and a flower. There are large strings to fasten the bonnet under the chignon. Bonnets of fancy straw have a hollow passe, the bottom of which receives a garland of flowers, accompanied by black lace. They have brides-collier of lace placed at the edge of a plissé of ribbon of the same colour as the flowers.

A bonnet of white straw and blue silk, has a hollow fronton formed of tufts of blue tulle interspersed with straw bows. Upon this fronton is placed a garland of may blossoms of charming lightness. Bunches of green wheat-ears mixed with large poppies, from which fall long trains of wild flowers, are very fashionable. They are usually worn upon a narrow passe with taffeta strings of the colour of the wheat.

The train of wild flowers is still worn over the chignon.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. 1. Toilette ronde in plain blue taffeta and blue taffeta with tartan stripes. The under skirt, of striped taffeta, is trimmed with a flounce and broad bouillonné of the plain blue. The sash and shoulder-knots are of the striped material.

No. 2. Under skirt of rose-coloured taffeta, demi-longue, trimmed with *four* flounces, the first, third, and fourth of taffeta, and the *second* of Mechlin lace. Low body of rose-coloured taffeta, under a tunic of white muslin with embroidered spots, which is looped up in Watteau folds behind by a large bow of rose-coloured taffeta. The skirt of this tunic opens in front, and is edged with deep Mechlin lace, as are the short sleeves. Coiffure, a puff of rose-coloured flowers.

No. 3. Dinner dress of white pekin with broad blue satin stripes. The skirt is plaited behind so as to form a natural pouf, and trains a little upon the ground. The low body is covered by a white barège casaque, edged with a lace insertion upon a blue satin ground and a llama fringe. This casaque, which has long loose sleeves, is cut square upon the chest.

No. 4. Dress of rose-coloured poult de soie, having three flounces, which are edged by a double bayanté of black satin. Looped-up skirt of rose-coloured faye, trimmed with a rich passementerie, and having a flounce of rose-coloured poult de soie. Bows loop up this skirt on each side. Low body of rose-coloured poult de soie, and light sleeves of the same trimmed all the way up with numerous bracelets composed of a biais of black satin. Deep black lace cuffs turned back. Sleeveless mantle of black lace, with square pans passing within the sash and edged with a rich flounce.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY NEW BUILDINGS.

We have already so fully described the new buildings of the Royal Academy at Burlington House that lengthened remarks are now unnecessary. It will suffice to say that the View we engrave represents Gallery III., the principal saloon for the display of paintings, which is popularly designated the "Great Room" from its superior dimensions. It corresponds to the Great Room in Trafalgar-square from the circumstance of the annual dinner being given in it, and somewhat, also, in the general character of its contents. It is distinguished from the other galleries not only by its greater spaciousness but by its richer decorations. The dado here is much higher, and the consoles which support the principals of the roof are not simply ornamented trusses but are decorated with winged terminal figures holding shields. Moreover, with a view to give this room the aspect of a select *salle d'honneur*, the pictures are placed at much wider intervals; and in the choice of them for this gallery, we are informed, through apparently a semi-official medium, that a preference has been given to works by the Academic body and by foreign artists. Every Academician and Associate painter in oil is in future to be considered entitled as of right to one place in this artistic sanctum sanctorum. Next, the most eminent foreign contributors are to be admitted to share the honours. The remaining spaces are to be accorded to a few out of the thousands of native artists outside the pale of the Academy.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The important work of laying the third line of submarine telegraph cable between Europe and America has been going on steadily and successfully during the past week. Our Illustration of last week showed the departure from Sheerness of the Great Eastern steamship, with the main length of cable stowed on board, to be extended along the bottom of the ocean from near the coast of Brittany to near the French isle of St. Pierre, off Newfoundland. The subject of an Engraving in this Number is the laying of the European shore end—a cable of much stronger construction—at a point of the French shore, named Minou, about ten miles from Brest. Next week we shall illustrate the joining of the shore end with the main cable.

Minou is not far from the extremity of the promontory which forms the northern side of Brest Harbour, and beyond which the only further projection is Point St. Mathieu, the most westerly land of France, on the Continent, though Ushant and other islands lie still more to the west. The scenery of Minou is well displayed in the sketch taken by our Artist, Mr. Robert Dudley, who accompanied the Atlantic Telegraph expedition of 1865 from Valentia, on the coast of Kerry, to Heart's Content, in Newfoundland. There is a narrow, shelving, sandy beach, in a little bay on each side of which are huge grey crags, quite bare of verdure, broken with ravines, by one of which, a picturesque little hollow, there is a path up to the top of the cliffs. The hills above are open downs, partly cultivated, partly covered with a low-growing scrubby plant, like gorse, and strewn with boulders, or cropping out in bits of the solid granite here and there, like those of Dartmouth and Cornwall. There is a lighthouse, upon a rock which projects from the land just outside the little bay; and there is a small fort, with a few heavy guns on the top, looking down upon it. A wooden shed has been put up in the ravine, for the shelter of the telegraph people and their apparatus, as at Foilhummerum, in Valentia Island. In this place was the shore end of the cable landed by the Chiltern, under command of Captain Sherard Osborn, early in the morning of Saturday, the 19th ult. The Hawk went out the day before, with the chief cable electricians from the Chiltern on board, and buoyed from Minou Creek in a curving south-westerly direction for about six miles off the land. At intervals of every two miles or so buoys with flags were dropped and moored, with "mushrooms" and some fifty fathoms chain, though the depth of the water was always under twenty. The course had to be very carefully buoyed to avoid the rocks. The actual work of landing the shore end was commenced at four a.m. next day. The weather was beautifully calm; there was hardly any surf. The Hawk went first, and the Chiltern with the shore end followed. The French steamer Soufflet also gave some assistance. Soon after six the massive coil was paid out through the machinery over the stern of the Chiltern, and stowed away fore and aft in coils on board the raft. This was then towed in to the shore by a little steam-pinnace, which brought it within a few feet of the land. The crew then, both French and English, got overboard up to their necks in the surf, and, almost in as short a time as it takes to tell it, the shore end was landed and dragged by main force to the cable-house, about a hundred yards or so up the little ravine. Here the end was secured, tested, and, of course, found perfect; and, in less than half an hour, it was laid in the little trench which had been dug in the sand and cut in the rock to a depth of about two feet, and in this it was buried. At seven the Chiltern steamed slowly out to sea, following the track of the Hawk and the line of buoys laid down, paying out the cable slowly as she went. Everything was done in the coolest and most business-like manner, without noise or bustle of any kind. At half-past ten o'clock the Chiltern buoyed her end and fired a gun to show that the first part of the work was completed, and then steamed back to harbour; while the Hawk went to and fro to pick up the buoys again.

The Great Eastern, as was stated in our last, arrived next day (Sunday, the 20th ult.) from Portland, and the operation of splicing the main cable to the shore end was performed that night. The Great Eastern started to cross the Atlantic on Monday week.

THE BINGLEY BOILER EXPLOSION.

The disaster which happened at Bingley, in Yorkshire, on Wednesday, the 16th ult., by the explosion of a large steam-boiler in the bobbin factory of Messrs. John Town and Son, has been mentioned in our country news. This terrible accident, by which fifteen persons were killed, half of them being children at play in the infant school adjoining the factory premises, was found clearly due to the want of care and skill in Hodgkinson, the engine-tenter, and to the neglect of proper supervision by his employers, with the bad construction and unfit condition of the steam-boiler. This was shown by the examination and official report of Mr. Lavington Fletcher, chief engineer to the Manchester Association "for the prevention of steam-boiler explosions, and for the attainment of economy in the use of steam." The boiler, which was 16 ft. long, having 6 ft. 6 in. of diameter, was composed of iron plates, originally not quite half an inch thick, but wasted away to a quarter of an inch. They were of inferior iron, and only fit for making water-tanks, or such purposes. It was twelve years old, having been worked eight or nine years before it was bought, secondhand, by the predecessors of Messrs. Town, three or four years ago. Some repairs had been done, but in the wrong way, by riveting on new thick plates to the old thin ones, which was a probable cause of fatal cracks. The safety-valve, too, was badly contrived; and the engine-tenter was accustomed to work the boiler at an excessive pressure, and to "gag" the alarm-whistle by tying it up with a piece of rag. The effects of the explosion were tremendous. Our Illustration shows the wreck of the boiler and ruins of the factory and other buildings. Among those killed were the wife and child of Mr. Joseph Town, who was himself dreadfully injured, as was another of his children. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the deceased Hodgkinson, and a severe censure upon Messrs. Town and Son, with a recommendation to put all steam-boilers under Government inspection. We believe that the members of the Manchester Association, being factory owners, voluntarily agree to submit their own steam-boilers to the regular periodical inspection of the engineers appointed by the association. It is desirable, however, to establish a compulsory system of inspection.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A few remarks on the remaining portraits (some of the most important having already been reviewed) and on sundry other remaining works will form the subject of the short concluding article to which we are now restricted.

Taking the portraits first, there are few which equal in artistic quality of execution and colour Mr. Wells's half-length of Mr. C. Maguiac, seated sketching among his bric-à-brac, and the seated whole-length of Mrs. Adam Kennard (415). There are few, either, so characteristic as his portrait of Mr. Bensley (5), Lord Spencer's steward. In the two former, however, the head scarcely maintains its due supremacy over the extremely well-painted accessories. Mr. Sant has very successfully copied Sir Joshua Reynolds in his whole-length of Mdlle. Hilda de Bunsen (173), with its luminous and lovely head and graceful carriage of the figure; the effectiveness is, however a little forced. Another whole-length of "Emily, daughter of Baron De Stern" (394), is very good and more original; but other portraits by this artist are distressingly painty and careless. Mr. Poynter does not make a very promising début as a portrait-painter with his half-length of Mr. A. Walter (299); it is grave, characteristic, careful, but most unfortunate in colour, and the mistake is made of too slightly reducing the lifesize scale. If reduction be made, it should be distinctly appreciable; else, as here, it will merely convey an impression of the original being unnaturally diminutive. Mr. W. H. Hunt's "Birthday" (106), a lady—evidently a portrait—loaded with presents; and his head of an elderly dame (708) testify to a strenuous aim at literal fidelity, carried, however, to an extreme which results in something so prosaic, so hard, and violent in colouring as to be certainly false to the artistic impression of nature. Robert Browning (339), by Mr. Lawrence, has appropriate intensity of expression; but in the half-length, by this painter, of the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge (72), the features seem blocked out of wood, while the leathery tone of the flesh is aggravated by the hot hues of an ugly, obtrusive screen.

The vigorous Scotch school of portrait-painting is, as usual, distinguished by the thoroughly honest truth of its representations, which, if sometimes too uncompromising, is infinitely preferable to the conventional fictions of English fashionable portraiture. Capital examples of the school will be found in portraits of the late Sir David Brewster (222), by Mr. Macbeth; Mr. W. Aitchison (446), by Mr. Tweedie; Mr. W. Jackson and Mr. Binns (407), by Mr. Macnee; and Mr. J. Napier (383), by Mr. J. J. Napier. Mr. Herdman, of this school, shows also, in the pleasant and natural whole-length of Lady Clinton (486), seated, sketching, how unnecessary it is in a landscape background to sacrifice all fidelity to open-air objects and effects.

There is nothing here sweeter in sentiment and expression than a half-length (356), by Mr. H. Weigall, of an elderly lady in mourning seated by a window. In a creditable whole-length group, by the same, of the Earl of Fitzwilliam and his son (839), the purple satin dress, à la Vandyke, of the little boy is painted with a force which, by contrast, imparts some weakness to the principal figure. Mr. C. Martin's heads of Mr. Bonomi, the well-known Egyptologist and his son (788) are, despite the cloudy treatment, admirably lifelike. Several portraits by Mr. L. Dickenson are evidently excellent likenesses, if not particularly remarkable for artistic qualities. A seated whole-length of Mr. H. Broadwood (553), by Mr. C. E. Hallé, is a very promising work by the son of the famous pianofortist. The unaffected ease of the pose is especially commendable. A group of the children of Mr. C. Godray (37), by Mr. Hay is vigorous and animated.

The "official" academic portraiture is at a low ebb; and the profusion and prominence of it this year is more damaging to some reputations than any amount of adverse criticism. Mr. Richmond's portraits have a certain crude, pretentious effectiveness, attributable in great measure to sky-blue backgrounds, harsh reds in dress or curtain, and elaborate Renaissance frames. But what transparent effeminate flattery is there not through all, from the bashful lady-like air of the Rev. A. O. Butler (81) to the lackadaisical attitude of the Lord Mayor (499)! This obvious and essential defect is the more inexcusable because there is no lack of skill in drawing and modelling, though of a mechanical kind, acquired by long practice in black and white. All the artist's efforts in flesh-painting have, however, hitherto resulted in leaden opacity and sandy texture. A more manly, legitimate, and workman-like use of the material will be found in Mr. Knight's portraits, neutralised, however, by flippant brushwork, routine sameness, and a tendency to vulgarity, that invariably misses the more refined traits of character and expression. Does this painter really wish his powers to be estimated by the spectral heads of Miss Clara (353) and Miss Grace (323)? The same question might be asked of the president in reference to his amazingly-hasty and superficial heads on "the line." We prefer, however, to form an opinion of Sir Francis Grant's present ability from his larger works, their general effect (favoured, of course, by the distance at which they are placed) being considerably more satisfactory. Nevertheless, these are of widely unequal merit. In the whole-length of Mrs. Gathorne Hardy (142) the perfectly well-bred taste and *retenue* of the attitude and expression are qualities so rare and estimable as to render one insensible to the shallowness of the art employed and the conventionality of the accessories. In the whole-length of Mr. Gathorne Hardy (16), however, is there one single evidence of insight into or of the unsophisticated wish to record the true and strongly-marked characteristics of a statesman. But even still emptier is the colossal equestrian portrait of the late Earl of Harrington (202), in which the only object of interest to reward a second glance is the horse. Among other painters whose art, such as it is, is rendered subservient to the fashionable requirements of the day are the Hon. H. Graves—two female portraits by him being very pleasing, though rather waxy in the flesh; and Mr. R. Buckner, whose flimsy artificiality and millinery are as conspicuous as ever. Mr. Elmore sends a powerful head of Mr. John Simon (879). A picture of "The Tedworth Hunt" (384), by Mr. J. Pawley, seems to deserve a better place. Lastly, there are some portraits of artists by themselves which claim mention, particularly those of F. Havill (373), Bottomley (274), Talfourd (455), and Gullick (237).

The following figure-pictures were unintentionally omitted from preceding notices:—"God's Acre" (38)—a scene in a Continental burial-place, with much pathos in the figures, and a well-expressed, appropriate effect of lighting, by Mr. Calthrop; a picture (261), admirable for technical qualities and humour, by Mr. Houghton, of an Elizabethan fop eyeing himself in a looking-glass, as he twirls his moustache, with intense satisfaction; "I've had enough" (415), by Mr. N. R. Rockell, a picture, broad and good in colour, of a little gourmand of four, lazily lolling in a chair beside dainties of which perhaps it has had more than "enough;" and a characteristic bit of Scotch character entitled "The Laird's Pew" (249), by Mr. T. Grahame.

Space fails us to notice among the water-colour drawings which very imperfectly represent the art in the Royal Academy some important works by Messrs. Duncan, Vacher, and other artists whom we have occasion to review in the two Pall-mall galleries. It must suffice to name the following noteworthy drawings as by artists exhibiting in unusual force or for the first time in this medium. Four landscapes with figures, by Mr. North, a young artist of high promise, a quite worthy disciple of Mr. F. Walker; "A Dream at Dawn" and "The Last Chapter"—two exquisite little drawings by Mr. Millais; three landscapes in Greece and Egypt, by Mr. Herbert; a very impressive drawing, by Mr. W. H. Scott, representing, during the Crucifixion, a flash of arrowy lightning playing around the priests as they sacrifice in the outer court of the Temple, and rending in twain the veil which concealed the Holy of Holies; "Yarmouth Harbour," by Mr. Brett, with all this artist's realistic truth; a coloured cartoon, by Mr. Holiday, of the Salutation, for one of the paintings in All Saints' Church, Notting-hill; "Monk Declaring for a Free Parliament," by Mr. Ward—a copy of the artist's fresco in the Commons' corridor, and which shows his ability to greater advantage than his oil paintings of this year; two large scenically-effective drawings by Mr. Beverley; "The Loosened Team," by Mr. Fildes; "Mounted

Persian Tartars" and "Flight of Lesgian Cavalry: A Russian Battery in the Background"—two drawings by the Bavarian painter M. Horschelt, eminently remarkable for artistic completeness and spirit; two Brittany subjects of great power, but mannered in touch, by Mr. J. Knight; "Convives de Bretagne," by Mr. L. Duncan; "The Gentle Art," by Mr. A. H. Luxmore, a drawing, very graceful in sentiment, of an enamoured music-master instructing a sweet girl at "The Harpsichord," by Mr. Marsh; and contributions of marked merit by Messrs. Aston, Hemy, Trouteschold, Fortuny, Regamy, F. G. Reynolds, Pritchett, Macallum, and Miss Tayler.

None of the crayon drawings (except, perhaps, those of Mr. C. Martin and M. Bracquemond) reach a very high level of merit in their kind. Among the best of the miniatures are those of Miss A. Dixon, Mrs. Egley, and Messrs. Muirs, Rondi, Easton, and Tayler. The engravings comprise noticeable works by Messrs. Cousins, T. Landseer (capital plates after his brothers' pictures of the Chillingham Cattle), R. Graves (Mrs. Siddons, after Gainsborough, and the Via Dolorosa, after Raphael), L. Stocks, Stackpoole, and Barlow. There are also effective woodcuts by the Brothers Dalziel. The peculiar charms and capabilities of etching are worthily exemplified in Mr. Seymour Haden's "Rough Passage," Mr. E. Edwards's very large and skilful panorama of London from the Greenwich Observatory, and in studies for some of his pictures by M. Legros. Among the architectural designs of greatest public interest are those for the Piccadilly frontage and quadrangle of Burlington House new buildings now in progress by Messrs. Banks and Barry, and the future adaptation of Burlington House proper for the purposes of the Royal Academy, as approved by the Queen, by Mr. S. Smirke. Also the Manchester Townhall, by Mr. Waterhouse; Glasgow new University building, by Mr. G. G. Scott; and new Dulwich College, by Mr. C. Barry.

The Supplementary Exhibition, Old Bond-street, is prospering. The attendance has been good, the sales (that great touchstone of success) numerous. Among the purchasers are members and friends of the Royal Academy.

The very unequal force with which various colours are reproduced in photography has been so inseparable an objection to direct photographic versions of the old masters that photographs from good copies made by hand in black and white have generally proved far preferable. In accordance with this well-known fact, Signor Morelli, perhaps the most accomplished copyist in Europe, has for a long period been engaged in preparing for multiplication by the camera a series of facsimiles of the masterpieces in the National Gallery. His last work of the series is after the new Michael Angelo, "The Entombment," and it is really marvellously perfect. The photograph is published at 12, Pembroke-square, Kensington.

MUSIC.

One of the many charming performances of Madame Adelina Patti, that of Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento," was promised for Friday week; but the opera was suddenly changed for the "Huguenots," in consequence of the hoarseness of the singer. During last week "Hamlet" was performed a second and third time, and it was announced for Tuesday and Saturday this week; much greater compression having been resorted to beyond the abridgments in its first performance here (considerable even then). In any reduced state, however, it will be welcome so long as the great scene of Ophelia in the fourth act is retained, with that admirable performance of Mdlle. Nilsson, which made the opera in Paris, and—it is scarcely too much to say—saved it here. On Monday Signor Tamberlik reappeared, after an interval of four years, as Don Ottavio, in "Don Giovanni," which performance he is to repeat next week.

The musical portion of Tuesday's proceedings at the Crystal Palace in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt was similar in its arrangements to the great Handel Festivals which are held there triennially. Upwards of 3000 performers, vocal and instrumental, were assembled in the Handel orchestra, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, the conductor of those festivals, and of the Sacred Harmonic Society, through whose comprehensive organisation and vast resources the materials for these performances are chiefly obtained. The musical festival now referred to was divided into two portions. The first, which consisted entirely of sacred music, commenced at four o'clock, and occupied nearly an hour and a half. It began with the overture to Handel's "Occasional Oratorio," followed by the "Hallelujah" and "Amen" choruses from "The Messiah" and short selections from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and "Elijah," and Sir M. Costa's "Eli," the soprano solos effectively sung by Mdlle. Carola and Madame Rudersdorff, those for contralto by Madame Sainton-Dolby. As usual, however, at such great musical gatherings, the chief effects were produced by the chorus-singing, which was especially admirable on this occasion, alike in readiness and efficiency of execution, massive solidity of tone, and well-contrasted gradations of power. The second part of the concert began at six, and lasted just an hour, the commencing overture (that to Auber's "Masaniello") having served to play the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Viceroy, and other illustrious guests, into their places in the Royal boxes. The chorus from Mozart's "Idomeneo," "Placido" (sung in English), with soprano solo by Madame Rudersdorff; the great war-song (with chorus) from "Eli," declaimed by Mr. Vernon Rigby; Mendelssohn's exquisite part-song, "Farewell to the Forest;" and the prayer from Rossini's "Mosè," both sung to admiration by the chorus; and the latter, encored (these two pieces separated by the overture to Herold's "Zampa"), led to the last piece in the selection—the trio and chorus, "See the Conquering Hero;" the solo voices, Madame Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Carola, and Madame Sainton-Dolby. After this the National Anthem was sung by the chorus, having been removed from its place at the commencement of the second part of the programme; and with this loyal tribute terminated one of the most successful special musical demonstrations that have occurred in our time.

The eighth and last Philharmonic concert of the season took place on Monday. The performances commenced with Beethoven's great "Leonora" overture (No. 3) and terminated with Weber's "Jubilee" overture, having also included that composed by Mr. Cusins (the conductor of the society) in illustration of Victor Hugo's romance, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer." This clever piece of orchestral writing was first produced at Mr. Cusins's own concert last year, when it was greatly applauded, having pleased as much at its repetition on Monday. Besides Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, the concert comprised two concertos—Spohr's eighth ("Dramatic"), for the violin, and Professor Bennett's third (in C minor) for the pianoforte; both admirably played, the first by Herr Straus, the second by Madame Arabella Goddard. Since the fine pianoforte concertos of Dr. Bennett were played by himself they never received such appreciative and finished interpretation as they now find from Madame Goddard, who has made these classical works peculiarly her own. The vocal pieces, which call for no special mention, were effectively sung by Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Signor Bettini. The fifty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society, and its first held in St. James's Hall, has closed with good promise for the success of its new and more comprehensive arrangements.

The second and last of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson's concerts took place, at St. James's Hall, on Monday, when the programme was again divided into sacred and secular portions—the first including her refined and expressive singing of Handel's airs, "Angels ever bright" and "Let the bright Seraphim" (the latter with Mr. T. Harper's admirable trumpet obbligato), and Haydn's "With verdure clad." In the second part an elaborate scena composed by Herr Meyer Lutz, a Swedish national air, and Mozart's duet, "Crudel perchè" (with Mr. Santley) displayed the versatile powers of Mdlle. Nilsson. Various other performances, including (as at the first concert) the excellent singing of Mr. Leslie's choir and some orchestral pieces by a well-selected band, made up an entertainment of special interest. Mr. Leslie conducted, as before.

Mr. Benedict's concert, held last week, was fully equal, in length, variety, and attractiveness, to any of the similar past thirty-three occasions. Of an entertainment occupying nearly six hours in length it is not possible to speak in detail; nor is it necessary, as the performers and the pieces are mostly familiar to the London public. Nearly all the great opera-singers appeared, including Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlle. Titiens. The former produced the usual marked impression by her exquisite singing in several instances—the ballad "The Last Rose of Summer," given with touching pathos and simplicity; the "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," with brilliant execution (encored and replaced by Mr. Benedict's "Rose of Erin"); and the leading soprano part in a quartet (composed expressly for the occasion by Signor Pinsuti) with the most admirable display of the bravura style. A conspicuous feature in the day's performances was the introduction of two movements of a grand sonata for piano and violin, a composition of Mr. Benedict, by whom and Madame Norman-Neruda they were given with brilliant effect. The work is one of the many productions by which Mr. Benedict has fully proved his title to the distinguished position which he occupies among the composers of the day, as well as having justified the favourable anticipations of his instructor, Carl Maria Von Weber. Other performances too numerous for mention made up a programme of enormous length and infinite variety.

Mr. Hallé terminated his series of eight pianoforte recitals on Friday, having during the course performed the lesser works of Beethoven (the diminutive term being only used as distinguishing them from the grand sonatas of the same composer) and the pianoforte solos of Schubert, including some posthumous pieces published since Mr. Hallé's similar performances of last year. With what refinement of style, finished execution, and appreciative judgment Mr. Hallé plays such music is too well known to need fresh comment.

Miss Zimmermann's morning concert, on Monday, included several of her excellent performances, both of concertante and solo pianoforte music, with the skilled aid, in the former, of Mr. H. Holmes (violin) and Mr. Lazarus (clarinet). Signor Tito Mattei's brilliant pianoforte-playing was also heard on Monday, at his evening concert, in some solo pieces; and in a portion of Weber's "Concert-stück," with the accompaniment of an orchestra—the latter feature a rarity at benefit concerts of the present day.

The Princess's Theatre is to reopen on Aug. 2, for the performance of English opera—commencing with Handel's "Acis and Galatea—" under the direction of Mr. J. L. Hatton.

THE THEATRES.

Whatever is best or most successful, whether person or drama, appears now to culminate at the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, as it is at present managed. The capacity and splendour of the building invite the stars from all quarters, for they ensure large advantages, and command large audiences. Mr. Sothern's engagement, which has now for two weeks attracted the thousands who travel by the Great Eastern Railway to witness his performance of Lord Dundreary, has been attended by the fullest houses of the season; and those consisting for the most part of a fashionable audience. The success of the drama called "Our American Cousin," must long ago have astonished its author, Mr. Tom Taylor, who in furnishing Mr. Sothern with the sketch of his now famous Lordship's character could never have imagined the full proportions in which it would ultimately become embodied. The character is indeed a creation produced by the interaction of the actor and the audience, and has grown into importance by the frequency of the performance and the originality of the development, as the spontaneous result of the two forces engaged in its representation. The play, too, has undergone many alterations, and the situations and dialogue are now so closely trimmed that the scenes which are employed to tell the story are reduced to the briefest limits, so that if they do not greatly interest they never become tedious. The Dundreary scenes proper are, on the other hand, enlarged to the utmost, and filled to redundance with topics and occasions of uproarious laughter. These have told in a marvellous manner on the Standard audiences, on whose minds they have had all the effect of novelty. The wonder and the excitement have been prodigious, and nightly evidences are given that the comic vis of the eccentric details is thoroughly enjoyed. It is, perhaps, the oddity of the character, with the peculiarities affected by the actor, that mainly conduces to the result. At all events, the general effect is irresistible. Mr. Sothern was well supported. Mr. Edmund Coles, from America, sustained the part of Asa Trenchard in an earnest manner, which, if somewhat deficient in humour, gave a sort of realistic portrait in which we were inclined readily to believe, and thus added a sentiment of truth to the other effective points of the performance. The Georgina of Miss Ada Cavendish was a careful and finished study. Mary Meredith and Miss Florence were respectively represented with charming grace and feeling by Miss Lily Harris and Miss Dalton; and the other characters, which are too numerous to catalogue, were all efficiently embodied by other members of the excellent company which had been collected for the performance. The play was preceded by a new comedietta, written by M. Edouard Plouvier and Mr. J. T. Douglass, entitled "The Young Man of the Period"—one of those slight structures which serve to introduce the main business of the evening and put the audience into a good humour. The interest was skilfully supported by Mr. A. Rayner and Miss Marie Leslie, who played with vivacity the two leading parts, Edward Topham and Caroline Grierson, a widow lady and gentleman lodging at an inn in separate rooms, who contrive by droll means to get mutually acquainted, and in the end are, of course, engaged to be married. Mr. Sims Reeves is announced to appear on Monday.

A new piece, called "Love and Hate," has been performed at the Olympic for one night only. It is by Mr. Horace Wigan, for whose benefit, on Wednesday week, it was produced, and who sustained himself the leading rôle. The play is in two acts, and was moderately successful.

The rest of the theatres call for no special remarks, as they retain their old bills.

On Monday another of Offenbach's pieces was presented at the St. James's, and affords Madame Schneider an opportunity of displaying her eccentricities. The part of Boulotte, in "Barbe Bleu," requires all her vigour and skill to bring out, and yet decently to veil the extravagances she is required to indicate. That she goes far beyond the mark we scarcely need add. Her new part is full of rusticity, but without simplicity, and might be compared with Shakspeare's Audrey, but that it moves in too artificial an element. Boulotte is a universal lover of mankind, and comes to Blue Beard as his sixth wife, with no very good character, and, indeed, triumphs in the consciousness of having deceived him even before he had any right to exercise authority over her. The gross manner in which this is done deserves reprobation. But MM. Meilhac and Halevy have gone in recklessly for fun, to which the making her to be chosen by lot a Rosière greatly contributes. The part must be taken, however, as a droll exhibition, replete with violent contrasts and numberless improprieties, and, indeed, with all that "hovers on the verge of all we hate," and yet laugh at. Unfortunately, Madame Schneider is not likely to be merry and wise. She has no notion of moderation, and carries everything, whether for good or ill, to excess.

Prince Alamayou, son of the late King Theodore, who left England on Saturday, is to be educated at one of the Indian colleges.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that he and a friend, on Saturday, found sufficient snow on Skiddaw to make a plentiful supply of snowballs.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education is published. The Committee report in general that the past year has been marked by sustained progress. The number of schools in England and Wales receiving annual grants has increased by 785 on the number of the previous year, and the number of simply inspected schools by 26. The increase of scholars in schools receiving grants is 114,378, and in inspected schools 2398. The certificated teachers have increased by 692, the assistant teachers by 90, and the pupil teachers by 1315. A similar increase is shown in Scotland. Of the simply inspected schools, which receive no annual grants, 748 were visited during the year and in these 748 schools there were 42,620 day scholars. Of such schools the inspectors generally report unfavourably.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Newcastle had a remarkably good meeting, and very nearly £2300 was taken in grand stand admissions. John Scott's stable has been so much out of luck that the Northumberland Plate was its first victory this season, with the exception of a walk over by The Spy for £75 worth of forfeits. Morris could not understand the uncouth greetings which he and The Spy received from the pitmen, who loved the colt for his bonny little sire's sake; but he was informed that they were only "blessings in disguise!" A bad race and a worse temper were no doubt the cause of Thorwaldsen's terrible defeat. Another ten weeks will ripen the big Brenner into a fair St. Leger outsider, and we expect to see both Rupert and Dunbar better favourites before the time. Pretender, who has been judiciously eased for a short time before commencing his preparation for Doncaster, is quite an average horse, and nothing more; but, still, he has just done all he has been asked to do. Had Brigantine been in the St. Leger it would have been 2 to 1 on her now, after the terrible exhibition she made of Formosa at 10 lb. in the Hurstbourne Cup. Blair Athol's stock and Mr. Payne with his Glasgow-legacy horses had quite a turn at Stockbridge, where Soucar brought £170 to the fund, no small sum in these days of division with the owner of the second horse. If ever meeting deserved to be "disestablished" it is the Liverpool July, as there is no life in it. However, people will go to bet and look on at anything in the shape of a race, and therefore the spring and autumn successes do not suffice Mr. Topham. Blair Drummond, a very high-priced Blair Athol, and bred by the late Mr. Jackson, made short work of the Liverpool St. Leger for Mr. Eastwood, and will probably be a Doncaster starter; and "the pocket Kettledrum," Rejoinder, had two successful innings on the first day. King Victor, a very nice-looking horse, with 9 st. 8 lb., won the Handicap at Chelmsford, and Mr. Tom Parr was as busy in the New Forest with Toby as in his old rural days, before Saucebox and Weathergage had appeared in the land.

Mr. Naylor's yearlings, which the late Marquis of Hastings bought in a lump for £10,000, with the pretty Athena among them, bore testimony on Monday to the waning attractions of Stockwell as a sire. A score only averaged 64½ gs., and half of these were by the old horse. None of them made more than 165 gs., and the highest Stockwell was a colt from Chère Amie (105 gs.). It is remarkable that the general average was exactly that of the Stockwells, of which Mr. William Day bought six, all fillies, for 350 gs. There were only four colts among the twenty, as Mr. Naylor keeps a dozen, principally colts, to train at Matthew Dawson's. The supplementary list of Middle Parkers contains forty-four lots, of which twenty-one are from the dams of winners, and include sisters to Bel Demonio, Elfreon, and Slowman. There are two Gladiateurs, and Brother to The Rake is a Dundee. Mr. Fishey Smith, of Boston, has renewed his steel strength with The Warrior, a well-known grey, who has been on the turf for six or seven seasons and leaves it with legs as good as ever. We believe that he will be shown at the Lincoln Agricultural Meeting this month.

Old George Beers, whose name has been familiar for many a long year to the members of the Grafton and Oakley hunts, died very suddenly, on Saturday last, as he sat in his arm-chair. He had been at work with hounds for some forty-five seasons, and was in Leicestershire for a time under Mumford, when Lord Southampton had the Quorn between the (second) reign of "The Squire" and Sir Harry Goodricke. His last place was with the Hon. Mr. North in the Bicester country; but he had a slight fit in the field, and was obliged to resign his horn. He did not try for another place, but contented himself last season with riding Lord Southampton's hunters and seeing his son Frank show some admirable sport. As a woodland and kennel huntsman, he had no superior, but he was not a great man in the open when hounds went fast. Still his knowledge of the country served him well, and he could generally account for his fox. His dress told his profession, and if he walked down St. James's-street on his return from Tattersalls', where he might often be seen in deep discourse with masters of hounds and disengaged whips during May and June, most people turned to look at that neat figure with the small-rimmed hat and the green coat, the birdseye handkerchief, the kerseymere breeches, and top boots, and everything else to match. He seemed most at home in Yardley Chace; and George waiting for his field under Cowper's Oak, with that sharp, impassive face, and a quiet tip of the cap to each member of the hunt as he rode up, will long dwell by us. He must have killed many a hundred brace of foxes out of those woodlands, and we seem to hear yet his constant adjuration, "If you will only stand quiet, Gentlemen, may be I can show you a little sport." A truer sportsman never lived. Charles Payne, of the Wynnstay, and several other well-known huntsmen first learnt their business under him.

For the first time since the Gentlemen v. Players match has been established (in 1857), the Gentlemen have won two years consecutively; but still, the very large number of runs obtained (915) did not speak to the excellence of the play. At last, the Players had only 17 runs left to get, and 13 min. to get them in; but the second ball from Mr. Absolom took Pooley's wicket, who had made 52 with three fives in it. Silcock and Emmett bowled well, and so did Mr. Absolom and Mr. Buchanan; while the batting honours of the day rested with Mr. W. G. Grace (43 and 83). Willsher was in no great bowling form, but contributed 53 to the score. In the next match, Messrs. Hornby, Money, Yardley, E. M. Grace, and Appleby took the places of Messrs. Maitland, Pauncefote, Thornton, Green, and Buchanan, on one side; and Bignell, Daft, Griffith, Lockwood, and Plumb were substituted for Rowbotham, Hearne, H. H. Stephenson, Pooley, and Emmett on the other, and the Gentlemen won by three wickets. Summers (92), Mr. Yardley (67), and Mr. I. D. Walker (71) were the great scorers on each side; while Jupp put 52 well together in one innings, and Silcock took eight wickets in the two innings.

The Nicobar Islands, taken possession of in the name of her Majesty in March last, are to be colonised with Chinese. More than a sufficient number of Chinamen at Singapore have expressed their willingness to leave the Straits Settlements for the Nicobars.

At the custom-house, Jersey, on Thursday week, silver medals were presented, on behalf of the Emperor of the French, to Captain Le Gros and two seamen, James Spearngate and George Witley, for rescuing three men from death.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of those who were killed in the late explosion at the Hounslow Powder-Works was brought to a conclusion yesterday week. The jury found that there was no evidence to show how the explosion took place, and recommended that any infringement of the regulations should be at once reported, and that an inspector should be appointed by the Government to carry out the provisions of the Gunpowder Act.

The Kingdom of Italy possessed, in 1865, according to the official statistics, 210 public libraries, with 4,149,000 volumes. If to that number be added 46 similar establishments in Venetia, annexed in 1866, with 966,000 volumes, there will be found a total of 256 of the former, and more than five millions of the latter. In addition to the above are last collections of books amassed by the Popes at Rome. Of this aggregate of 256 libraries, 32 are under the immediate direction of the Government, 15 being annexed to the State universities, and 17 having a separate existence, whilst the remainder belong to the municipalities.

Mr. Daniel Lange, director and English representative of the Suez Canal Company, writes to say that the nature of the agreements entered into with the contractors, combined with the actual progress of the works, are such as to warrant the expectation that, in October next, the Suez Canal will, throughout its entire length, have attained the required depth of 26 English feet, with a width varying from 327 English feet along the greater portion of the canal to 191 English feet at three other points along the line, as specified in the plans. But at the request, and in order to suit the personal convenience of the Viceroy, the official inauguration has been fixed to take place, as was stated in our last Number, on Nov. 17.

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LITERATURE.

Daniel Defoe: His Life and Recently Discovered Writings from 1716 to 1729. By William Lee. (J. C. Hotten.) It is well known that the author of "Robinson Crusoe" was an industrious journalist and pamphleteer. In the busy times of English politics which came after the Revolution, through the reigns of William, Anne, and the first two Georges, till his death, at the age of seventy, in the year 1731, Daniel Foe, or De Foe, as he chose to be called, was incessantly employed in writing upon all the popular topics of the day. His great works, the ingenious and lively romances, and the historical and didactic treatises, which gained him an abiding place in our national literature, were composed in the latest years of his life. Since he had got into trouble with the Government, at the accession of George I., through being attached to the fallen Minister, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, he was supposed to have then finally and completely taken leave of newspaper and political writing. It is but the other day that a correspondence between him and the Secretary of State in 1718 was accidentally discovered, which reveals the fact that Defoe really continued, under very equivocal circumstances, to work on as a party journalist during many years. He not only wrote anonymously, but held the editorship of Nathaniel Mist's *Journal*, an organ of the High Tory or Jacobite faction, while he was secretly the agent of the Whig Ministry, and received pay from both parties at once; his practice was to communicate to the Secretary of State whatever treasonable matters came into the editor's office, and to consult how they might be so altered, in preparing them for publication, as to be rendered comparatively harmless. Defoe himself was sincerely and zealously devoted to Whig principles. Bred as a Dissenter in the city of London, he had joined Monmouth's rebellion in his youth; had known and served King William, for whom he cherished a hearty affection; and had suffered the pillory and imprisonment for his noble vindication of civil and religious liberty, in 1703. He had since that time been sent, as the confidential agent of a Whig Government, to help the arrangements for the union of Scotland with England. No man should have been more free of any connection with the Tory party, which had engaged in the most desperate plots, under the wild direction of Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, to set aside the Protestant succession and to bring in the Pretender, James, contrary to the settlement of the realm. But Defoe, like Swift and other able writers, had been seduced into the literary service of Harley, by whose apostacy and intrigues the characters of his dependents were seriously compromised. The new Government, therefore, upon the death of Queen Anne, instead of clearing Defoe from blame and taking him into public favour, chose to use him as a trustworthy spy upon its enemies; and Defoe, though an honest patriot at heart, was not sufficiently a man of honour to refuse this degrading task. We have recently learnt the truth of this painful affair from his own private letters found in the State Paper Office in 1864; but many passages of his biography still remain very obscure. It is to be feared that the mysterious danger, which drove him from his comfortable home at Stoke Newington, and forced him to wander about in hiding, a few months before his death, was caused by the detection of some unjustifiable double-dealing practices in his relations with the Government. Mr. Lee, however, being animated with a genuine appreciation of Defoe's genius and virtues—for he had some great virtues, with this undeniable fault, which was partly the result of misfortune—has taken it upon himself to collect all the writings of his hero which had not been identified before now, including all his contributions to Mist's Journal and to Applebee's Journal, with many other anonymous pieces, written for periodical or occasional publications. These fill two bulky octavo volumes; and the biography, which is compiled by Mr. Lee with very careful and diligent research as to the facts, though it makes but a clumsy story, occupies the preceding volume. From the great diversity of subjects treated by Defoe, in this multitude of newspaper leading articles, with the shrewdness, the humour, and the vigorous language, which he never failed to display, we find this collection both instructive and entertaining. The social and domestic history of England in that age, the prospects of commerce, the state of morals and manners, and the habits especially of middle-class London tradespeople, to whom Defoe belonged, are illustrated by a variety of anecdotes; and by much gossiping comment which lacks the refinement of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, but is, nevertheless, amusing. Defoe's amazing industry gathered up all kinds of knowledge, by personal observation and inquiry, as well as by reading; and his active occupations as a man of business, with his frequent travels all over the kingdom, made him thoroughly acquainted with the ordinary affairs of the world. It does not seem to us that he ever actually wrote in the Tory journals anything of his own composition that was at all inconsistent with the Liberal principles which he so earnestly advocated elsewhere. Mr. Lee has therefore done a good service to the character of Defoe by republishing this miscellany.

The Works of the Rev. Jonathan Swift, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. (W. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh.) A minute examination of this compact and well-printed volume, which is published at a wonderfully small price, satisfies the most critical reader as to the skill, taste, and judgment of the editor, Mr. D. Laing Purves, who is to be highly commended for his performance of a difficult task. The selection of those of Swift's writings—after his matchless works of satirical romance, "Gulliver's Travels" and "The Tale of a Tub"—which most distinctly show the character of the man, his sentiments and opinions, and his singular position in life, could not have been more discreetly managed. The biographical sketch, written by Mr. Purves, is full enough of facts to make Swift's journal and occasional pamphlets easily intelligible; with the aid of the concise introduction prefixed to each article, and the brief foot-notes here and there put at the bottom of the page. Mr. Purves is accurately acquainted with the events of Swift's life and times. He forms a sound opinion of the transactions, public or private, in which that most able man—a man of general ability, not a mere man of letters—was deeply engaged, as well as of his behaviour in domestic intercourse. The "Journal to Stella" is a complete diary of Swift's life in London from September, 1710, to June, 1713, while he was in the habit of daily visiting the Ministers, Harley and St. John, and Mrs. Masham, the intriguing favourite of Queen Anne; being consulted upon all the secrets of State and constantly employed in those literary or personal services done to the Tory Government, which they rewarded with preferment in the Irish Church. This diary, which occupies a third part of the volume, has never been published in so accessible a shape; and it will be found, we suspect, by many readers even more interesting than the adventures of Captain Gulliver among the race of tiny people and the big people of Brobdignag, the nation of lunatic projectors, and in the country where a rational breed of horses had subdued the beastly horde of savage mankind. "Stella," or Hester Johnson, the amiable and clever woman to whom Swift was all his life fondly and passionately attached, and whom he at length married, though he never lived with her, received from him, during his absence from London, a series of confidential letters, in which he recorded every morning and night the most trivial incidents of each day. He told her all about his lodgings, his dress, his dinners, his walks and visits; the gay and fashionable company he saw; the important or scandalous talk he heard; the work he was doing for the Lord Treasurer, and the critical situation of politics, which had become a mere scramble of intriguing conspirators who speculated on the weakness and caprices of the Queen. It is evident, however, that Swift was not privy to the Jacobite plots which some of his friends were then secretly carrying on; but he cannot be acquitted of having changed sides in the party conflict with a view to his own personal ambition. The sincerity of his High-Church professions is subject to great doubt; though he was probably sincere, as Defoe also was, in advocating the conclusion of a peace with France—the famous Peace of Utrecht—which put an end to the game of profuse military expenditure and jobbing peculation for the profit of Marlborough and his connections. Swift's great political essay, "The Conduct of the Allies," which he wrote for this purpose, and which effectually stopped the useless war that had so long wasted our national resources, will be found in this volume. The best of his minor prose works, "Sentiments of a Church of England Man," "Contests and Dissensions Between the Nobles and Commons," and his short treatises on a Reformation of Morals, on Conversation, Education, the Behaviour of a Lady, and the Preservation of the English Language, are likewise here included. They convey as much good sense, in as good an English style, as any other writings of any age. Their reverend author was not quite a philosopher, and he was certainly not much of a saint; but he was one of the shrewdest men of the world that ever lived; and wise for others, though not for himself.

Contributions to a Ballad History of England. By W. C. Bennett. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) The popularity of Mr. Bennett's songs and short poems, mostly dedicated to the love of child and wife, and to all the sweet natural affections of our kind, will secure him the attention of a multitude of readers in this attempt to provide for the poetic celebration of our national history. He proposes, we understand, to form a collection of English ballad literature, ancient and modern, serving to illustrate the memorable events and characters of every age in the annals of this country, with its colonies; and to these he will add, where needful to fill up a gap, some original compositions of his own, besides which he invites the help of other poetical writers, both here and in the United States of America, to furnish a complete series, including all the subjects of historical interest which are fit for such treatment, arranged in chronological order. This plan seems to require the concerted efforts of a grand association of literary men, which might be styled the College of English Historical Poetry, with Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. E. A. Freeman, and Mr. Froude, among its leading members. Mr. Bennett deserves some commendation for setting the example of a patriotic undertaking which might worthily employ the highest genius and the profoundest knowledge of many of our best authors. His thirty or more pieces of spirited and energetic verse contained in this little volume deal with a great variety of well-known incidents, from the Norman Conquest to the battle of Inkermann, and even to the capture of Fort Sumter. His bold continuation of Macaulay's fragment on the Spanish Armada seems to us not quite unsuccessful; and the march of the London trainbands to Brentford, when this city was threatened with an attack by the Royalist army in 1642, is related in the same vivid and animated strain. The victories of Marlborough, Nelson, and Wellington, with the more recent battle-fields in India and the Crimea, are celebrated no less enthusiastically, till we become rather weary of those scenes of savage strife and slaughter, which fill too large a space in the recorded history of mankind. It is a relief to turn away from such themes of "battle, murder, and sudden death," and to play a few minutes with "Baby May." But Mr. Bennett has cut out for his muse a considerable quantity of arduous though glorious work, and he has our good wishes towards its further performance. He should be warned, however, since he has altered the first title of his "Glory Roll," that our fellow-countrymen north of the Tweed have sometimes affected to take offence if we drop the use of the name "Britain," and speak of "England" as of the whole country. But how to satisfy the claim of our fellow-countrymen in Ireland is a still more difficult matter. The former question was gravely debated, at the time of the union with Scotland, in 1706, by the eminent statesmen and public writers of the day. If as much thought had been given to the latter question, in 1800, in preparing the Irish Act of Union, we might have been furnished with a comprehensive political name for the United Kingdom, which would have saved much jealousy among the Queen's subjects. Mr. Bennett's association of English poets and historians should invent an acceptable designation.

A Reproduction of the Salamanca Collection of Prints from Nielli. Photographed and printed in carbon by Ernest Edwards; with descriptions by George William Reid, Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. (Edwards and Bult, Baker-street.) The title of this volume of permanent photographs, taken in conjunction with the names attached, will be sufficient guarantee of its interest and value to all those desirous of information relating to the reputed origin of engraving in the modern sense of the word, and to a curious phase of fifteenth-century art. To collectors the importance of the book will be evident from the fact that about fifty of the prints (an extraordinarily large number considering the rarity of Nielli) are unique, and hitherto undescribed. The Marquis of Salamanca's collection of prints, formed by the late Senhor José de Madrago, an eminent painter, and which was recently sold, comprised many impressions from Nielli which had escaped the researches of Duchesne for his "Essai sur les Nielles," as well as those which Ottley undertook for his "Inquiry into the History of Engraving;" and, as nearly the whole of these impressions were inedited, the keeper of the British Museum print-room was anxious to obtain such a permanent record of the collection before it was scattered as this volume supplies. We need scarcely say that Mr. Reid's notes are as clear, concise, and explanatory as can be desired. He adds, in the "Introduction," an instructive account of the method of the niello-workers, and of their practice of taking sulphur casts of their incised designs on silver and other metals, wherefrom to obtain impressions, as well as from the black (*niello*) filling-in composition of the metal engravings themselves. Incidentally, also, he relates the reputed discovery, by Maso Finiguerra, of engraving as used for producing impressions by means of incised metal plates. It is said that Maso Finiguerra, who was a worker of niello, at Florence, about the year 1460, observed, while cleaning the lamp-black composition from a sulphur cast, that a trace of the cast was left upon the linen which he used, hence he was led to obtain a copy from the engraved plate itself, by means of a black pigment or ink, upon paper. Another story is that, leaning across the table for one of his tools, his arm accidentally touched some work, which left the outline of a design on his skin, and thus suggested the idea of trying paper. We may add, however, that Sir Charles Eastlake throws some discredit on this story by affirming, in his "Materials for a History of Oil Painting" (p. 92), that various passages in a Venetian MS., preserved in the British Museum, prove that the art of etching was understood and practised long before it occurred to the monks, or to Finiguerra, to take impressions on plates; and he asserts that there are wood engravings of certainly an earlier date.

A System of Figure-Skating. By H. E. Vandervell and T. Maxwell Witham. (Macmillan and Co.) This little volume contains some excellent remarks backed by excellent illustrations, showing both "how to do it" and "how not to do it." The authors, being members of the London Skating Club, have no need of further credentials. Interesting as is all they have to say about the origin and progress of skating, and valuable as are the hints they give on all matters connected with the noble art, they are above all things to be thanked for the well-merited rebukes which they bestow upon those ignorant speakers and writers who amuse the credulous public with stories of polkas, and waltzes, and names cut, and similar absurdities and impossibilities. In chapter 9 the reader will find what it is which has caused the fanciful watcher of combined movements performed by members of the Skating Club to wander into the pleasing error of the dancing-party, &c. The book may be profitably studied with an eye to a future period of bliss, when the Gulf Stream shall have shifted back again, or whatever it is that keeps away the ice shall have withdrawn its baneful influence, or an artificial ice shall have been invented on which, unlike the old floor in Baker-street, the enthusiast may have his "jolly good tumble" without the additional gratification of being "covered with a greasy kind of composition." As for the late winter season, skaters had no more chance of distinguishing themselves than was vouchsafed to the "three children sliding on the ice all on a summer's day," and how "it fell out" is faithfully recorded.

The House of Commons: Illustrations of its History and Practice. By Reginald F. D. Palgrave. (Macmillan.) In a course of three popular and familiar lectures to a Working-Men's Club at Reigate, one of the official clerks of the House of Commons, Mr. Reginald Palgrave, has put together a pleasant series of historical anecdotes, with the needful explanations of its habits and modes of procedure. These "Sketches in Parliament"—to lend them a title from our own pages—include such important incidents as Sir John Eliot's resistance to the adjournment in March, 1629; the attempt of Charles I. to arrest the five members, in January, 1642; the expulsion of Speaker Trevor for bribery in 1695; and the Gordon riots in 1780. The privileges and political functions of the House are clearly and instructively shown.

THE FARM.

A few days of brilliant weather has brought on the haymaking season with a rush at last, and we have seldom known it got quicker or better; but as a crop it bids fair to be rather light. An immense breadth of turnips has been put in, and some of the farmers have ploughed up their seeds which were almost worthless, and gone in for an extra quantity. In the turnip soils near Coldstream we never saw finer promise, and the hoers, which work unicorn fashion both for the sake of good work and better facility of overlooking, are very busy. Heavy early dews have favoured the crop; but in some places a little rain is very much needed. Beans and peas seem to be looking well everywhere, and the white crops are very much in advance as you work south. One thing struck us very much in a long 300 miles' ride—viz., that, with one exception, every field was being cut with a scythe.

Mr. J. J. Mechi is of opinion that, notwithstanding cold nights and an absence of sun, which will delay our harvest three weeks as compared with the unusually early one last year, the gross total production of food (animal and vegetable) will probably exceed considerably that of last year. Wheat may be less in quantity, quality, and weight, but peas, beans, oats, potatoes, and perhaps barley, will be in excess, especially peas and beans. We are blessed, too, with the promise of abundant grass and other vegetable products, which must have a happy influence on the quantity and price of home-grown meat, milk, butter, cheese, and vegetables.

It is stated that the expenses of the local committee at Manchester will reach £10,000! Nearly £900 have been offered in prizes and huntsmen gratuities at the fox-hound show, and £70 for the hunter leaping. A cup will be contended for on every day, except Monday, by light-weight or heavy-weight hunters; and on Saturday the four winners will meet for a champion cup. The artificial fences will consist of a thorn fence, a post-and-rail fence, and a water jump with a brush fence on the taking-off side. A paddock of six acres in extent has been staked off for this purpose on the eastern side of the horse ring.

Mr. C. Sewell Read, M.P., with whom things do not seem to have gone well this session, thus epitomises his legislatorial griefs. "When they went to the Board of Trade, and asked them to be so good as to collect the numerous agricultural matters, under the control of Government, into one office, or at least to have a department of the Board of Trade, they were politely told by the President of the Board of Trade to regard the rain, the showers, and the sun, rather than to hope for any assistance from the Government. And if they asked for the support of the Government in favour of their Seeds Bill, which was to put down a cruel and monstrous fraud, they were treated with a little childish lecture about growing seeds in warm flannel. He happened the other day to see an old farmer at the Farmers' Club, who used to be terribly against agricultural statistics, and he said to him, 'I am so pleased you have been so silent about them since we have returned them!' 'Yes,' he said, 'they agree with me greatly well; I get half a dozen of them every year, so that I get six stamps yearly, and that is one per cent of the dog tax your Government imposed upon me.' He (Mr. Read) did not advise them to do the same, but they would not be to blame if they did so."

Professor Anderson has stated to the Highland and Agricultural Society, in his half-yearly report, that a sample of nitrate of soda which was sent to his laboratory contained nearly 50 per cent of common salt. There are also numerous instances of superphosphates being sold worth even £4 per ton less than the guarantee; and "dissolved bones" have been manufactured from mineral phosphates.

The imports of live stock into England are only of the value of £2,594,986 in 1868, as compared with £3,229,971 and £5,697,253 in the two preceding years respectively. The value of agricultural implements exported during the same period was £178,933, whereas in 1860 it ranged as high as £254,481.

The Norfolk men have had a good county show at Attleborough. Mr. J. How's Lady Anne was the best shorthorn cow, and Lord Walsingham took three shorthorn firsts. Mr. J. Overman had a monopoly in the Devon ranks, which seem to be indigenous to Norfolk since Coke of Holkham's day. Lord Walsingham won all the shearling Southdown ram prizes, and Lord Sondes took all the rest, with the exception of the first prize for Southdown ewe lambs, where his Lordship was beaten by the Prince of Wales. Mr. T. Brown, with longwools, and Mr. H. Overman, with Oxford Downs, was the order of the day; and Captain Barlow made a successful horse-raid out of Suffolk with Daleman, Topstall, and Silverlocks. Mr. Charles Groocock showed his hogmaned grey pony, Champagne Charlie, which won at the Leicester Royal, and took the cup for the best pony in the yard. It was a pretty frequent repetition of Stearn or Duckering in the pig classes, where Mr. J. S. Turner was judging at the 100th time of asking.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, or Scotch confirmation, of the late Right Hon. James Carr-Boyle, Earl of Glasgow, was sealed in the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate in London on June 12, the personal estate being sworn under £170,000. The deceased nobleman was formerly in the Navy, which he entered at the age of fifteen, and was in active service for ten years. In 1818, on the decease of his eldest brother, he succeeded to the title of Viscount Kelburne; and in 1843, on the decease of his father, became fifth Earl of Glasgow. His mother was the daughter of the fourteenth Earl of Erroll and granddaughter of Sir William Carr, of Etal, Northumberland, whose surname of Carr before that of Boyle was by him assumed in 1822. His Lordship married, in 1821, the lady who survives him, but leaves no issue. He is succeeded by his half-brother, who has but one child, a daughter. The next heir-presumptive to the Earldom is Patrick Boyle, a grandson of the second Earl. The Etal estates pass to the late Earl's only sister, Lady Augusta Fitzclarence. The late Earl was Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Renfrewshire, and died at his seat, Hawkhead, in that county, on March 11 last, in his seventy-eighth year. He was the oldest member of the Jockey Club, and has bequeathed to Mr. George Payne £25,000, in addition to one half of the horses in training, leaving the other portion to General Peel. He bequeaths to the Hon. James Macdonald £3000; to the Hon. Colonel H. Forester, £5000; to Mr. Cunningham, who had charge of his stud paddocks at Doncaster, £500, and also leaves him the stallion Tom Bowline; and to Mr. Aldcroft he leaves, by codicil, made only two days before his Lordship's death, a legacy of £500. [G. Payne, above noticed, intends running the horses bequeathed to him in his Lordship's colours—white body, crimson sleeves and cap.]

The will of the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth St. John was proved, in London, under £12,000; that of the Hon. Matilda Sophia Austen, eldest daughter of the late Hon. W. Cockayne, niece of the last Viscount Cullen, and relict of the late Rev. R. Caister, D.D., was proved in Ireland under £3000; and that of Dame Harriet Nicholls, in London, under £6000.

The will of Adam Spielmann, Esq., late of Hereford House, West Brompton, was proved in London, on June 4, under £100,000 personalty in England. The executors appointed are his son Lionel Adam Spielmann, of London, Exchange broker; Edwin Louis Samuel, of Liverpool, banker; Samuel Montagu, of Cornhill and Broad-street, banker; Mrs. H. St. Losky, of Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill; Jacques Weiner and Leopold Weiner, both of Brussels, medallists. They are also guardians of his infant children. The will is dated Jan. 10, 1868, and a codicil March 15, 1869; and testator died April 13 last, aged fifty-seven. He has left complimentary legacies to each of his executors and to several of his friends, and legacies to his servants. He directs his executors to distribute the sum of £150 amongst Jewish charitable institutions. He bequeaths to the wardens of the synagogue of his native town of Schocken, Posen, fifty Prussian thalers (equal to £7 10s. sterling); also fifty Prussian thalers to the said wardens to distribute, immediately after his decease, amongst the poor Jews of that place. He leaves the residue of his property amongst his sons and daughters, one sixth part to each; but they are strictly forbidden to marry out of the Jewish faith.

The wills of the under-mentioned have been proved in country registries—viz., George Hall Lawrence (Liverpool), under £140,000; Henry Stanley Robert Pearce (Winchester), £80,000; Edmund Robinson (York), £100,000; and Edward Lloyd (York), £50,000.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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tions in reference to the steps which had been taken and which were yet contemplated to confer upon the Government a monopoly of the telegraphic system. He told the House of Commons that the sum required for the payment of twenty years' purchase of the net profits of the companies up to June last would be £5,715,047, which sum was less by £1,320,950 than the claims made by the telegraph companies; and from this sum was to be deducted £494,938 for other items than those included in the net profits. The whole sum required for the cost of the transfer would be £5,750,000. From this he expected a gross annual revenue of £673,838, of which £359,484 would be absorbed in expenditure, yielding a net profit of £314,354. Calculating the interest of the whole capital at 4 per cent, there would be a surplus of revenue to the State of £44,000; but, taking the interest at 3½ per cent, which he thought would be a reasonable expectation, he looked for a surplus of £77,000. Among the advantages which he anticipated from the system were, in the first place, the adoption of one uniform tariff of one shilling for twenty words; telegraphic service at 3376 places, instead of 1562, as now; and the institution of 842 branch offices, as compared with 247 existing at present. There is now one telegraph-office to every 13,000 of the population. The Government will have one office to every 6000 of the population. In a word, the benefits to be secured by the proposed transference are held out to be, first, the adoption of a low and uniform tariff; secondly, the extension of the system to more than double the number of towns; and, thirdly, the realisation of a considerable and annually increasing surplus to the revenues of the State. Practical management of the telegraphs will not be taken over by the Government until Jan. 1, 1870.

It becomes us, perhaps, to apologise to our readers for opening our remarks on this important question with a series of figures. We have done so because the present state of the proposed transaction is one of pure arithmetic, and because, having laid this statistical foundation for our subsequent remarks, any observations we may wish to rest upon this basis will assume an aspect of greater reality. It may be taken for granted, we think, looking to the favourable reception which Lord Hartington's statement met with in the House of Commons on Monday night, that from the beginning of next year the whole telegraphic business of this country will be vested in the Government, and subject to its exclusive management and control. We shall not now enter into any consideration of the arguments either for or against this great economic change. They rest upon the same footing as those which justify the transmission of letters by the General Post. It is obvious that there are some things which, affecting as they do the comfort and well-being of all classes of the community, and even of well-nigh every individual belonging to each class, the management of which, although not necessarily falling under the head of State obligations, it is eminently expedient that the State should assume. Its power of organisation is largely superior to that of any joint-stock company. Its motive for the complete performance of its work is less variable and more binding; and its responsibility, under our constitutional form of government, for the due discharge of its functions can be more easily stimulated into vitality. The Post Office exhibits one of the best illustrations of what can be done by a Government department where the perfection of mechanical arrangement is the main object at which it aims. The telegraphic system, in the hands of private companies, has not given all those advantages to the public of which it is reasonably believed to be capable. We are warranted in anticipating that by the change now contemplated telegraphic communication will become much cheaper, much more systematic, and much more available for all sections of the community.

Let us take, for example, the proposed uniform tariff of one shilling for twenty words. We do not pledge ourselves to any approval of the precise sum fixed upon. Experience may hereafter prove the expediency of reducing it. But, unquestionably, uniformity in this case, as in that of the Post Office, will prove to be of immense power in the development of the telegraphic system. When men can calculate with certainty the expense at which they can command facilities in the transaction of their business, and when they can obtain such facilities by a moderate outlay, they are naturally induced to regard them as a part of the necessary means of success, and to adopt them accordingly. It is clear that telegraphic communication will very soon enter into, and constitute an indispensable part of, the machinery of trade. Probably, also, it will be much more extensively made use of than now by members of families separated one from another. It is not a violent stretch of imagination to suppose that, within a quarter of a century, the magnetic wire will discharge the greater part of the functions at present discharged by the Post, and that almost every individual in her Majesty's dominions will fall into the habit of making use of the telegraph in all cases in which a saving of time is of the least importance.

Then, again, telegraphic communication will receive an immense impulse from the means proposed to be employed by the Government of putting facilities for using it within reach of almost everybody. No great length of time will elapse, we hope, when it will be as easy to forward a message by telegraph as to drop a letter in the post. Stamped forms, procurable in every post-town; suitable places at which, when written upon, they may be deposited; and arrangements for a periodical and frequent collection and transmission of them, may, in point of effect, when the entire system is organised and gets into regular operation, bring the electric wire to within a few minutes' distance of most people's doors. It is even contemplated as not impossible that premises on which business of any considerable importance is transacted may be generally put into immediate contact with the system by private wires, so that active merchants, bankers, or tradesmen may carry on correspondence with their several agents in different parts of the country, or of the civilised world, without the necessity of even crossing their thresholds.

As to the transmission of public news, we imagine it will be found expedient under the new, as under the old régime, to leave it mainly to the enterprise of the press. It would be a delicate matter with which to intrust any Government. In the interests, however, of the whole news-reading community, there are potent reasons why the terms for forwarding public information from one point to another should be as liberal as may be, and why the conditions should be reasonable and easy to observe. Private telegraph companies—on this side of the Atlantic, at least—do not seem to have thought it worth their while very assiduously to cultivate this branch of business, probably because other branches were more fruitful of profit to their shareholders. When the nation has taken the whole network of magnetic wires into its own hands, it will be strange if no plan is devised to make it very much more available than at present for the diffusion of interesting intelligence over the whole of the United Kingdom. There is room for immense improvements on the service as now carried on.

We are not sanguine that any large contribution to the revenue will result from the change; nor do we feel anxious on this score. For some years to come we have little doubt that any surplus income, whether more or less, will be absorbed by the process of extending the system. It will be enough for one decade to have ensured a good and trustworthy telegraphic system at as cheap a rate as the nature of the case will admit of.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, July 8.

The effect produced by the Emperor's speech at Châlons has passed off—so far as the Bourse is concerned. Still, endeavours are being made to keep its influence alive in the army by printing a copy of it on cards and distributing them among the troops. The *Trèble à Quatre*, however, has propounded the following ingenious syllogism, which has gone the round of the French newspapers, and, as the majority of Frenchmen are more moved by a witticism than by the neatest reasoning, the effect of the speech, even on the army, will count for very little. "War," says the publication in question, according to the dictum of the Emperor at Châlons, "is civilisation," but, according to the theory he propounded at Bordeaux, "the Empire is peace; *ergo*, the empire is not civilisation."

The Corps Législatif is occupied with the dry business of verifying the elections of its members; nevertheless, incidental matters occasionally arise which show in what direction the tactics of the Opposition points. M. Pelletan has asked of the Minister of the Interior to give orders to the prefects and sub-prefects to place at the disposal of parties actually interested the lists of persons who voted at the recent elections in order that they be compared with the lists of registered electors. He reminded the Chamber that in 1863 a candidate, M. Buffet, after being defeated by a small majority, discovered that several hundred electors who had voted against him were not on the official list, and that a subsequent election resulted in M. Buffet's return. After some discussion and an assumed ignorance on the part of the Government as to the precise nature of M. Pelletan's demand, M. de Forcade la Roquette virtually promised that M. Pelletan's request should be complied with, and the subject dropped.

M. Picard, however, made a new assault, and asked the Government for a return of all the gifts and promises made to departments, communes, and towns since Jan. 1 last, and wound up by saying that, "If the Ministers remain silent on this point, the country will judge their début in the new Chamber." The following day M. Jules Simon contested the election of M. Durand, the Government candidate for the Hautes Pyrénées, calling the attention of the Chamber to the circumstance that at the time of the Coup-d'Etat no less than 850 inhabitants of this department were transported, and that at the recent elections the agents of the prefecture had threatened everyone who voted for M. Arago with a like fate.

The members of the majority, determined to cut the ground from under the feet of the Opposition, and with the hope of breaking up the *tiers parti*, have given notice of the following interpellation, which embraces all the demands the opposition intended making of the Government. "We, the undersigned, demand to interpellate the Government as to the necessity of imparting new force to the institutions of the Empire, by developing the action and control of the Corps Législatif, by means—First, of the re-establishment of the address; secondly, of a larger and more simple organisation of the right of interpellation; thirdly, an extension of the right of amendment; and, fourthly, the nomination by the Chamber of its entire bureau. The *tiers parti*, however, have since remodelled the text of their interpellation, which has received 191 signatures.

But Parisians appear to take far more interest in the report that the present Ministry will shortly be replaced by a more liberal Government, under the leadership of M. Emile Ollivier, the author of "Le 19 Janvier," than in the doings of the Corps Législatif. This report, which was first set afloat by M. de Cumont in the *Figaro*, has rapidly gained ground, and has been duly commented upon by nearly the whole of the French press, and the public are now impatiently awaiting some kind of revelation from one of the semi-official journals, which up to the present have either kept silent or treated the report as a matter of pure invention.

On Monday last a dinner was given by the Emperor, at St. Cloud, to fifty of the new deputies in the Corps Législatif. M. Rouher acted as master of the ceremonies and presented the *invités* to his Majesty.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived here from Brussels on Sunday last, and was entertained at a magnificent dinner, which was given in his honour by M. Oppenheim, the banker, the same evening. He is expected to leave Paris for the Eaux-Bonnes on Sunday next.

From a list published in the *Rappel* we learn that no less than twenty-four newspapers have been prosecuted by the Government since the elections, that the fines levied against them amounted to £1050, and that the terms of imprisonment varied from five days to three years. In the above list figure the *Rappel*, the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Siècle*, the *Electeur Libre*, and the famous *Lanterne*.

A few days ago the Court of Cassation declared two men, named Lelouard and Baffet, innocent of a crime for which they had suffered years ago. In 1834 they were found guilty of robbery with violence by the Assize Court of Rennes, and were sentenced, respectively, one to penal servitude for life and the other for twenty years. They both died within a year of their sentence, and since their death the real culprits have been tried and convicted. The relations, being too poor to bring the case before the Court of Cassation, applied to the Empress, who gave them a large sum of money and brought the matter under the notice of the Minister of Justice, who took upon himself the duty officially.

M. Louis Jourdan and M. Charles Limousin, of the *Siècle*, have appealed against the judgment pronounced against them by the Tribunal of the Seine on June 25 last.

SPAIN.

The Cortes has passed the Budget of revenue, and has authorised the Government to lay out the sums necessary for the public service during the next three months. Admiral Topete declared he was willing the public arsenals should be carried on by private persons, if he found any firm who would undertake the work. Señor Zorilla said he recognised the fact that the political revolution had been accomplished, but the economical revolution had not yet been achieved.

In Monday's sitting of the Cortes Señor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, brought in bills ordering the sale of the patrimonial property of corporate bodies and the suppression of the salaries and pensions of individuals who refuse to swear fidelity to the Constitution.

Troops have been sent against some bands of Republicans and Carlists in Andalusia and Aragon, which have since melted away.

The Spanish tribute of 15,000 duros a year to the Pope, originally instituted for exemption from serving in the Crusades and for dietary privileges in Lent, had not been paid since the revolution of September last. The newly-appointed Regent, Marshal Serrano, has inaugurated his office by a step towards reconciliation with Rome, having sent the Pope an instalment of 6000 duros, with the assurance that the arrears of the tribute shall be paid up before the approaching anniversary of the revolution.

Intelligence from Cuba announces that General Caballero de Rodas has released a number of political prisoners, and is pursuing generally a conciliatory course. He is, however, at the same time reorganising the Spanish forces for a vigorous campaign. The insurgents, under General Jordan, have captured Holguin.

PORTUGAL.

The vine disease is appearing in some parts of Portugal.

Popular demonstrations against the increase of taxes, accompanied by serious disturbances, are reported from the Azores. In some districts the people burnt the tax-papers.

ITALY.

Prince Amadeus, Duke d'Aosta, has been nominated honorary president of the International Exhibition of Manufactures connected with naval pursuits, which is to be held at Naples in 1870.

The new theatre at Florence, named in honour of Prince Humbert, was opened on Thursday week, the King and his Court being present. The drama of "Sullivan" was performed to a bumper house, after which was the ballet of "Brahma," on a brilliant scale. The theatre is in the new or north-eastern quarter of the city. His Majesty has decorated Signor Morini, the proprietor, with the order of Cavalier of the Corona d'Italia.

The examination of witnesses before the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of venality against a member of the Chamber of Deputies was concluded on Tuesday afternoon, and the President declared the Parliamentary inquiry closed.

The Government has, by a recent decree, called out the young men born in 1848 for all the provinces of the kingdom. The contingent of the first category is fixed at 40,000.

SWITZERLAND.

The President of the States Council, M. A. O. Aeppli, of St. Gallen, in his speech on the opening of the sittings of the Council, warned the Confederation against giving the preference to one or the other of the Alpine railway schemes.

The inhabitants of the canton of Berne have voted, by a large majority, in favour of the new Constitution which had been submitted to them for ratification.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has been engaged for the past twelve days in discussing a bill relating to the appointment of Judges. The debates terminated on Tuesday; and the bill, which entirely does away with the principle of election, was passed by 203 votes, against 136.

The President of the Council, in replying to an interpellation, said that the negotiations as to the junction of the Hungarian rail ways with those of the Ottoman Empire have not as yet produced any result. As to the Bosnian line, the Government of Hungary consents that the place where the branch is to be constructed shall be selected wherever it may be thought advisable.

NORTH GERMANY.

Count Bismarck has had leave of absence granted to him for several months, as President of the Prussian Ministry, and has been relieved from the duty of attending Cabinet Councils. He has gone to his country seat at Varzin.

A synod has been sitting in Leipsic, consisting of about eighty rabbis, professors, and other lay representatives of various Jewish communities. The chief purpose of the assembly is to induce the authorities to found either special departments or "facilities" for Jewish theology at the German Universities, or to endow special chairs for that purpose. The synod was opened by Professor Lazarus, of Berlin, on June 30, the anniversary, as he pointed out, of Reuchlin's death, who first proposed to the Emperor Maximilian, instead of burning the Talmud, to found Talmudical chairs at different Universities. The first resolution pronounced "Judaism to be in fullest accordance with the principles of modern state and society, the absolute equality of all men, the equality of all before the law, their equality of duties and rights in relation to the State, and the fullest liberty of the individual in his religious convictions, being the fundamental principles of Judaism."

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been issued sanctioning the foundation of an Imperial University at Warsaw, which is to replace the Warsaw College. The *curriculum* of studies will embrace the four faculties.

SERVIA.

The draught of the new Constitution proposes that the Legislative Body shall consist of 120 members, of whom ninety are to be elected by the people and thirty appointed by the Prince.

AMERICA.

We learn by telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia that, at the election in Virginia, held on Tuesday, Gilbert C. Walker (Conservative) was elected Governor, defeating H. H. Wells (Radical) by a majority of 20,000 votes. The Test Oath and disfranchising clauses of the Constitution were defeated. The Conservative majority is 40,000. The Conservatives control the Legislature. Six Conservative and two Radical Congress men are elected. More than 30,000 negroes voted for the Conservatives.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated, on Monday, enthusiastically throughout the North; but much apathy is reported to have been manifested in the South.

Nearly all the remainder of Colonel Ryan's Cuban filibustering expedition have been captured, and are detained as prisoners in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. Peabody has given a million dollars to the Southern Educational Fund, in addition to his previous donations.

Mr. Andrew Johnson was serenaded in Washington on Thursday week. He made a speech, in which he deplored the political condition of the country, and declared that it was tending to a military dictatorship or a monarchy.

The national monument at Gettysburg, in memory of all the soldiers who fell there, was dedicated on the 1st inst. All the survivors of the battle, as well as numerous civic societies, were invited to be present. An address was delivered by Senator Morton, of Indiana. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher offered up prayer, and a poem was recited by Mr. Bayard Taylor.

The public debt of the United States was decreased by over sixteen millions of dollars during the month of June.

Terrible floods have occurred in Northern Missouri and Kansas, and have been attended by great loss of life and property. The Swedish settlement on the Kaw river has been inundated, and twenty of the settlers were drowned.

CHINA.

Intelligence from Omsk, of the 2nd ult., received at St. Petersburg, reports that 600 Chinese, while pursuing a tribe of Kirghiz, had approached the frontier district of Semsk. They were driven back with great loss by a detachment of Russian troops.

According to a statement in the *Gaulois*, a duel with swords has taken place in Paris between Lord Charles Hamilton and M. Esmein. The encounter lasted a quarter of an hour, but it does not appear that either of the combatants was much hurt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. C. H. Branscomb has been appointed Consul for the United States in Manchester.

At Holyrood Palace on Wednesday the Earl of Kellie was unanimously elected a Scotch representative peer.

A new hospital at Hanwell, founded by Baroness Weld, was opened and blessed by Archbishop Manning on Thursday week.

Mr. Meek, of York, has received an official notification of her Majesty's intention to confer upon him the honour of knighthood.

Earl Fitzwilliam has given a large plot of ground, situated at Swinton Bridge, near Sheffield, for the site of a chapel for the Primitive Methodists.

A petition was lodged on Wednesday afternoon against the return of Mr. Charles Sealy, M.P. for Nottingham, on the ground of bribery, treating, and undue influence.

The drawing for the prizes of the nineteenth season of the Art-Union of Great Britain took place, last week, in the large room of the Exhibition of Works of British Artists, Manchester.

It was stated at a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, on Wednesday, that the next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Social Science will be held in Liverpool next year.

A splendid promenade pier, which has been constructed on the North Sands, Scarborough, was opened on Monday. It commands the whole of the rugged and bold scenery of the Castle Headland, hitherto unseen except from the water.

The new docks at Lynn were opened, on Wednesday, by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The dock company, the municipality, and the townspeople united in giving their Royal Highnesses an enthusiastic reception. The particulars are reserved till next week, when we shall probably illustrate the ceremony.

Five persons besides the carters were killed by the nitro-glycerine explosion near Carnarvon on Wednesday week. Amputations have been performed on three persons, and seven others are badly hurt. An inquest has been held, the jury being quarrymen from the neighbourhood, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

The annual meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Wrestling Association has been held this week at Carlisle. There were 111 entries for all weights prizes, which consisted of a silver cup and £45. The principal wrestlers of Cumberland and Westmorland were present, and some splendid trials of skill and strength took place.

The annual festival on board the Chichester took place on Thursday week. A special train to Greenhithe, from Charing-cross, and a steamer from Hungerford pier, conveyed a large number of friends of the institution. In two years more than 400 boys, homeless and destitute, have been drafted into the ship, nearly 200 being now aboard. The whole expense of a boy for a year is about £15.

A statue which has been erected at Chester in honour of the present Marquis of Westminster by his tenants, friends, and neighbours, was unveiled, on Thursday week, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. It stands in Grosvenor Park, which about two years ago was presented to the city by his Lordship. The statue, of white marble, has been executed by Mr. Thornycroft. A public dinner took place at the Grosvenor Hotel in the evening.

Dr. Goss, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, was recently left heir to property valued at £30,000 by Mr. Samuel Moreton, a solicitor, of Liverpool. Against this will his widow entered a caveat in the District Probate Court, asserting that her husband, at the time he made the will, was of unsound mind. Mrs. Moreton and the Bishop have, however, just come to an amicable arrangement. She is to withdraw the caveat and certain notices she has issued to tenants, and is to receive £200 a year and a farm and property near Chester.

The annual rural *fête* in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows and Orphans' Fund took place, on Tuesday, at Nuneham Park, near Abingdon. This fund gives timely relief to the employés on the Great Western line, bereaved by accident or otherwise. Nuneham Park is the seat of the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, Canon of York, and is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Thames, about half a dozen miles from Oxford. Ten special trains were granted by the Great Western directors, and proceeded to Culham, from Paddington and the principal stations on the line. An infinite variety of amusement was provided, and some thousands of people enjoyed a pleasant day.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday, at Clewer, on the body of the man who was drowned while bathing in the Thames, at Clewer Point, on Sunday. All efforts made to save him failed. Mr. James St. George Burke, of Essex-court, Temple, and Sudbury, and Mr. Henry, of Queen's-garden, Bayswater, two old Etonians, who were rowing up the river, assisted in the attempts to rescue the deceased, and Mr. Burke became quite exhausted with his efforts. Mr. Henry plunged in and brought the body to the surface. It was not identified. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and expressed the highest admiration of the gallantry displayed by Mr. Burke and Mr. Henry in their endeavours to save the life of the deceased.

July has not passed in Ireland unaccompanied by tumult and bloodshed. At Portadown, on the 1st inst., the police extinguished a bonfire, when they were attacked by the mob, and fired, killing a lad and dangerously wounding a man. Measures have been taken by the Government for maintaining the peace in the north of Ireland during the Orange anniversaries.——There was a riot in Cork on Sunday night—this time on a small scale. The police interfered to prevent a row, whereupon they were stoned by the mob. After some fighting, however, the police drove off the mob and captured the leaders.——In Emly, in the county of Tipperary, a farmer, named Neille, was driving geese from land on which they were trespassing, when, after a slight altercation, he was struck on the head by Denis Fahey, one of the tenantry. Neille died almost immediately.

The Newark papers report that Miss Kinch, only daughter of the governor of the gaol at Morpeth, has eloped with a convict who had recently been imprisoned in Morpeth gaol, under the care of her father. Mr. Kinch was, at the time of the elopement, attending the court of Quarter Sessions at Hexham. Early in the morning a conveyance was seen standing on the Newcastle turnpike, a little south of Morpeth, in charge of two men. About the same time the young lady was seen walking towards the spot, and carrying a small parcel in her hand. She joined the men and entered the conveyance, which was immediately driven off towards the south. As soon as she was missed from home a search was set on foot. Her aunt proceeded to Shields, and a telegram was sent to her father, who immediately went to Newcastle, where he learned that the two had been married the same morning. The bridegroom's name is John George Smith; he is an engine-fitter; and, as already stated, he has been in prison at Morpeth, having been tried at the Newcastle Assizes, and sentenced to nine months' hard labour, for cutting and wounding.

During the past six months the emigration from the Mersey has been of an unprecedented character. In June there sailed from Liverpool thirty-six ships, with 23,651 passengers (under the Act), of whom 8705 were English, 907 Scotch, 8302 Irish, and 5716 foreigners. Of the ships, twenty-seven sailed to the United States, with 18,319 passengers, of whom 6532 were English, 899 Scotch, 4195 Irish, and 5702 foreigners. To Canada there were nine ships, with 5312 passengers, of whom 2153 were English, 8 Scotch, 107 Irish, and 3014 foreigners. The following vessels sailed not under the Act:—To the United States, five ships, with 337 passengers; to Victoria, three, with 139 passengers; to the West Indies, three, with 21 passengers; to South America, five, with 98 passengers; to the East Indies, one, with fifty passengers; and to Africa, one, with 17 passengers. During the quarter ending June there sailed under the Act 76,484 passengers, and not under the Act 1927—making a total of 78,411; which, when compared with the same quarter of last year, shows an increase of 21,168. The total number of passengers who sailed from the Mersey during the last six months was 90,300.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The formal opening of the new Finsbury Park has been fixed to take place on the 7th proximo.

The number of paupers in the metropolis on the last day of the fourth week of June was 123,910. The number on the corresponding day of last year 127,347.

Evergreen shrubs have been placed in boxes along the terrace of the Houses of Parliament overlooking the river, and also round the two open sides of New Palace-yard, which have been laid out in flower-beds.

The annual show of home-grown window plants, by the parishioners of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, was opened at the school-rooms in Amwell-street on Wednesday; and the prizes were distributed, on the following evening, by the Duchess of Sutherland.

The new Townhall at Stratford was formally inaugurated, on Wednesday afternoon, by a public dinner, which took place in the assembly-room within the building, under the presidency of Sir T. B. Western, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of Essex.

The Rev. T. Binney, the well-known minister of the King's Weigh House (Congregationalist) Chapel, Fish-street-hill, formally retired, on Sunday, from the duties he has performed there for the last forty years. Though Mr. Binney ceases to be the minister of the congregation, he retains a nominal and honorary connection with it, and will preach occasionally.

The Countess of Denbigh has addressed an urgent appeal to the charitable, through the columns of the *Times*, for help to build schools in a district near Tower-hill, densely populated with poor Irish. The number of children is 1500, and the priests have succeeded in providing accommodation for 400. A sum of £5000 is still required to build schools and an industrial school.

The court of arbitration appointed to inquire into the matters in dispute between the Crown and Mr. Leonard Edmunds assembled on Wednesday. The Attorney-General was the leading counsel for the Crown, and Mr. Digby Seymour led for Mr. Edmunds. Very little progress was, however, made, and the inquiry was adjourned to Oct. 21. Mr. Manisty, Q.C., has been chosen umpire.

A conference, over which Earl Grosvenor presided, assembled on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to take measures for the better distribution of charity, and for the repression of mendicity. A scheme which has been in successful operation in Blackheath and Marylebone was submitted to the meeting and approved. A hope was expressed that similar organisations would shortly be in existence throughout the metropolis.

The council of the Royal Society of Arts gave their annual conversazione and soirée, on Thursday week, at the South Kensington Museum. The company, which was numerous and fashionable, was received by Lord Henry G. Lennox, M.P., the chairman of the council. Among those present were the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Admiral Prince William of Hesse, and Princess Poniatowski.

The first sitting of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to report upon the best site for the new Law Courts was held on Monday—Lord Stanley in the chair. Mr. Field, the secretary to the Commission, was examined at considerable length, and his evidence dealt chiefly with the cost of approaches. He expressed his opinion that the means of access to the Carey-street site were sufficient for all professional purposes.

A bankrupt named Greene, described as an agent's clerk, applied at the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, for his order of discharge. He was opposed, and the opposition was of a novel kind. The debts in all were only £110, and of this sum £84 11s. 6d. was due to Miss Noddings, of Islington, who had recovered damages in an action against the bankrupt for breach of promise of marriage. This lady now opposed the discharge, and the Court postponed the order till November.

The memorial portrait of Thomas Wright, the prison philanthropist, which has been painted by subscription, was presented, on Thursday week, to the city of London Corporation, at a Court of Common Council specially convened for the purpose. Lord Shaftesbury, as president of the memorial committee, made the presentation, which was accepted by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the Corporation. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Birley, M.P.; Mr. Snowdon Henry, M.P.; and Mr. Wright.

Lord Stanley, in presiding at a meeting held at the Society of Arts on Monday, made some observations on posthumous dispositions of property. His Lordship believed that there had been much abuse in the management of public charities, and deprecated a too scrupulous adherence to the terms of obsolete endowments. No one would contend that the State had not a right to interfere in the government of a charity which had been abused; and where charities had failed in their objects the State ought to assert its power by appropriating them to other purposes.

Sir Stafford Northcote was examined at some length, on Wednesday, before the Abyssinian Committee. The right hon. Baronet, who was Secretary of State for India when the expedition was resolved upon and carried out, gave a history of the proceedings which led the Government to resort to force for the liberation of the captives. Sir Stafford did not regret the large expense to which the war had given rise; for if fewer men and fewer transports had been sent, the campaign must have been prolonged, and might not have proved successful.

A meeting of the English sub-committee of the Hamburg International Horticultural Exhibition (which is to be opened on Sept. 2) was recently held at the offices of the Royal Horticultural Society. It was announced that, in addition to the valuable prizes already offered for competition, her Majesty has signified her intention to present a silver cup for the best specimens of grapes. A liberal offer for the conveyance of contributions from this country was submitted and considered; and it is believed that the committee will be able to offer to convey all English contributions of fruit to and from the exhibition free of cost to the exhibitor.

The annual banquet of the Trinity Corporation took place last Saturday evening; and, in the absence of the Master (the Duke of Edinburgh), the Prince of Wales presided. The entertainment, which was on a scale of great magnificence, was attended by Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, Prince Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and most of the members of the present and the late Governments. Mr. Cardwell responded for the Army, Mr. Childers for the Navy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone for her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Bright for the Board of Trade, and Mr. Disraeli for the honorary members.

The Serpentine, which greatly needs the purification Government purposes to give it, was the scene of an exciting swimming-race on Monday morning. The 500-yards amateur championship was the honour swum for, the prize being a silver cup, which has to be won three consecutive times before it becomes the property of the holder. An expert young swimmer, named H. Parker, has held the cup since last summer, vanquishing a skilful rival, named T. Parker, at each contest previous to Monday. Then, however, Morris obtained the mastery, beating Parker by two yards, after a tough race. The race was under the auspices of the German Gymnastic Society.

A conversazione given by Mr. Tite, M.P., the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, was held in the rooms, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, on Thursday week, and was attended by a large and brilliant company. The entrance-hall, staircase, and landings were very beautifully furnished with a rich and choice display of flowers, and were well lighted. In the reception-saloon was a collection of paintings, statuettes, and objects of virtù, kindly lent for the occasion by the president and other members and friends of the society. The exhibition of the Architectural Society, in the basement of the building, containing a vast number of drawings, was likewise thrown open to visitors, and formed the principal place of resort. A band of the Coldstream Guards, conducted by Mr. F. Godfrey, played during the evening.

There has lately been considerable excitement in club-land in consequence of Mr. Grenville Murray having been horsewhipped, or something like it, at first outside and then in the hall of the Conservative Club, by Lord Carrington, on the ground of having libelled the noble Lord's deceased father, in a disreputable publication called the *Queen's Messenger*. The thrashing was given a little after midnight on the 22nd ult., when, as Mr. Murray was quitting his club, he was struck on the head by Lord Carrington with a stick, who at the same time exclaimed, "You have written in your paper against my father," and received for reply, "I have done no such thing; I have no paper." Lord Carrington appeared at Marlborough-street on Wednesday to answer the charge of assault preferred. Mr. Murray had applied for two summonses—one for a common assault, and the other for an offence at common law provoking him to fight a duel. Mr. Murray, on being called, was subjected to a cross-examination that appeared to try his temper severely. He declined to answer the question whether he had not written for a paper called the *Queen's Messenger*. To the question whether he wrote a certain article—the one reflecting on Lord Carrington—he answered "No." A number of letters, articles in manuscript, and a corrected proof of an article were then shown to the witness, but he declined to say whether they were in his handwriting. He admitted that he had written some articles in the *Queen's Messenger*, but said that he would rather have cut off his right hand than have written others. Lord Carrington was ultimately bound over to keep the peace in reference to the first summons, and committed for trial on the second one. He was admitted to bail, himself in £4000, and two sureties—the Duke of Beaufort and Lord Colville—in the same sum. During the proceedings a disgraceful scuffle took place in court for the possession of a box of papers which, it is alleged, had been stolen from the office of the *Queen's Messenger*. Blows were freely dealt on both sides, the magistrate's table was nearly overthrown, and it took a dozen policemen to part the combatants and restore order.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Liverpool dragged its weary length over three days, without an event which anyone cares to recall, except the winning of the cup by The Spy, who completely altered his Doncaster Spring running with Ploughboy. The Sawyer, who was within a pound of his form last year, must be nearly a stone below it now. The little bay tired dreadfully towards the finish at Newcastle, and the half mile less at Aintree suited him to a nicety. At Worcester Mr. Scott's Viscount showed the same faintheartedness that he has done ever since the York August week of last year. A colt by Tim Whiffler won the Coventry Stakes; but the stock of this rare runner sold very badly. Nothing by him made more than 75 gs., and a colt from Emblem, the celebrated Liverpool Steeplechase winner, only touched 10 gs. Mr. Graham, of course, could not resist a Blair Athol half-sister to The Drummer at 300 gs. At this dull season he is the Crœsus upon whom the hopes of blood-stock breeders centre. The Blair Athol stock has been looking up of late, and there are reports that Buccaneer may return from exile.

Upwards of fifty horses attended Carlisle races; and the Whitewall stable pulled off their third leading handicap in six days, besides just missing a fourth by a head. It seems difficult to see how War (7 st. 3 lb.) can lose the Goodwood Stakes. Snowdon had a great time of it in the saddle at Carlisle, and so had T. French at Newmarket July. There had been some talk, as usual, of Alaric as "a second Gladiateur" in the July Stakes; but Sunshine soon discounted his pretensions. This filly is the produce of the only Derby and St. Leger winners that Mr. Merry ever had. At the beginning of the season she was in twenty-nine engagements, and her forfeits alone reached £1330. Silenus and Lockesley had one of the very finest finishes of the year, and, as at Carlisle, a winner by Lord Clifden came out. The French stable defeated both Guy Dayrell and Perfume with Capsule by Hospodar. Pretender's friends have rallied round him for the St. Leger, and he is reported to be wonderfully freshened up by his short retirement from "active exercise." How, with health, The Drummer is to beat him we know not. Speaking of outsiders last week, we wrote "Rupert" (who is not in the St. Leger) by mistake for Ryshworth. What with bumbailiffs in "noble sportsmen's" palaces and pains and penalties suspended above the heads of betting commissioners, some of whom are trying to avoid the Act by operating over the Border, the Turf is having a very dull time of it. The Jockey Club give £500 to the Middle Park Plate, after this year; and Lord Calthorpe's and Baron Rothschild's somewhat ungracious proposition to call it the Jockey Club Plate was defeated by 15 to 3.

The North Staffordshire hounds (with which the renowned Joe Maiden was connected as huntsman or kennel huntsman for many years) were sold last week. Several lots went to the Ainsty; and Lord Eglinton, who has also been a purchaser of blood yearlings this season, gave the highest figure (90 gs.) for four couple. Captain Morant, from the New Forest, will hunt the country five days a fortnight for one season, exclusive of the covert fund. Nearly £300 has been collected for the Lincolnshire Society's show of foxhounds.

The Carlisle otter-hounds have had their finest run of the season. A dog otter of 24 lb. was found in the Eden, close by "Corby's walks," whose beeches gave ample shade to the hunters during a chase of more than nine hours. The otter was thrice marked to ground, and lost so completely about six o'clock that all save "Sandy," the huntsman, were for giving up. It was cleverly recovered by another cast up stream, and the eleven couple of hounds and terriers finished it on the salmon coops island.

Daft has made "103, not out," in the match between Notts and the Marylebone Club, which the former won, curiously enough, by 102 runs. That wonderful player Mr. E. G. Grace made 121 in the same match. In the match with Surrey, last week, he scored "138, not out." Sussex was defeated by Kent, with seven wickets to spare.

Walton-on-Thames Amateur Regatta went off with more éclat than ever on Saturday last. It was a charming summer *fête* rather than a meeting devoted exclusively to racing, as Walton is graced on these occasions by a brilliant assemblage of ladies, many of whom view the lively river scene from the lawn of Mount Felix, placed at the disposal of the regatta committee by Mrs. Herbert Ingram. There was no water-velocipede race, but punting and the inevitable canoe contest gave variety to the sports, and some of the rowing and sculling matches were exceedingly keen. The London clubs were most successful, crack crews of the London Rowing Club winning the senior fours and the pair oars; and the Thames Rowing Club supplying the victorious junior fours; while Mr. E. Monteuuis, L.R.C., gained the senior sculls.

The Irish Metropolitan Regatta was brought to a close on Saturday. Cork Harbour Club beat the Drogheda Club in the final tie for the Dublin metropolitan cup, worth £100, and to this valuable prize add the prestige of being the best crew in Ireland. Both the civic and consolation cups were won by the University Boat Club.

A SUMMER EVENING ON THE BOULEVARDS.

Though a great part of the fashionable society of the French capital has already taken flight to cool itself in the baths and watering-places, the nightly promenade along the boulevards is yet frequented by a throng of all classes of pleasure-loving people. We present, in the Engraving on another page, an illustration of this lively scene, where the pavement in front of one of the superbly-decorated cafés is crowded with men and women in their gayest outdoor dress; some of them seated at the little movable tables for the consumption of ices, coffee, or more stimulating liquors; others strolling up and down, chatting with each other, or gazing at the passers-by; here and there a bustling bare-headed *garçon*, eagerly attentive to the wants and purses of his customers. Among these groups is a man with a couple of little lapdogs for sale, one of which is likely to be purchased, as we see, by a kind papa and mamma for the gratification of their little girl. The gas-lights and the foliage of the trees on the right hand, with the tall house fronts on the left, will show to the reader who knows Paris the locality at which this sketch was made.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at 10, James-street, Buckingham-gate, the wife of Colonel Sir W. Russell, Bart., M.P., of a son.

On the 28th ult., Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox, of a daughter, which survived its birth a few hours.

On the 30th ult., at Crosshaven, in the county of Cork, the wife of Wm. Thos. Barrett, Esq., of three daughters.

On the 27th ult., at St. Michael's, Quebec, Canada, the wife of F. Woodgray, Esq., of a son.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th ult., at Grosvenor Villa, Croxted-road, Dulwich, Mrs. Laing, wife of Malcolm Laing, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and 2, Plowden-buildings, Temple, of a daughter.

On May 27, at Lucknow, India, the wife of C. A. Arathoon, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at St. Columb's, Londonderry, Ireland, the wife of Sir J. Hill, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Church, Viscount Petersham, son of the Earl of Harrington, to Lady Eva Carrington, daughter of Lord Carrington.

On the 8th inst., at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. W. Harness, Vicar, and by the Rev. Dr. Finch, E. Williams Teackle, of New York, and 84, Rue Neuve des Mathurins, Paris, to Eliza Gertrude, younger daughter of the late John Vickers, of Hill House, Streatham, Surrey. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. James Moorhouse, Peter Penn Gaskell, Esq., of Shanagarry, in the county of Cork, Ireland, to Mary Kathleen, eldest daughter of Charles Edward Stubbs, Esq., of 29, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, London, late of Lima, Peru.

On the 7th inst., at All Saints', Upper Norwood, by the Rev. P. R. Simpson, Alexander Guthrie Johnston, eldest son of Alexander Johnston, Esq., of Upper Fitzroy-street, London, to Letitia Manuela, only daughter of George Smith, Esq., late of Yquique, Peru. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, Abbotsville, Church-road, Upper Norwood, after a long and severe illness, Sir William à'Beckett, late Chief Justice of the colony of Victoria, in the 63rd year of his age.

On the 30th ult., at Bury-road, near Gosport, Hants, Charlotte, widow of William Richard Harris, Esq., late of Oporto, Portugal, and Southsea, Hants, aged 75. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17.

SUNDAY, July 11.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; 3.15, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale. Westminster Abbey, 7, Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Chapel Royal, St. James's, 10, the Rev. the Sub-Dean; 12, Rev. Richard Harvey, Chaplain to her Majesty. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30, Rev. Henry White, Chaplain; 7, Rev. Dr. Mensell, Vicar of Eltham and Rural Dean.

MONDAY, 12.—The Confederation of the Rhine established by Napoleon I., 1806. The Peace of Villafranca between Austria and France and Sardinia, 1859.

TUESDAY, 13.—The Belgian Volunteers received by the Prince of Wales at Wimbledon, 1867. Royal Horticultural Society, gardeners' exhibition, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—Destruction of the Bastile at Paris, 1789. Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society (last), noon; Royal Literary Fund (last), 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15.—St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester. The Memorial Window at Guildhall, presented by the cotton-workers of Lancashire, uncovered, 1868.

FRIDAY, 16.—Alamayou, Prince of Abyssinia, son of Theodore, introduced to the Queen, 1868. Moon's first quarter, 6.46 a.m.

SATURDAY, 17.—The great Trent and Mersey Canal begun by Wedgwood, 1766. Charles, Earl Grey, Premier of the Reform Ministry, died, 1845. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
[illegible]	5 37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
June 30	30.214	56.1	45.2	.74	9	47.7	61.1	NNE.	394	.000
July 1	30.171	56.7	47.4	.79	9	52.7	63.8	NE. ENE.	330	.010
July 2	30.160	56.1	49.0	.79	10	51.7	64.0	NE. ENE.	364	.000
July 3	30.154	56.8	50.2	.80	8	52.1	69.8	NE. ENE.	240	.000
July 4	...	...	...	...		51.6	77.1	SE. SSE.	154	.000
July 5	29.980	65.0	54.0	.69	7	49.7	78.1	S. SSW. SW.	350	.000
July 6	29.942	64.3	54.9	.72	9	59.5	74.3	SSW. SW. W.	374	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.929	30.180	30.177	30.154	30.026	29.930	29.978
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	SE.	SSW.	SW.

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JULY 10, 1869,
TWO WHOLE SHEETS.

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WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, JULY 24.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall-mall, will SHORTLY CLOSE their THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

[illegible] WEEK—FOR THE LAST TIME.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, Mr. ARTHUR CECIL, and Mdlle. ROSA D'ERINA, in NO CARDS, written by W. S. Gilbert; and COX AND BOX, by F. C. Burnand and A. Sullivan. Every Evening, [illegible] at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Next Week Specially Attractive. Flowers in Rosary Terrace and in Rosery more beautiful than at any previous time.

Tuesday and Wednesday.—Operas in English, under the management of Mr. George Perren, Miss Blanche Cole, and other Artistes—"Sonnambula" and "Maritana."

Thursday.—Grand Display of Fireworks, Illumination of Fountains and Park, and Afternoon and Evening Fête. Opera, in English, "Lurline." Three till Six; All-England Croquet-Match till Four; Velocipede Races, Foot, Lance, and "Without Hands," at Seven; Fireworks, Half-past Nine. Admission, 2s. 6d., or by 1s. 6d. Tickets purchasable beforehand.

Saturday.—Admission, 5s., or by 2s. 6d. Tickets, purchasable beforehand.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, One Shilling days.

Croquet.—The All-England Croquet Match will be played on the Cricket Ground on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Admission to the Ground being by Tickets, 2s. 6d. for the four days, or 1s. each day.

The Dover Trades Holiday Excursion on Wednesday, and others during the week.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Extraordinary Success of the inimitable Comedian Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR, who has fully sustained the brilliant reputation which preceded him from America. Mr. Nelse Seymour is now permanently engaged with the original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, and will appear at every Performance in conjunction with the following eminent Performers of this great Company:—Mr. G. W. Moore, Joe Brown, Templeton, Pieri, Lindsay, Adams, Hasberry Howard, Stirling, Little Bob, and W. P. Collins.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight, all the Year Round, the popular and really charming Entertainment of the Original CHRISTY MINSTRELS, now increased to Thirty-five Performers, retaining all its original members now surviving except two. No other troupe in existence possesses a single individual member of the celebrated company first brought to this country in 1857. Here, at St. James's Hall, all the most eminent of the original members, who created the taste and made the names of their troupe familiar as a household word throughout the world, have been reunited, while every performer of the least degree of eminence has been added to this the original company, rendering it beyond all question the only Ethiopian company in England worthy of notice.—Vide the whole of the Metropolitan Press. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges. Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Fourth Week of Sheridan's inimitable Comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Every Evening, at Eight o'Clock. Barry Sullivan, George Honey, &c.; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Rignold, &c.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The great English Tenor, Mr. SIMS REEVES, will appear in GUY MANNERING on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, July 12, 14, 15, and 17. Tuesday and Friday, Madame Fanny Stoddart as Lady Macbeth.

Will be ready on the 14th inst.,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

Since we last wrote, the Irish Church Bill has passed through the most exciting portion of its history, thus far. The House of Lords has been dealing with it in thorough earnest and in most unhesitating fashion. The form in which it will be returned to its authors and the House of Commons will not be precisely ascertained when we go to press; but the grand alterations may be accepted as agreed upon by the Peers, who have exercised to the full their Constitutional rights, and, perhaps, raised the issue whether they have exceeded those rights. We are not inclined to think that the most clear-headed among those who may disapprove of much that the Lords have done will be disposed to take part with the violent sticklers for the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. The sort of public opinion which can be crystallised into such a phrase is gone by, and the day of much more temperate counsels has succeeded. Many of the amendments of the House of Lords may be removed from the measure. Yet many who will vote for such removal will thank the peers for having fully and boldly discussed the details of a bill which certainly did not receive a sufficient investigation in the House of Commons, where so much faith was not unfairly placed in the skill and foresight of certain Ministers that clause after clause was carried by majorities, the numerical resemblance of which showed an absence of independent thought and a willingness to throw entire responsibility upon the framers of the bill. The entirely different process which has been performed in the House of Lords has had a beneficial result; various statesmen have looked at the machinery from opposed points of view; a light which, if not fierce, was certainly merciless, has beaten on the scheme, and it, and the various substitutes which have been proposed for it, are now thoroughly understood by the nation. The House of Commons will itself have to approach the reconsideration of the Irish Church Bill in another spirit than that which hurried it through by the voting power, and Ministers will have to put forth another strength besides that of a triumphant following in dealing with the arguments which are embodied in the variations made by the Upper House. True Constitutionalists will rejoice that the great legislative machinery provided by the wisdom of our ancestors for the construction of our laws, and amended by ourselves in conformity with ancient and wise tradition, should be called into entire working, and that we shall have been prevented from departing from institutions the value of which lies in the fact that they recognise no legislation which is not the product of the united labour of the three estates.

We mentioned that, at the instance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the date of the disestablishment was postponed from 1870 to 1871, an alteration which Mr. Gladstone himself had not thought inadmissible, and which ought to be settled only in reference to the time required for the re-arrangements demanded by the bill, no principle being involved from the moment that the two Houses had decided that the connection of the Church with the State must end as soon as the ending could be conveniently made. The non-exclusion of the prelates who at present sit in the House of Lords was a tribute of courtesy which could hardly be expected to be withheld by those among whom the hierarchs in question distinguish themselves, and it would hardly have been possible, in one sense, that an assembly that had been delighted with the eloquence of certain speakers should at once proceed to turn them out of the House. We own, however, to the force of the argument that the Parliamentary presence of a peer of a Church that does not exist is a species of anomaly, and it will require ingenuity to prove that the episcopal barony is a life-peerage in the sense necessary to establish the possibility of holding the seat. But this, again, is not a matter on which such bodies as the two Houses can come into serious collision. The next alterations were more real. The first remarkable one was the carrying an amendment for giving all the glebe-houses to the Church free of charge, and this can be defended only, not completely, on the ground that its being no attempt at a re-establishment of a favoured Church was shown by the grant of homes to the ministers of Presbyterianism and Roman Catholicism. It was felt that this second proposal, made by the Duke of Cleveland, was a wise and a just one, and the regret was proportionate when this clause was rejected, through what we must consider mismanagement in tactics. But those who have read the debates will, without disrespect to the majority which refused the clause, be ready to admit that the best men in the Lords, men of all parties, supported the second proposal; and an examination of the division-lists will show that, deducting those who were bound to oppose the plan, the doctrine of natural selection was abundantly illustrated by the names of those who failed to obtain this act of justice. To the others we may say, "This was looked for at your hand, and this was baulked." We are unable to see upon what grounds Mr. Gladstone can be even asked to assent to the former amendment while the latter is withheld; and we consider that the majority took unfortunate pains to cut away their own ground from under their feet and save the Minister the trouble of vindicating his preamble.

Passing by for a moment the alteration to the scheme for compensating the holders of life interests, and in the terms of the commutation of life annuities—evidently matters of the class which a judge in a law court resolutely sends to a referee—we come to the next amendment, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, we may observe, has felt the responsibility of his exalted station, and has not shrunk from putting himself boldly forward to fight the battle of the Church. The date from which Mr. Gladstone decided that private endowments should cease to be the property of the Church—that date the discussion on which really interested the semi-theologians of the Commons into something like historical dissertation, while the many sat by and wondered until division was called—Dr. Tait proposed to put back another century. He had much to say for this, but there is much to say on the other hand; and, without affecting to pronounce final judgment in a matter which can hardly admit of absolute proof, we think that the perhaps roughly-selected date originally taken was a convenient one, and had a special merit—that of excluding mere Church controversialists from the field. A compromise on this question seems to us to be very difficult, for the reason we thus indicate. Naturally, we might say necessarily, the Archbishop, in altering the date, made provision for the reception of a species of evidence which would not be accepted in a common court of law; and we much mistake if the opponents of his proposal will not make good capital of this attempt to recognise what they will call "fancy evidence." But the Government simplified the matter by suddenly, and late in the debate, coming forward with an offer of its own. Lord Granville proposed that the Church should receive half a million as compensation for all private endowments. We may reasonably hope that this proposition will conclude the struggle on this portion of the bill. Dr. Tait, lastly, demanded that the glebes in the province of Ulster should be retained by the Church of that Protestant district. This is an item of importance in itself, even without regard to the principle involved. There is certainly no regard for the symmetry of the measure shown in such a proposition; and it may be foreseen that Ministers will urge that Ireland is one and indivisible, and that they know nothing of geographical expressions. Yet this is hardly exhaustive reasoning. We may imagine that a good many opponents will prefer to note that the capital value of the Ulster glebes is something under a million, and that this is a large "generosity" to the Church. Finally, the House of Lords has decided that all the philanthropic objects to which it was proposed to devote the surplus—the lunatics, deaf and dumb asylums, and the rest—shall at the least wait, and that the work of disestablishment and disendowment shall be done first, and the surplus be left for subsequent legislation. With the bill thus manipulated in the boldest fashion, we again pause in its history. There will be some additional variations to record, and we shall speedily know how much more than Lord Granville has been permitted to concede will be conceded by Mr. Gladstone.

Mrs. Gladstone's convalescent home has been honoured by her Majesty's approval, and aided by a Royal donation of £100 towards its funds. Her Majesty has also evinced her kindly interest in the objects of the institution by presenting for the use of the inmates of the home a copy of her Journal, with an autograph inscription.

It has now been determined that the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, hitherto conducted on the general-hospital system, shall be entirely under medical control. Colonel H. J. Shaw retires permanently from the post of governor on Aug. 1; and it is stated that Mr. Hawtrey, the present captain of orderlies at Netley, proceeds to Woolwich, to assist the principal medical officer in his new administration.

The Japanese House of Representatives was opened on April 15. The Imperial message to the House was as follows:—"Being on the point of visiting our Eastern capital, we have convened the nobles of our Court and the various princes in order to consult them upon the means of establishing the foundations of peaceful government. The laws and institutions are the basis of government. The petitions of the people at large cannot be lightly decided. Adapt yourselves to the feelings of men and to the spirit of the times. When the results of your debates are communicated to us, it shall be our duty to confirm them."

A letter from Constantina gives some fresh details about the ravages made by the locusts in that province:—"The direction taken by the swarms of the insects is generally from south to north. They advance, as it were, by successive stages towards the Mediterranean, at the rate of from twelve to fifteen miles a day. When arrived at the end of their journey, they alight on the corn-fields, gardens, and meadows, and commit incalculable ravages. The *Sétifien* gives a deplorable account of the injury done to the crops in the neighbourhood of Setif, where the wheat has been eaten up, and many colonists ruined. The total loss is estimated at two millions of francs. Nevertheless, many bushels of eggs have already been destroyed in that district."

THE COURT.

The Queen, after reviewing the troops at Aldershott on Thursday week, received Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett at dinner at the Royal Pavilion in the camp, where her Majesty and the members of the Royal family passed the night. The band and pipers of the 25th Regiment (the King's Own Borderers) played on the terrace after dinner.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left the Pavilion at half-past ten o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and was conducted by Sir James Yorke Scarlett through Rushmere Camp, where the tents of the second battalion 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry are situated. Her Majesty also visited the huts of the second battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers in the South Camp, and walked into several of the tents occupied by the married women of the second battalion 3rd Buffs and the fourth battalion Rifle Brigade, on Cove-common. The Queen afterwards left the camp. Upon the departure a salute was fired by a battery of Royal Artillery. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, with his staff, attended her Majesty to Farnborough. A detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards escorted the Royal cortége to Frimley. The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock. Prince Arthur returned to Greenwich Park. Princess Louisa left the castle for Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Louisa and Prince Arthur visited the Exhibition of New Water Colours, Pall-mall. Princess Louisa afterwards returned to the castle. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke de Nemours, and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale dined with her Majesty. The Queen's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, F.R.S., one of the masters at Harrow school, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, with the members of the Royal family, drove out. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold drove to the Home Park, on the north side of the castle, and distributed the prizes at the annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Association. Princess Louisa afterwards left the castle for Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday Princess Louisa returned to the castle from Marlborough House. The Queen held a private investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and attended by her suite, entered the White Drawing-room at three o'clock, when the following Knights Grand Cross were severally introduced by Viscount Sydney, G.C.B., attended by Mr. Albert W. Woods (registrar and secretary of the order), bearing the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross upon a crimson cushion, and were invested by her Majesty with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class:—General the Earl of Lucan, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, and Vice-Admiral Sir Augustus Leopold Kuper. The following Knights Commanders were then in like manner severally introduced and received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order:—Vice-Admiral William Ramsay, Lieutenant-General Viscount Templetown, Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Clarence Edward Paget, Major-General Frederick Horn, Major-General Arthur Augustus Thurlow Cunynghame, Major-General Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, Major-General Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, Major-General Horatio Shirley, Vice-Admiral Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Major-General William Jones, Rear-Admiral Bartholomew James Sulivan, Major-General John St. George, Major-General Edward C. Warde, Major-General James Brind, Major-General the Right Hon. Percy Egerton Herbert, Major-General John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, Major-General Archibald Little, and the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Thomas Galbraith Logan. Her Majesty also held an investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Major-General George Le Grand Jacob was introduced and received the honour of knighthood, and was invested by her Majesty with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. The Queen also held a private investiture of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, when the following Knights Grand Cross were severally introduced, and were invested by her Majesty with the ribbon and badge of the first class:—Viscount Monck, Earl Grey, and Earl Russell. The following Knights Commanders were then introduced and received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the second class of the order:—Colonel Gore Brown, Count P. E. Strzelecki, Lord Lyttelton, the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, the Right Hon. Charles B. Adderley, Sir Frederick Rogers, and Mr. T. F. Elliot. Luncheon was served in the dining-room previously to the ceremony.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold, drove out. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louisa, and Princess Victoria of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, arrived at the castle from Marlborough House on a visit to her Majesty. The Prince of Leiningen visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson on the piano, had the honour of singing before her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Colonel the Hon. and Mrs. Henry Byng, General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. G. Gordon have had the honour of dining with the Queen.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded Viscountess Clifden as Lady in Waiting, and Lord Lurgan has succeeded the Earl of Morley as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went to Aldershott on Thursday week, and took part in the review of troops before the Queen. His Royal Highness marched past at the head of his regiment (the 10th Hussars), and, after the review, rode by the side of her Majesty's carriage to the Royal Pavilion, in the camp. The Prince dined with Colonel Baker and the officers of the 10th Hussars at the cavalry barracks, Aldershott, and passed the night at the Royal Pavilion.

On the following day the Prince inspected the 10th Hussars, and afterwards returned to Marlborough House. The Princess drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace—some particulars of which are given at page 43.

On Saturday last the Princess took a drive, and in the evening honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, presided at a banquet given by the Corporation of the Trinity House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. A. H. Sitwell were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Princess drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a ball, to which a party of nearly 600 was invited. Among the company invited were Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Duke Philip of Wurtemberg and the Archduchess Thérèse, Duchess Philip of Wurtemberg, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, the Count and Countess de Paris, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, the Duke de Penthièvre, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornburg, Prince William of Hesse Philippsthal Barchfeld, Prince Albert of Solms Braunfels, Count and Countess Gleichen, Prince Stanislas Poniatowski and Princess Louise Poniatowska, Prince and Princess D. Soltykoff, the Duchess de San Arpino, the Duke de Granada, and the Duke de Praslin. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance.

On Tuesday the Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, was present during the afternoon at a juvenile party given by the Countess of Derby, in St. James's-square. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the St. James's Theatre.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses left Marlborough House for Lynn, for the purpose of inaugurating the new Lynn Dock. In the evening the Prince and Princess proceeded to the residence of Lieutenant-General Sir William Knollys at Sandringham. Their Royal Highnesses' children remain on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle during the absence of their parents.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, attended by Captain Boileau, has left Claridge's Hotel for Elveden Hall, Thetford.

The Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Baroness Hochschild have left town for Sweden. During his Excellency's absence Count Lewenhaupt will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left the Clarendon Hotel for Norway. The Duchess of Roxburghe has left for Broxmouth Park.

The Duke de Ripalda has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

Louisa Marchioness of Waterford has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Highcliffe Castle, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Howth have arrived in town from Howth Castle, Ireland.

The Earl of Gainsborough and the Ladies Noel have left town for their seat, Exton House, Rutland.

The Countess of Denbigh has left Claridge's Hotel for Exton Park, Rutland.

Sir Lawrence and Lady Palk have left Grosvenor-gardens en route for the Continent.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess de Paris received a distinguished company at dinner, on Saturday last, at Yorke House, Twickenham.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner, at Lambeth Palace, on Wednesday, to the stewards of the recent Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Teck were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn entertained large parties at dinner, on Saturday and Wednesday, at Chesterfield House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath entertained a party at dinner, on Wednesday, at their residence in Berkeley-square.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury entertained the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Countess Dornburg and a select circle at dinner on Tuesday evening.

The Countess of Derby had a juvenile party, on Tuesday afternoon, at the family residence in St. James's-square. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, honoured her Ladyship with her presence. Some clever feats of legerdemain and other amusements were provided for their recreation.

The Earl and Countess of Sandwich had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Countess of Ashburnham had a reception, on Saturday night, at Ashburnham House, Dover-street, at which a numerous and distinguished company assembled.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury entertained the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Teck, and a select company at dinner, on Saturday evening, at his Lordship's residence in Stratford-place.

The Earl of Powis had an evening party, on Wednesday, at his Lordship's residence in Berkeley-square.

Earl and Countess Amherst received a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Earl and Countess of Home received a party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Earl of Bective had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Grafton-street.

Mary Viscountess Combermere entertained a select company at dinner, on Thursday week, at her residence in Belgrave-square. Later in the evening her Ladyship had a large assembly.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield received a large party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Grosvenor-gate.

Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton had a ball, on Tuesday night, at the family residence in Chesham-place, at which a numerous and fashionable company assembled.

Lady Holland had her second afternoon party on Wednesday, at Holland House, Kensington. Among the company were the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, the Count and Countess de Paris, and the Duchess d'Aumale.

Mrs. Washington Hibbert had a dancing-party on Wednesday night, at the family residence in Dover-street, Piccadilly, at which a distinguished company assembled.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abdy, Albert Channing, to be Curate of All Saints', Chichester.
Alexander, A. B.; Vicar of Churt, near Frensham, Surrey.
Andrews, Charles Henry; Incumbent of St. Luke's, New Kentish Town.
Bark, Samuel; Vicar of Mancetter, Warwick.
Baker, Robert George; Rural Dean of Fulham.
Bridgman, Arthur John; Curate of St. Andrew's, Islington.
Campbell, David; Assistant Chaplain of Millbank Prison.
Champneys, Weldon; Curate of St. Pancras.
Cotty, Frederic Thomas; Vicar of South Newington, Oxfordshire.
Fisher, Frederick; Vicar of Fleet, Dorset.
Foster, A. J.; Curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton.
Gossop, George Goodwin Pownall; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Hampton.
Gray, H. H.; Rural Dean of Prescot.
Hamilton, C. D., Chaplain Bengal Presidency; Vicar of Loxley, Warwick.
Jowitt, John Henry; Vicar of St. Mark's, Holbeach.
Kaye, Arthur; Curate of Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
Laurie, A.; Curate of Doverdale, Worcester.
Ouvry-North, John North; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Ealing.
Parsons, Henry; Curate of Bere Regis-cum-Winterborne, Kingston.
Perowne, J. J. S.; Canon in St. David's Cathedral.
Pike, Allan J.; Curate of Shustoke, Warwick.
Shepherd, Richard; Curate of St. Jude's, Bethnal-green.
Webster, A. R., Vicar of Addingham; Diocesan Inspector of Schools.
Williams, Alfred Henry; Rector of Alcester, Warwick.
Williams, John; Vicar of Widdecombe-in-the-Moor.

The parish church of Doulting, near Shepton Mallet, is about to be restored, at a cost of £4000. Major Paget, M.P., and the Rector, Prebendary Horner, have each offered £1000 towards the restoration.

The Church of John the Baptist, Hey, near Oldham, erected about the middle of the last century, has undergone a thorough renovation of its internal arrangements, at a cost of £2000, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Cockbain, architect.

At Birkenhead, on the 22nd ult., St. James's Church, erected from the designs of Mr. C. E. Lang, architect, and originally founded by Messrs. W. Potter, W. Jackson, J. M'Gregor, and W. Laird was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester.

The Bishop of Rochester consecrated, on the 22nd ult., the new Church of St. Paul, in the parish of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, erected on a site given by Sir A. Cooper, from the designs of Messrs. Drury and Lovejoy, architects, at a cost of about £3000.

A child's hospital, under the care of a sisterhood, was opened, in Nottingham, on Thursday week. The Bishop of the diocese was present and took part in the service of the benediction of the Sisters' Home and Hospital, and afterwards preached in St. Matthew's Church.

A festival of the choirs of the deaneries of Burnham and Maidenhead was held at the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor, on Wednesday morning. There were present nearly 100 clergymen and about 700 choristers. The evening service was attended by Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, and the ladies and gentlemen of their suite.

The Dean of Chester preached, on the 22nd ult., at the re-opening of St. Chad's Church, Farndon. The restoration, in which the Rev. B. W. Johnstone has been well supported by the zeal of his churchwarden, Mr. Broster, cost about £600, exclusive of the charge for the repairs of the Barnston chapel, which amounted to £200 more, and were borne by Major Barnston.

St. Mark's free and unappropriated church at New Ferry, near Birkenhead, has been enlarged, at the expense of Harmood W. Banner, Esq. The new north chancel-aisle consists of two bays and provides about eighty additional sittings. Mr. Banner proposes filling the east with stained glass and making other improvements in the church. The architect is Mr. E. Haycock, jun., of Shrewsbury.

The Bishop of London consecrated, on Wednesday, the new Church of St. Columba, which has been erected for the accommodation of a district in the densely-populated parish of Shoreditch. This is the last of four churches built by the Haggerstone Church Extension Society. The first Vicar is the Rev. S. W. Mangin, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, formerly Incumbent of St. Matthias's, Stoke-Newington.

A complete set of robes, a silver tankard, and an emblazoned address have been presented to the Rev. Theophilus Sanies, Vicar of Islington, in recognition of the untiring zeal with which he has laboured during the sixteen years of his incumbency. A valuable testimonial has likewise been presented to Mrs. Sanies, in acknowledgment of her hearty co-operation in her husband's labours, especially among the sick and poor of the parish.

The foundation-stone of the permanent Church of St. Augustin, Highbury New-park, was laid on Tuesday, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of the parish of St. Mary's, Islington. The church, which is to be in the Gothic style, will cost £10,000, and be capable of seating from 1100 to 1200 persons. It is being built for the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, who has been labouring for the past five years in a temporary iron church close by the present building. The site for the building was given by Mr. Henry Rydon.

The Church of "St. Katherine and the Noble Army of Martyrs," at Felton-common, in the parish of Winford, Somerset, was consecrated on Tuesday week, by the Bishop of Colombo, Commissary of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of Victoria being also present. The church was completed and opened for Divine service about three years ago, and is a pretty little stone building, furnished with chairs. It was built entirely at the cost of the Rev. J. W. Hardman, who has also provided an annual lay tithe of £8.

The parish church of Milborne Port, Somerset, having undergone considerable repair and beautifying, by Mr. Hall, architect, has been reopened. Among the decorations are four painted windows, by Clayton and Bell. One of them is the gift of the members of the Hutchings family; a second, of Sir W. C. Medlycott, the patron, in memory of "Anne Harris Hutchings, foundress of the Dorsey Gift;" a third, of the friends and neighbours of Sir W. and Lady Medlycott; and a fourth, of the Rev. W. H. Turner, Rector of Trent, Somerset. Between the services, Sir William Medlycott entertained over 160 guests at a luncheon.

The parish church of Tydd St. Giles, one of the oldest and most interesting in the Isle of Ely, was reopened on the 24th ult., after restoration at the hands of Mr. G. G. Scott, jun., architect, at a cost of £2330. The church has also been enriched with special gifts, of which the following are the principal:—A fine painted east window, by Wailes, of Newcastle, in memory of Martha Hannath and Joseph her son, by some of the children of the late Joseph and Jane Marshall, of Walderses House; a north-side carved oak chair, by Mrs. John Dearlove, of Tydd St. Giles; a carved oak lectern, by Mrs. Berryman; and two carved oak desks for communion-table, by C. and O. Berryman.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following elections to Scholarships have been made at Corpus Christi, Cambridge:—On Bishop Mawson's Foundation—Priestland, £60; Withington, £55; Boulden and Pitt, £40; Birks and Waterhouse, £20; and on the old foundation—Kermode and Goodhart, £30 each. Also, Lake, of the second year, has been promoted to a Scholarship of £75, and Pitman to one of £45; and, of the third year, Stephen has been promoted to one of £115, Frost and Boutflower to Scholarships of £60 each. A Spencer Scholarship, £20 and rooms, has been awarded to Sharp.

The Sultan has appointed Mr. Thomas Chenery, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, to be a member of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie. The Archbishop of Canterbury has nominated as First Principal of the new "Keble College," at Oxford, Mr. Edward Stuart Talbot, M.A., student and lecturer at Christ Church.

Professor Syme, on account of ill-health, is about to resign the chair of clinical surgery in the University of Edinburgh. He has held the appointment since 1833.

Thursday week was speech day at Harrow School. A very distinguished company took luncheon with Dr. and Mrs. Butler after the speeches.

On Monday the Upper school of Dulwich College was transferred to the completed wing of the spacious and costly building, the imposing façade of which has for some time attracted the attention of visitors proceeding by road to the Crystal Palace.

The following are the results of the examination for the mathematical prizes at Eton:—Tilley, K.S., Tomline Scholar; Gregory, K.S., Russell prizeman; Grant, K.S.; Radcliffe, ma., K.S.; Wintle; Wodehouse, K.S. In alphabetical order:—Corrie, K.S.; Forbes, max.; Goldney, K.S.; Hawkins, K.S.; Lacaita; Tindal, ma., K.S.; and Yonge, ma.

A testimonial was presented on Tuesday to the Rev. Prebendary T. G. Hall, who has been for a long series of years Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London. Professor Hall is succeeded in the Professorship by the Rev. W. H. Drew, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Yesterday week the students of Queen's College, Birmingham, presented a testimonial and address to their warden, the Rev. T. E. Espin, B.D., who has for many years presided over that institution.

The Dean of Westminster, on the occasion of distributing the prizes, on Tuesday, to the pupils of the City of London Ladies' College, said it gave him pleasure to see that institution in connection with the West-End College, of which he was ex officio president. Female education ought (Dr. Stanley said) to be such as would enable a young lady to take her part in all branches of literature and social duties with as much confidence and certainty as a man would.

The amount subscribed to purchase an annuity for "Ex-Railway King" Hudson has reached the sum of £4500.

Lord Musgrave, late Governor of Newfoundland, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, at a salary of £2000 per annum.

A telegram was received at the Admiralty on Wednesday stating that the Bermuda Floating Dock arrived at Porto Santo on the 4th inst., and left the same evening for Bermuda.

The great Swiss Federal shooting-match, already announced to be held at Zug, is fixed to take place from the 11th to the 21st inst. A notice relating to this meeting is given at page 60.

On Wednesday there was another great field-day at Aldershott. The whole of the troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, were reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

A great many members of that extraordinary Russian sect, the Skoptsians, who mutilate themselves "for the kingdom of Heaven's sake," have been brought to trial at Tambow, and found guilty. Their sentence consists in the loss of all civil rights and banishment for life to Siberia.

The Cape mail brings no very important news. Nearly all the Australian gold-diggers have left Natal, returning to Australia. Herr Mauch, however, continued to believe the gold-fields would ultimately pay, provided proper machinery were used. Sir John Swinburne's party were crushing quartz at the rate of twenty tons a day, with a yield of four ounces of gold to the ton. More diamonds had been discovered. A large quantity of rain had fallen, and had put Cape farmers in good spirits.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The power of the Lords to sustain debate and preserve interest in their proceedings has been as much vindicated in Committee on the Irish Church Bill as during the discussion on the second reading. In the fullest manner their Lordships have shown their skill as legislative anatomists; for, the bill being laid on the table, many of them have operated upon it, dissected it, amputated, and then, by a process which no surgeons have yet attained, and which belonged only to the fabulous Frankenstein, they put new limbs on it here, new features on it there, until it has become thoroughly transformed, and it may be that it will yet prove a monster which will haunt and affright its creators, even as did the creature which Frankenstein moulded and vivified. Into the political part of the question it is not necessary here to enter; it is only what may be called the personality of the subject that will be dealt with. And firstly be it said that all credit is due to the gallant stand made by the Government leaders against an overwhelming hostile force. Take Lord Granville. Racked with pain, unable to place one of his feet on the ground, propped up with cushions, and struggling, as it were, with his hands into an upright posture whenever he had to speak, he has never blenched for a moment, never been absent from the House during the sittings for more than five minutes on each evening. He has been watchful of Lord Cairns's doings, prompt to reply and ready of retort, and altogether doing his work as leader-in-chief as if he had never even heard of such a thing as gout. Then, the Duke of Argyll, who seemed to think that his colleagues were too cool and unimpassioned, has been doing all the raging and the scolding, always speaking several octaves higher than anyone else ever does in the Upper House, and sometimes, be it confessed, causing a little amusement by his hoity-toity manner. As to Lord Kimberley, his coolness has been ineffable; and though speaking in half-lisping tones, he has been keen and prompt, and shown himself a master of what may be called the small-sword fence of dialectics. Later in the discussion, Lord Dufferin, who had previously taken no part at all in it, struck in, and added his good sense and knowledge of the subject to the proceedings. It is undeniable that the Lord Chancellor came out in a way almost to surprise those who are aware of his powers as a debater; and on one occasion, when referring upon Lord Grey, who had said something offensive on the motives and conduct of the Ministry, Lord Hatherley rose out of the ordinary calm of his demeanour, and thundered out a rebuke in a way that showed that, with all his virtues, his placidity of demeanour, and kindly feelings, he has blood in him which can be put up when he has to vindicate himself against personal insolence and insult.

As regards the leaders of the Opposition, it may be said that the front bench on their side has left everything to Lord Cairns, who has conducted the party assaults on the bill almost alone. His activity and assiduity have been extraordinary. He has been always on his legs—always arguing amendments—directing, inspiring, or manipulating every movement of those whom he commands. For it must be understood that at times his followers required manipulating, inasmuch as they were not all in perfect accord with their nominal chief, who had to use all the arts of leadership to get them along with him. It need hardly be said that in this Committee brainess Lord Cairns is in his element, and has sustained the character of a skilful assailer, and, so to speak, sapper of a measure which he gained during the discussions in Committee on the Reform Bill in 1867. Though exhibiting all his wonted powers as an adventurous and a legislative critic, and operating with great activity and vigour on the flanks of both parties alternately, Lord Salisbury somehow has not carried with him practically so much weight as might have been expected from the position which he holds in the House. Thus, it was only when Lord Cairns joined him that he was able to carry one of his amendments; and when he was opposed by Lord Cairns, who, for once, joined the Government, the principle which Lord Salisbury espoused and pressed in a speech of great spirit and power, was refused. There was a sense of melancholy amusement about the way in which Lord Carnarvon was used. In fact, to use the real descriptive word, he was snubbed. After he had carried a very important amendment, it seemed as if the House had resolved to overlook him; and, though he was constantly rising to speak, they would not have him, and during the latter part of the discussion he was kept in enforced silence.

Perhaps the most curious, it could hardly be called interesting, episode in the proceedings was the resurrection of the old Whigs proper, who have been fast getting into a fossilized state. At the call of Lord Russell, all these dry bones arose, and tottered in a body in a flank movement on the Government. There were such antiquated personages as Lord Halifax, Lord Taunton, Lord Lyveden, Lord Belper, Lord Eversley (though in person and appearance there is nothing antiquated about him; for he seems as upright and as personable as when he played the part of Speaker of the Commons to perfection), Lord Minto, Lord Athlumney, Lord Romilly, and so on. In this list the Duke of Cleveland might be included; for, though in his attempt to get an "concurrent endowment," he acted, as of old, really as the agent of Lord Russell, he stood out with a certain prominence as the mover of a special amendment to that end. He was famously jockeyed by Lord Cairns, who induced him to cut off one section of his amendment, which all the Tories could and did support, while they, to a man, in conjunction with the Government, went against the parts of it which were left, and which contained the principle of concurrent endowment; whereas, if the amendment had been put as a whole, whoever voted for it would have helped to establish the principle of religious equality in Ireland in its fullest sense. As it was, the Duke was an unconscious party to a dodge by which the Episcopal Church got an immense boon, from which the other denominations were ruthlessly excluded. It happened that one or two of the skeleton Whig peers spoke, and, perhaps, as their voices sounded as of some risen from the dead, they really created some effect. Thus, Lord Halifax was ingenious and almost powerful; Lord Athlumney (once, as Sir William Somerville, a well-known Irish politician) spoke with a kindliness and a sympathy for his countrymen, and with such palpable knowledge of Ireland and the Irish, that his speech was one of the features of the discussion. Then when Lord Taunton rose to signify that he at least of the resuscitated Whig peers would not again join the Opposition in cutting off an important branch of the bill he delivered himself with so much solemnity, and at the same time with so much judgment, that the House listened to him as if they thought that an oracle had suddenly arisen amongst them. Any sketch of the peers in these their latest doings without a reference to Lord Grey would be imperfect; but it is only necessary to say that he has been shooting about like a firework of the cracker type, all through the discussions, and making himself as unpleasant as possible to everyone, as usual. On the whole, and considering the work which has been done (of course one says nothing of the character of the work), it is creditable to the industry and steadiness of purpose of the peers, that they got through Committee on the bill in five days.

Notwithstanding that its business has verged on that commonplace which is inevitable in the penultimate weeks of the Session, the House of Commons has not been dull, and there have been features and episodes not without interest. Taking up one at random, let reference be made to the crusading efforts of Mr. Fawcett to induce the Government to undertake the conduct and the expense of the prosecution against the Overend and Gurney parents. In the pursuit of his mission as a Parliamentary grievance-monger, Mr. Fawcett displays large qualities of persistence. In the first instance, he made a motion on going into Committee of Supply, which, if carried, would have been a demand on the Executive to prosecute by its officers; but, as usual, the mover contrived by his demeanour so to offend the general sense of a House which rather tended in his favour, that when Mr. Gladstone came to deliver a fiery, declamatory speech against the motion, he carried the great majority with him, as it were, by a whirlwind, so that Mr. Fawcett found that his ordinary temerity in forcing on divisions was unavailable this time, and he was obliged to submit to have his proposition negatived by the mere voices, and without the recorded votes, of the House. Not content with this rebuff, this honourable and pertinacious gentleman subsequently renewed his attack in another form, absolutely bringing forward a motion which was nothing if not a vote of censure on the Solicitor-General for having accepted a brief for some of the defendants in the Overend and Gurney case. He caught it this time, for nothing could exceed the withering scorn, the personal contempt implied in the Solicitor-General's reply. Persons reading Mr. Fawcett's speech on this occasion will, perhaps, be at a loss to understand the almost fury with which Sir John Coleridge turned on him, for there is nothing in the mere words to justify his rage. But those who see as well as hear things in the House do understand it; for, though apparently unglitted with power of language to express bitterness and gibe, there is in Mr. Fawcett's manner, voice, intonation, expression of face, a concentration of offensiveness which must be intensely irritating to those whom he attacks. Mr. Gladstone has shown more than once, of late, how he is influenced by it, and in this case the Solicitor-General, a man generally of winning, almost obsequious courtesy, was sent beside himself by it. And no wonder; for certainly impartial and uninterested spectators sometimes feel their blood tingle when witnessing the demonstrations of this honourable and provoking member.

It is to be observed that the long sittings of the House from two one day to half-past two on the next, have been exercising an influence on the exercise of the great privilege of "counting out." Almost every evening, when the House resumes its sitting at nine o'clock—when it presents a ghastly and depressing spectacle—attempts are made to "count," and now and then they are successful. Supposing anyone to be in the lobby at such a time, the scene is amusing. It is known that there are not near the prescribed forty members within the House, and the Government whips, who are indirectly pledged to keep a House, are to be seen rushing about appealing to gentlemen who, being parties to the proceeding, are carefully keeping outside, and, if possible, out of the ken of the struggling official. When he does pounce on them he is obliged almost to use physical force to get them to the door; but as soon as they get within the portal they halt, and, standing before the actual door of entrance of the House, they form an obstacle to those weaker brethren who strive to get in and aid in keeping the assembly together. Sometimes there is a lurking expression in the eye of the "whip" which implies that his solicitations are rather more sham than real, and that he himself, the most exhausted of all members, would not be sorry to get away. When this is noticeable, the expectants of holiday become content, the loungers in the lobby boldly refuse the request to go in, and even a Cabinet Minister may be seen lingering outside until the enumeration is over and the count complete.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill for amending the Charitable Trusts Act.

The Companies Clauses Act (1863) Amendment Bill and the Poor-Law Unions Loans Bill were read the second time.

The Beer-houses Bill and the Public Parks (Ireland) Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Titles of Religious Congregations Act Extension Bill was passed through Committee.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Their Lordships then resumed the consideration in Committee of this bill.

The insertion of a new clause after clause 28 was proposed by Lord Lifford, with the object of repaying to the Presbyterian body the value of churches and manses erected since 1835; but it was opposed by Lords Granville, Kimberley, and Grey, and withdrawn.

In clause 29 the Archbishop of Canterbury proposed to throw back the date from which private endowments are to be reserved for the benefit of the new Church body from the year 1660 to the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. By further amendments he proposed—2, to empower the Commissioners to decide whether an endowment were a private one on testimony not strictly legal; and, 3, to vest Royal grants as well as private ones in the new Church body. He denied that there existed any adequate reasons for selecting the former date, or, on the third point, that there was a real distinction between private and Royal bounty to the Irish Church. He advocated the claims of the Irish Church to retain all such grants, and from the earlier date, especially Archbishop Bramhall's and the Ulster gifts, on the grounds as well of justice as of expediency, regard being had to the number and poverty and isolation of the Protestants in Ulster, and to their unbroken attachment to the English connection. The Lord Chancellor maintained that the Royal grants were made for the supposed religious advantage of the whole Irish people. He referred to historical grounds for concluding Archbishop Bramhall's and the Ulster grants to be of public origin, the fruits of oppression by Lord Strafford, or won by English blood and bought by English taxes. He doubted that the Irish Church would gain much by Archbishop Bramhall's gifts, even if conceded. The Bishop of Peterborough set aside the question of the amount of Archbishop Bramhall's gifts, and the difficulty of tracing them. The Irish Church must take its chance of that. As to the Lord Chancellor's argument that Queen Elizabeth meant her gifts for the benefit of the entire nation, he replied that she meant them for the benefit of the entire nation after one especial fashion—viz., Protestant Episcopalianism. The argument that they were meant for the instruction of the entire nation in religion was a strange one in the mouth of a Government which proposed to carry out that intention by depriving the entire nation of the whole benefit of them for its religious teaching. Lord Granville offered, in the name of the Government, a gift of a lump sum of half a million to the Church in lieu of all private benefactions. After observations by Lords Powys and Salisbury, the latter of whom objected to these sudden suggestions by the Government, by the Bishop of Lichfield, and by Lord Cairns, who suggested that the date might be omitted for the present, without the House being called on to give any opinion as yet on the Government offer, the Archbishop, on this understanding, withdrew his first two amendments.

The Archbishop's third amendment, to vest Royal as well as private grants in the new Church body, was opposed by Lord Dufferin and Lord Monck. Earl Grey expressed regret at the vote on "concurrent endowment" come to on Friday night and a hope that their Lordships might still be allowed to reconsider that decision. The amendment was supported by Lord Cairns, as a measure of justice. The grant of these glebe lands was, he said, a part of the territorial scheme of settlement in the province of Ulster, and it would be unfair to take away the grant which was made the condition of the settlement. The Lord Chancellor, in resisting the amendment, defended the course pursued by the Government on Friday night, which was, he said, in accordance with the declared will of the country. The Bishop of Ely thought the evil of disestablishment and disendowment was that it despoiled the Church, while it left all other sects in possession of their private endowments. At present all the State left to the Protestants was their churches, their glebe houses, and their life interests; but they would not establish a real principle of equality unless they gave them something more. He urged that it was impolitic and inexpedient to impoverish as well as disestablish the Church. On a division, the amendment was carried by 105 to 55, and the clause, so altered, was agreed to.

Clauses 30, 31, 32 were agreed to.

On clause 33, empowering the Commissioners to sell any rent-charge in lieu of tithes vested in them under the Act to the owner of the land charged therewith, in consideration of a sum equal to twenty-two times and a half the amount of the charge, the Earl of Limerick moved to add that the amount should be less such sum in the pound as the owner should have been, on an average of five years preceding the passing of the Act, entitled to deduct for poor rates. After some observations from Lord Northbrook and Earl Grey, the Marquis of Salisbury described the clauses as involving an arithmetical puzzle, although clearly intended as a sop to the Irish landlords. The Government proffered to act liberally by the Church, but their bill was one of the most penurious and exacting measures ever devised. On a division the amendment was adopted by 91 to 64.

Clause 33 was then agreed to, as were, with verbal amendments, clauses 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40; and

Their Lordships passed to the forty-first clause, repealing the Maynooth Acts and giving compensation to the professors and others on the cessation of the annual Parliamentary grants. Lord Fitzwalter moved the rejection of the clause, and was supported by the Earl of Bandon; but Lord Cairns, whilst allowing that the clause violated the preamble of the bill, signified that he was not prepared to vote for its rejection, as the result would be to throw the charge upon the Consolidated Fund. The Duke of Rutland said he did not object to an annual grant for Maynooth, but that a more monstrous proposition than that contained in the bill he had never heard of. On a division, the clause was affirmed by 146 to 21, being a majority of 124 for Ministers.

Clauses 42, 43, 44, 45 were agreed to; and, after a long conversation on the rights of deputy registrars of cathedral corporations and diocesan architects to compensation, clause 46 was agreed to; as were, with amendments, clauses 47, 48, 49, and 50. The subsequent clauses, to clause 66 inclusive, were agreed to without amendment, except 52, which was verbally amended. Clause 67 was agreed to, as amended by Lord Cairns, and progress was reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The first of the orders of the day on the paper was the Dublin Freemen Bill, which stood for the second reading. Its rejection was moved by Sir F. Heygate, who urged that the evidence and the report of Justice Keogh did not justify *ex post facto* legislation, and that its real origin was the animus of the Liberal party against the Dublin freemen. Mr. E. W. Verner, in seconding the amendment, attacked the fairness of the report, and characterised it as a gross insult to the community of Dublin. Mr. C. Fortescue defended the bill as the only constitutional means of proceeding under the circumstances, and repudiated the imputation of party motives. Dr. Ball objected to the bill as *ex post facto* and special legislation, which the amount of corruption proved did not justify; and Mr. Lopes and Mr. Henley also opposed the bill, the latter repeating that the evidence afforded but meagre justification for the conclusions at which the Judge had arrived. On the other hand, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Denman, and the Attorney-General for Ireland supported the bill; and, on a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 246 to 126.

Mr. Bentinck called attention to the present defective arrangements for morning sittings; and Mr. Gladstone, in reply, while admitting some of the evils complained of, said that what was wanted was more hours in the day, more days in the week, and more weeks in the year.

Some remarks by Mr. Fawcett on the Solicitor-General's holding a brief for the Gurneys drew a sharp rebuke from Sir J. Coleridge, who explained that he received the retainer two years and a half before he became a law officer of the Crown, and that the Bar had not the right to make selections and to form their own opinions on cases.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and eleven votes in class I (Public Works and Buildings) of the Civil Service Estimates were agreed to.

In Committee of the whole House on Electric Telegraphs, the Marquis of Hartington explained the measures which had been taken to acquire by purchase the telegraphs of the United Kingdom. The noble Lord stated that the total sum to be paid to the telegraph companies was £5,715,047, being £1,320,940 less than had been demanded. The negotiations with the railway companies were not yet completed, but, so far as the London and North-Western Railway and the Great Western Railway were concerned, the arrangement for the transfer of their lines was concluded, and the total sum to be paid to all the companies would not exceed £700,000. The gross revenue was estimated at £676,838, and the working expenses at £359,484, leaving a surplus of £314,354 to meet the interest on the capital created. Presuming the money to be raised at 4 per cent, the net profit on the transaction would be £44,000 per annum. Having explained the advantages of the Government scheme over the present system (and stated incidentally that the Post Office could not hope to enter into possession of their new property until Dec. 31 next), the noble Lord concluded by moving a series of resolutions on which a bill will be founded and laid upon the table. Mr. Ward-Hunt, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Macfie added a few words of approval, and the resolutions were agreed to.

The Endowed Hospitals (Scotland) Bill and the Assessed Rates Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Sunday and Ragged Schools Bill was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Titles of Religious Congregations Act Extension Bill was read the third time and passed.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The further consideration of this bill was resumed in Committee at clause 68, which provides for the appropriation of the surplus. Lord Cairns, in moving that the surplus should be reserved for future application as Parliament might direct, explained that, as there was no definite plan of appropriation before them, and it would be several years ere a surplus could be realised, no harm could ensue from his proposal. Moreover, he strongly objected to relieve the rates of those who were now obliged by law to provide for the maintenance of lunatics and others, and contended that Parliament ought not to part with the control of seven or eight millions without having a more definite scheme of appropriation submitted to it. Earl Granville reminded the House that it had already, by its amendments to previous clauses, largely trenched upon the surplus, though the Commissioners might, by means of their borrowing powers, realise a considerable portion within eighteen months. To hold the fund up as a bone of contention for any length of time would be a most unfortunate thing; it would be prejudicial to the Irish Church itself if, in the process of reorganisation, its energies were crippled by expectations of obtaining any benefit from this source. The amendment was supported by the Earl of Malmesbury, on the ground that it would give time for consideration and for public opinion to pronounce, possibly, in favour of "concurrent endowment." The Marquis of Clanricarde described the proposal of the Government as unpopular in Ireland. He also deprecated hasty relinquishment by the Legislature of its control over the fund. Lord Taunton expressed a decided leaning towards the adoption of the principle of concurrent endowment; but, finding it no longer possible, was willing to give his support to the clause. The Duke of Cleveland believed there were symptoms of a change in public opinion on the subject of concurrent endowment. The specific proposal in the bill had no reason or advantage to recommend it, and he saw no harm whatever in the fund being held over by Parliament to dispose of it as it should seem best hereafter. After some observations from the Duke of Argyll in defence of the clause, the Marquis of Salisbury objected to such a valuable fund being recklessly thrown away, which must, he thought, be the result under the proposal of the Government. Commenting upon professions of members of the Government, that individually they were favourable to concurrent endowment, although under present circumstances they deemed it to be impossible, he remarked that the obvious inference from this language was that they must wait until it was possible. It was lamentable, he thought, to see Ministers thus sacrificing alike their convictions and considerations of the highest policy and statesmanship to the dictation of the Liberation Society. The Earl of Kimberley earnestly appealed to their Lordships to be content with the amendments they had already effected in the bill, and not to forfeit them by making it impossible for the Commons to accept the measure when it was returned to their hands. Earl Grey supported the amendment; and Earl Granville implored their Lordships to proceed with caution, and to consider well their determination. On a division the amendment was adopted by 160 to 90. The clause, so altered, was then ordered to stand part of the bill.

A clause, proposed by the Earl of Stanhope, retaining the tithes of Curlingford for the Observatory at Armagh, and a proviso to clause 68, moved by the Bishop of Oxford, securing to the ordained clergy of the Irish Church the same status and privileges as those possessed by the Scottish Episcopal clergy, were postponed until the

report. The interpretation and other technical clauses were subsequently agreed to.

Their Lordships next proceeded to consider the postponed clause, beginning with the nineteenth, which, on the motion of Lord Cairns, was amended by adding a power to the Established Church to meet in Convocation or general assembly representing the clergy and laity of the several dioceses, for the purpose of reorganizing the Church before the time for disestablishment had arrived.

The Archbishop of Dublin proposed to amend the twentieth clause by providing that no alteration in the doctrines or formularies of the disestablished Church should be binding on any ordained minister who should express his dissent within six months; but the Lord Chancellor objected to the amendment that it would operate as an invitation to schism and dissent, and exhorted the most rev. prelate, in the interest of the Church itself, not to press it further. In the end, however, it was agreed to.

The other two postponed clauses (Nos. 21 and 23) were also affirmed with some verbal changes, and the preamble, having been amended so as to harmonise with the sixty-eighth clause in its altered form, by reserving the surplus for the future approbation of Parliament, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported, with amendments, to the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House, which met at two o'clock, went into Committee on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill, and Mr. Read moved an amendment on clause 13 (which gives power to the Privy Council to define the limits of the ports at which cattle are permitted to be landed), which would have the effect of greatly restricting the movements of foreign cattle and considerably lengthening the time during which it would be necessary for animals to have been free from disease in order to secure exemption from slaughter. The amendment was defeated, after a long discussion, by 220 to 162. The succeeding clauses to 44, inclusive, were subsequently agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

The electric telegraph resolutions were reported, and the Marquis of Hartington brought up the bill to give effect to them, which was read the first time, and referred to the examiners of petitions on private bills.

At the evening sitting Mr. Henry Richard, in a speech of considerable length, called attention to various oppressive acts committed by Welsh landlords on their tenants at the last election. The honourable gentleman quoted documentary evidence in support of the statements he made, and vindicated the Nonconformists of Wales against aspersions which had been cast upon them. Mr. Richard concluded with a motion which stigmatised the conduct of the landlords in question as unprecedented and unconstitutional. Mr. O. Morgan, in seconding the motion, alluded especially to the proceedings of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. Mr. Leatham supported the motion. Mr. Scourfield, Mr. Wynn, Colonel Stepney, Sir T. Lloyd, Mr. Bruce, and other members took part in the subsequent debate. Mr. Bruce complimented the member for Merthyr upon the ability with which he had brought forward the subject, but appealed to him not to divide the House. The motion, in accordance with this suggestion, was withdrawn.

Mr. T. Chambers raised a discussion on the removal of Roman Catholic children from workhouses to schools of their own. His motion was defeated on a division. The House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

The Annuities Tax (Edinburgh) Bill, the Tuam Lands Bill, the Pensions Commutation Bill, and the Shipping Dues Exemption Act (1867) Amendment Bill were passed through Committee.

The Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The sitting was almost wholly occupied with a discussion on the Trade Unions Bill, introduced by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Mundella. The bill was read the second time without a division; but it is understood that it will not be pressed further, the Government having undertaken to bring in a measure on the subject in the course of next session.

The High Constables' Office Abolition, &c., Bill, as amended, was considered.

The Lords' amendments upon the Beerhouses, &c., Bill and upon the Public Parks (Ireland) Bill were agreed to.

The Tuam Lands Bill was read the third time.

The report upon Savings Banks and Post-Office Savings Banks was brought up and agreed to.

The Shipping Dues Exemption Act (1867) Amendment Bill, as amended, was considered.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill and the Municipal Franchise Bill were severally read the second time.

LIFE PEERAGES BILL.

Earl Russell moved the third reading of this bill.

The Earl of Malmesbury, in moving the rejection of the measure, said he believed the more their Lordships had seen of it the less they liked it. He maintained that neither the expediency nor necessity for the bill had been shown; and, in the absence of such proof, he protested against so vital a measure as would effect a vast change in the fundamental constitution of that House.

Lord Lyveden spoke in favour of the bill, believing that it would not effect so vast a change as to interfere with the constitution of that House. He suggested that it would be well to give the chiefs of the courts of law ex-officio seats in that House.

Earl Stanhope said, notwithstanding the objections to the bill he had heard, he still retained the opinion he formerly expressed that the bill ought to pass.

Earl Granville thought the House had advanced a stage beyond the time for the discussion of this bill. He thought a compromise had been come to on the question. But it was alleged that Mr. Bright's letter had made a difference. He did, however, most earnestly protest against that sort of omnipotence given to Mr. Bright, by permitting any joke that he might be inclined to make to influence their Lordships to alter their determination.

Lord Cairns reminded the House that he had reserved the right of their Lordships to express their opinion on the principle of the bill on the third reading. He thought the benefits obtainable by this bill were too small to justify a great change in the constitution, and that at this late period of the Session it would be unwise to send this bill down to the other House; and therefore he should support the amendment.

Earl Russell having replied,

Lord Denman opposed the bill, and thought that the introduction of twenty-eight life peers, who would doubtless be talking peers, would entirely alter the character of that House.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the third reading, 77; against it, 106: majority against the third reading, 29. The bill was consequently lost.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of this bill, justified the course he had pursued in suggesting that it should be introduced into the other House first, and the result had been to produce a measure which had been received with considerable favour by the country, and he believed would be found very beneficial to trade. After explaining the provisions of the bill, he said he must be understood as making his statement on the second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill. They proposed by that bill to abolish imprisonment for simple debt, but they provided that persons who contracted debts negligently or recklessly should be liable to a minimum of six weeks' imprisonment, rising in degree with their criminality in fraud, concealment of property, or improperly making away with it. They proposed, however, to leave the Judges of the county courts the same powers up to £50, which they now possessed up to £20, of imprisoning a debtor up to six weeks for not obeying the order of the Court; but, in order to put that power in motion, the creditor must prove that since the order was made the debtor has had the power of paying the money and refused to do so.

Lord Cairns entirely approved of the provisions of the bill, but criticised the phraseology of it in several parts. There had been an oversight in the other House of Parliament in not dealing with the salary of the new Chief Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, and also with the pensions of other officers whose services would not be required. These defects could be remedied in Committee; and he would give the Government every assistance in his power in improving the bill.

Lord Romilly and Lord Chelmsford supported the bill, and it was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Otway, in reply to Mr. Bazley, said the Spanish Government had expressed their readiness to enter into negotiations for a commercial treaty, having for one of its bases a reduction in the duty on Spanish wines. It was now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and as yet no reply had been sent to the Spanish Government.

Mr. Gladstone appealed to Sir Henry Bulwer to withdraw his motion for the production of the papers in reference to the Alabama claims which stands on the paper for to-morrow, and postpone his motion for the present Session, to which Sir Henry assented.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was occupied with the discussion of the votes.

The other bills on the paper were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Dilapidations (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Earl Granville moved that the report of the amendments made in Committee be received.

The Earl of Carnarvon then moved the amendment of which he had given notice, altering the date of disestablishment from 1872 to 1871, as it originally was. The Earl of Longford maintained that the noble Earl had shown no good reason for the alteration proposed, as the matter was very fully considered in Committee. Lord Cairns, seeing that there was far from being unanimity on the point, suggested as a compromise that the date be altered to May 1, 1871, instead of Jan. 1, 1871, as by that means it would be a convenience to those making up and paying the rent charge. Earl Granville preferred the proposal of the Earl of Carnarvon, who subsequently assented to Lord Cairns's suggestion. The question on being put was carried in favour of the motion, and the date was altered to May 1, 1871.

Earl Granville explained that, although the bill had been very seriously altered in Committee, he did not feel justified in taking the initiative in inducing a reversal of any decisions come to in Committee. But, with regard to the amendment assented to for permitting the Irish bishops to retain their seats during their lives, he appealed to the Irish right rev. prelates to state their views on the question. Lord Cairns remarked on the singular course taken by Earl Granville, and the Archbishop of York deprecated the appeal made to the Irish prelates.

The Bishop of Gloucester, on behalf of the Bishop of Oxford, withdrew the amendment which stood in his name, in deference to an opinion strongly expressed by the Ministerial side of the House.

Earl Stanhope held that it would be inconsistent with their position for the Irish bishops to retain their seats after the disestablishment of the Church. The noble Earl then moved the following amendment:—"Whereas the trustees of the Observatory at Armagh hold a lease of the rectorial tithes of the parish of Carlingford, customarily renewable by the see of Armagh, and under the provisions of this bill such lease will cease to be renewable, and the aforesaid scientific institution be deprived of a portion of the annual income available for its support, it is hereby provided that the Commissioners shall pay to the trustees of the said institution such a sum as shall appear to them to be a fair compensation for the loss of the said customary right of renewal." Lord Dufferin said that under this bill it would be perfectly impossible to deal with any particular interests as contemplated in the amendment. The Earl of Rosse spoke in support of the amendment, as did also the Earl of Harrowby, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Redesdale. The clause was ultimately withdrawn, on the suggestion of Lord Cairns, the Government giving a pledge that the claims of the observatory should be fairly considered.

Lord Colchester moved to add to clause 13 a power to the archbishops, bishops, and deans in the Episcopal Church of Ireland to retain their territorial titles free from the liability to any penalty. Earl Russell objected to the proviso. The Lord Chancellor said that as the existing prelates would retain their titles, there was no need to legislate at once on this point. The whole question would be dealt with hereafter. The Earl of Harrowby contended that the Roman Catholic prelates would and did use territorial titles in Ireland, and they ought to place the Protestant prelates on the same footing. Earl Granville said the question was one of some difficulty, and must be dealt with in a general and comprehensive measure. Lord Cairns agreed that there would be ample time for legislation on the subject of ecclesiastical titles before the bill came into operation. The Marquis of Salisbury suggested to leave out the words confining the proviso to the Protestant Church; but Lord Colchester decided to withdraw it.

Lord Redesdale moved a series of clauses authorizing the representative body of the Irish Church and the synods of the Roman Catholic Church, if they felt disposed, to submit three persons to the Crown for nomination to archbishoprics and bishoprics of either Church, the Crown to select one; and also to have power to issue summonses to one archbishop and two bishops of both Churches so nominated to sit in Parliament in rotation. Earl Granard, on the part of the Roman Catholic Church, described the clause as monstrous and utterly inadmissible. The clauses were then withdrawn.

A very amusing and lively conversation took place on the merits and value of parish clerks, but it ended in no practical result.

An amendment to clause 21, which makes the ecclesiastical law binding on the members of the Free Church subject to the revision of the governing body, was moved by Lord Cairns; but, after some discussion, was reserved for the third reading.

On clause 27, Lord Cairns carried an amendment, giving, together with the church and surrounding burial-grounds, burial-grounds also merely separated by a highway.

On clause 28, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved to restore all the terms of payment as originally proposed to be made by the Church body for the ecclesiastical residences, glebes, &c. He contended that, after having refused to vote advances for glebes for the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, they were bound to restore the clause to its original form. As it now stood, it revived Protestant ascendency in its most hateful form, and was utterly opposed to the principle and object of the bill, to establish religious equality in Ireland. The Marquis of Salisbury said that in moving his amendment he had contemplated giving glebes as well to the Roman Catholics and Presbyterian clergy. That was the original proposal of Mr. Bright, which had also been indorsed by Mr. Gladstone. He denied that the proposal to allow the Irish Church to retain its own glebes was unfair. Earl Grey said that, as they had refused glebes to the other religions, they would destroy all the value of the bill if they gave to one religion the glebes without any payment. Lord Cairns appealed to the declarations of Mr. Gladstone before the elections. He did not believe that the country ever supposed that the Church was to be deprived of the churches and residences. Earl Granville said that the retention of the residences would be the most obvious sign of inequality. He pointed out that Mr. Gladstone had carefully guarded himself against giving precise pledges on the details of the bill. They ought to insist on some, although a moderate, payment for the residences and glebes. If they did not they would maintain the most obvious cause of irritation. The Duke of Cleveland expressed a similar opinion to that of Earl Grey. Earl Russell did not despair that the House would, on the third reading, reconsider the decision with respect to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian glebes. The Earl of Denbigh stated that the Roman Catholic bishops had held a meeting and decided that they would not accept the proposal with respect to glebes and residences, for reasons which Earl Granard would announce on the third reading. Their Lordships divided:—For the amendment, 56; against it, 91: majority against the amendment, 35. The Marquis of Clanricarde's amendment was therefore lost.

The Archbishop of Canterbury did not believe that the other House or the country would refuse the concessions made to the disestablished Church unless the Government itself did so. He believed that the offer of £500,000 in lieu of the private endowments was a fair one. Earl Granville said that the disendowment as well as disestablishment was the issue decided at the elections. That offer of the Government was declined by the House, and the Government was at liberty to review its course. If they left the bill as it now was he should regard it as a breach of faith with the country. Lord Cairns said that Mr. Gladstone purposed, on disestablishing the Irish Church, to leave it its churches, residences, and property to the value of two fifths; and he then appealed to the country to decide if this was harsh treatment. The value of complete disendowment was never presented to, and never contemplated by, the country. The Marquis of Salisbury argued strongly on the same side. The Lord Chancellor pointed out that the offer of the Government not only included all the private benefactions, but also the Ulster glebes. They had neither here nor elsewhere accepted either the date for the commencement of the private endowments which were to be retained by the Church, nor the proposal with respect to the Ulster glebes, which would alone take one million from the surplus. The Government would offer £500,000 as a fair offer for all the private benefactions. Lord Cairns denied that the offer of the Government was understood to include the Ulster glebes. Earl Granville repeated that Government would adhere to their offer of £500,000, and this must also include the Ulster glebes. A clause was then submitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to authorise the Commissioners to pay £500,000 on May 1, 1871, in lieu of the private benefactions. Earl Granville declined to accept the clause except on the conditions he had announced, intimating that the House could agree to it if it so pleased. The clause was then agreed to, and the report was received.

The Earl of Clancarty gave notice that on the third reading he would move that the bill be read the third time that day three months.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Mr. Otway, in reply to Alderman Salomons, regretted to say that the Government had recently received information of outrages having been renewed against the Jews in the Danubian provinces. They had this morning received a copy of a telegram which had been received at Vienna, and which Baron Rothschild had handed to the English Ambassador, giving a detailed account of the state of things in those provinces, as relating to the Jews. It stated that their wives and children were ill-used by the soldiers, their houses burned down, their hair cut off, and that they were subjected to all kinds of violence and torture. Instructions had been given to her Majesty's Consul-General, and to the agent at Bucharest, that they should not cease to represent to the Government the bad effects produced by the ill-treatment to which the Jews were subjected. He regretted that those representations had not produced the effect which might reasonably have been expected; but it was hoped that the influence of an enlightened Prince and Government would inaugurate a new state of things, and that these outrages would cease.

Mr. Monsell, in reply to Sir H. Verney, said the Canadian Government had practically agreed to the terms of the Hudson's Bay Company for the cession of their territories.

The Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bill went through Committee with a few verbal alterations.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS NO. 2) BILL.

The House went into Committee upon this bill, commencing with clause 45, which with the other clauses down to 53, inclusive, were agreed to.

On clause 54, Mr. G. Gregory moved an amendment extending the time during which cattle should not be removed from ten days to two months. After some discussion, Mr. W. E. Forster suggested that the time should be altered to thirty days, and the amendment having been withdrawn, this was agreed to.

Clauses to 62, with a few alterations, were likewise agreed to.

On clause 63, Mr. Forster moved the insertion of the following words, in the interests of humanity:—"Every railway company shall make provision, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the supply of water and food to animals carried by the company, the same to be supplied at such stations as the Privy Council direct, on the request in writing of the consignor of any animal carried, or on the request of any person in charge of any such animal." The chairmen of the various railway companies had agreed to such a clause, and neglect would be a penal offence. To guard against any neglect on the part of the owner, the companies would be empowered, upon any appearance of suffering on the part of the cattle, to supply them with provisions. This latter would only apply to journeys of not less than thirty hours' duration. Sir R. Anstruther pointed out that, in the event of the consignor being indifferent to the comfort of his cattle, there were no means of compelling the provision being given. Mr. Corbett said there would be a great difficulty in procuring a conviction. Mr. W. E. Forster said that it was surely for the interest of the owner that his cattle should reach the markets in good condition. If, however, he should neglect to give an order to the railway company he would be liable to a penalty. The subject was continued by a number of members, and eventually, after a slight alteration, it was agreed to insert the words proposed. A further provision was made that neglect of the duty imposed by the clause should be punished by a penalty.

The remainder of the day sitting was occupied with the consideration of the other clauses—clause 89 having been reached and disposed of at seven o'clock, when business was suspended until nine o'clock.

At the evening sitting a long and desultory discussion ensued upon the subject of Central Asia, introduced by Mr. Eastwick.

THE LADIES' GALLERY.

Mr. Herbert drew attention to the condition of the Ladies' Gallery, which was appropriated to the wives, daughters, and immediate friends of the members of that House, and which he described as dark, low, and excessively heated; and he moved that better accommodation be afforded to the ladies, and that the lattice-work in front of the Ladies' Gallery be removed. Mr. Johnson seconded the motion, and very earnestly urged that, for the comfort of the ladies, the grating should be removed. Mr. B. Hope said that they ought to be as anxious for the comfort of the ladies as for their own, but he thought the removal of the grating would be inflicting a cruel kindness on the ladies, and would not add to the dignity of the House. He should therefore oppose the motion. Mr. Samuelson strongly supported the motion. Mr. Layard said that he had spoken to 200 ladies who visited the gallery, and only two out of them wished for the removal of the grating. He had, besides, received a letter from a lady, which he would read. It stated that if the grating were removed they could not sit as they pleased for comfort; they could not hang up their bonnets and shawls; they could not talk; nor could they, in short, do as they liked, a privilege which they now enjoyed through the intervention of the grating. On the other hand, members could not go to sleep in the galleries and snore, if they were cognisant that ladies were looking at them. She thanked Mr. Herbert for his chivalry, and suggested that the members might in other ways improve their accommodation without touching the grating. He had since then visited the gallery, and it was a disgrace to the country. The ventilation was bad, and the atmosphere was of a very injurious nature. Some improvement ought to be made in that gallery; but, after the lesson he had had the previous night, he did not feel disposed to undertake the task without authority. Mr. Herbert then withdrew his motion.

The "captive balloon" at Chelsea, which lately escaped through the rope breaking and was recovered in Berkshire, has been repaired, and has again commenced its ascents.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

LANDING OF THE CABLE AT CAPE DE LA HAGUE, NEAR CHERBOURG.

THE SHIP CHARGED WITH THE CABLE, ON THE TRIAL TRIP, NEAR CHERBOURG, THE LANDING, AND THE

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The tenth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association has commenced auspiciously, and Canvas Town is once more the centre of attraction. Taking time by the forelock, as usual, the Victorias pitched their hospitable tents a week before their brother riflemen. By Saturday night, however, a considerable number of volunteers followed their example, and sunny Sunday found Wimbledon camp again full of life. The encampment occupies about the same space as it did last year. The most striking novelties are the new tower erected over the Putney entrance and the huge building for refreshments, which the volunteers owe to the enterprise of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who have succeeded Messrs. Jennison in the management of the commissariat department. The fine weather of Sunday drew a number of visitors from town, but there was, happily, an absence of the "rough" element which was conspicuous last year. There were two drumhead services—one at nine a.m., at which the Guards and the Victorias were present, and another in the 1st Surrey Rifles camp, which was attended by the London Rifle Brigade and the Queen's Westminsters.

Monday opened with a rather threatening incident. At an early hour the camp was aroused by an alarm of fire. The cry was raised near the refreshment pavilion and in one of the tents occupied by a number of waiters. Fortunately, the camp engine was quickly on the spot, and the damage was confined to the tent in which the fire broke out. The prize competitions opened soon after nine o'clock; and the process of settling down, which on all previous occasions has occupied the best part of the first two days, in this instance seemed to accomplish itself all at once, and the shooting proceeded as steadily as if it were the fourth or fifth instead of the first day of the gathering. The explanation lay in the fact that Captain Costin, the executive officer of the association, having prepared and published a week beforehand the necessary details, and the council having fixed the shooting for prizes of considerable value at the very opening of the meeting, a good attendance was secured, and business went steadily forward from the outset. The chief competitions of the first day were for the Prince of Wales's prize and the first stage of the Alexandra. The Prince of Wales's prize competition is for £100 given by his Royal Highness, and twenty other prizes of £5 each, given by the National Rifle Association, the competitors being restricted to the winners of silver or bronze medals of the association at county meetings since the last Wimbledon gathering. The conditions are Enfield rifles, five shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Corporal Peake, 6th Lancashire, the volunteer who scored highest last year for the Queen's prize, but was disqualified, proved the winner of the Prince of Wales's cup, with 45 points, and it is fortunate for him that he won a valuable trophy thus early, as it will be seen below that an accident has shut him out from further competition during the meeting. The £20 prize for the best score in the first stage of the Alexandra fell to the lot of Quartermaster-Sergeant Nicholl, 10th Staffordshire, who made 19 points with his five shots at 500 yards; while Sergeant French, 1st Warwick, and Sergeant Gray, 10th Salop, won the two £15 prizes in the same contest with 18 points each. Among the other victors in the Alexandra competition, during the week, we may mention Mr. Sharman, 4th West York, who won £20 with 18 points at 600 yards; Sergeant Archer, 4th Suffolk, and Sergeant Wright, 6th Essex, who carried off the two £15 prizes, scoring 18 and 17 respectively at the same distance; Corporal M'Nab, 1st Lanark, who won the £20 prize at 200 yards, but who was tied with at 20 points by Sergeant Shaw, 6th Lancashire, and Corporal Bird, 1st Hereford; and Lieutenant Pollard, 13th Cornwall, winner of the aggregate contest by a score of 63 points with 15 shots.

The principal event of Tuesday was the shooting for the St. George's challenge vase, presented for the eighth time to the volunteer battalions of Great Britain by Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, M.P., on behalf of the members of the St. George's Rifles. The competition is open to all corps and companies of battalions and corps, and also to companies of independent corps which are attached to battalions. The total aggregate value of the prizes is £623. The first stage decides who is to hold the vase—to be held by the battalion of which the winner is a member—gold jewel, a purse of twenty-five sovs., and a miniature jewel. The second prize is a silver jewel, a purse of twenty dragon sovs., and a miniature jewel. The third is a bronze cross, a purse of fifteen dragon sovs., and a miniature jewel. There are fifty-six other money prizes, decreasing in value to three sovs. The successful battalion and company receive a photograph of the vase, and each of the sixty winners is presented with complimentary scrolls. Sergeant Lowe, 16th Lincolnshire, won the vase, gold jewel, and £25, scoring 20 points. Corporal Wyatt, 13th Salop, who also scored 20, gained the silver jewel and £20; while Private Woodford, 2nd Isle of Wight, won the bronze cross and £15 with 19 points, which score only earned for Corporal Egg, 22nd Middlesex, a prize of £10.

On Wednesday, in some respects, the current of events was not as smooth as on former days, two or three questions arising which it was necessary for the council to consider and decide upon. Of these, one class of cases had reference to the old difficulty of the pull of trigger. One really serious matter, to which we have already alluded, came before the council in connection with Corporal Peake, he practising in his tent the loading and discharge of one of the new breechloaders with what he believed to be a "dummy" cartridge. Unfortunately, a "live," or real central-fire, cartridge slipped into the barrel instead. "Bang" went the rifle, the bullet passed through several tents—ten in all, it is said—and out through the external wooden boarding of the inclosure in the direction of Putney. There are many stories of hair-breadth escapes, more or less authentic; but, as far as has been ascertained, no one received any injury. Corporal Peake is, however, debarred by the rules of the association from further competition this year.

The shooting for the earliest range of the first stage in the Queen's prize began and ended on Wednesday, and there was the usual muster of representative men from the various parts of her Majesty's dominions to which the volunteer movement has extended. The first stage consists of firing five rounds on three different days at 200, 500, and 600 yards, hence known among volunteer rifle shots as "the Queen's ranges." The highest aggregate scorer in this stage wins a silver medal and a silver badge of the N.R.A. and £60 in money; the next twenty-nine highest scorers win £15 each and a badge of the N.R.A.; the next thirty, £10 and a similar badge; and the next ninety, £3 each in money. Two competitors from every volunteer company in the kingdom are entitled to compete, and this year the number amounts to 1800. The statistical department did not give a return of the 200 yards shooting for this prize. Mr. Roberts, 4th Cheshire, made the highest score.

The *Daily Telegraph* competition concluded on Wednesday, the winner being Sergeant Toplis, of the Robin Hoods, who scored 18 in five shots at 500 yards. The prize was a fifty-guinea cup, manufactured by Mr. J. H. Benson, of Bond-street and Ludgate-hill. Private M'Cann, 5th Lancashire, and Lieutenant Iddison, Leeds R.V., each made an identical 18 score for the second prize—a walnut cellaret, containing three dozen of champagne, given by Messrs. Farrow and Jackson. These ties were shot off on Thursday. Lieutenant Eddison made a centre, and Private M'Cann missed the target. Consequently, Lieutenant Eddison takes the second prize.

The Lords and Commons' match was shot for in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering on Thursday, and the Commons won by 38 points. The conditions were seven shots each, at 200 and 500 yards.

SCORE OF THE LORDS.	Points.	SCORE OF THE COMMONS.	Points.
Duke of Abercorn ...	44	Marquis of Lorne ...	45
Earl Spencer ...	50	Lord Elcho ...	54
Earl of Denbigh ...	50	Mr. Egerton ...	46
Earl of Dunmore ...	38	Mr. Wells ...	50
Earl of Ducie ...	45	Mr. Hasse ...	51
Lord Dufferin ...	42	Mr. Fordyce ...	55
Lord Cloncurry ...	46	Mr. Malcolm ...	52
Total ...	315	Total ...	353

For Martin's cup, the highest scores were—Lowe, 8th Lincoln, 19; Johnson, 5th Cumberland, 19 (disqualified). For the Enfield Association cup, Haddon, Robin Hood Rifles, 19; Bourdillon, 1st Surrey, 18; Gardner, London Rifle Brigade, 18. For the Windmill prize, the highest score at 200 yards—Smith, Inns of Court; Norcombe, 5th Middlesex; Mackenzie, 10th Middlesex; Lane, 1st Gloucester; and Makereth, North York, 19 points each. 600 yards—Madden, 18th Middlesex; Bullimore, Tower Hamlets; Sprout, 1st London; Cathro, 4th Surrey; and Powney, St. George's, 18 points each.

The military breech-loader competition, though it has not yet assumed anything like the activity that it will present next week, has registered several excellent scores. At the 200 yards, three minutes' firing, Sir Charles Shakerley, with the Westley Richards-Henry, fired forty-four rounds, making 4 bull's-eyes, 17 centres, and 20 outers, or a total of 107, that being his first attempt with the rifle.

On Monday next the principal fixture is the Albert prize. The next day the last stage of the Queen's will be the principal event; and the competitions between the public schools and the English, Scotch, and Irish eights is expected to be particularly close.

Cholera appeared on the 1st inst. at Teheran, and was still on the increase. There were about thirty cases reported every day.

An asylum, known as the Warnford House Asylum, and situate about a mile from Exeter, was opened on Wednesday, by the Earl of Devon. It has been erected at a cost of £30,000, and is for the reception of lunatics of the middle and upper classes. Provision is made for 120 patients.

A Presbyterian chapel in Manchester is, we hear, likely to succumb to the principles of disestablishment. It was built by the late Mr. Grant, and handed over to the Presbyterians for forty years. It is now stated that Mr. William Grant, a descendant of the founder, claims the chapel in three months' time, the forty years being at their close then.

The ship Royal Dane, 2000 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay, Son, and Co., sailed on the 25th ult., from Gravesend, and on the 2nd of July from Plymouth, for Queensland, Capt. L. Davies, Commander; Surgeon-Superintendent, Mr. E. W. Pocock; Miss Hamoux, Matron. The Royal Dane is the 92nd vessel that has sailed on the Land Order System of Emigration under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government Office, 2, Old Broad-street, London. She contains 411 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 163 members of families, 164 single men, 84 single females.

A suit to decide on the validity of a will made in the English form by a French subject has been heard before the Imperial Court of Paris. The testator was General Davesies de Pontes, who possessed, through his wife (an English lady, predeceased), considerable property at Eyford, in Gloucestershire. He himself died, aged sixty-nine, on March 30, 1864, at Ryde, at the residence of General Sullivan, with whom he was residing on a visit. He was on terms of the warmest intimacy with the family of his host, and especially with a widow lady, named Mrs. Darcy-Irwin, sister of Mrs. Sullivan. During his stay at Ryde he was seized with the illness which carried him off; and, feeling his end approaching, he made the will in question, drawn up in English, and regularly witnessed by two persons, according to the custom of the country. The testament was attacked before the French tribunals by the sister and niece of the General—first, on the ground of informality, in not being written by the testator's own hand; next, for want of indication of the place in which it was made; likewise for undue influence; and, lastly, as being a trust for purposes kept secret, such arrangements being prohibited by the French law. The suit was first heard, in 1867, before the Civil Court. The plea of undue influence the Court held to be quite unsupported by evidence, as the friendly relations of the deceased with the Sullivans sufficiently explained the intention of General de Pontes; the Judges also rejected the supposition of the property being left in trust, for the reason that the expression of a simple desire did not constitute an obligation, and that, even were that clause of the will to be annulled, Mrs. Darcy-Irwin would not less remain the universal legatee. A verdict was, in consequence, given against the plaintiffs; an appeal was made against that judgment; but the Imperial Court, after four sittings occupied in hearing the case, has now again established the validity of the will.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The weather having become more favourable for harvest operations, money being very abundant, and there being every prospect of an immediate reduction in the Bank rate, the Stock Exchange markets have assumed a steady appearance, and the movements in prices have been favourable. Consols have been dealt in to a fair extent, at an advance in the quotations of about ⅛ per cent. For Delivery the price has been 93⅛ to 93⅜; and for Aug. 5, 93⅛ to 93⅜. Reduced and New Three per Cents have been done at 93⅛ to 93⅜; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 6s. prem.; and June, 2s. to 6s. prem. Indian Securities have been steady. The Five per Cents have been done at 111⅛ to 112; and the Bonds, 9s. to 14s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have met a fair inquiry, at full quotations:—Canada, 1877-84, 103 to 104; Cape of Good Hope, 1873, 104 to 105; Mauritius, 1873, 102 to 104; New South Wales, 1871 to 1876, 99 to 100; New Zealand Consolidated, 92 to 94; and Victorian, 1891, 111 to 112.

For Home Railway Stocks the demand has been on a moderate scale, and the movements in prices have been generally favourable. In the Home Market no feature of importance has transpired; but, as regards Foreign Railways, Russian have been in request, in consequence of the announcement that Messrs. Baring Brothers are prepared to pay the coupons:—Caledonian, 70¾ to 71¼; Great Eastern, 38⅞ to 39⅛; Great Northern, 107½ to 108½; ditto, A, 110 to 107½; Great Western, 50⅞ to 51⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125 to 126; London and Brighton, 44½ to 45; London, Chatham, and Dover, 14⅞ to 17¼; London and North-Western, 118⅞ to 119⅜; London and South-Western, 89 to 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 50 to 50½; Metropolitan, 97⅛ to 97⅜; Midland, 117⅛ to 117⅜; North-Eastern—Berwick, 107 to 108; and South-Eastern, 77 to 77½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103½ to 104½; East Indian, 107½ to 108½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15 to 15½; Great Indian Peninsular, 104½ to 105½; Great Southern of India, 103½ to 104½; Great Western of Canada, 15½ to 15⅞; Madras, 105 to 106; and Scinde, 103 to 104.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 12½ to 10⅞; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20⅞ to 21⅛.

The Foreign Bond Market has been characterised by a fair amount of activity; but no extensive transactions have been entered into. Argentine, 1868, 73⅛ to 73⅞; Brazilian, 1865, 83½ to 84; Chilian, 1867, 84 to 85; Egyptian, 1868, 79⅞ to 80⅛; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 98 to 99; Mexican, 12⅛ to 12⅞; Peruvian, 1865, 78⅞ to 77½; Portuguese, 1863, &c., 33⅞ to 34⅛; Russian, 1862, 84⅞ to 85⅛; Ditto, Nicolas Railway Bonds, 65⅞ to 66⅛; Spanish, 1867, 28 to 28⅛; Turkish Five per Cents, 1865, 43½ to 43⅞; Ditto Six per Cents, 1865, 65⅞ to 66⅛; and Italian, 1861, 53⅞ to 54.

American Securities have changed hands quietly; but prices have ruled firm. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 81⅞ to 81⅛; Ditto, 1885, 79⅞ to 79⅛; Ditto, 1867, 78 to 78⅛; 10-40, 72⅞ to 72⅛; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 25 to 26; Erie Shares, 19 to 19½; and Illinois Central, 95½ to 96.

The demand for Joint-stock Bank Shares has been steady, and prices have been well maintained. Agra, A, 10⅞ to 11⅛; Alliance, 11 to 13; Anglo-Austrian, 19 to 21 prem.; Imperial Ottoman, 1⅛ to 1⅞ prem.; London and County, 50¾ to 51¼; London and Westminster, 62½ to 63½; London Joint-Stock, 32 to 33; and Union of London, 37 to 38.

A full average business has been doing in Telegraph Shares, and full quotations have been realised. Anglo-American, 20⅞ to 20⅛; Atlantic, 19 to 21; Ditto, Eight per Cent, 68 to 70; Electric and International, 257 to 260; Reuter's, 70 to 72; Submarine, 145 to 155; and United Kingdom, 6½ to 7.

The inquiry for Miscellaneous Securities has been heavy, at about previous quotations. Crédit Foncier of England, 2⅞ to 2⅛; General Credit and Discount, 1 to ½ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 12⅞ to 13⅛; International Financial, 2 to 1½ dis.; and National Discount, 11⅞ to 11⅛.

As regards the exchanges, the demand for bills has been less active, and the rates on Paris have been more favourable. The rate of exchange on New York is 109⅞.

On the Continent money has continued plentiful and easy, with a limited inquiry.

A fair quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week, and some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank of England.

Tenders for £350,000 in bills on India have been received. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £315,000; and to Madras, £35,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10⅞d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. will receive about 66 per cent above that price in full. These results show a slight increase in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

The sum required for the acquisition of the telegraphic system by the Government will be £6,750,000; and it is estimated that, after paying interest on this sum, a surplus revenue of £77,000 will be realised during the first year. The Government will enter into possession on Jan. 1, and the number of stations will be increased from 1 in 12,000 to 1 in 6000 of the population.

The dividend and bonus of the London and Westminster Bank will be at the rate of 8 per cent for the half year.

The directors of the Union Bank of London have resolved to recommend a dividend at the usual rate of 15 per cent per annum, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent, making 10 per cent for the last half year.

The directors of the London Joint-Stock Bank announce the usual dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum.

The Atlas Assurance Company have declared a dividend of 16s. per share.

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company the new policies for the year were stated to have been 780, assuring £353,219, and yielding in new premiums £10,581.

Friday Afternoon.

The Consol Market is firm, at 93⅛ to 93⅜ for Delivery, to 93⅛ to 93⅜ for the Account.

Railway Stocks are inactive. Metropolitan, 97⅛ to 97⅜; Caledonian, 70⅞ to 70⅛. London and Brighton, 44⅞ to 45; South-Eastern, 77 to 77½; Great Northern, A, 106½ to 106½; Midland, 117 to 117⅛; Great Eastern, 38⅞ to 39⅛; and Great Western, 50⅞ to 50⅛.

Foreign Bonds are quiet, but firm. Turkish Five per Cents, 43⅛ to 43⅞; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 1858, 80⅞ to 80⅛; Italian, 1861, 53⅞ to 54; and Spanish 1867, 28 to 28⅛.

Money is very quiet. Good three-months' paper is readily taken at 2⅞ to 3⅛ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The market was again scantily supplied with English wheat. In consequence of the fine weather, the demand was quiet, and there was a tendency to lower rates. The show of foreign wheat was good. With a limited business doing, prices were without material variation. Moderate supplies of barley were on the stands. The demand was restricted, but no change took place in prices. Malt was dull, at about late rates. Large supplies of foreign oats were on the stands, but the supply of English was small. Sales progressed slowly, at about late prices. Beans were dull, on former terms. Peas were in limited request, at late prices. The flour market was quiet, but prices were maintained. Transactions in seeds were to a moderate extent, at full prices.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 250; malt, 970; beans, 60 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 43,450; barley, 8170; oats, 30,030; maize, 3120; beans, 670; peas, 1070 qrs.; flour, 3220 sacks, 1458 barrels.

English Currency.—Red wheat, 45s. to 48s.; white ditto, 50 to 54s.; barley, 23s. to 40s.; malt, 51s. to 74s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 21s. to 32s.; beans, 39s. to 47s.; peas, 38s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 31s. to 41s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 47s. 9d.; barley, 35s. 6d.; oats, 26s. 2d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 45,156; barley, 2371; oats, 729 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d., and of household ditto from 6½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The seed market has ruled very quiet, and all descriptions are nominally unaltered in value. Linseed and rapeseed have continued firm in price.

White turnip, 16s. to 18s.; swede, 14s. to 18s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 40s. to 45s.; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 74s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 66s.; rapeseed, 62s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; foreign, £10 to £11; rapecakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—Large quantities of tea have been disposed of at public auction, and prices have been well maintained, especially for common qualities.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been transacted in sugar; but the tone of the market has been good. Stock, 90,021 tons, against 67,440 tons last year.

Coffee.—The public sales have gone off briskly, at fully late rates. Stock, 19,353 tons, against 15,300 tons last year.

Rice.—The market has ruled dull, at nominal currencies. Stock, 51,474 tons, against 15,590 tons in 1868.

Provisions.—The butter market has been dull, and, owing to excessive supplies, prices have been on the decline. Bacon has been pressed for sale, at a reduction of 2s. per cwt. Cheese shows a further decline of 4s. to 6s.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands to a moderate extent, on former terms. Stock, 24,637 puns., against 23,326 puns. in 1868. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—The trade has ruled firm, at the annexed quotations:—Inferior old hay, £4 10s. to £5 5s.; prime ditto, £5 10s. to £6; inferior new hay, £3 to £3 5s.; prime ditto, £3 10s. to £5; inferior old clover, £4 10s. to £6 10s.; prime ditto, £6 to £6 10s.; new clover, £3 5s. to £5; straw, £1 10s. to £1 15s. per load.

Wool.—The market has continued depressed, transactions having been very moderate. Stocks of colonial produce are on the increase.

Potatoes.—The supplies of old produce have been in excess of the demand, and the quotations have tended downwards. New potatoes have sold on former terms.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £32; English brown rape, £39 10s.; refined, £41 10s.; foreign, £41 to £42 10s. Fine Lagos palm has ruled firm, at £41 to £41 10s.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, at 44s. 6d. to 44s. 9d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 45s. for December.

Coals.—Newcastle, 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.; Sunderland, 15s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 0d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—There has been only a moderate demand for hops, but prices have ruled without alteration. Rather more favourable accounts have been received from the plantations, notwithstanding an increase in lice and fly. Mid and East Kents, £2 10s. to £6 10s.; Weald of Kents, £2 5s. to £4 0s.; Sussex, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; Farnhams, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; Country, £3 10s. to £4 0s.; Bavarian, £2 10s. to £3 10s.; Belgians, £2 0s. to £3 0s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; American, £2 5s. to £3 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Only moderate supplies of beasts were on sale here to-day. On the whole, the trade was quiet, at about late rates. The top price was 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. With sheep the market was fairly supplied. Transactions were, to a fair extent, on former terms. The best Downs and half-breds sold at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. Lambs were quiet, at from 6s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per 8 lb. Calves were in moderate request, at late rates. Pigs were dull, at about Monday's prices.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; lambs, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; sucking calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 860; sheep and lambs, 13,310; calves, 250; pigs, 40. Foreign: Beasts, 424; sheep and lambs, 3960; calves, 494; pigs, 5.

Metropolitan Meat Market (Friday).—The supplies of meat have been moderate. The demand has been quiet, on the whole, at late rates. Inferior beef, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—MEETING of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES at MANCHESTER.

Ordinary First and Second Class Return Tickets issued to Manchester on SATURDAY, JULY 17, and intervening days, will be available for returning up to and including Monday, July 26.

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TO MANCHESTER.

		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
St. Pancras ..	dep.	6.15	9.0	10.0	11.45	3.0	4.55
Kentish Town ..	"		9.6	10.6	11.50	3.6	5.0
Manchester ..	arr.	12.35	2.45	4.0	5.5	8.5	9.40

FROM MANCHESTER.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Manchester ..	dep.	6.45	9.45	1.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentish Town ..	arr.	12.0	2.40	6.35	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Pancras ..	"	12.5	2.45	6.40	[illegible]	[illegible]

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12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	10	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3	16	8	4 Sauce Ditto	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	16	8	12 Tea Spoons	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Dessert ditto "	12 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carvers, Joint, per pair	4 6	5 6	6 6	7 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, 1900.

The Hôtel de Ville, Paris, was built in the reign of Henri IV. and completed in 1628. It was burnt down in the Revolution of 1871, and was rebuilt in the same style. It is the seat of the municipal government of Paris, and is used for the reception of distinguished visitors, for balls, and for the meetings of the Municipal Council. The Hôtel de Ville is a fine example of the Renaissance style of architecture, and is one of the most beautiful buildings in Paris. It is adorned with numerous statues and bas-reliefs, and has a magnificent clock tower. The interior is richly decorated with paintings and sculptures. The Hôtel de Ville is also the seat of the Prefecture of the Seine, and contains the offices of the municipal administration. It is a place of great importance in the life of the city, and is the centre of its political life. The Hôtel de Ville is also the seat of the Prefecture of the Seine, and contains the offices of the municipal administration. It is a place of great importance in the life of the city, and is the centre of its political life.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING.

The Royal Academy of Dancing, which was founded in 1904 by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Chapman, has been in existence for nearly nine years. It has a membership of over 1,000 teachers, and has branches in all parts of the world. The Academy has been responsible for the introduction of many new dances, and has done much to improve the standard of dancing. The Academy has been responsible for the introduction of many new dances, and has done much to improve the standard of dancing. The Academy has been responsible for the introduction of many new dances, and has done much to improve the standard of dancing.

MINUET IN THE 1700.

MINUET IN THE 1750.

MINUET IN THE 1800.

"LONDON" PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED, 172, STRAND, W.C.

show an immense falling off in guano, and a very large increase in all kinds of market animals. In corn there is a decrease of nearly half a million quarters, but a considerable increase in wheatmeal and flour. As regards exports there is an increase in butter, horses, and woollens, and a decrease in cheese, bacon and hams, beef, and pork.

THE VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The Viceroy of Egypt's departure, by way of Dover and Brussels, on Thursday week, was announced in our last publication. We also gave an account, with two Illustrations, of the grand review of the Life Guards and Horse Guards, the Brigade of Foot Guards, and a brigade of the Royal Artillery, which took place in Windsor Great Park before the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Viceroy of Egypt. An additional Illustration of that subject is now given: it shows the squadrons of the 1st Life Guards galloping past the carriage in which her Majesty and the Royal party are seated; while another regiment of cavalry, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), comes up from behind. The Engraving on our front page represents the scene at the mansion of the Duke of Sutherland, Stafford House, St. James's, on the evening of Monday week, when the Duke and Duchess received the Viceroy of Egypt, and entertained him with a magnificent banquet. The noble hostess, followed by the Duke, accompanied their distinguished guest up the grand staircase, which is the particular incident shown in our Illustration. About forty persons were of the company at dinner, amongst whom was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales favoured the Duke and Duchess with their presence at the evening party, which was attended by 300 persons, at a later hour. The grand public festival in honour of the Viceroy at the Crystal Palace, which took place on Tuesday week, was likewise attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, as recorded in our last; and this is the subject of another Illustration. The whole vast assembly, which thronged the floor and galleries, was reckoned at 30,000 persons. There were three Royal boxes; the centre one for the Viceroy of Egypt and the Prince and Princess of Wales, sitting together, with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and several of their party; the other two for different members of their suite. These boxes were splendidly furnished and sumptuously decorated; and so were the ante-rooms, the private corridors, and a banquet-room overlooking the gardens and fountains, where the Duke of Sutherland had caused a choice repast to be prepared for the Royal party. There was a concert, which comprised some of the finest sacred music of Handel, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Rossini, and Costa, performed by an orchestra and chorus of 3000, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa; the arrangements having been made by the Sacred Harmonic Society. At ten o'clock there was a splendid display of fireworks in the gardens, with several novel and beautiful pyrotechnic effects. This concluded the public festivities in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt; but he was, with the Prince and Princess, entertained next day at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, by Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, on the eve of his departure from England.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY NEW BUILDINGS.

As a pendant to our last week's illustration of the principal picture-gallery at Burlington House, we now engrave the chief sculpture hall, the central octagonal hall. This, like the whole of the galleries of the new buildings, has already been so fully described that there remains really nothing to say without entering on needless repetitions. The lighting (as also we have said) is better than was expected, but it would certainly have been more advantageous to sculpture if the domical lantern had been considerably lower. The excess of light which on a sunny day falls on the works disposed in the northern half of the hall might be modified by judiciously arranged blinds.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Great Eastern has safely crossed the Atlantic with the main cable of the French line of ocean telegraph, having started on the morning of Monday, June 21, as we have stated in our former notices of this undertaking. The laying of the French shore end, on Saturday, June 19, was also described, and we gave an Illustration of its landing at Fort Minou, ten miles from Brest. We now present a View of the scene in the little bay at that place, when the Chiltern, with her boats, was preparing to lay the shore-end piece of cable. She was assisted by the Souffleur, a French steamer appointed by the Maritime Prefect of Brest for this service. The arrival of the Great Eastern off Brest, on the Saturday afternoon, is the subject of another Engraving. The gigantic ship was met and welcomed by the Souffleur, the French Admiral's steam-launch, and several other vessels, some of which brought parties of excursionists from the city of Brest, and even from Paris. She quietly anchored in forty-fathom water, and was soon left to herself, with only her consorts—the Chiltern and the Scanderia—to support her. The Hawk had already gone out and picked up the buoy, to which the seaward end of the shore piece of cable had previously been secured; and this affords the subject of our third Illustration. The buoy having been towed by a boat alongside the Great Eastern, the end of the shore piece of cable was taken on board, over the wheel fixed at her stern, and the operation of splicing it to the end of the main cable was then performed. It was finished before the evening grew dark, the splice being made by weaving together for about ten yards the copper ends of the conductor and insulating the long joint with fold after fold of gutta-percha. The part thus connected was lowered over the Chiltern's side into about fifteen fathoms water, where it was allowed to remain four hours to cool. The whole mass of cable on board the great ship—that is to say, from the piece on shore at Minou to the part which will be landed at St. Pierre on the other side of the ocean—was then subjected to a series of tests by Mr. Willoughby Smith, and found to be absolutely perfect. It was now nearly midnight, and soon after the splice was again raised, and the work of weaving on the massive iron wires round the gutta-percha was begun. This was a work of time and difficulty; for the so-called "wires" are almost as thick as a poker, and are not bent with ease. The labour, however, was got through before three in the morning; and the end from the Great Eastern, having in the first instance been passed through the paying-out machine and over the wheel astern, the work was done and the splice finally lowered down to the bottom of the harbour shortly after three. It was then grey daylight over the sea. At four o'clock the Great Eastern fired two guns, and began to steam slowly ahead, with only the screw at first, and then, as way was made, with both screw and paddles. She looked well, for the stowage of her coals at Portland had improved her trim by the stern and made her fast and steady. On each side of her went her consorts, the Chiltern and Scanderia, which served to heighten by contrast the size of their great companion. Soon after six o'clock the Great Eastern was hull down, and her smaller comrades were lost to view.

The sketches we have engraved are from the pencil of our Special Artist, Mr. Robert Dudley. The operation of laying the cable is under the direction of Sir Samuel Canning and Mr. Henry Clifford, employed by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. The electricians and engineers acting for the French Transatlantic Telegraphic Company are Sir William Thompson, Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, Mr. Latimer Clarke, Mr. Henry C. Forde, and Mr. Fleeming Jenkin. Of these, Mr. Varley is on board the Great Eastern, while Sir William Thompson and Mr. Forde stay at the French end of the line. The electrician of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, on board the Great Eastern, is Mr. Willoughby Smith. Sir Daniel Gooch, a managing director of that company, who is also on board the Great Eastern, telegraphs her progress to Captain Sherard Osborn, commander of the Chiltern, at Fort Minou, and gives us the most satisfactory accounts of it. The interruption last week was only a temporary halt on account of the weather.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., is to succeed Mr. Maine as legislative member of the Supreme Council of India.

FINE ARTS.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY EXHIBITION, OLD BOND-STREET.

We have already selected for review from this exhibition several pictures widely differing in subject and treatment, in the ineffectual attempt to discover some principle of choice which might account for their exclusion from the Royal Academy. We now proceed to notice other refused works appealing generally to no peculiarity of taste, but whose merit is unmistakable. Prominent among these—taking the figure-pictures first—are the contributions of Messrs. Bevis, Naish, E. Hughes, Davidson, Stuart Smith, Sidley, Bottomley, and others. Mr. Bevis's picture of a horse and two oxen dragging a rude cart loaded with wrack up a "Tough Bit of Road on the Coast of Brittany" (20), with an effect of storm passing off, is a most vigorous representation of animal action, and as brilliant in colour as it is spirited in handling. Mr. Naish's picture "Stand By! Ready About!" (140) resembles some of Mr. Hook's only in choice of subject. There is no attempt to imitate the aerial brilliancy of the latter or his felicitous method of rendering the liquidity of water. The treatment is manly and solid, and that of an honest, independent student of nature. Close observation of character is apparent in the cool, business-like manner in which the two Devonshire fishermen prepare to execute the manœuvre—ticklish enough in so heavy a sea—indicated by the title; the more experienced father seated holding the tiller, the son stooping ready to let the sail sling over at the right moment for tacking. Mr. Sidley's Civil War incident, "The Secret Message" (76)—a young lady confiding a sealed packet to a cavalier at the top of turret-stairs—is so natural, well-lighted, painstaking, and successful in imitation, particularly of the draperies, that we are at a loss to understand why this artist, like the preceding, should have been entirely excluded from Burlington House. A similar remark applies to Mr. E. Hughes's very meritorious and interesting "Incident in the Life of Paganini" (54), a composition of many figures, as conscientious as the last, and, in some respects, more advanced in art.

Mr. T. Davidson's picture of M. and Madame de Sartines and the brother of the latter preparing for the guillotine (72) is painted in a singularly large and powerful style, and is quite equal to any picture of its class in the Academy. We prefer to Mr. Stuart Smith's "Fellah of Kinach" in Piccadilly his "Pipe of Freedom" (86) in Old Bond-street, the latter presenting interest beyond the power of characterisation and technical maturity distinguishing both. The subject is a black, with perhaps a dash of the American Indian, lighting his pipe in great content as he turns from perusing President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, which is pasted on a wall over a poster announcing a sale of slaves. The same painter exhibits some small rustic interior subjects, remarkable for rough vigour and truth of chiaroscuro. Mr. Bottomley's "On Guard" (4) we are engraving, and therefore shall have another opportunity of noticing. Mr. F. Underhill's "Children of the Sea" (148), a number of urchins bathing from a fishing-lugger, is truthful and agreeable, the naked boys and quiet sea being particularly well done; it is a great advance upon anything we had seen by this artist, and assuredly deserved a place at Burlington House. Mr. Anderson's pretty little rustic child nursing her doll, entitled "A Fond Delusion" (17); "The Letter" (125), by Mrs. Anderson; Mr. Soden's humorous picture (128) of the father of Gainsborough discovering the forged letters to "give Tom a holiday" from school; "Good Words" (31) by Mr. T. C. Waite; and "The Private View" (33) by Mr. Vinter are also commendable in their respective styles.

The landscapes of mark are not so numerous as the figure-pictures; among those not hitherto reviewed, however, are a few excellent works. A brilliant, finely-coloured forest scene, with giant oaks and elms, in early spring time, entitled "Bursting of the Leaves, Cadzow Forest" (176), places its author—Mr. Dochart: a name new to us—among the foremost English painters of realistic landscapes. Mr. A. Gilbert's marine-piece with wreck, "Breakers—Day after a Storm" (19), and a Surrey woodland subject, with an impressive sky effect of piled-up cumuli, entitled "The Charcoal Burners" (30), by Mr. A. W. Williams, are able works (the latter particularly so) by two members of a family of landscape-painters that has been unduly decried. There is a fine moonlight view on the Meuse (62), by Mr. F. W. Meyer. As two small and comparatively unimportant pictures by Mr. G. Chester have been thought worthy of places in the Academy, what explanation is there for the fact that two pictures of greater completion, or otherwise superior, are found among the rejected? If a man's ability entitles him to admission, why should not that ability be represented at its best? The force of both landscapes here—the smaller and more sketchy "On the Greta" (131) and the larger and more elaborated "Rokeby" (25)—would have told far more advantageously on some of the bare wall space of Burlington House than in these contracted rooms. Yet those who may not relish the artist's manner of loading his colours, recalling, though it does, without imitating, the style of Constable, can hardly fail to enjoy the genuine, healthy love of nature to which both pictures amply testify. Mr. Mawley may have chosen more interesting views for some of the works by which he has been represented at the Academy than his "Glade by a River" (92), but he has never painted anything more beautiful or truthful than the breadths of transparent shadow and quiet afternoon sunlight in this picture. "View in Arundel Park" (64), a lovely little gem by Mr. A. Cole, is quite equal to anything we have seen by the well-known elder brother of this artist. Lord Ribblesdale might well have grounded his complaint of rejection in the *Times* solely upon the merit of his work, not as claiming any courtesy. His mill-pool, with alder-tufted islet and quaint farm-buildings, relieved against a declining sun (70), would not discredit many distinguished professionals; it testifies to Continental study, and has some of the best qualities of Continental landscape. There is rare truth of twilight effect (despite the woolliness of the waves) in Mr. A. Haywood's "Close of a Stormy Day—Folkestone" (4). Mr. E. A. Pettitt's "Mont Blanc from the Flégère" (1), with its vast range and variety of scenery and effects, is a subject presenting uncommon difficulties to the landscape-painter; they have, however, been overcome with a degree of success which is full of promise. Mr. W. Ascroft's "Sunshine and Showers—Kingston Vale, Surrey" (8)—a landscape very tender in feeling, Welsh views, praiseworthy in colour, by Mr. R. Harwood; "Evening at Hastings" (107), by Mr. W. Melby; "The Wild West" (153)—a striking study of sunset effect, by Mr. R. Collinson; "Oak Peeling" (91), by Mr. Peel; "Hop-Picking" (81), a large and creditable Kentish landscape, by Mr. J. Knight; and a view in Cumberland (83), the largest of several highly-meritorious landscapes from the lake districts, both in oil and water colours—all rejections of this year—by Mr. R. T. Pain—are likewise entitled to notice.

We may safely say that all the portraits here are above the standard of much Academic work of the class. Mr. Desanges's half-length of a beautiful young lady in white silk and lace, and his very pretty group of children in a circular composition, have the charm rare in fashionable portraiture of natural feeling. Mr. Edgar Williams's whole-length of the Lord Mayor is decidedly a more manly and unaffected likeness than the Academic representation at Burlington House. Mr. F. Chester's half-length of Mr. Mark Lemon is too black in the shadows, but the truth of the resemblance and the vigour of the workmanship are beyond question. Capital colour and great spirit of handling, though running into coarseness, distinguish the seated portrait of Mr. T. Mitchell (100), by Mr. Crawford, of the Scottish Academy. There is no lack of refinement, however, in Mr. Schmidt's very well and delicately-drawn and modelled half-length of Count Gleichen. It is unfortunate for Mr. Gullick that his whole-length of a lady is hung on a wall so badly lighted that the upper portion of the picture reflects only a monotonous leaden glare. Nevertheless, it is evident that on technical grounds the portrait deserved acceptance, and would have represented the artist more fully than the head by him in the Academy. The bold attempt, also, to escape from the meaningless conventionality in the treatment of accessories so common in the portraiture of the day—the painting the real objects of a real conservatory—is an experiment in the right direction. There are other pictures of merit in divers classes of subjects by Messrs. Bancroft—"Sunday at Home" (26), Aster Corbould, J. Deffet Francis—"A W[illegible] Maiden" (127), Laing, Gush, Noble, F. Weekes, Grader, A. D. Cooper, Bostock, Dowling, and Herford; Mrs. Bischop (née Kate Swift), Mrs. F. Young, Miss A. Dundas, and Miss R. Brett.

Among the numerous water-colour drawings are several excellent works. Mr. Bateman's "Raising of Samuel" (426) is, allowing for all extravagance, full of weird imaginative inventiveness, and much of the colouring is as original as it is strangely beautiful. Mr. Zwecker's drawing of "The Wild Huntsman" (357) with his followers and hounds, is an elaborate and able work, distinguished by immense spirit both in the human figures and animals. But still more imaginative is A. Boyd's drawing of the same subject (456); here the rider and his hounds are not corporeal beings tearing through mid-air, but incorporeal phantoms rushing at headlong speed, unchecked, through the dense midnight forest—the huntsman, having no need of spur or rein, leaning back in his saddle, supine as death. Mr. W. Crane renders that frequent subject of Christian art, "The Annunciation" (381), in a very objectionable semi-Pagan guise, yet the richness of the colouring cannot fail of recognition. Two views of "Little Loch Broom" (380), and "Dundonnell Hills" (385), by Mr. J. C. Robinson, are strikingly original and impressive in their effects of sunlight breaking through dun-coloured clouds. "King Golden Eagle's Visit to Hornbill Land" (413), by H. Bright, evinces a quaint and prolific fancy which should render the artist a popular favourite. Mr. E. Tucker's large female head surrounded with wild flowers, entitled "Spring" (351), is brilliant and painstaking. Miss Florence Peel has contrived, in her "Prison Cell" (596), to give a touching human interest to what at first sight appears merely a study of still-life: a bunch of wild flowers has been thrust from outside into a prison window-slit by some compassionate friend, and in the darkness of the cell below the flowers are seen two hands stretching to reach them. Other meritorious works in water colour are "One of the Pollard Oaks at Hayes, Kent" (352), by Mr. H. E. Warren; "The Last Rays that Tip the Clouds with Gold" (396)—a river-side view, very broad and beautiful in tone, by Mr. Ferguson; a drawing (417), rich in colour, of a female cane-dropping against tapestry, by Mr. Marischal; "Trawling-Smacks at Yarmouth" (368), by Mr. Brett; "Waiting" (429), by Miss Fraser—a mother and child in listening attitudes, lovely in general effect, but the melting sweetness of the execution pushed almost to vapidity; landscape sketches by Mr. Hamerton; an impressively-conceived view of the "Gorge at Pfeffers," by the Rev. St. John Tyrwhitt; and drawings by Messrs. Stanton, F. Williamson, H. C. Warren, A. Macdonald, A. H. Maguire, C. F. Williams, May, Chattock, Wirgman, H. Wood, A. Skende, Harper, Bolton, Parsons, Babb, Ross, and Wimperis, and Mrs. Malam and Miss Martineau.

The sculpture deserving notice includes a good marble bust of Sir Cecil Beadon, by Mr. Geflowski, a naturalized Polish artist; another by an anonymous sculptor of Mr. Sully, F.R.S.; a model of "Nausicaa," by Mr. E. W. Wyon; a sleeping infant in marble, by Mr. J. Bell; two charming child heads, by Mr. E. J. Williamson and Mr. J. W. White; ideal busts, by Mr. E. A. Foley; a small bust of Mr. Bright, by Mr. Morton Edwards; and bas-reliefs, by Messrs. Thrupp and F. M. Miller.

Mr. E. M. Barry has been elected a Royal Academician.

Mr. J. P. Knight is about to retire for a time from the secretaryship of the Royal Academy, in order to recruit his health; the duties of the office will be discharged, ad interim, by Mr. Solomon Hart.

It is evident from a recent statement in the House that the First Commissioner does not intend to admit any more frescoes than those ordered of Mr. Herbert into the Westminster Palace. Mr. Layard "had been informed by Dr. Percy that no preparation of lime would stand the smoke of London." Mr. Layard, having informed himself of the capabilities of mosaics, as shown by his recent lecture, is going to introduce some experimentally in the central hall between the Houses of Parliament, and has commissioned Mr. Poynter and Mr. Moore to prepare designs for the purpose.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

A body of gentlemen and ladies who are interested in the education of the poor paid a visit, last Saturday, to the North Surrey District Schools, at Anerley, at the invitation of the Society of the Council of Arts, for the purpose of being present at its anniversary festival. The company included Earl Fortescue, Lady Wharncliffe, the Countess of Tankerville, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., Admiral Ryder, the Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper, and Mr. Edwin Chadwick.

The schools include nearly 900 children, boys and girls, and these, though they are wholly taken from the paupers of the unions of Richmond, Chelsea, Lewisham, Croydon, and some other suburbs of London, are here fitted for respectable positions in after life, the boys mostly being draughted into the Army and the girls being prepared for service.

The visitors were much delighted with the inspection of the children's drawings, and of the forty acres of garden and farm land all tilled by their hands. This was followed by a drill in the school-yard, and a performance by the military band, which was highly approved. Next followed an amateur concert in the hall, when the boys and girls sang glees, choruses, an anthem or two, and "God Save the Queen."

But the most amusing part of the entertainment was a dramatic performance, in which about fifteen boys, between the ages of ten and fifteen, represented a debate in the House of Commons on the important question of the admission of ladies to the gallery. The debate was capitally maintained, some taking the affirmative and the others the negative side; and the motion was ultimately declared by "Mr. Speaker" to be carried by an overwhelming majority. This exhibition was received with loud cheers and elicited roars of laughter. The boys were subsequently examined in the presence of the company in geography, mental arithmetic, &c., and the proceedings of the day were brought to a close by a visit of about a hundred boys from the sister institution at Lambeth, who marched into the grounds with their own military band, and went through their drill with great precision and spirit. The visitors did not leave until they had visited the chapel and the wards of the infirmary, with all of which they expressed themselves highly gratified. The children at Anerley, we may add, are taught on the half-time system, and out of 486 boys and upwards who have passed from this institution into the Army a very small percentage indeed are returned as "bad" or "indifferent," while 470 are reported as "good" and "highly meritorious."

We understand that, in consequence of the success of the exhibition on Saturday, it is intended to invite the members of both Houses of Parliament to a repetition of it on the 24th inst.

The report of the Emigration Commissioners for 1868, issued on Tuesday, states that, while the average emigration during the fifty-four years from 1815 to 1868 inclusive has been 120,345 a year, and during the ten years ending with 1868 170,150 a year, the emigration in 1868 was 196,325. The emigration in 1867 having been 195,953, the increase during the year was only 372. Another striking feature in the emigration is the large decrease, both absolutely and relatively, in the number of Irish emigrants.

The Board of Trade has made the following awards:—A binocular telescope to Captain William Norderhold, of the steam-ship New York, of Bremen, for having received on board his vessel twenty-four of the crew of the ship Abeolince, of Liverpool, who were transferred from the Matilda Hilliard, of St. John, New Brunswick, on May 7, 1869. Binocular glasses to Captain Cayetano Bertran, of the Spanish brig Maria Rosa, of Barcelona, and Captain Carl Mayn, of the German brig Auguste, for having received on board their respective vessels portions of the crew of the late ship Omar Pacha, of London, which vessel was burnt at sea, on April 22 last, in lat. 27·51 N., and long. 41·42 W. A gold watch and chain to Mr. Léger, of Mahela, Madagascar, in testimony of his humane services to the survivors from the wreck of the Serus, which foundered in a hurricane off the Mauritius in March, 1868.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

It is something, in these dull times, to cast a stone and make a splash in the stagnant graciousness of a set banquet. This the late Premier certainly accomplished with his wonted skill in replying for himself at the Trinity House dinner on Saturday. But to say a somewhat unpleasant thing is not difficult to such of us as have minds happily constituted. Indeed, I believe that most compliments are based on a second thought, the first being the reverse of complimentary. Out of that poisonous herb the courteous man distils the perfume which he scatters so agreeably. A pleased and praised guest might not often like to know what pat into an orator's head the idea which has covered the complimented one with roseate happiness. But to say the unpleasant thing well, and to make everybody except one person own that it was the right thing to say, demands a true artist—words synonymous with the name of the leader of the Opposition. Mr. Lowe, like Miller, in the *Spectator*, "laid himself open to the rebuke of the Calm Buck—a smart cut across the forehead." It was not a political dinner. Everybody said that. Sir Frederick Arrow said it. Mr. Gladstone said it. Nevertheless, the Chancellor of the Exchequer dwelt with bitterness on "what he would not call" the tricks and experiments which the House of Lords (just tossed) were trying on the Irish Church Bill, and declared that Ministers would console themselves by a final touch that should reform what had been blurred and restore the outline. One need not ask whether this were exactly the thing to say in the middle of the Lords' debate; but, clearly, the menace was out of place when delivered before the Prince of Wales and over the Flowing Bowl of the Trinity House. Mr. Disraeli could not reply in kind, or taunt the Cabinet with the safe and easy course of threatening with a large and docile majority at command. No doubt he will in fitting time refer to—or, at least, think of referring to—a certain banquet of old days when the guests used their cups as weapons and the wine became a libation. But on this occasion he quietly predicted various social successes for his host, and was sure that he would encounter any difficulties with temper and forbearance, and observe the wise rule that "it is unwise to introduce difficult subjects, on which men may differ, when it is unnecessary to obtrude them on public notice." The cheers of the party marked the triumph of good taste. Luckily, for one likes fair play, the blow was delivered at an antagonist who has not, we may suppose, exactly collapsed—luckily on that ground—and also because the champions have to meet again in another presence than that of Elder Brethren.

Surely Mr. Bright's was the best and pleasantest of the speeches made that night by the regular orators. He always manages to introduce something fresh, and of that sort was his idea of a man being able to stand on a height and survey all the land and water of the globe, and see that everywhere men were preparing to send something to England. But for that tyrannical invention designed to enslave pictorial genius, and called perspective—I am glad to see that some artists bravely struggle against it—the notion would make a grand international picture. Mr. Bright spoke of the terrible dangers of the sea, and said that he would forego all the luxuries of life rather than be tempted to obtain them by crossing the sea. But, as he is much the good man to wish others to do what he would not do himself, I want to say him respectfully what sort of a breakfast he regards as desirable. If everybody shared his detestation of the ocean, doubtless he could give a very good breakfast; but he would have to resort to this habit of times for which he has no admiration, save in regard to their posts. Ale, beefsteak, mustard, salt, bread, milk, eggs, would make a comely show, quite Elizabethan. But Elizabeth of the Period would be slightly discomposed at the show. I will not dwell upon silver teapots, tea, coffee, haddocks, pepper, sardines, marmalade; but could the newspaper be produced without navigation? and where does the cigar come from that assists one to enjoy Mr. Bright's speeches? The Board of Trade must not discourage seawork. I cannot end this paragraph without mentioning that Mr. Bright urged the merits of the life-boat system, and as every one who can speak or thinks he can write should urge these in season—and out of season, if that can be—let me say that I have just received the report of the National Life-Boat Association, and I find that between New-Year's Day and the end of June the brave boatmen employed by the society have saved 403 lives. Nobody with a cheque-book, or with a sovereign to spare, wants to be told more than this, and that subscriptions are received at 14, John street, Adelphi.

House-painter Morritz, brought before a French tribunal for having been concerned in the recent anti-kiosk riots, is not of the opinion of the President of the Board of Trade touching voyaging. He was very violent before the Court, and declared himself falsely accused. He and some friends had been out of work several days, so they had been to the theatre (the British workman may think his French brother lucky in being able so to enjoy his leisure), and were set upon by the police. Rebuked for his vehemence, he said that he did not care for the Court, and preferred to go to Cayenne. Moreover, though MM. Gambetta, Jules Favre, and others may be preparing very stinging condemnations of the system of personal government, and the interference of the police with any show of independence by Frenchmen, I do not suppose that they will be able to tie up their sentences into tighter phrase than that in which M. Morritz, still raging, concluded his statement of opinion as to domestic arrangements—"Your police are Pigs and Brigands!"

As the Laureate wrote for the last exhibition, "Let us have our dream to-day." At least, I don't mean to-day, but some day in August, when, by-the-way, everybody will be out of town, and having "Sea Dreams." Let us try to connect the gentlemen who make speeches, and scold one another a good deal in the Court of Common Council, with the splendid old burghers whom we see in pictures, the fathers of their cities, men who girded on swords and could use them; men who defied kings and emperors, but who in peace-time gave glorious banquets at their own cost, and sent away every guest with a golden goblet to keep in memorial of the occasion. Let us hasten on seeing in our Common Council men of this type, and then we shall look with befitting scorn upon the attempts which are being made to limit the expenses of the next great City festival. For, you must know, there is a double event coming off. The grand viaduct is to be opened, and so is Blackfriars Bridge. It is not the fault of the fathers of London that these inaugurations cannot take place in July, as was intended; the Pneumatic Company, that blows parcels through a long hole, stops the viaduct, and the bridge is not quite ready. These be grievances, as all the viaducts and bridges in the world would not keep our notables away from the grouse, and, unless some fortunate misfortune in Parliament protracts the session, our leading men will be like the birds, strong on the wing. Well, most of the fathers think, and rightly, that two such grand works justify a grand demonstration. But among them are fathers of an economical turn, who desire to limit the expenses of the ceremonials. One civic Cato reminds us that the Corporation has spent, since '64, no less than £80,457 in entertainments, without counting the "extravagance" perpetrated when the meat market was opened. Another insists that not more than £1400 shall be spent, but a third, more generous, would allow £1500. Deputy Fry, with becoming indignation, calls such restrictions offensive, and asks whether men who have been intrusted with the spending £1,800,000 are not to be trusted with the expenses of a dinner. Happily, a majority of seventy-four fathers to fourteen crushed out all unseemly notions of economy. Let us have our dream and a grand burgher-show. I write with total disinterestedness, hoping to be hundreds of miles away from the viaduct when the Aldermen shall be consecrating it, and therefore I respectfully suggest that they invite to their splendid board a few other people beside officials and "Mr. and Mrs. Deputy." Else shall their burgherships lack the sacred lords who alone can make fame.

If any other noble wants to make a speech in behalf of the voluntary system, and to show that it does not demoralise the minister by making him dependent on pleasing his congregation, I can help him to such a full-flavoured illustration which I have just seen in *Berrow's Worcester Journal*. At Halesowen there is a preacher named Inglis, who is described in the report—I utterly disclaim any knowledge of the pastor in question—"the converted London thief." He draws large congregations. On Sunday night the chapel in which the Rev. Mr. Inglis ministered was crowded, and exceedingly hot, so he took off his coat and preached in his shirt-sleeves. Perhaps this gave him the appearance of a kind of bishop, and thus may have put his Nonconformist hearers into ill-humour—nay, I mean they may have feared that he leaned to Erastianism and worldliness. At all events, Mr. Inglis contrived, by the introduction of some topic that was distasteful to his hearers, to elicit very determined protest, and interruptions took place "which soon threw all into a state of confusion; language of the worst kind was used, and it was not until the police had been sent for that order was restored." The nobleman for whom I extract this can argue that Mr. Inglis was not incited by the hope of pleasing his congregation, and that he valiantly preached as he liked, without regard to pew-rents. At the same time I cannot entirely applaud him for taking off his coat. Externals may not be essentials; but they have a good deal to do with making the impression which promotes the reception of essentials. However, if he be a sincere man, I wish him success—and discretion.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given, yesterday week, at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of 1800 was invited.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, and attended by Viscountess Walden, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lord Harris, Lord Alfred Hervey, the Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice, and Captain Ellis, arrived at the garden entrance of the palace from Marlborough House shortly after ten o'clock. Princess Louise was attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and the Hon. Eva Macdonald; Prince Arthur by Colonel Hepburn and Lieutenant Packard; the Duke of Cambridge by Colonel the Hon. J. Macdonald; and Prince and Princess Teck by Lady Caroline Cust.

The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the palace, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Paterson, the Exon in Waiting; and a guard of honour of the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, conducted by Viscount Sydney (the Lord Chamberlain) and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the ball-room at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of blue crape and tulle over blue silk trimmed with rich Brussels lace, forget-me-nots, and yellow roses. Head-dress—diamonds and forget-me-nots. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the Danish, and the order of Catherine of Russia.

Princess Louise wore a white tulle dress, trimmed with lace, and a blue satin tunic, with branches of different coloured roses. Head-dress—a wreath of roses intermixed with diamonds. Ornaments—diamonds. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the order of St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE "OLYMPIAN RELIGION."

In his new work, "Juventus Mundi," Mr. Gladstone thus summarises the Olympian system in its results:—

"The history of the race of Adam before the Advent is the history of a long and varied, but incessant, preparation for the Advent. It is commonly perceived that Greece contributed a language and an intellectual discipline, Rome a political organisation to the apparatus which was put in readiness to assist the propagation of the Gospel; and that each of these in its kind was the most perfect that the world had produced.

"I have endeavoured elsewhere to show with some fulness what was the place of Greece in the providential order of the world; and likewise what was the relation of Homer to the Greeks, and to their part of the Divine plan, as compared with the relation of the sacred Scriptures to the chosen people of God. I cannot now enter on that field at large; yet neither can I part without a word for the subject of the Olympian religion. In the works of Homer this design is projected with such extraordinary grandeur that the representation of it, altogether apart from the general merits of the poems, deserves to be considered as one of the topmost achievements of the human mind. Yet its character, as it was the first and best set forth in its entirety from the brain of the finisher and maker, is not more wonderful than its subsequent influence and duration in actual life. For during twelve or fourteen hundred years it was the religion of the most thoughtful, the most fruitful, the most energetic portions of the human family. It yielded to Christianity alone, and to the Church it yielded with reluctance, summoning up strength in its extreme old age, and only giving way after an intellectual as well as a civil battle, obstinately fought, and lasting for generations. For the greater part of a century after the fall of Constantinople, in the chief centres of a Christian civilisation in many respects degenerated, and an ecclesiastical power too little faithful to its trust, Greek letters and Greek thought once again asserted their strength over the most cultivated minds of Italy in a manner which testified to the force and to the magic charm with which they were imperishably endowed. Even within what may be called our own time the Olympian religion has exercised a fascination altogether extraordinary over the mind of Goethe, who must be regarded as standing in the very first rank of the great minds of the latest centuries. The Olympian religion however, owes perhaps as large a share of its triumphs to its depraved accommodations as to its excellences.

"Yet an instrument so durable, potent, and elastic must certainly have had a purpose to serve. Let us consider for a moment what it may have been. We have seen how closely and in how many ways it bound humanity and deity together. As regarded matter of duty and virtue, not to speak of that highest form of virtue which is called holiness, the union was effected mainly by lowering the Divine element. But as regarded all other functions of our nature outside the domain of the life to God-ward, all those functions which are summed up in what St. Paul calls the flesh and the mind, the psychic and the bodily life, the tendency of the system was to exalt the human element by proposing a model of beauty, strength, and wisdom in all their combinations so elevated that the effort to attain them required a continual upward strain. It made divinity attainable; and thus it effectually directed the thought and aim of man 'along the line of limitless desires.' Such a scheme of religion, though failing grossly in the government of the passions and in upholding the standard of moral duties, tended powerfully to produce a lofty self-respect, and a large, free, and varied conception of humanity. It incorporated itself in schemes of notable discipline for mind and body, indeed, of a life-long education; and these habits of mind and action had their marked results (to omit many other greatnesses) in a philosophy, literature, and art which remain to this day unrivalled and unsurpassed.

"The sacred fire, indeed, that was to touch the mind and heart of man from above was in preparation elsewhere. Within the shelter of the hills that stand above Jerusalem the great Archetype of the spiritual excellence and purification of man was to be produced and matured. But a body, as it were, was to be made ready for this angelic soul. And so, when some splendid edifice is to be reared, its diversified materials are brought from this quarter and from that, according as nature and man favour their production, so did the wisdom of God, with slow but ever sure device, cause to ripen amidst the several races best adapted for the work the several component parts of the noble fabric of a Christian manhood and a Christian constitution. 'The Kings of Tarsis and of the Isles shall give presents, the Kings of Arabia and Saba shall bring gifts.' Every worker was, with or without his knowledge and his will, to contribute to the work. And among them an appropriate part was thus assigned both to the Greek people and to what I have termed the Olympian religion."

The Wearmouth Colliery strike, by which the whole of the workings of the colliery have been suspended for two months, and about 1200 men and boys laid idle, came to an end on Monday.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The heat consumed in internal work when a gas dilates has been investigated by M. Clausius, and more recently by M. Moutier, who, at the beginning of this year, contributed a paper on the subject, printed in the *Comptes Rendus*. The heat required to raise the temperature of a body consists in general of three parts—first, that expended directly in producing the elevation of temperature; second, that consumed in internal work; and, third, that consumed in external work. Mr. Joule and Sir William Thomson have succeeded in demonstrating the existence of internal work in a gas which expands without performing any external work by noting the diminution of temperature which accompanies the flow of the gas. In the case of water raised into steam, part of the heat is expended in overcoming the cohesion of the water, just as heat is expended in liquefying ice. Water cleared of air by boiling or otherwise manifests a strong cohesive or attractive force of the particles for one another. They have a less attraction for air or other foreign bodies; and hence, when foreign particles are thrown into boiling water, the steam appears chiefly to come out of them, as the steam is chiefly generated where their surfaces touch the water.

An interesting paper upon the *cottus globo*, or miller's thumb, has been contributed by Mr. Peck to the *Student*, by which it appears that the spawn of this fish, as well as the lump-fish, the stickleback, the sea-horse, and some others, is tended during hatching by the male fish, and not by the female. The cottus does not possess an air bladder, and its proper position is at the bottom of the stream, among the insects and minute water-plants. Mr. Peck had an aquarium fitted up, in which he observed the process of incubation; and, after the eggs had been laid by the female in a loose cluster, among which a current of water could be maintained, the male fish took a position above them and kept fanning the water with his pectoral fins—an operation which he continued during thirty-five days, at the end of which time the small fishes escaped from the eggs. During the whole of this time the male fish did not eat and appeared to be in a state of excitement, and if any object were dropped near the spawn, he would seize it and deposit it at the remotest corner of the tank. The female, after having laid the eggs, gave them no farther attention; the operation of hatching being completed by the male.

The leaves of many plants which were originally green become red in the autumn, a change which has been conjectured to be brought about by the gradual generation of an acid within the leaf. Experiments have been made to test the soundness of this theory, and it has been found that red leaves exposed under a bell glass to the vapour of ammonia have their original green colour restored.

Mr. Isham Baggs has patented a method of smelting iron by means of inflammable gases or the vapour of petroleum, which are blown into the furnace. But petroleum has been proposed for this purpose before, as also have been the gases obtained from coal. In purifying the iron from certain contaminating ingredients, Mr. Baggs proposes to blow hydrofluoric acid through the melted metal. But this also had been previously suggested.

A kind of light wine is now being artificially manufactured in Belgium, which may be sold at a good profit for a franc a bottle. For some years the manufacture of artificial butter out of beef tallow has been carried on there and at Hamburg, and much of this spurious butter is shipped for England.

Experiments have been made by Herr Rudorff to test the refrigerating powers of certain salts, and the two most remarkable appear to be the sulpho-cyanides of ammonium and potassium. Of the former 133 parts added to 100 parts of water reduced the temperature from 12 deg. centigrade to 15 deg. below zero; and of the latter 150 parts added to 100 of water reduced the temperature from 11 deg. centigrade to about 24 deg. below zero. The salts should be in a fine powder, and be stirred into the water by a glass rod, and the water should be contained in a thin glass vessel surrounded by loose cotton.

The Cerberus, an armour-plated monitor lately built for service in Australia (an Engraving of which is given at page 52), is to be sailed out to that country under a jury-rig, so that the hypothesis that a monitor could not be made to cross the ocean will receive a new disproof should this vessel arrive safely in Australia, which there is little reason to doubt. The Cerberus is built on the plan described by Mr. Reed, two or three years ago, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, in the discussion upon Mr. Bourne's paper "On Ships of War," and is an admitted copy of Ericsson's monitor, except that the openings into the interior are all made through an elevated breastwork which runs along the middle of the ship, and through which, also, the two turrets are carried. Such an addition Ericsson maintains to be unnecessary, while it increases the weight and furnishes a large target to the enemy. The monitors which crossed the Atlantic and sailed round Cape Horn had no such breastwork, and in those cases the openings through which access was gained to the interior were in the tops of the turrets themselves. The construction of monitors of any kind is certainly a step in the right direction. But it would have been much better if the questionable "improvement" Mr. Reed has introduced had been omitted.

An artificial manure called "cancerine" is being made in America by drying and grinding up the bodies of a species of crab found in enormous quantities in Delaware Bay. The eggs of this species of crab are deposited on the shore in such quantities that it is said they may be shovelled up by the waggon-load, and large quantities are collected to feed chickens, while the crabs themselves are collected to feed hogs. About 750,000, it is estimated, have been taken every week on about half a mile of coast.

A press for squeezing wort out of hops has been erected at Messrs. Truman's brewery, consisting of two endless chains arranged at an angle with each other, so that any substance placed between the two chains will be gradually compressed as the chains advance. An American apparatus for compressing and cutting tobacco, constructed upon this principle, was shown at the Paris Exhibition in 1867. The tobacco was put into a box, the bottom of which was formed of a travelling web of cloth, and this web delivered the tobacco on to a travelling chain-web, formed of two endless chains connected with cross bars. A similar chain-web was carried above the tobacco, but at a different angle, and the ends of the cross bars moved in grooves formed in stout side frames. As the tobacco was moved forward it was gradually compressed between the cross bars of the respective webs and was delivered at the end through a square hole in so compressed a state that it was easily cut by scythes rotating in the front of the delivering orifice. The species of hop-press erected at Messrs. Truman's brewery resembles this tobacco-cutter, except that it is without the rotating knives; but the means employed for giving the requisite pressure continuously are the same. The expedient is applicable to many purposes in the arts.

A species of pendulous tube with an internal tube for promoting the circulation of the water has recently been coming into extended use under the name of "Field tubes." The plan, however, is not new, as it was patented by Jacob Perkins in 1831.

From the recent researches of Professor Dareste, in Paris, upon the production of monstrosities in chickens, it is found that by varying the application of the heat to the egg every form of known monstrosity can be produced at will.

A mixture of two parts of colza oil and one part of petroleum intimately blended, has been employed in Germany for burning in lamps, and it is said to give a very superior light.

Much interest has been excited among inventors by the proposal which has been mooted in Parliament to abolish the patent law. But the general conclusion arrived at is that, although the law as it stands requires great amendment, the refusal to grant a copyright in inventions would give a heavy blow to our national prosperity by terminating the motive to originate new improvements, unless they were of such a nature that they could be worked secretly. All patents which are worth anything have been brought to a successful result only after great labour and expenditure, and there are no inducements to incur these if the inventor is to obtain no benefit from them. The remedy for the objections which have been brought against the existing system of patents is to be found, not by terminating the motive to inaugurate improvements, but by granting patents only for such things as are really new and useful, and which should be determined by competent examiners in every department of the arts.

MUSIC.

The first performance this season of "Dinorah" at the Royal Italian Opera last week—of general excellence throughout—was rendered special by such a display of Madame Patti's rare gifts and accomplishments as even she has scarcely ever before equalled. Although seven years had elapsed since this great artist had appeared in the character of Dinorah, the remembrance was still fresh of the charm which she then imparted to music the mingled geniality and brilliancy of which are peculiarly suited to her powers of expression and execution. The performance might then have been thought perfect; and such an advance on it as was made yesterday week have been deemed but a bright dream not to be realised by mortal singer. The voice of Madame Patti, always remarkable for quality, purity, and brilliancy, has gained in every respect even since her appearance here last season; and the performance now referred to offered such a combination of all the highest excellences as is rarely possessed by one artist. The dreamy grace with which the "Slumber Song" was given admirably expressed the wandering fancies of the love-crazed Dinorah, under the supposed desertion of Hoel. Exquisite, too, was Madame Patti's delivery of her share in the following scene with Corentino; the marked character and contrast of the music of which were rendered to perfection, both by her and by Signor Gardoni. The beautiful "Bell trio" which closes the first act never produced more effect than on this occasion, by the artists just named and Mr. Santley, whose Hoel was conspicuous for its excellence in the cast of the opera during the short season of last winter, when Mdlle. De Murska was the Dinorah. It was in the second act, however, that Madame Patti's great triumph was achieved—in the scene where the crazed Dinorah, in her moonlight wanderings, addresses her own shadow as a reality, and indulges in a fitful waltz with the mocking reflection of herself. This elaborate scena, so expressive of the alternations of feeling between tender sadness and forced gaiety, was given with such transcendent effect as to call down a demonstration of enthusiasm not often manifested. The deep pathos and touching indication of shaken reason in her remonstrance at the transient disappearance of her shadow stood in remarkable contrast to the dazzling brilliancy of the concluding bravura movement—a display of such perfect execution and intonation, such thorough command over a voice of exceptional compass (more than two octaves, and reaching up to E flat in alt), such power combined with richness of quality, as we have scarcely ever before heard during a tolerably long and varied operatic experience. It is almost impossible to duly characterise such an exceptional display, even with the aid of the most forcible superlatives, and we will therefore merely add that the loud and prolonged applause which followed it proved that the excitement of the audience (a crowded one) was far beyond that of ordinary occasions. The repetition of the last and most arduous portion of the scena exemplified Madame Patti's remarkable sustaining power—the second performance having quite equalled the perfection of the first, and elicited a like demonstration. The fine trio which closes the second act (the scene of the torrent, the thunderbolt, and the rescue of Dinorah from the overwhelming waters) again displayed that gain in intense dramatic expression which we have before said has characterised Madame Patti's performances this season. The interest of the particular representation now referred to was sustained to the close of the opera—Dinorah's recovered reason, her joy and thanksgiving at her union with Hoel having been expressed with that grace and charm which are especial characteristics of Madame Patti. The beautiful air of the goatherd (an after interpolation by the composer) was sung by Mdlle. Scalchi with all her usual rich quality of voice and more than ordinary fluency of execution. Her performance on this occasion advanced her still further in favour with her audience, and entitles her to rank among the best of present stage contraltos. In the earliest production of the opera here, Signor Gardoni's Corentino was noticeable as one of his best representations, and it is in no respect inferior now to what it then was. In his impersonation of the simple clownish rustic he is sufficiently quaint and demonstrative, without falling into exaggeration; while he sings the music with a thorough realisation of its marked character, yet with the refinement of a highly-cultivated artist. His air, supposed to be accompanied by himself on the cornemuse, the song so admirably expressive of his craven fears, and his share in the duet with Hoel, were all excellent alike in intention and execution. Mr. Santley's Hoel is less a novelty than the other two performances referred to—having been a conspicuous feature in last winter's representation of the opera. That it is admirable throughout there is little need again to say. In the characteristic song in which Hoel anticipates the recovery of the buried treasure; in the duet wherein he imparts to Corentino the mysterious injunction of the wizard; in the capital buffo duet with the same character; in the charming romanza in the last act; and, indeed, in every incidental situation, Mr. Santley sang with his invariable excellence. The parts of the Hunter and the Reaper, with their one song each, in the third act, were efficiently filled by Signori Campi and Marino, and that of the second Goatherd by Mdlle. Bauermeister. This beautiful work of Meyerbeer, the production of his sixty-eighth year, has now stood the test of ten years' knowledge, and bids fair at least to rival in endurance his earlier and more ambitiously-planned heroic operas, "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," and "Le Prophète." The performance of "Dinorah" was conducted by Signor Arditi with his usual skill.

Like the opera, the concert season is giving signs of speedy termination, but few more announcements remaining for fulfilment. Since our last notice Mdlle. Enequist gave her annual morning concert; at which she proved the extent and variety of her accomplishments by several excellent vocal performances in the most opposite styles, including the florid bravura execution of Rossini's "Bel Raggio," and the characteristic interpretation of some national Norwegian and Swedish airs. The Hungarian basso, Herr Angyalé, also held his concert last week; other entertainments having been given by Mdlle. Heilbron (on Wednesday), Miss A. Munzing (on Friday), and Miss Walton (on Saturday)—all three pianistes of considerable accomplishments. During the past week, too, Rossini's mass has been performed again at St. James's Hall, as on the first occasion, but this time in the evening. A mass by the late Herr Molique was given for the first time in public at St. George's Hall, on Thursday afternoon (conducted by Mr. J. F. Barnett). It was composed at rather a late period of Molique's life, for the church of St. Aloysius, Somers Town, and is written for four solo voices and chorus, with merely an organ accompaniment (capitally played on this occasion by Mr. G. Cooper). Although not intended to be an elaborate work, it shows throughout the hand of the highly-skilled and practised musician, but has little that is striking or distinguishing in character. Its performance, however, was not calculated to exhibit it in its best light, and was, indeed, unworthy alike of the work and of the composer.

The twelfth annual choral festival of the metropolitan schools was held, on Saturday last, in the gardens of the Horticultural Society, instead of, as usual, at the Crystal Palace. About 5000 choristers, of whom 3000 were school children, were assembled in the open air; and, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin, performed a selection of sacred and secular pieces with good effect. The illustration on the preceding page shows the scene upon the bank in front of the great conservatory, where the children and other singers were ranged.

THE THEATRES.

Such has been the success of Mr. Sothern at the Standard that he has been re-engaged for an extra week, so that Lord Dundreary has an opportunity of extending his acquaintance with the Eastern Counties audiences. We believe that he is well satisfied not only with his reception but with the attention that is bestowed upon the performance. Preparation is being made at Drury Lane for its re-opening on the last day of the month, when a new drama by Mr. Boucicault will be produced with characteristic scenery by Mr. William Beverley. The present is the last night of the season at the Haymarket, when Mr. Buckstone takes his benefit, with a varied entertainment and the usual address. Miss Amy Sedgwick is engaged for one month only, and will appear in a new play, by Miss R. G. Le Thiere, entitled "All for Money." Handel's opera of "Acis and Galatea" will be produced at the Princess's on Aug. 2. The theatre is at present closed for repairs.

It is not often that we have to record the proceedings at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street; but the recent recitals of Mr. Forrester are of such quality as to merit special notice. It will be recollected that this gentleman was lately acting manager at the Holborn, and has gained public respect by his conduct. Mr. Forrester's voice is of fine quality, deep, sonorous, and flexible. Some of the pieces were admirably delivered—such as Tennyson's "Dora," Poe's "Raven," and "The Execution of Montrose." Mr. Forrester's action is elegant.

LITERATURE.

Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba, &c. By Archibald Neil Campbell Maclachlan, M.A. With a Portrait. (John Murray.) This handsome volume has an exterior which is, intentionally or unintentionally, complimentary to the British Army; for the scarlet covers, not unadorned with gilding, are suggestive of the famous "thin red line" and of the epaulets that dangle from the officers' shoulders. The contents of the volume consist of two parts, whereof the first contains a memoir of the late Major-General Sir Neil Campbell, C.B.; the second, "a journal of occurrences in 1814-15, with notes of conversations." It is, of course, the latter in which one chiefly finds what relates to Napoleon, Fontainebleau, and Elba. The portrait, it should be mentioned, is the counterfeit presentment not of Napoleon, but of the Major-General. And, indeed, it may be roundly stated that the memoir is likely to be found, even if it were not intended to be, the more interesting portion of the volume. The chief reason for publishing the journal and notes appears to have been that the manuscript, which had lain unused for many years in the editor's possession, was becoming more and more difficult to decipher, and that the paper was getting more and more worm-eaten, until publication, or transcription, or complete evanescence were inevitable. Another consideration was "the value of every fragment bearing upon Napoleon's history;" and it was believed that "the diary of Sir Neil Campbell contained much information, not hitherto disclosed, touching the conduct of Napoleon during his residence at Elba, the preparations for his escape, and his consummate skill in veiling and executing the manœuvres which led to the crowning event of his career." It may be so; but there are those who—considering the shortness of life and the number, as well as importance, of daily-arising questions, and the inextricable tangle of Napoleonic traditions, with their multitudinous and contradictory details—are in a mass of bewilderment, are unable to remember clearly what is old or to discern plainly what is new, are very much inclined to think that, after this long lapse of time, "it doesn't matter," and cannot forbear from exclaiming, "O lass ale ruh'n die Todten," even when the dead is the restless First Napoleon. Still there are doubtless many others who will thankfully pick up any little crumbs of information dropped from any historical table, and to them the diary and notes must be commended. The memoir is well worth reading on many accounts. Especially it offers to the young aspirant a good example of hard, gallant, and zealous service, and it shows how almost impossible it is to fill responsible situations without giving offence to somebody. Sir Neil died just about twenty-two years ago, and the *Times* had an article in his praise; but one "Africanus" immediately wrote a letter stating that the "panegyric upon the character of Sir Neil Campbell affords a striking proof of the little dependence that can be placed on newspaper authority in such cases," and accusing Sir Neil of "being violent and arbitrary in his conduct ever since he entered on his official duties at Sierra Leone." There is scarcely evidence enough to decide whether there were good grounds for the accusation brought by "Africanus;" it is pretty certain, however, that Sir Neil was very vigorous and very determined, and when anyone suffers from your vigour and determination nothing can persuade the sufferer that you are not violent and arbitrary.

The New Testament. With a Plain Explanatory Comment by Edward Churton, M.A., and William Basil Jones, M.A. (John Murray.) When an ordinary book has reached a second edition, a bare announcement of the fact is usually sufficient; but the two volumes edited by Archdeacons Churton and Jones are worthy of exceptional treatment. They deserve to be known far and wide, and it were an unpardonable omission to let slip any opportunity of bringing them into notice. Of course, a New Testament of the kind, with its two large volumes, its learned notes, and its numerous and beautiful illustrations, is adapted rather for study and contemplation in the closet than for conveyance to and fro by the regular churchgoer and for common use during Divine service; for the latter purposes the handy little volume bearing on the title-page the names of Tischendorf and Tauchnitz, lately published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., will no doubt be found more convenient and more appropriate. But something more than mere handiness combined with concise explanation is required for the hours of leisurely examination, when an individual or a family would re-read with attentive scrutiny the oft-conned history of the Son of Man, the acts of the chosen apostles, and the exhortations delivered to the early churches; and this something is to be found to what will be generally considered a satisfactory extent in the volumes edited by the two Archdeacons. For there are those who find their studies greatly assisted, their faith greatly confirmed, and their apprehension greatly quickened not only by printed notes exegetical, historical, biographical, critical, doctrinal, and geographical, but also by pictorial representations of persons, scenes, and places, so that their mind's eye can seem to see more distinctly than in a mirror the figure of the fisherman casting his net into the sea, the two women grinding at the mill, the lilies that are arrayed more splendidly than was Solomon in all his glory, the publican actually sitting at the receipt of custom, the olives that still grow on the sacred mount, the perilous road from Jerusalem to Jericho, the figs and the peaches and the pomegranates still hanging upon the slopes of Bethany, the pools of Siloam and Bethesda, the Sea of Tiberias, the beautiful gate of the Temple, the last supper, the garden of Gethsemane, and the principal points in the voyages of St. Paul. And some such visions are to be conjured up by the "panoramic views." There is, moreover, in the very covers, paper, and type a particularly becoming mixture of dignity, grace, and beauty. It was long ago declared that Archdeacons are "persons who discharge archidiaconal functions," but the definition has been objected to on the score of obscurity; it may be said, however, that, if to bring out such a work as this New Testament be a part of archidiaconal functions, the archidiaconal editors are to be congratulated upon their manner of so far discharging their functions.

Girlhood and Womanhood. By Sarah Tytler. (Strahan and Co.) This is a very desirable little book, whether regard be paid to exterior or interior; although the applicability of the title is not, even upon mature consideration, as plain as the noonday. It contains a collection of short stories distinguished for a high degree of inventive power, analytical description, and literary finish. Memory suggests that they have in some, if not all, cases been encountered and enjoyed before; but no acknowledgment of a former appearance is to be found upon the titlepage or in any prominent part of the volume. Still, the absence of acknowledgment does not interfere with the pleasure of perusal, to whatever extent it may be held to be at variance with candour and to savour of a desire to pass off old lamps for new. And, on the other hand, memory may be at fault; if so, anticipatory apologies are forthwith offered as due. The writer displays a remarkable variety of style: at one time the reader is reminded of Addison's *Spectator*; at another, of Washington Irving; and at another, of the author; and therefore always of something not only agreeable, but also really good. Notwithstanding the title of the first story, which is called "Cain's Brand," and which, accordingly, raises suspicions of something sufficiently horrible to suit the morbid tastes of those who have become acclimatized to the atmosphere of the most objectionable journals, it is, perhaps, more noticeable for gentleness, quietude, and pathos than any other tale in the whole volume. The book, it should be mentioned, is more likely to find favour with women than with men.

Weather Lore. By R. Inwards, F.R.A.S. (W. Tweedie.) It is quite true that "the state of the weather is almost the first subject about which people talk when they meet;" but, perhaps, the reason is that it is about the only subject upon which there cannot generally be much difference of opinion; for the most cantankerous man would hardly object to acknowledge that it is "a wet day" when it rains or "a fine day" when the sun shines (and there is no east wind). Whether it was worth while, however, to compile "a collection of proverbs, sayings, and rules concerning the weather" is a question which must be determined in a manner similar to that in which proof is made of the proverbial pudding. At any rate, it must be admitted that the compiler has displayed great diligence in the performance of his task, and it is to be hoped that those who dip into his book will not draw a mental picture of a barometer with its pointers fixed at "very dry."

Echoes in Plant and Flower Life. By Leo H. Grindon. (F. Pitman.) The echoes alluded to in the title of this commendable little volume are more properly termed resemblances; and, taking them for a text, the author delivers an excellent discourse. He is, perhaps, a little too impatient (such is his own enthusiasm) of the ignorance and neglect with which the majority of mankind looks down upon, or does not regard at all, the flowers that, as they come and go in successive seasons, preach silent sermons upon many topics, and get little more attention than the noisy wisdom that cries aloud at the corners of the streets. Unfortunately this is for the most part a dirty, grimy, smoke-creating, bellows-blowing, cotton-spinning, factory-haunting, money-grubbing world; and it requires almost a superhuman wrench for the hewers of wood and drawers of water amongst mankind to elevate their souls, after their daily toil is over or before their daily toil begins, to the pitch that is necessary for an appreciation of the philosophy and the poetry which are, no doubt, to be extracted from an intelligent contemplation of even the geranium that grows in a common pot. And yet, perhaps, botany is the science of which it can be said with less truth than of any other that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, unless, indeed, the little knowledge should lead to a dabbling in poisonous concoctions. But it is from the æsthetic and poetical point of view that the author desires to present his array of botanical facts; and he is a writer who might make the most listless yearn to observe with understanding the loves and the marriages, the faultlessly-grouped families, and the voiceless language of the flowers.

The Girl He Married. By James Grant. (Tinsley). Novels which fill the three volumes demanded by orthodoxy have very often, if not generally, a tendency to fall off rather than to improve in interest and execution when the "half-way house" is passed; but in the present instance it is not so; the second volume is more interesting than the first, and the third than the second. Moreover, the author is more at home on the ground of genuine romance than on any other; and in the third volume he arrives at the regions of the romantic and the picturesque. Nor, if his characters fail to make any deep impression or to enlist any hearty sympathy, is there lack of incidents to keep attention alive and of surprises to act as occasional stimulants. And the hand of a skilful craftsman is noticeable in the art with which the hero is kept to the fore under circumstances which would have made it difficult for less practised artists to prevent him from becoming at least temporarily eclipsed; for though the subordinate characters are allowed a liberal amount of rope they never either hang themselves or tie down the principal. It is hardly necessary to hint that "the girl he married" is "not in the betting" at the commencement of the story.

A Residence in Bulgaria. By S. G. B. St. Clair, Captain late 21st Fusiliers, and Charles A. Brophy. (John Murray.) This is a volume of imposing appearance and of by no means uninteresting or uninstructive contents. Whatever it may exhibit of shortcoming or of incorrectness is apologized for by anticipation and on good grounds in the preface, and cannot, therefore, be very strongly insisted upon even if it should be discovered. And Bulgaria and its affairs are not nearly so familiar as they advantageously might be to that class of our British taxpayers which is often spoken of by the name of general readers. The authors, however, have scarcely taken into proper account the change which may be said to have been gradually wrought in public opinion. There is far from so great a tendency as there once was amongst us Christians to be prepossessed in favour of whosoever (whether in Bulgaria, or in Abyssinia, or in the Lebanon, or elsewhere) may lay claim to the title of Christian. It is probable that amongst Englishmen the Druse has even more friends than the Maronite has; and it is certain that an ironical sense has been supposed to lurk in the famous words which express amazement at the manner in which "those Christians love one another." There is reason to believe, also, that Philhellenes have rather diminished than multiplied amongst us; and that, in consequence either of the Turkish baths established in our streets or of the visit lately paid to this country by the Sultan and other distinguished and open-handed Mohammedans, or of more trustworthy information than it was once the fashion to diffuse concerning the "sick man" and his subjects and his territories, the Turk has risen to quite a respectable height in the estimation of Englishmen. There is little fear that the authors by the contrast which they draw between the Turk and the Bulgarian rayah, and by the preference which they show for the former over the latter, will shock or even surprise any Englishman of ordinary intelligence and education. The authors' object is to convince "their readers that both Christian and Muselman have been greatly misrepresented in Western Europe, and that the country which they inhabit might—and would, if left to a genuine Turkish administration, untrammelled by foreign influence—become one of the most flourishing and powerful in the world." It has been already suggested that, so far as a certain portion of their object is concerned, they have probably performed a work of supererogation; and it may be added that, if they wished to excite in their readers a determination of never going to or residing in Bulgaria (except, of course, at the call of duty), they may consider themselves to have achieved a great success.

The Victorious Life. By Henry T. Edwards, B.A., Oxon, Vicar of Aberdare. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) This is a volume of sermons which are distinguished for certainly one excellent quality—they are very short. This shortness, commendable as it is, is likely to be appreciated more highly by hearers than by readers: for you can lay down a book when you please; but a preacher, unless you are bold enough to draw all eyes upon you by beating a precipitate retreat, has his will of you and can hold you against your will, even as the ancient mariner held the wedding guest. Nor have you the questionable satisfaction of beating your breast; but you must bear him out decorously to the end. It is not, however, to be inferred that the volume of sermons under consideration is such as one would be tempted to soon lay aside; the sermons bear the stamp of unquestionable ability, and were no doubt listened to with considerable satisfaction. They are free, too, from that blemish which it is almost impossible to describe by any other words than religious slang. But this is hardly the place for the discussion of sermons; it must suffice to draw attention to their publication.

Oldtown Folks. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Here are three volumes bearing upon the titlepage the name of an author who, some years ago, won under exceptional circumstances a stupendous popularity. Had the Ghost in "Hamlet" been at liberty to tell the secrets of his prison-house, he could not well have unfolded a tale more calculated to make each particular hair to stand on end than portions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The story was highly dramatic (not to say melodramatic); the subject was intensely interesting, and roused all the deepest feelings of passion, prejudice, and partisanship; the scenes were painted with graphic skill, the situations were of a marvellously exciting kind, the figures were painted in the most vivid colours, the horror was artistically piled up, and the climax was awful. There is nothing similar in the present case. The author says:—"I have tried to make my mind as still and passive as a looking-glass, or a mountain lake, and then to give you merely the images reflected there." And the result bears witness to the success of the trial. Characters and scenes of New England "before the hot suns of modern progress had developed its spouting germs into the great trees of to-day" are (faithfully, no doubt)

THE WONDERS OF THE VEGETABLE WORLD.

The Banyan tree, or Indian fig, is a species of the genus Ficus, and is a native of the East Indies, where it grows to a great size, and is remarkable for the number of its stems, which, after the tree has attained a considerable height, shoot out from the branches, and, descending to the ground, take root, and become in time as large as the parent stem. The Banyan tree is thus a kind of forest in itself, and, from its great size, it is a very conspicuous object in the landscape. The Hindoos have a great veneration for it, and it is frequently planted near their temples. The Banyan tree is also called the Indian fig, from the fruit it bears being very like the common fig in shape and taste

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Two publications of vast interest to all lovers of the pianoforte have recently made their appearance—an edition of the piano works of Beethoven, edited by Ernst Pauer; and the sonatas for that instrument by Mozart. It is well known to every amateur that Beethoven's compositions for the piano form a large and most important part of his works. During the whole of his career his attention to the piano was unremitting, and the perusal of his music for that instrument may be taken as illustrative of his gradual progress as an artist from the period when his style was founded on that of Mozart till the time when he acquired a degree of originality unequalled and unprecedented. The task of producing a modern edition of this music has been undertaken by a musician of kindred talents and attainments; for Herr Ernst Pauer is not only a consummate performer but is distinguished for his learning and skill in every branch of his art. This new edition (published by Messrs. Augener and Co.) consists of the sonatas, thirty-eight in number, for the pianoforte solo, which include the most profound, complicated, and difficult of Beethoven's works, and demand a corresponding amount of editorial care and accuracy. We have bestowed the utmost pains upon their perusal, and we may venture to say that the text is absolutely immaculate—at least, it does not betray a single error, however minute, that we have been able to discover; and we need not say that, in such music, faultless accuracy is the first of all requisites. In every other respect, too—clearness, elegance, and beauty of paper and printing—the edition is admirable. The other publication to which we desire to call the attention of our readers consists of the unaccompanied sonatas of Mozart. These are nineteen in number, and form a part of the serial work, "The Universal Pianoforte Library," published by Messrs. Hammond and Co. They have been reprinted numberless times, and have been familiar to the world for half a century and more. But they are priceless gems; they are of unfading freshness, and will live as long as the instrument for which they are written.

Directions for Tuning and Regulating the Alexandre Harmonium. By R. A. Kemp. (Chappell and Co.) The rapid progress which the harmonium continues to make in the favour of the public in every country where music is highly cultivated has created a demand for this little treatise. Within a very few years of its invention the harmonium has attained a degree of perfection and a variety of powers equalling those of the most ancient and time-honoured instruments. The harmonium may be said to be a combination of the violin, the organ, and the pianoforte. All that can be done by means of these, the most perfect of instruments, which are the gradual growth of centuries, may be done by means of an instrument invented only yesterday, and capable of improvements of unlimited extent. In the present early stage of its progress, its construction as yet is in few hands; but these include persons of distinguished skill and enterprise, whose exertions in simplifying the mechanism of the instrument, and in extending its powers, are of almost daily occurrence. Among them it is scarcely necessary to mention the name of M. Alexandre, of Paris, the manufacturer of the instrument which bears his name, and has gained in this country a degree of popularity unrivalled and still increasing. The treatise of Mr. Kemp is calculated to increase this popularity by directions for regulating the action of its mechanism, so that it may be constantly kept in good order and in a state of efficiency. His instructions are intended for the use of those who are unable to obtain professional assistance; and they are so plain, perspicuous, and ingeniously illustrated by engravings that they will be found to accomplish their purpose.

Miss Agnes Zimmermann is rising rapidly in reputation as an accomplished pianist; but she has yet to be known, as she deserves to be, as a composer of no small merit. Three vocal pieces from her pen have just been published by Novello and Co. Their titles are *The Exile*, words by Hood; *Love, I may not tarry here*, words from the German; and *Oh, that we two were Maying!* words by the Rev. C. Kingsley. The melodies have beauty and expression, and their effect is heightened by a graceful and ingenious pianoforte accompaniment.

Three vocal duets—*The Angel*, *The Birdie*, and *The Wanderer's Night-Song*—the words from the Russian of Bodenstedt, translated by Natalia Macfarren; the music by Anton Rubinstein (Novello and Co.) These charming duets, which are for female voices, are from the pen of the celebrated pianist whose name is so well known in this country in connection with the instrument of which he is so great a master. The public are indebted to Madame Macfarren for making them known to the English public by means of her spirited and elegant version of the words.

A song, of which both the poetry and music are from the accomplished pen of Miss Elizabeth Philp, has been published by Messrs. R. Mills and Sons. Its title is *The Night is Wild*; and we have the pleasure to announce it as a completely successful effort of this deservedly-favourite composer.

Juvenile Songs, set to music by T. Crampton (published by F. Pitman), is a very pleasant volume, admirably suited to the intelligence and the feelings of that youthful portion of the musical public for whose use it is specially destined. It consists of parodies of well-known nursery songs, so written as to be lively and amusing, while they furnish the little singers with moral reflections always wholesome and often calculated to be of important benefit to the childish mind. The words are united to familiar and popular tunes, which are frequently very pretty and generally selected and arranged with judgment and taste.

We are enabled to announce that the English edition of Rossini's *Messe Solennelle* is now ready, and the demand for this marvellous work, created by its appearance at the very end of its author's long and splendid career, is at length supplied. In the preparation of this edition correctness as well as beauty has been consulted; and the work has been produced in a manner worthy of its singular excellence. We may add that there is not only an edition of the entire mass, but that arrangements of the most remarkable movements, by eminent composers, are also published separately.

Hamlet, the five-act opera of M. Ambroise Thomas, which is now running its triumphant course at Covent Garden, has been published as it is performed at the Royal Italian Opera. The success of this opera will greatly heighten the reputation of its composer. M. Thomas has long enjoyed considerable popularity as a composer of the French school; but the public have not been prepared to expect from him a dramatic work of the highest order of merit.

The Commissions of Inquiry into the political condition of several peccant boroughs have been gazetted. Mr. E. F. Price, Q.C., Mr. Chisholm Anstey, and Mr. C. E. Coleridge are the Commissioners for Bridgwater; Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, Mr. T. L. Barstow, and Mr. Hemenham Cox, for Beverley; Mr. Waters, Q.C., Mr. C. Molloy, and Mr. W. Griffin, for Cashel; Mr. Heron, Q.C., Mr. J. A. Byrne, and Mr. W. R. Bruce, for Sligo; Mr. G. M. Dowdeswell, Q.C., Mr. H. Mansfield, and Mr. R. J. Biron, for Norwich; and Mr. Hugh Law, Q.C., Mr. H. Tandy, Q.C., and Mr. O'Connor Morris, barrister, for Dublin.

The Government of the province of New Brunswick has had specially surveyed and selected for the purposes of settlement 213,643 acres of excellent farming land, choice of which can be obtained by any male person of eighteen years of age and upwards, under the conditions of what is known as the Labour Act. This Act provides that 100 acres of land may be obtained for twenty dollars cash, the money so paid to be laid out in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of the land so purchased; or the intending settler may pay for his lot by performing labour on the roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years. He must take possession of his lot, and commence improving it, immediately on receiving permission to occupy the same, build a house of not less dimensions than 16 ft. by 20 ft., reside thereon, be allowed, and, when these conditions are complied with, a grant under the Great Seal of the Province will be issued conveying the land to him and his heirs. A list of the places in which these specially-selected Crown lands are located has been deposited in the office of Mr. Dixon, Adam-street, Adelphi, agent for Canada.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

General Sir Augustus Spencer, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency, has appointed Captain Stephenson, of the Scots Fusiliers, his military secretary.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that some valuable alterations in the knapsack and accoutrements of the Army have been sanctioned, and are being carried out. A waterproof valise, without frame and of light weight, is to supersede the present knapsack.

A farewell banquet was given at Woolwich, on Wednesday week, by the officers of the garrison to General Sir Edward C. Warde, on the expiration of his command at Woolwich. Prince Arthur and about 120 officers were present.

By direction of the War Office, considerable reductions have been made in the amount of powder stored at Upnor; and the remainder is in course of removal. It is intended in future to keep only small-arms ammunition, and perhaps saltpetre, at that place.

The Adjutant-General has issued a general order granting a medal for services on the Punjaub frontier from 1849 to 1853. The medal is to be conferred on every surviving officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier who was present at any one of the various military operations. The medal with the ribbon will be the same as was granted for the second Burmese and the Persian campaigns, with a clasp for the operations alluded to, and a separate clasp for Umbeyla.

The following notice has been issued from the War Office:—"Any volunteers who wish to obtain special privileges in passing through France to attend the Tir National in Switzerland must forward, without delay, to this office, through their respective commanding officers, a statement containing—1. Name and rank. 2. Port at which they propose to land. 3. Date at which they propose to enter France. 4. Whether they propose to make any stay at Paris or elsewhere in France. 5. By what frontier town they propose to quit France.—E. W. C. WHINEY, Colonel."

The Council of Military Education, in their report recently issued, state:—"Prince Arthur remained three terms at the academy, and devoted his attention principally to artillery, fortification, and surveying. In these subjects he passed a searching and very examination by the professors, in June, 1868, in the presence of Major-General Sir F. Abbott, a member of the council, who expressed himself in the following terms, in his report:—'The examination being viva voce was much more extensive and searching than it could otherwise have been made within reasonable limits of time; yet the answers given were, with few exceptions, prompt and accurate; showing that, during an unusually brief course, his Royal Highness had devoted great attention to the instruction given by the able and zealous professors of the academy, and proving himself to be well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of her Majesty's Army.'"

A Royal warrant has been issued authorising prizes to be given in the Army for good swordmanship and lance practice under certain regulations which are to be laid down by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief from time to time. The first prize is to be given to the best swordsman of each regiment in which all the squadrons shall have competed with an average of at least forty men, a squadron in the household cavalry, or sixty men in other regiments, and will consist of £5 and a badge of cross swords and crown worked in gold, to be worn on the left arm. The second prize is to be awarded to the best swordsman in each squadron, and will consist of £3 and a badge of cross swords worked in gold. The third prize will be given to swordsmen in each squadron, in the proportion of one prize for every twenty men competing, in addition to the holders of the first and second prizes, and will consist of £1 10s. and a badge of cross swords worked in worsted. No two of the above prizes will be held by the same soldier. Similar prizes will be given for good lance practice in lancer regiments.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The 2nd City of London, under the command of Colonel Aikman, V.C., was inspected, last Saturday, in Hyde Park, before a large body of spectators, by Colonel Wright. The muster was good, and the various evolutions were carried out to the satisfaction of the inspector, who promised to report favourably.

Colonel Ewart, R.E., inspected the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, last Saturday, on the Exhibition-ground at South Kensington. This corps has usually had two inspections, one in battalion drill and the other in engineering. This year they were combined into one. There were about 400 of all ranks present, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod, supported by Majors Ransome and Furie. Colonel Ewart brought the inspection to a close by an address, in which he expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen, and his intention of making a favourable report to the War Office.

The annual rifle competition for the representation of England at the forthcoming international rifle contests at Wimbledon was finished on Thursday week, at Altcar. The eight gentlemen who were successful, and who will represent England at the international contest, were:—Captain Fenton, Captain Turner, Captain Radcliffe, Mr. T. Baker, Mr. W. Wyatt, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. T. H. Doe, and Captain Harrison.

The chief prize of the Aberdeen Wapinschaw, a valuable cup presented by the Queen, was, on Thursday week, won by Ensign Niven, of Torphin's Rifle company. The cup remains the absolute property of the winner. A member of the same company, Private Morrice, in the contest for the Counthie Brooch, the conditions being seven shots at 500 yards, Hythe position, with the Enfield rifle, carried the prize with the extraordinary score of 28 points, every shot being a bull's-eye.

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The *London Gazette* contains three Orders of the Queen in Council, in which the following appointments are made in connection with this order:—

To be Knights Grand Cross: the Duke of Edinburgh, the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, Earl Russell, and Lord Monck, late Governor-General of Canada.

To be Knights Commanders: Mr. Francis Hincks, C.B., late Governor of British Guiana; Mr. James Walker, C.B., Governor of the Bahama Islands; Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Mr. Paul Edmund de Strzelecki, C.B.; Lord Lyttelton, the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, the Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley; Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart.; Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Ceylon; Mr. Alexander Tillock Galt, late Minister for Finance in the dominion of Canada; Mr. Henry Taylor, of the Colonial Department; Mr. Thomas Frederick Elliot, late Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., late Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Tasmania.

To be Companions of the Order:—Mr. Charles Cowper, late Chief Minister of New South Wales; Mr. William Charles Gibbes, late Colonial Secretary of Ceylon; Mr. Felix Bedingfield, late Colonial Secretary of Mauritius; Mr. John Bayley Darvall, late Attorney-General of New South Wales; Mr. John Sealey, Attorney-General of Barbadoes; Mr. John Lucie Smith, Attorney-General of British Guiana; Mr. Thomas Skinner, late Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads for the island of Ceylon; Mr. Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal; Mr. Ferdinand Mueller, Government botanist for the colony of Victoria; Mr. George Macleay, of New South Wales.

We understand that the Hon. Charles Spring Rice is to succeed Mr. James Murray as Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office.

Some gentlemen propose to form a new German Alpine Club, which is to undertake the thorough exploration of the German Alps, to facilitate travelling among them, and to publish periodical works on the subject. It is to consist of sections, which will assemble at various places. It is stated that Munich is to be the first place of meeting.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Thomas M'Laren, Edinburgh, has been appointed a Master Extraordinary in Chancery in Scotland.

Mr. Baron Martin, on Monday, at the Judges' chambers, made an order in the Hull election petition that the £1000 deposit for costs be withdrawn without prejudice to any claim by the sitting members for costs. The petition was withdrawn.

After having occupied the attention of the House of Lords for twenty-five days, the arguments urged by Miss Shedden and her father were brought to a close on Monday. The decision of which they complain was given, in the Court of Probate and Divorce, several years ago, by the late Sir C. Cresswell and Sir W. Wightman (both of whom died in 1863) and Sir R. V. Williams, who retired from the Bench in 1865. The Court below decided that the elder petitioner, Miss Shedden's father, was not a natural-born subject of her Majesty; and against that judgment the present appeal was brought. The House of Lords has reserved its decision.

The trial of the Overend and Gurney case has been postponed until December. It was felt that the case, if commenced at once, could not be concluded this week, and that great inconvenience would be caused by the necessary postponement of the further hearing. The Attorney-General, therefore, at the opening of the nisi prius sittings at Guildhall, on Tuesday, applied, on behalf of the prosecution, for leave to have the trial postponed until the time above named. The opposing counsel only consented to back the application on an assurance being given that the case would be conducted according to the rules of the court—in other words, that counsel would be employed by the prosecution.

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment, on Tuesday, in the case of "Lord Brougham v. Cauvin." The Chief Clerk had found that Dr. Cauvin was entitled to £350 as remuneration for preparing part of the autobiography which the late Lord Brougham had intended to publish. The question for the Court to decide was, whether the present Lord Brougham or Dr. Cauvin should pay the costs of the suit instituted by the former to set aside the finding. Lord Romilly held that Dr. Cauvin's offer of reference to Mr. John Forster or Mr. Theodore Martin ought to have been accepted, and that all costs subsequently incurred by Dr. Cauvin should be paid by Lord Brougham.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, Messrs. Linklater, Hackwood, and Co., a well-known firm of solicitors in the City, were sued by a shipowner named Sweet, who claimed damages for the alleged negligence and unskilfulness with which the defendants had managed an action in which he was plaintiff. One consequence of the alleged negligence was that Mr. Sweet had been arrested under an execution for debt, and imprisoned for a term of ten days. The jury gave the plaintiff £355 14s., but leave was given to move the Court above against the verdict.

The action brought against Sir Edward Watkin and another of the directors of the Humber Ironworks Company terminated on Tuesday. The plaintiff, a Huddersfield solicitor, sought to recover compensation for losses he had sustained through purchasing shares in the company on the strength of false representations which, he alleged, had been put forward by the directors. In the course of Sir Edward Watkin's cross-examination the jury expressed a unanimous opinion that the plaintiff had not proved his case; and, the Chief Justice having expressed his concurrence in this view, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

The Directors of the Joint-Stock Discount Company were, on Monday, ordered by Vice-Chancellor James to refund to the shareholders £30,000 which had been paid out of the company's funds in respect of 3500 shares which, without the authority of the shareholders, had been purchased in Barned's Banking Company.

An act of courage on the part of a young woman was mentioned at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday. A ruffian was assaulting a police constable, and had almost suffocated him, when the young woman, who happened to be passing, came to the policeman's rescue, and released his throat from the grasp of his assailant. She was warmly complimented by the Assistant Judge, who ordered her a small pecuniary reward.

George Edward Dickson, a bank clerk, has been examined on remand, at the Mansion House, on the charge of having embezzled upwards of £300 belonging to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, and committed to trial.

Five boys who live by thieving were charged with robberies last Saturday—two at Clerkenwell Police Court and three at the Mansion House. One of those charged at Clerkenwell was captain of a gang of young thieves, and was known among his companions by the nickname of "The Needle."

Charles Walters, a butcher and sausage-maker, of 4, Little Andrew-street, Seven Dials, was summoned at Marlborough-street, on Monday, for having meat on his premises for sale unfit for human food. Dr. Ross, medical officer of health for St. Giles's, had examined the meat, and said any person eating sausages made of it would be liable to be attacked by vomiting and diarrhœa. Mr. D'Eyncourt said there was a previous conviction against the defendant, and the only question in his mind was whether he should fine the defendant the full penalty or commit him. He would, however, fine him £20, and he hoped, if he was brought again to that court, the magistrate would not inflict any fine.

The inquest on the body of Campbell, who was shot whilst leading an attack upon the house of Mr. Gray, a gentleman resident near Cork, was resumed on Thursday week. The evidence of Mrs. Gray showed that Campbell entered the house pistol in hand and demanded arms. Shots were interchanged between her husband and his assailant, and in the end Campbell was mortally wounded. A verdict of justifiable homicide was returned, and both the Coroner and jury testified to the courage and the presence of mind which Mrs. Gray exhibited in furnishing her invalid husband with a revolver when the robbers entered the house.

The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, has issued the rules for awarding the Whitworth Scholarships this year, and for holding the examinations in handicrafts and in the practical use of tools. Travelling expenses and a personal allowance of ten shillings a day will be allowed to poor students to enable them to attend.

A despatch from Lord Granville, recently received by the Canadian Government, states that if that Government wishes to construct fortifications, the home authorities will guarantee the necessary loans; but the duty of fortifying is no longer insisted on. The Canadians are further told that all the Imperial troops not needed for the military stations on the peace establishment will be withdrawn, and that if vessels of war are required on the lakes the colonists must pay for them. The *Toronto Globe* approves of this change of policy, and says the people of Canada never shared in the dread of American invasion which prevailed a year or two since in this country, and never felt the need either for fortifications or a large army.

The *Lucknow Times* of June 2 has the following account of an encounter with a tiger:—"Captain Thackwell, of the 6th Lancers, met with a very sad encounter with a wounded tiger while out shooting at Bulrampore. A short time ago Captain Chaffey, of the same regiment, accompanied Captain Thackwell out tiger-hunting, and, having met with no success for some days, they were rather disheartened; but they were not long kept so, when they got information of the vicinity of a tiger, and in their eagerness to get a shot at it, they dismounted from their elephant to seek the monster on foot. They discovered the brute in some thick jungle, when Captain Thackwell managed to put two bullets into him; but this did not prove sufficient for him; and, becoming maddened with the wounds he received, he sprang on the pair, and in his shoulder and thigh very severely. Captain Chaffey in this emergency behaved very plucklily. Going up to the tiger he shot him dead, though not without greatly risking the life of his unfortunate friend, who lay helpless in the clutches of the furious beast. We hear that Captain Thackwell is being conveyed into Lucknow."

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MALVERN COLLEGE. On WEDNESDAY, JULY 29 there will be an EXAMINATION for TWO CLASSICAL EXHIBITIONS, value £20 each, to be held in the College. Candidates must be under fifteen on July 29. For particulars apply to the Head Master.

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UNTEARABLE WIRE-GROUND BLACK GRENADINES and strong Bareges. The Skirts made up and Material for Bodice, from 25s. 6d. to 3 gs.; or cut by the Yard, from 10½d. to 1s. 6d. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

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ALLISON and COMPANY'S ANNUAL SALE of Surplus SUMMER STOCK commenced on MONDAY, JULY 5, and will continue throughout the Month. Independent of their own Stock, they have made some large Purchases of Silks, Muslins, Grenadines, and other Fancy Goods, which will be included in the Sale, and at reduced prices. Patterns post-free. Allison and Company, Regent House, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, and 26 and 27, Argyle-street.

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MARSHALL and SNELGROVE. The SALE of GOODS at REDUCED PRICES by this Firm has commenced, and will terminate early in August. An inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited. 11 to 15, Vere-street; 151 to 156, and 156, Oxford-street.

IRISH POPLINS. INGLIS and TINCKLER, 147, Regent-street (corner of New Burlington-street). Now Open. The only house in London for Exclusive Sale of Irish Poplins. And at 7 and 8, Eustace-street, Dublin. Patterns post-free.

PERIODICAL SALE during this Month: "ODDS and ENDS" of ACCUMULATED STOCK. Rich Silk Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and Half Mourning Silk Dresses, from £1 10s. 6d. to 10 gs. Rich Mantles at a great reduction. French Summer Dresses and General Millinery at very much less than cost price. Summer Dresses and Travelling Suits at the same sale. JAYS'.

THE CHELTENHAM, a SUIT for LADIES. It can be worn over any other dress, or is a perfect suit in itself. The Skirt is very easily buttoned on; the Jacket is loose; the Suit is waterproof. Price 1½ guinea. JAYS'.

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BLACK FABRICS for SUMMER WEAR. Messrs. JAY have some very nice Black Skirts made up. Prices from 1 guinea and a half, bodice included. JAYS'.

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STAMMERING CURED by BATES'S PATENT APPLIANCES.—They received a Medal at the last Exhibition. For Descriptive Pamphlet, &c., address J. WELLSPRING, 3, Chandos-street, West Strand, London.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each; Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. Depôts, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and all Perfumers.

NUDA VERITAS.—This valuable Specific restores Grey Hair to its original shade; then it grows the natural colour, not grey. Apply for circulars to agents, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-st., London, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour, so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

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THE ROYAL HAIR WAVER.—This ingenious Invention is the only article ever made which effectually Waves the Hair in a few minutes without the use of Pins, Plaiting, Hot-irons, or any pernicious preparation, and without injury to the hair. Prices 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 15s. each. May be had of all Hairdressers, at 57, Gloucester-street, Regent-street; and wholesale of R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN. New York Original Packets, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; and 93 and 95, City-rd., E.C.

BEAUTE DES DAMES.—EAU DE FLEUR DE LYS, for preserving the bloom of youth and rendering the skin soft and fair.—Brevet s.g.d.g., L. T. Piver, Perfumer, No. 48, Rue de Commartin, Paris. Price 3s. 6d.; of all Hairdressers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

RIGAUD and CO.'S PARISIAN PERFUMERY. Patronised by the Empress of the French. RIGAUD'S GENUINE YLANGYLANG PREPARATIONS, offered genuine and incomparable with any other sold under the same name, Rigaud and Co. being the only original importers. Rigaud's Extract of Ylangylang, 3s. Rigaud's Ylangylang Soap, 1s. a cake. Rigaud's Ylangylang Pomade and Oil, 1s. 6d., 2s. and 3s. Rigaud's Ylangylang Cosmetic, 1s. 6d.

RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE, for restoring the original colour to the Hair. In eight days at the most, without the use of any other liquid, this fluid restores to the hair its original shade without staining the skin or linen. This preparation entirely differs from all the hair dyes known to this day, which, without exception, have Nitrate of Silver as their base. Price 6s. 6d. Paris—Rigaud and Co., 62, Rue de Richelieu. London—J. Tennant Saunders, 145, Oxford-street.

THOSE LADIES who have not yet tried the GLENFIELD STARCH are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package. It is rather more difficult to make than other Starches, but, when this is overcome, they will say, like the Queen's Laundress, that it is the finest Starch they ever used.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Jewellery, Diamonds, Furniture, &c.; the highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing Mr. or Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.; or parcels being sent, P.O. order remitted. Established 1820.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

waiting and watching for a convenient and safe opportunity to enlarge the boundaries of their freedom, and that, if the "crowning of the edifice" was deferred time after time, it was not on account of his lack of interest in the consummation of his great work. The impediments which have retarded the practical fulfilment of his wishes, whether they existed in the natural state of things which surrounded him, or whether they had their origin in his own judgment or even his imagination, doubtless required for their removal an immense amount of moral force, and this force the late elections have brought to bear upon the issue. For a time, indeed, it seemed that the will of the Sovereign and the will of the people, as ascertained by the latest appeal which had been made to it, were in antagonism, and fears were entertained that a collision between the two was becoming inevitable. It is plain, however—and Europe as well as France will rejoice in the evidence of the fact—that whatever the excited aspirations of the popular mind may have swept away, they have not turned aside the secret will of the Emperor to give his people, whose national idiosyncrasy he knows so well, a class of political institutions thoroughly adapted to their character and wants.

The Emperor's Message describes, in terms necessarily vague, but—assuming, as we are bound to assume, his sincerity—sufficiently intelligible, the concessions he has decided upon making to public opinion. These concessions will have to be discussed and approved by the Senate; and accordingly that body will be convoked at as early a period as possible. They aim chiefly—as expressed in the words of the Emperor—at "the establishment of a real understanding with the majority elected by the country, and the creation of all those guarantees which we seek in our common solicitude." The Emperor adds, "I have already shown several times how much I am disposed to relinquish in the public interests certain of my prerogatives." Such being the motive and such the general object of the proposed relaxations of the existing system, it will be remitted to the Senate to examine the following questions with a view to carry into practice the decisions of the Council thereupon. "1. The powers to be accorded to the Legislative Body, including the right of laying down the regulations, and the right of electing its bureaux. 2. The simplification of the mode of presenting and considering amendments. 3. The making it obligatory on the Government to submit to the Legislative Body all modifications of the tariffs in international treaties. 4. The voting of the Budget by chapter, in order to render the control of the Legislative Body more complete. 5. The suppression of the incompatibility hitherto existing between the position of deputy and the assumption of certain public functions, particularly those of Ministers. 6. The extension of the right of interpellation."

The foregoing proposals comprise all the germs of Parliamentary government. By them the representative Chamber is constituted, in theory at least, master of its own forms of proceeding, and has in its hands the appointment of its own standing committees; is authorised to deal with the legislative measures brought before it by detailed examination and amendment; is put in command of the purse of the nation by becoming possessed of the right to vote on the Budget, clause by clause; has full power conceded to it of determining what shall be the commercial policy of the country; is provided with simple means of calling the Government to account; and, finally, by having members of the Cabinet—not necessarily, it is true, but in accordance with constitutional law—who are also members of the Chamber, is made competent to secure in due time the responsibility of Ministers to the authority of Parliament. That this last privilege is about to be devolved on the deputies by the Emperor is strongly suggested by the paragraph in his Message which immediately follows the terse enumeration of the concessions which he is prepared to make, and from which we have already quoted the most pregnant sentence. This view of it, moreover, is confirmed by the resignation of the Administration and by the definitive retirement of M. Rouher. In the person, character, and public life of this very able statesman the principle of personal, as contra-distinguished from Parliamentary, government found its most devoted and eloquent exponent; and his surrender of the official position he has so long occupied may be interpreted as the best practical proof of the reality of the change which Napoleon III. has announced his intention of inaugurating.

The first impression made upon the English mind by this inchoate and peaceful revolution is that of admiration of the profound political sagacity of the Emperor. Beyond any of the men by whom he is surrounded, he has the faculty of feeling the nation's pulse, and of ascertaining when to be firm and immovable and when to yield. The state of public feeling in France was growing serious. Possibly, the autocracy of Napoleon might have been upheld against any outburst of discontent and lawlessness. During his lifetime the personal system might have been maintained. But it was easy to foresee that it could not long survive him. Bound up inseparably with the dynasty which he re-founded, it became plain enough that at no remote period it would destroy what it was meant to uphold and dignify. The Emperor read aright the signs of the times. The elections, and especially the spirit prevalent among the deputies since the elections, dissipated the last traces of the dream in which he had fondly indulged. His sagacity has been displayed in spontaneously anticipating the inevitable. Wiser than his counsellors, he has chosen, by frankly accepting what the future would have forced upon his successor, to pluck from the future its dreaded sting. He saw that dynastic change was desired by only a small fraction of his subjects; that Parliamentary rule was the object of eager effort on the part of the great majority of them; and he judged—and truly judged, we think—that the surest as well as the most honourable way of preventing the former was by a timely concession of the latter.

It now depends upon the French people themselves to turn this quiet revolution to good account. Forms of political government are of little use to a nation, however excellent they may be in themselves, until they are applied in that spirit of self-restraint which ever animates true wisdom. When parties learn to respect each other, to seek their several ends by a patient education of the people's will, and to acquiesce in the decisions of that will whenever they are clearly expressed, France will have entered on the path of continuous political progress. Perhaps there has been too great a tendency in our neighbours, when they have been disappointed with the work turned out by this or that machinery of legislation, to break it in pieces instead of studying to improve it. Long and varied experience has doubtless done much to correct this tendency. We hope that this will appear in the present instance. At any rate, the Emperor has intimated his willingness to remove existing obstacles to the cautious and gradual development of constitutional and representative rule. We can hardly allow ourselves to doubt that his subjects will gratefully respond to his overtures; and, in our assured belief that they will appreciate the new position in which he has placed them, we heartily congratulate them upon the bright prospect of rational freedom which is spread out before their eyes.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, July 15.

Napoleon III.'s message to the Corps Législatif will be more generally approved in foreign countries than throughout the French Empire, where it has not been received with any particular enthusiasm. The concessions the Emperor has made to public opinion are, however, not to be disregarded, although they fall short of what the country demands, and is bent on having eventually conceded to it—namely, the abolition of personal government, and the appointment of responsible Ministers. It is only by this sacrifice that the Emperor can hope to become thoroughly popular; still, it is evident, from the passage in his message wherein he speaks of "leaving intact the prerogatives which the people have confided to his keeping, and which are the essential conditions of a power that protects alike order and society," that government by a strong hand will be clung to for some time longer.

Every nation in Europe, except Russia and Turkey, already enjoys the privileges which the Emperor, in his message, has shown a disposition to concede to the Corps Législatif; so that there is no particular reason why France should be especially grateful at being placed on the same footing as nations far less generally enlightened. Still, people necessarily see in these concessions that the attitude of unconditional resistance which the Emperor has been recommended by his more ardent supporters to maintain at all hazards has been frankly given up; and the majority are disposed to regard the present reforms as the inauguration of a new system of home policy, under which France will regain all the liberties of which the coup-d'état deprived her.

The heads of the Imperial message, which M. Rouher communicated on Monday to the Corps Législatif, are as follow:—First of all, the Emperor intimates that it is his firm determination to give to the Corps Législatif every extension of its powers compatible with the cardinal bases of the Constitution, for which purpose the Senate is to be convoked as soon as possible, that it may examine the following questions:—1, According power to the Corps Législatif to regulate its proceeding and elect its entire bureaux; 2, simplifying the mode of presenting and considering amendments; 3, rendering it obligatory on the part of the Government to submit to it all modifications of tariffs agreed on in international treaties; 4, the Corps Législatif to be empowered to vote the Budget in detail; 5, abolition of the incompatibility at present existing between the post of deputy and certain public functions—particularly those of Ministers; 6, extension of the right of interpellation.

The Senate, it seems, is convoked for Aug. 2, to consider the foregoing questions, as they affect certain articles of the Constitution.

In the mean time, the Corps Législatif is prorogued, and the whole of the Ministry have given in their resignations, which have been accepted by the Emperor. It is rumoured that the intention is to suppress the Ministries of State and the Emperor's household, and to form a Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, distinct from that of Public Works. It is generally believed that MM. Rouher, Baroche, Vuitry, and Grosier, and the Marquis de Lavalette will not form part of the new Government. There is a talk of conferring the presidency of the Senate on M. Baroche.

Four of the deputies for Paris who were also elected to represent other circumscriptions—namely, MM. Jules Simon, Picard, Bancel, and Gambetta—have intimated their intention of not sitting for the capital, whereupon the revolutionary committee of the Seine, emboldened by recent successes, have notified that the candidates to be brought forward for the four vacant seats are MM. Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, Barbes, and Felix Pyat.

The painters have given the finishing touches to the new kiosks erected on the boulevards to replace those destroyed during the recent disturbances, which may be said to be now almost entirely forgotten, except by the sufferers from the life-preservers wielded so ferociously by the police, and the few scores of ragamuffins who are undergoing various terms of imprisonment for their share in alarming the shopkeepers of Paris; for it is a farce to pretend that the Government or the public generally felt the slightest anxiety as to the result of the émeute. Still Paris cannot be entirely calm for many weeks together; and we have been occupied during the past few days by a serious revolt which broke out recently at the College Louis le Grand, where the pupils, dissatisfied at the quantity or quality of the food supplied them, revenged themselves in ordinary French fashion by singing the "Marseillaise," and subsequently by smashing the desks, forms, and windows of the establishment. An inquiry into the disturbances has been instituted by the Minister of Public Instruction; but in the mean time no less than 200 of the pupils have been sent home to their friends.

The Viceroy of Egypt, after visiting Versailles and the Trianons, and being magnificently entertained at St. Cloud, has proceeded to Eaux-Bonnes, in company with Nubar Pacha. The Viceroy's son, Prince Hassan Pacha, is understood to have returned to Egypt by way of Marseilles. Prince Oscar, brother of the King of Sweden, is at present in Paris.

Spite of reports to a contrary effect which have been for some time in circulation, it appears to be quite decided that the Empress Eugénie will be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. Some of the papers announce what is more doubtful—namely, that she will be accompanied by a staff of literary men and artists, at the head of whom will be Théophile Gautier and Gustave Doré.

SPAIN.

A Ministerial combination has been decided upon, in accordance with which Senor Ardanaz has entered the Cabinet as Minister of Finance, Senor Zorilla as Minister of Justice, Senor Echegaray as Minister of Public Works, and Senor Becerra as Minister for the Colonies. The other members of the present Cabinet retain their portfolios.

General Prim presented the members of the new Ministry on Wednesday to the Cortes. He remarked that the present Cabinet was constituted from the ranks of the majority of the Chamber, and he declared, on behalf of the new Administration, that it would uphold at any cost public order and respect for the Constitution.

ITALY.

The King and General Menabrea are at Turin. The *Opinione* states that the object of General Menabrea's journey to that city is to confer with King Victor Emmanuel upon certain treaties respecting the eventualities of European policy.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to inquire into a charge of venality against a member of the Chamber has unanimously come to the conclusion that the accusation is not proven.

SWITZERLAND.

The States Council has ratified by a large majority the treaty of commerce with the Zollverein, the convention for the protection of literary property with the North German Confederation, and the treaty with Wirtemberg respecting the law of naturalisation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The delegation of the Austrian Reichsrath and the delegation of the Hungarian Diet each met on Sunday and elected its President and Vice-President. The best understanding appears to prevail between the members and the Ministry, and there is every prospect of the business being satisfactorily got through.

The red-book was distributed on Tuesday among the members of the delegations. Besides an introductory statement, it contains forty-eight documents, principally relating to the now settled dispute between Turkey and Greece, the Austrian relations with the Danubian Principalities, Italy and North Germany, and the Franco-Belgian question, the relations between the Austrian and Papal Courts, and the negotiations with Rome respecting the approaching council. It declares that the Government is still guided in its relations with Prussia and the South German States by the principles laid down in the diplomatic documents already published. Touching the German questions which still remain open, Austria's interest is to keep things as they are. The situation is favourable to peace. Beyond this endeavour to maintain the *status quo*, Austrian policy will be one of complete abstention from German affairs.

The trial of the Bishop of Lina closed on Monday. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of uttering subversive doctrines and attempting to disturb public order, and the Bishop was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Disturbances have taken place among the working classes in Brünn, rendering interference necessary on the part of the military. Stones having been thrown at the troops, the latter fired on the mob, killing two and wounding twelve of the rioters.

GERMANY.

King William left Berlin on Sunday evening for Ems.

The Crown Prince and Princess have forwarded 500 thalers to the Humboldt Committee, with a letter expressing their sympathy with the wish to raise a national monument to the memory of Alexander von Humboldt. The Queen of Prussia has subscribed 300 thalers for the same purpose.

SERVIA.

The new Constitution has been sanctioned by the Regency, and was promulgated with great rejoicing.

The President of the Regency closed the session of the Skuptschina on Tuesday. He said: "Servia's internal independence is established. The people have given themselves a constitution. Servia has obtained liberty without bloodshed. If liberty be united with order, Servia will flourish."

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

On the 8th inst. some Persian nomads crossed the Kegdligrd Pass, and were encountered by a detachment of Turkish troops, who passed over the Persian frontier under the command of the Governor of Bajazid. The Persian authorities sent a detachment of infantry to the support of the nomads, and the latter were only forced back by the Turks after the latter had fired a volley of grape-shot.

AMERICA.

General Grant has issued a proclamation ordering the elections in Mississippi to be held on Nov. 30.

A separate vote will be taken upon the sections of the new State Constitution which provide for the enforcement of the Test Oath and the disfranchisement of rebels.

Mr. Seward has gone to Alaska.

A cable telegram from New York announces that the Hon. John Rose had arrived in Washington to open negotiations for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between the States and Canada.

The same despatch says that the Fenian Colonel Warren has informed President Grant of several Irish Americans being imprisoned by the British authorities, and that the President has ordered an investigation to be made into the matter.

There was an Irish party riot in New York on Monday night. A procession of Orangemen was attacked by a party of Catholics, and thirty persons were injured before the police succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell has ordered the Sub-Treasurer of New York to purchase 3,000,000 dols. of bonds every Wednesday during the present month. The bonds so purchased are to be held subject to the action of Congress.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention has nominated General Rosecrantz Governor of that State.

Disastrous floods have occurred in Colorado Valley, Texas. Several towns have been inundated.

At Krenholm, near Narva, in Russia, a number of persons having collected on a bridge, the parapet gave way. Sixty-five were precipitated into the river, and twenty-one drowned.

The splendid southern portal of Cologne Cathedral is completed. It is ornamented with 107 statues—thirty-eight of which are life-size, and eight reliefs representing the passion of our Saviour. These have all been composed and executed by Professor Mohr.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star* states that the town of Gefle, in Sweden, whence large quantities of wood are imported to this country, was on Monday half destroyed by fire. The Bourse, the telegraph-office, the post-office, and several valuable warehouses were burnt.

IN MEMORIAM G. H. THOMAS.—The readers of this Journal will cherish an agreeable remembrance of the good and gifted artist, whose lamented death, a few months ago, gave us occasion to publish his portrait, with a brief memoir of his industrious career. During about twenty years, from the time of the Italian Revolutions, in 1848 and 1849, when he contributed all our illustrations of Garibaldi's heroic defence of Rome against the French, George Thomas frequently employed his pencil in delineating for these pages either issues of contemporary history, such as the Naval Review at Spithead and the Queen's Visits to Paris and to Germany, or designs, rich in humour and fancy, of ideal subjects for our Christmas Supplements. The immense quantity and variety of other work performed by him, not only in the service of her Majesty, as specially engaged to depict many proceedings at Court, but also as one of the most successful illustrators of popular literature, can scarcely be estimated by those who had not his familiar acquaintance. The exhibition of his paintings, water-colour drawings, and sketches, now open, in New Bond-street, at the same house with the German Gallery, has enabled the public to form some notion of the amount and quality of his artistic performances. A handsome volume, entitled "In Memoriam George H. Thomas," has also been published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, which contains a fair selection of many of the wood engravings drawn by him for different publications, whether magazines and new works printed in a serial form, or new editions of old standard books, issued by Messrs. Bell and Daldy; Smith and Elder; Sampson Low, Son, and Marston; Ward, Lock, and Tyler; Mackenzie; Nisbet and Co.; and the publishers of this collection. It comprises some of his best designs for the novels of Anthony Trollope and Wilkie Collins, including that admirable one, in "The Last Chronicle of Barset," where poor Mr. Crawley leaves his church, with his wife and daughter at his side; his designs for Longfellow's "Hiawatha;" and a great number of others belonging to the most favourite works of English poetry and prose fiction. Each of these engravings is accompanied by the printed text.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Doubtless encouraged by the prevalent praises of their capability to sustain debate, the House of Peers continued to the last to demonstrate on the Irish Church Bill. Possibly there may occur to their Lordships that the idea of their qualities, which has been suggested of late, may be balanced by a certain mocking criticism of their judgment. There may be some who question that judgment in regard to their treatment of the bill generally; but, outside of their own order, it must be universally felt that the putting in and taking out, the cutting off and restoration which have occurred at different stages of the measure, marks a vacillation which is not consistent with the proud attitude which the peers have professed to take in this matter. To descend a little to particulars. It was not, perhaps, the happiest of efforts which was made to obtain a recantation of the amendment by which glebe-houses were given gratis to the disestablished Church; for the attempt was made by the Marquis of Clanricarde, than whom no one is less likely to persuade their Lordships to do or undo anything, and so, of course, it failed. Once—and for once only—Lord Granville was in a pet, and that was when the majority whose overwhelming tide he had scarcely affected to stem carried the proposition to give the Ulster glebes—as he asserted, a strictly private endowment—to the new Church; thus bagging a cool million. Thereupon he curtly stated that he would withdraw the offer of £500,000 as the commutation of all private endowments. With delight Lord Cairns saw his chief opponent's hitherto unbroken temper ruffled; and he did what he could to aggravate it, holding up his hands and expressing wonder at Lord Granville's denial that he had ever placed the Ulster glebes outside the offer as to private endowments. On a subsequent evening Lord Granville, who was again able to stand on both feet, delivered what may be called his valediction to the bill with remarkable spirit and power, every word he uttered being distinctly heard, and every sentence being impressive. Episodes there were, too, such as the burst of Protestant Toryism of Lord Leitrim, who, in a way which caused what he said to sound almost like anathematizing, denounced Mr. Gladstone, and expressed a holy horror lest that gentleman should ere long come down with a bill to make all Ireland Mohammedan. Then there was Lord Houghton carrying out the practice, which was attributed to him when he was in the Commons, of speaking more to the ladies in the gallery than to the House, and rounding sentences which were marred by a thick and hesitating delivery. There was the Duke of Somerset, who is not First Lord of the Admiralty, positively denouncing the Prime Minister, who could have preferred the mere clerk—Childers—to the proud Duke. There was Lord Westbury, mincing out defiance to public opinion, and declaring that it was his mission to lead, and not to defer to it. There was Lord Devon, separating from his party and his leaders, and beating them on the point of retaining the prelates of the disestablished Church in the House of Peers. There was Lord Derby, in trembling tones, still talking defiance and urging the peers to hold fast to what he called their very moderate amendments; and last, but not least, there was the Duke of Leinster, with another pithy speech of two sentences, in which he put the whole economy of the question of giving parsonages and glebes to Roman Catholics and Presbyterians into a most practical shape. The last dealing proper of the Upper House with the bill was the most marked specimen of the wavering spirit which in the latter stages of the bill had come over it; for, in order to show that concurrent endowment, though young, was yet growing, they absolutely carried a clause to establish that principle by a majority of seven, which had been rejected a few nights before by thirty-three; and this was effected by a junction between the old Whigs, led by Lord Russell, and the young Tories, following Lord Salisbury, against the united force of the Government and those of the Opposition who held with Lord Cairns.

Perhaps the most noticeable point in the Commons recently is the fact that Mr. Gunthen for once has made the House laugh. No matter what it was about; but he gathered himself up for jocoseness, and more than once produced that which is designated in Parliamentary reports as "a laugh;" by which a very different thing is meant to that which is indicated by the word "laughter;" the one being puny and partial, the other hearty and general. There was, one evening, a curious occurrence, for, with the utmost plainness of speech, Sir Patrick O'Brien demanded to know why the "patronage" of himself and his colleague of the King's County, "as supporters of the Government," had been interfered with by the appointment of some alien person to an office instead of their own man, whose name had been sent in for the place. It is a fact that Mr. Chichester Fortescue impliedly admitted the right of "patronage," and, what is more, the Reformed House did not seem in the least surprised, but took it for granted that "supporters of the Government" are entitled not to recommendation or application but to "patronage" in place-giving. A debate on the political situation in Central Asia was notable for some features, inasmuch as it presented Mr. Eastwick, the new member for Penryn, as it were, in the character of a lecturer on the subject, every phase being examined—advantage and disadvantage, probability of invasion of India by Russia, and possibility of checking it, being weighed with cautious impartiality. Then Sir Charles Wingfield, who is also a neophyte member, having been returned for the new borough of Gravesend at the last election, showed how the ruler of an Indian province can conceive and elaborate a policy, while his demeanour was such as to give an idea that no one could be better fitted to carry out a policy, especially if it was one thorough and vigorous. But the deliverance of Mr. Grant Duff was the thing; it was truly delicious! Its tone was perhaps good, and its suggestions were, doubtless, well founded; but these were clothed in such rhapsodical language, and the elocution was so peculiar, that the critics suggested nothing so much as a lucubration on a speech-day at some public school. It was diverting, but the diversion was of a negative kind. Conceive a member who, intending to give lightness and airiness to a speech on a subject which requires to be dealt with in an almost dilettante manner, by a confusion of ideas caused by nervousness, using all sorts of equivocal phrases, stumbling unconsciously into something very like *double entendre*, and generally causing roars of laughter not with but at him, and some notion may be formed of the performance of Mr. Henry Herbert when he was urging the release of the ladies from the seclusion of their present gallery. His seconder, Mr. Andrew Johnston, did better, because his jocoseness was direct; but, somehow, Mr. Layard managed to get into much the same difficulty as Mr. Herbert, and to utter several *equivoques*, which caused him to be laughed at with great gusto. But none of them were so really droll as Mr. Beresford-Hope, who actually desired that the matter should be treated seriously, and then went on to say things that might be designated as jokes in mourning, seeming surprised when he created infinite mirth. Judging from the spirit in which the subject was received, it will be long ere even the Reformed House consents to admit into their Chamber what Lord Redesdale profanely called the casino element when speaking of the presence of ladies in the Lords' Chamber.

The length of the sittings of the House of Commons of late is notable. The hour of adjournment has been fixed by tacit consent at two in the morning; and, as on two days in the week the House meets at two o'clock in the afternoon and on one day at twelve, the average duration is easily calculated. But this is not all: generally and usually, on those days when the House meets at two, adjourns at seven, and resumes at nine at night, the sitting is indefinitely prolonged—two in the morning being utterly despised as a barrier to proceeding. This happens because on those nights the business, so-called, consists of motions by private members, which succeed each other with painful persistence. Thus, on one night, when Colonel Sykes had been permitted, by favour of a new House—a large proportion of which had no experience of him on the subject of China and Taepings—to potter on nearly as long as he liked, and, more, absolutely to induce adolescent members to join in the discussion; so that the hour reached was a quarter to one, up rose Lord Grosvenor, and, with singular coolness, brought forward a novel proposition—namely, to get special compensation to Cheshire for losses by the cattle-plague, which was eminently calculated to rouse the financial ire of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe. To make matters worse, member after member, on both sides, connected with Cheshire rose and prolonged—apparently with intent—the discussion; and so caused an accumulation of resistance to be expressed in a long speech by Mr. Lowe. When he sat down, there struck in more Cheshire members; and at length, at a quarter past two, Mr. Gladstone—having supplied himself, with the glass of water which is always affected by gentlemen who are about to inflict an oration, so far as length is concerned, on the audience—went in for a full-dress speech, in the course of which he said, ever and anon, that he would expound a proposition more fully by-and-by, and that such a suggestion would doubtless be expanded further on in the debate. It was noticeable that, this being the first time that Mr. Gladstone has had an opportunity of talking straight to Lord Grosvenor since the time when that noble Lord created the Cave of Adullam, he now made his speech, or, great part of it, an address *ad hominem*, even turning right round so as to look full in Lord Grosvenor's face when he was speaking of that noble Lord personally, with fire in his eye and fury on his tongue. It seemed as if Mr. Gladstone had rather overdone speech-making at that unhallowed hour; for, though some attempt was made to go on, the House stopped this subject at nearly three o'clock, and when another member, who had something on the paper, quietly rose and signified that he should proceed with it, he was mobbed down—vocally, of course. A curious comment on these late sittings is to be found in a statement of Mr. Gladstone when speaking of the proceedings on the consideration of the Lords' amendments on the Irish Church Bill. He said that perhaps they might be finished on Thursday and Friday by the House "sitting a little later than usual"—that is, until after three in the morning.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Yesterday week the shooting for the first stage of the Queen's prize was brought to a close, with nothing noticeable except the disqualification of a few competitors for having triggers which would not bear the six pounds test. Among the victims on the following day was Lord Elcho. The result of the shooting on Friday shows that the aggregate scores at the 200, 500, and 600 yards were throughout the contest considerably under the average; and the score of 46, which took the first prize (£60 and the silver medal), and which was made by only one competitor—Sergeant Kirk, 5th East York—was made by twenty-one competitors last year, and there were then ten higher scores. Sergeant Wicks, of the 1st Surrey Rifles, made a very good second. Following the winning 46, there were five 45's, nine 44's, twelve 43's, thirteen 42's—three of which come into the "first category," and win £15 and the N.R.A. badge; fourteen 41's, twenty-five 40's—six of which come into the "second category," and get £10 and the N.R.A. badge. Three first sixty were entitled to compete for the second stage of the Queen's. The "Windmill" long Enfield competition, at 200 yards, also closed on Friday, and the winner, Captain Madden, 18th Devon, made the highest possible score. He was closely followed by six competitors, who made each 19, which is an improvement on last year, when 19 was the best score. In the breech-loading competitions the highest score was made by Mr. H. Farquharson, with a Henry rifle. Sergeant Gostage, 1st Berks, stood next, with a Soper single-action rifle. At the running deer, Dr. Evans, of the 55th Lancashire, made six bull's-eyes and fourteen centres out of thirty shots.

On Saturday last most of the Enfield rifle competitions were finished, and those volunteers who had completed their competitions began to pack up and get back home. The shooting for the International Enfield trophy, value £1000, was the principal feature in the day's proceedings, and attracted a large number of visitors. Captain Field was the captain of the English twenty, the Master of Lovat of the Scottish twenty, and Sergeant Knox of the Irish. The conditions were twenty men aside, seven shots each, at 200, 500, and 600 yards. After the 200 yards was concluded, England began to lead, and kept well ahead till the close of the contest, when the numbers were found to be—England, 1112; Scotland, 1092; Ireland, 1038. This will make four matches won by the English out of the six which have taken place. The shooting was good throughout, and the winning score is higher by 26 than has ever been made before in this contest; Ireland's score of 1038 is 58 more than the twenty made last year. Sergeant Kirk made the highest score in the English team, and also in the match, and takes the challenge cup and two money prizes of £10 each. The Enfield Association cup was won by Captain Jeston, Civil Service, with an aggregate score of 36 points in the five shots at 200 and 500 yards. The 800 yards small-bore competition, which was announced to conclude on Friday night, and was supposed to have closed, was kept open till Saturday afternoon. In the morning, Sergeant Brooks, 12th Forrest, made 53 points with a Henry rifle, and took the first prize. The Martin's cup was won by Sergeant T. Lowe, 8th Lincoln, with 19 points at 600 yards, within one of the highest possible score. The China challenge cup, which is shot for by teams of ten men per county, was won by the 1st Lanark with 270 points, Somerset and West York being close behind. The Belgian challenge cup for volley-firing was won by the Northampton squad with 169 points—an average of 16.9 per man at 400 yards. The first prize, 500 yards, Windmill, was taken by Colonel J. M'Creath, 3rd Ayrshire; Private J. Hobbs, 13th Somerset, also making 19 points. The top scores in the extra prize, second series, 500 yards, were made by Mr. Frew, 3rd Lanark, and Colour-Sergeant Westlake, 18th Devon, each of whom scored 18 points. In the breech-loading competition, the Martini-Henry at last got a good place. Private J. S. Morris, 1st Hants Rifles, at the 500 yards (three minutes' competition), got off 37 shots 12 bull's-eyes, 12 centres, 9 outers, and 4 misses.

A good deal of shooting was got through on Monday, and several important competitions were brought to a close. The most important was the second stage of the St. George's or Dragon Cup competition, which is shot for with seven shots at 600 yards by the winners in the first stage. The winner was Corporal Egg, of the Queen's Westminsters, 21 points, who shot off the tie with Corporal Sparke, 15th Surrey. The Alexandra, 600 yards, a similar competition to the last, was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Nicholls, 10th Stafford, with 23 points; and the second stage of the Windmill was won by Corporal Sparke, 15th Surrey, with 24 points. This shows remarkably good shooting with the Enfield at 200 yards. The heat was almost as oppressive as last year, but the firing-points where the breech-loading competitions are going on were crowded all day, and the interest shown in the performance of the Martini-Henry became more apparent as the new Government arm began to come to the front. At the 200 and 500 yards, three minutes at each range, Musketry-Instructor Gilder, of the 18th Middlesex, scored 195 points. A Westley-Richards-Henry made 103 points at 200 yards in three minutes, 44 rounds; a Martini-Henry, 104; and a Soper (direct action), 105.

On Tuesday the great event of the meeting was decided, Corporal (formerly private) Cameron, of the 6th Inverness corps, who won the Queen's prize in 1866 (when we gave his Portrait), has been again declared the winner of the blue ribbon of the camp, having scored 71 points, the highest number yet made for the prize. Cameron is the champion shot of Scotland. At the 1000 yards his first shot was a centre, then came a bull's-eye, next a centre, an outer, a bull's-eye, and a centre, placing him one above the highest at the range. He then fired his last shot, making a bull's-eye, thus scoring 24, 21, 23, or a total of 71. As soon as this last shot was signalled a loud cheer rose from the bystanders, for it was well known that he was the winner, but they waited till one or two others had fired to give him the usual ovation. But, as soon as the last shot had been fired the crowd broke in, Cameron was seized, hoisted up, and carried in triumph in the rear of a band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes" to the council tent, and thence to the camp of the London Scottish, where he was cheered vociferously. The Ashburton challenge shield was another competition shot off. It is competed for by eleven competitors from each public school at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. Last year Eton took it; this year it falls to Harrow. The points were—Harrow, 268; Rugby, 240; Eton, 238; Marlborough, 230; Cheltenham, 228; Rossall, 225; Derby, 213; Winchester, 158. The Spencer cup, seven shots at 500 yards, which is competed for by the best shots of each of the public schools' team, was won by Ensign Sim, of Cheltenham College, who scored two outers, and afterwards five bull's-eyes in succession, making a score of 24 out of a possible 28. The other events concluded were the Rifle Oaks, first prize, Sergeant Ferguson, 1st Inverness; Any-Rifle Wimbledon cup, value £100, also taken by Sergeant Ferguson; the *Temeraire* prize and gold watch, value £30, won by Private Adams, 1st Newcastle; the Albert prize, first stage, first prize, Sergeant Szelas, 2nd Glamorgan.

The Elcho challenge shield was shot for at Wimbledon, on Wednesday, at ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards. This year the shield has fallen to Scotland, the representatives of that kingdom having scored 1149 points, as against 1090 made on behalf of Ireland and 1081 by the marksmen of England. The best individual score in the match was that of Mr. Malcolm, M.P., who made 151. The international trophy, shot for by the three best marksmen of the twenties, was won by Sergeant Kirk, of the 5th East Yorkshire. The Chancellor's challenge plate was contended for by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and was won by the latter by 597 to 556. For the Enfield Wimbledon cup Colour-Sergeant Hayes, London Rifle Brigade, made 34 points, and is the winner. The winner of the first stage of the Army and Navy challenge cup competition was Sergeant Shorthouse, 98th Regiment; and in the latter stage, Colour-Sergeant M'Clurg, second battalion 2nd Regiment, was the winner. The first prize in the third series extra prizes was won by Private King, Inns of Court Rifles, who, in seven shots at 500 yards, made the best 27 out of eight similar scores. For the any rifle nursery prizes, seven shots at 500 yards, the highest possible score was made by the winner, Captain Madden, 18th Devon; and at the 600 yards range Mr. Carslake, 5th Somerset, was the winner with 26 points. In the evening the 1st Surrey Rifles entertained, in their encampment, the Camp Commandant, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville; and Major Steels and some other Belgian officers were present. The Belgian riflemen did not do much shooting on Wednesday.

The competitions on the programme for Thursday included the following:—Second stage of the Albert prize, consisting of a cup or £100 in money. The competitors were restricted to the winners in the first stage, and the conditions were fifteen shots each at 1000 yards. The international eight champion prize, value £25, was competed for by the two best shots in each of the Elcho Shield eights. The distances were 800, 900, and 1000 yards—ten shots at each. Farquharson, of the Scotch eight, and Smyth, of the Irish eight, wound up with a tie of 99 points each. In shooting off the tie each made a centre for sighting shots, then each made bull's-eyes twice in succession. At the third shot Farquharson made a centre and Smyth an outer, Scotland again proving victorious. Any-rifle association cup, value £50; ranges, 200 and 600 yards—seven shots at each distance. The highest aggregate scores were Captain Fenton (24th Lancashire), 55; Dr. Hamilton (Royal Artillery), Private Curtis (1st Sussex), and Lieutenant Pixley (Victorias), 53 each. Ladies' Enfield rifle prize, five shots at 500 yards: Highest, Captain Rathven (Berkshire) and Lieutenant Eddison, 17 each; Mr. Templer (Cambridge University) and Sergeant Ferguson (Inverness), 16 each. Fourth series extra prizes: Private Ingram (Glasgow), 28; Private Patterson (London Scottish) and Captain Bass (8th Stafford), 27 each; Captain Radcliffe (8th Middlesex), 26. The competition for the Anglo-Belgian prizes also took place on Thursday, and created considerable interest. A good many of the Belgians were in camp, and were cordially received and entertained.

The arrangements for the grand review to-day were completed on Thursday morning, and it promises to be the most brilliant display that has yet been seen at Wimbledon at the close of the National Rifle Association's meeting. No official information has been received confirming the rumour current in the early part of the week, that her Majesty would be present on the occasion, and inspect the troops; but most of the members of the Royal family will be present. After the presentation of prizes by the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the review will be commenced. The total number of troops which will be present is about 8000.

Later news has arrived from the theatre of war in Paraguay. The Comte d'Eu has gained two important victories over the Paraguayans, which are considered almost decisive.

The laying of the French Atlantic Cable has been virtually completed. Colonel T. C. Glover, R.E., telegraphed from Brest on Thursday as follows:—"A message was received here at ten p.m., Greenwich time, from Gooch to the Emperor of the French, congratulating his Majesty on the completion of the cable to St. Pierre. Since then Gooch telegraphs to me, at eleven p.m., Greenwich time, that up to the present tests are satisfactory, and will be continued through the night. The Great Eastern will leave to-morrow, and is expected to reach England about the 25th or 26th. The intention is to commence the other section, from St. Pierre to Duxberry, to-morrow. Weather at time of telegram leaving was fine at St. Pierre. Dispatched at 11.30 p.m., Greenwich time (14th)."

OPENING OF THE ALEXANDRA DOCK, KING'S LYNN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, as stated in our last, opened the new Alexandra Dock, at King's Lynn, on Wednesday week, with an interesting ceremonial, followed by a festive banquet. The scheme for the reconstruction of this new dock had been a topic of local discussion for some years; but it was not until June, 1865, that a company was incorporated for carrying it out, the capital authorized being £88,000—to be raised, £66,000 by stock or shares and £22,000 by debentures. Possession of the ground was obtained in October, 1867; and Mr. Lawrence, the contractor engaged, proceeded to carry out the comprehensive plans which had been prepared by Mr. Brunlees, C.E. The stream known as Fisher's Fleet had to be diverted as a preliminary measure; and in March, 1868, the foundation-stone of the outer or sea wall was laid by Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Mr. L. W. Jarvis, the chairman of the company. By the close of last August the cofferdam across the entrance was completed, and in November the excavation of the lock was commenced. On the 19th ult. the dock walls, basin, and lock were completed, and the tidal water was admitted through the cofferdam at the entrance, and the whole work might thus be regarded as completed, having been so far executed in about fifteen months. The water area of the dock basin is six acres and a half. The form is that of an irregular quadrangle, the southern side being 710 ft. in length, and the northern side 590 ft.; the width from north to south between the edges of the quays is about 440 ft. At the water surface the width is 420 ft.; and the average depth of the dock is 31 ft. The dock is not surrounded with perpendicular quay walls, but has banks with an inclination of 1½ horizontal to 1 perpendicular, the slopes being faced or paved with solid blocks of concrete. Small craft can get up pretty close to the quays, and to accommodate vessels of considerable draught seven substantial timber jetties have been constructed—four on the south side and three on the north side. Each jetty is 16 ft. wide and 32 ft. long, and the floors are furnished with rails leading to the lines round the dock, which are to be brought into easy communication with the Great Eastern system. The second jetty on the south side is furnished with a fixed six-ton crane. The earth excavated from the dock and basin was used in raising the surrounding land to a height of 9 ft. above its former level, forming a valuable wharfage area of about twenty-five acres. The concrete blocks used in lining the dock basin are 4 ft. square and 15 in. thick, and are composed of Portland cement, sand, and shingle. Of these blocks 5000 were used; they are placed on a layer of concrete and jointed with cement; the foot of the sloping wall or pavement thus formed rests on a foundation of church stone, bedded with concrete, carried down from 2 ft. to 4 ft. below the bottom of the dock. The dimensions of the entrance-lock are—width, 50 ft.; length between gates, 200 ft.; depth, 30 ft. The foundations are carried down into the Kimmeridge clay, and the bottom is an inverted arch of massive brickwork, 3 ft. 6 in. thick, thoroughly mortared and fronted with quoins of stone. The side walls are 12 ft. 6 in. thick at the base, and are gradually reduced to 5 ft. 6 in. at the summit, with several outer buttresses 2 ft. 9 in.

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BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at Dalmeny Court, Reading, Lady Catharine Whalley, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at 44, Fenley-road, North Brixton, the wife of Charles Thomas Maradan, of a daughter.

On May 16, at Ballarat, the wife of John Henry Jillard, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Richmond, Virginia, U.S., Mrs. Alexander Cameron, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., in Westminster Abbey, Lord Huntly, the Premier Marquis of Scotland, to Amy, eldest daughter of Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, of Manchester. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince and Princess Teck were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by Dean Stanley.

On the 12th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Viscount Cole to Miss Charlotte Marian Baird, daughter of the late Mr. Baird, of Closeburn.

On the 12th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Hugh Richard, seventh Viscount Downe, to Lady Cecilia Maria Charlotte Molyneux, only daughter of the late Earl of Sefton, and sister of the present peer.

On the 8th inst., at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. W. Harrow, Vicar, and by the Rev. Dr. Finch, E. Williams Teackle, of New York, and 84, Rue Neuve des Mathurins, Paris, to Eliza Gertrude, younger daughter of the late John Vickers, of Hill House, Streatham, Surrey. No cards.

On the 13th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Weldon Champneys, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, Henry James, second son of James Panton, of Wareham, Dorset, Esq., to Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Dowson, of Swanage, Dorset, and London. No cards.

On the 10th inst., at St. Luke's, Maidenhead, by the Rev. Joseph T. Brown, Rector of St. Paul's, Wokingham, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Hole, Vicar of St. Luke's, H. W. Barnardiston Crowther, Captain the Royal Regiment, to Adeline Mary Barnardiston, second daughter of R. B. Yalm, Esq., of Shirley, Southampton, late of Southfield House, Whatley, Somerset.

On the 10th inst., after banns, at the parish church, Cromwell, by the Rev. John Smith, assisted by the Rev. H. B. Reynolds, Vicar of Markham Clinton, Edward Stenhouse, Rosary Villa, Effra-road, Brixton, to Katherine, youngest daughter of Thomas Denman, Esq., of Cromwell House, Notts, formerly of Sevenoaks, in the same county. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Barnabas, Pimlico, after banns, by the Rev. G. C. White, Henry Manners Moorsom, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Moorsom, to Ada Florence, only daughter of the late Thomas Hall Chapman, Esq., of Whitby.

DEATHS.

On the 8th ult., at the city of Mexico, Jane, the beloved wife of John Potts, Esq., and daughter of the late George Medhurst, C.E., London. Foreign papers please copy.

On the 13th inst., at Ramsgate, James W. H. Campbell, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., of 6, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

On the 10th inst., at 221, West George-street, Glasgow, David Olive Sandeman, Esq., wine merchant, aged 73 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 7th inst., at Boston, Lincolnshire, Frederick Smith, Esq., B.A., M.D., in his 73rd year.

On the 8th inst., at his residence, 15, Savile-row, James Yearsley, M.D., aged 64.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24.

Sunday, July 18.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, died, 1761. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. T. Jackson, Rector of Stoke Newington, 3.15 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Hale. Westminster Abbey, special evening service, 7 p.m., the Bishop of Rochester. Chapel Royal, St. James's, 10.0 a.m., the Rev. the Sub-Dean; 12.0 a.m., the Rev. Henry Melvill, Canon of St. Paul's and Chaplain to the Queen. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. G. F. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School.

Monday, 19.—H.R.H. Princess Augusta, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822. The Sultan of Turkey present at a ball at the India House, 1867.

Tuesday, 20.—St. Margaret, virgin and martyr. Battle of Melazzo (the Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi), 1860. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11.0 a.m., general, 3.0 p.m.

Wednesday, 21.—St. Paulinus, Archbishop of the Northumbrians, 625. Abolition of the Order of Jesuits by Pope Clement XIV., 1773.

Thursday, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen. Giuseppe Piazzi, astronomer, died, 1826. Last Meeting of Zoological Society, 4.0 p.m.

Friday, 23.—Upper and Lower Canada united by Parliament, 1840. Full moon, 1.54 p.m. Last Meeting of Quekett Microscopical Club, 8.0 p.m.

Saturday, 24.—George Vertue, engraver, died, 1756. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, 1860. Royal Academy closes. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society (last), 3.05 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society (Promenade), 4.0 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
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9 4	9 39	10 11	10 49	11 23	11 56	—	0 24	0 57	1 22	1 46	2 9	2 30	2 51

THE INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall-mall, will SHORTLY CLOSE their THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open daily from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
James Fahey, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 24. 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.
William Callow, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight, all the Year Round, the popular and really charming Entertainment of the Original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, now increased to Thirty-five Performers, retaining all the original members now surviving except two. No other troupe in existence possesses a single individual member of the celebrated company first brought to this country in 1857. Here, at St. James's Hall, all the rest eminent of the original members, who created the title and made the name of their troupe familiar as a household word throughout the world, have been reunited, while every performer of the least degree of eminence has been added to this the original company, rendering it beyond all question the only Ethiopian company in England worthy of notice.—Vide the whole of the Metropolitan Press. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

CRYSTAL PALACE SHILLING OPERAS.—"Punch," July 17.—"What with senior music halls and singed singer emulation, the labour can do no good to anyone, he welcomes with delight any chance whereby the public taste may be improved, and therefore wishes all success to the Sydenham Shilling Opera."
These Operas in English, under Mr. George Perren's management, have proved so successful that they will be continued on two or three afternoons each week. For days and titles see Advertisements in Morning Papers.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE (RISLEY'S). MONDAY, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, JULY 19, 20, 22, 23. Little All Right, Great Dunkhin, the Chief Ossaki, and the other extraordinary performers. All Shilling Days. Stalls and Reserved Seats should be secured beforehand, at the Palace or Exeter Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY.—The IMPERIAL TROUPE of JAPANESE, selected from the Court of the Tycoon, at Jeddo, and brought to Europe by Professor Risley, having made a successful tour through the United States of America (receiving autograph testimonials from Presidents Grant and Andrew Johnson), will REAPPEAR at the Palace, for a Three Weeks' Engagement, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 19. One Shilling Day. This is the Original Troupe which was to have made its first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, but was prevented by the destruction of that opera-house by fire. They then performed for a long time at the Lyceum Theatre, also at the Palace, after which they visited other countries.

FIFTH WEEK—FOR THE 125TH TIME.
MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, Mr. ARTHUR CECIL, and Mdlle. ROSA D'ERINA, in NO CARDS, written by W. S. Gilbert; and COX AND BOX, by F. C. Burnand and A. Sullivan. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Fifth Week of Sheridan's inimitable Comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Every Evening, at Eight o'Clock. Barry Sullivan, George Honey, J. C. Cowper, W. H. Stephens, &c.; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Rignold, &c.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The great English Tenor, Mr. SIMS REEVES, will appear in GUY MANNERING on Monday, July 19; Wednesday, July 21; Thursday, July 22; and Saturday, July 24. Tuesday and Friday, Madame Fanny Huddart's Lady Macbeth.

New ready.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Volume LIV., January to June, 1869.
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The same firm will supply this Journal for three months at the following rates:—In France, 10 francs; in Italy, Spain, and Switzerland, 12 francs.

The wholesale prices may be obtained of Messrs. Xavier and Boyveau; or at 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

The House of Lords has passed the bill for disestablishing the Irish Church, and thus far the great principle of the measure is settled and affirmed. Practically, therefore, and whatever delay there may be in adjusting the details of disendowment, the grand fact stands that the Episcopal Church in Ireland ceases to be the Church of the State. The three estates of the realm, in Parliament assembled, have decided the fate of an institution which has so long held its own, in defiance of the rules that modern statesmanship has laid down as the bases of national legislation.

But the details are far from a settlement, unless the wisdom of Parliament assert itself. Let us first note what alterations have been made in the measure subsequent to those which we have already described. At the close of the last week the Committee of the House of Lords finally, and with the sanction of Government, fixed the date of the disestablishment at May 1, 1871—a compromise suggested by Lord Cairns for a business reason, which appears to be a good one. Among some minor propositions, which came to nothing, was a demand by Lord Stanhope that certain tithes which go to the support of the Armagh Observatory should be preserved to that establishment, of whose interests Lord Granville promised to take care, if not in the way suggested. Lord Clanricarde then made an attempt to reverse the vote by which the glebe houses were assigned to the Church free of charge; but, though he was powerfully supported by the arguments of several peers, and though Lord Russell, who is entitled to the most respectful hearing on every point of the measure, earnestly urged that the provisions of the bill as it came from the Commons should be maintained, the Lords rejected the proposal by 91 to 66. It was upon this occasion that Lord Denbigh stated, on authority which he at a later date said he had misconceived, that the superior clergy of the Roman Church were opposed to the scheme for giving residences to the priests, and that if offered they would be refused; but this does not seem to be the real feeling of the Catholic Hierarchy, who would accept, we believe, a free and absolute gift, which should leave the residences entirely at their command, and in no way establish a relation between the priests and the State.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then referred to the offer made by Lord Granville of half a million in exchange for all the private endowments, and this offer the Primate signified his willingness to accept, and in consideration of it to forego his endeavour to have the date whence the private endowments should be preserved put back a hundred years—that is, from the Restoration to the second year of Elizabeth. But Lord Granville replied that this offer had been made before the proposition that the glebe lands of Ulster, granted by James I., should be retained by the Church, these being valued at a million. The carrying that very considerable amendment had vitiated the preceding bargain. The Lord Chancellor also urged this view with a solidity of argument which showed that the Government had made up its mind upon the point. Nevertheless, the Archbishop caused the arrangement originally suggested by Lord Granville to be included in the bill, and a division was not taken upon it, the Government probably thinking that it was not worth while to challenge one upon a matter that was in its own hands. Lord Clancarty then gave an unwise notice that at the next stage he should move the rejection of the whole bill, and this intention he carried out on the Monday, urging the step for what he called Protestant reasons. He had the Earl of Derby's support, and that of some lesser men, but not enough to prevent his having to withdraw his motion. The Committee were then asked by Lord Devon to reconsider one of the previous alterations—that by which seats in the House were preserved to the Irish bishops during the lives of the present holders of prelacies. We have more than once referred, without disrespect, to the feelings which induced the Peers to object to the exclusion of those who had been welcomed among them as self-made men, and who had distinguished themselves in the assembly; and we record with satisfaction that those feelings were not strong enough to prevent a majority from being convinced by the argument of Lord Penzance, the Chancellor, and Lord Carnarvon, that it was sought to create a new order, and an anomaly. A bishop's franchise is his barony, said the learned Judge in divorce, and when the barony is extinct it is impossible that he should sit in that House. This view was supported by 108 to 82, and the House of Lords ejected the bishops of the Irish Church.

Then came what we take leave to consider the most remarkable vote at which the Peers have arrived. They had agreed to disestablish the Church and to eject the bishops; but both those acts may be fairly said to be due to their recognition of the will of the nation, as expressed by the return of a majority pledged to both courses. But the vote which they next gave was opposed to the policy which that majority undertook to support, and which may also be distasteful to many who do not swell the ranks of Mr. Gladstone's followers, and it was in favour of a scheme initiated in the House of Lords itself. On a former Committee night Lord Salisbury had vainly endeavoured, with the aid of nearly all the most intellectual men in the House, to induce their Lordships to see, or at least to admit, the justice of treating the Roman Catholic priest and the Presbyterian minister as the Lords desired to treat the Episcopal clergyman. The Duke of Cleveland's attempt to carry a clause enabling the authorities to provide residences for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy was defeated, to the regret of those who see in the independence and comfort of a priest no small guarantee for his character as a good citizen. The idea that this would be an endowment of what is called error was too strong to be dominated by the considerations of justice which had led the Lords to the disestablishment of the Church. But in the interval reflection had done its work. It were ungracious to inquire into motives. We will not ask whether the same process was performed by any Lord that was gone through in the case of the Episcopal Church of Scotland by Sydney Smith's ideal "Sawney," whether he took his pen and jotted down the items, and then, getting up, proceeded to wax furious. Whether the extraordinarily free way with which the want of generosity to the Irish Church had been redressed struck forcibly any of those who had an opportunity of once more voting in regard to the other faiths, or whether it occurred to them that it would be well in dismissing to the Commons a bill so altered that its parents might refuse to recognise it, that with it should go an argument that might be valuable to the defenders of the amendments—that the Lords had shown no bigotry, and wished to do justice to all creeds. We prefer to believe that the new support which the proposition to give houses to the Catholics and Presbyterians received proceeded from a recognition of the force of the arguments by which such men as Lord Russell and Lord Salisbury sustained their demand for an act of justice which the more it is considered the more favour it finds in the eyes of the thoughtful. Be this as it may (and we doubt not that in the House of Commons there will be scant hesitation in treating the conviction of the Peers upon low as well as high grounds), Lord Stanhope's admirable speech in favour of the gift of these houses was very well received, and he was supported by Lord Westbury and Earl Russell, against the Government and the stancher Conservatives, who on this occasion again made common cause. The proposition was carried by 121 to 114—a narrow majority, it is true, but a sufficing one, and the vote was held to be final. The House of Lords has thus added a third to its two votes of extreme liberality. It has disestablished the Church, ejected the bishops, and endowed Roman Catholic priests. Be the fate of the amendments, or of the bill, what it may—and Mr. Gladstone's decision will be formally made known by the time these lines are read—the Session of 1869 will be one of the most remarkable in the history of the House of Lords; and, we venture to add, one of the most creditable. We believe that if the measure were deferred for another year—which might very well be done, now that the great principle of the bill has been affirmed by both Houses—and Mr. Gladstone were left free to carry out what must be his own view, and what is known to be the view of the best of his colleagues, he would in another Session find himself backed up by the expressed convictions of the worthier part of the nation, to whom the question of concurrent endowment has never been fairly submitted.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Count and Countess de Paris, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Countess of Gainsborough, and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, dined with the Queen on Wednesday week. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting, General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley had the honour of joining the Royal family in the drawing-room after dinner. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, drove out. Princess Louise rode in the Home Park. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, went to London, and honoured Mr. J. H. Foley with a visit at his studio. The Queen afterwards returned to the castle. Princess Louise went to the Royal Italian Opera. The Earl of Bessborough and the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Yesterday week Princess Louise returned to the castle from London. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, drove out. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce arrived at the castle, and had an audience of her Majesty. The following gentlemen also arrived, and were severally introduced to the Queen's presence by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and received the honour of knighthood:—Mr. William Tite, Mr. Thomas Duffus Hardy, Mr. James Meek, Mr. Peter Coats, Mr. Joseph Heron, and Mr. Richard Davis Hanson, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia. Princess Louise was present during the ceremony. The Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Groom and Equerry in Waiting were in attendance. The Queen afterwards held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, Viscount Sydney, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, and the Right Hon. John Bright. Mr. Helps was clerk of the council. Earl De Grey and the Right Hon. J. Bright had audiences of her Majesty. His Excellency Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., had an audience of the Queen on returning to his post at St. Petersburg. Charles Alison, Esq., C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia, had an audience of her Majesty on his return from Persia. Earl De Grey was present, in the absence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Duchess of Cambridge arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Belgian Minister, Viscount Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Bridport, and Lord Frederick Paulet dined with her Majesty. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting, Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Hon. Mrs. Grey, had the honour of joining the Royal family in the drawing-room after dinner. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George,

Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. William Grey, left the castle for London.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, drove out. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian, drove to Ashurst Lodge, and honoured the Ladies Murray with a visit. Princess Louise drove to Twickenham, and visited the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale at Orleans House. Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone, arrived at the castle from Greenwich Park. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Belgian Minister, and the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon left the castle. Earl Granville, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Francis Pigou, M.A., Incumbent of St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street, officiated. Princess Christian remained at the castle to luncheon.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Archduke Rainer and Archduchess Marie, accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador and attended by Countess Althann and Count Wurmbrand, visited her Majesty. Their Imperial Highnesses afterwards drove in the park with Prince and Princess Christian. Princess Louise, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, went to London, and was present at the debate in the House of Lords, returning afterwards to the castle. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Miss Bauer, drove to Bushy Park, and visited the Duke of Nemours and Princesses Marguerite and Blanche of Orleans. Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone, left the castle for Greenwich Park. Earl Granville and Viscount and Viscountess Sydney also left the castle. Prince and Princess Christian and the Duchess of Sutherland dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove out. Mdlle. Musurus and the Mdlles. Ralouka and Cassandra Musurus arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Hon. Mrs. R. Bruce left the castle. Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the castle.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr has succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and the Hon. Emily Cathcart has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Viscount Torrington, Colonel H. L. Gardiner (Royal Horse Artillery), and Colonel the Hon. D. C. F. De Ros have succeeded Lord Lurgan, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, and Lieutenant-General Seymour as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Thursday week from Sandringham.

On the following day the Prince rode out. The Princess took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, at their residence.

On Saturday last the Princess drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Rev. Canon Harvey officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess were present at the marriage of Viscount Downe with Lady Cecilia Molyneux, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards present at the déjeûner given by the Earl and Countess of Sefton at their residence in Belgrave-square. Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by Lord and Lady Rendlesham at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess went to Watford, where the Prince laid the foundation-stone of the London Orphan Asylum. His Royal Highness dined with the Marquis of Huntly. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Teck and Prince Louis of Battenberg, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present at the marriage of the Marquis of Huntly with Miss Brooks, at Westminster Abbey. The Prince was afterwards present at the wedding breakfast given by Mr. Brooks at his residence in Grosvenor-square. The Prince and Princess and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present at the garden party given by Lady Holland at Holland House. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House. The Prince and Prince Louis of Battenberg went to the Strand Theatre.

The Countess of Morton has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess. Major Grey has succeeded Captain Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Alençon was safely delivered of a daughter, yesterday week, at Bushy House, Bushy Park. The Duke d'Alençon is the eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, and the Duchess is sister to the Empress of Austria and the ex-Queen of Naples. Dr. de Mussy and Dr. Priestley were in attendance.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have left their residence at Orleans House, Twickenham, on a Continental tour.

The Russian Ambassador left town on Thursday for Dover, to meet her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia, upon her arrival from the Continent.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Renier, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, and her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Marie Caroline of Austria, have left Claridge's Hotel for Torquay, Devonshire.

His Imperial Highness Prince Rhodocanakis has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, New Bond-street, from Florence.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have left Spencer House, St. James's, for Althorp.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow have left town for the Continent. During his Excellency's absence Mr. Koefoed will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., and the Hon. Lady Buchanan left Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on Saturday last, for St. Petersburg.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday last, at Prussia House, on Carlton House-terrace. Later in the evening, Countess Bernstorff had an assembly, which was numerously attended.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi entertained a distinguished party at dinner, on Thursday week, at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson had a dinner party, on Tuesday night, at their residence in Grosvenor-place.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington gave a ball, on Wednesday night, at Apsley House. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and a distinguished company assembled.

The Duke of Devonshire had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at Devonshire House, Piccadilly. Later there was an evening party, at which a numerous company assembled.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch entertained Prince and Princess Teck and a select circle at dinner, on Saturday last, at Montagu House, Whitehall.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton entertained a select party at dinner, yesterday week, at their residence in Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished company at dinner, yesterday week, at their residence in Green-street, Grosvenor-square. Later in the evening the Marchioness had a select evening party to meet their Royal Highnesses.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol had a dinner party, on Tuesday, at their residence in St. James's-square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde entertained the Count and Countess de Paris and a select company at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

Earl and Countess Amherst entertained a large party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Earl Cadogan entertained the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and a select party at dinner, on Saturday last, at Chelsea House, Cadogan-place.

The Earl of Zetland had a dinner party, on Saturday, at his residence in Arlington-street.

Mary Viscountess Combermere had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Belgrave-square.

Elizabeth Lady Dashwood had a ball, at her residence in Grosvenor-square, on Tuesday.

Lady Northcote had an assembly, on Saturday last, at her residence in Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Lady Holland's third garden party took place, on Wednesday, at Holland House. The Prince and Princess of Wales and numerous other Royal visitors were present.

Lady Egerton of Tatton had a small musical party, yesterday week, at the family residence in St. James's-square.

Lord and Lady Foley received a select party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at their residence in Great George-street.

Mrs. Childers had a reception, on Saturday last, at the First Lord of the Admiralty's official residence in Whitehall. Previously to the assembly the right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Childers entertained at dinner.

Mrs. Angerstein had a concert, on Wednesday night, at her residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, at which a fashionable company assembled.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aston, Thomas Baker; Rector of Habberley, Salop.
Barney, B. C.; Curate of Hawkhurst.
[illegible], William Buttey; Vicar of Cassington, Oxon.
[illegible]ake, Joseph Sewell; Vicar of St. Jude's, Southsea.
Purrwelsam, George Nowell; Curate of Tewsey.
Carpal, C.; Curate of Reeve with Guston.
Corbet, Rowland, W.; Rector of Stoke-on-Terne, Shropshire.
Cox, John Miles; Vicar of Stockland with Dalwood, Devon.
Cunningham, Edward; Rector of Swilland, Lincolnshire.
Deer, Alfred; Rector of Hartley Mauditt, Alton, Hants.
Delap, Andrew Bredin; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Barking-road, Essex.
Ewell, A. O.; Curate of Long Ashton, Bristol; Rector of Prescote, Bath.
Fink, John Cailard; Vicar of Merton, Surrey.
Frazer, E. A.; Vicar of Holmer.
Farmer, John; Vicar of Sutton-on-Lound with Scrooby, Notts.
Footitt, James; Vicar of Basingthorpe with Westby, Lincolnshire.
Gartett, Charles; Vicar of St. Paul's, Tongham, Surrey.
Green, Sidney Faithorne; Rector of St. John's, Miles Platting, Manchester.
Griffiths, W.; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Birmingham.
Hammond, Vavasour Fitz-Hammond; Vicar of Drighlington.
Hartbreck, W. M.; Rural Dean of the Eastern Division of Chester.
Hodson, H. E.; Rector of Llandinabo.
Jolley, William Rowe; Rector of North Repps, Cromer.
Keppel, Ellice; Rector of Winfarthing, Norfolk.
King, Watson; Rector of Croxton, Lincolnshire.
Massey, A. H. T.; Curate of Deal.
Mayhew, C. R.; Curate of Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells.
M'Gowan, A. J.; Rector of St. George with St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury.
Kerry, Charles M.; Vicar of Wetherby, Yorkshire.
Muckleston, Rowland; Rural Dean of Hereford.
Oldfield, J. H.; Rural Dean of Calcwarth Rural Deanery, District No. 1.
Owen, Edmund John; Rector of Treture-cum-Michaelchurch, Hereford.
Parmenter, Thomas Arthur; Vicar of Fishtoft, Lincolnshire.
Parnell, Frank; Rector of Oxted, Surrey.
Richardson, H. H.; Chaplain to the Earl of Glasgow, Isle of Cumbrae, N.B.
Richardson, William; Vicar of Poulton-le-Fylde.
Slocock, Samuel; Vicar of Greenham, Newbury.
Tate, James; Rector of [illegible], Sevenoaks.
Walker, Edward Martin; Vicar of Emanuel, Lambeth.
Weeks, Walter John; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Warton, Warwickshire.

The Bishop of London, on Saturday last, consecrated a new church at Brompton. It is dedicated to St. Matthias; is designed for a new district which has been assigned to it by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and the Rev. S. C. Haines, who has served one or two incumbencies in Canada, will be the first Vicar. The church is at present unendowed.

On St. Peter's Day the new parish church and burial-ground of South Huish, near Kingsbridge (one of the four parishes forming the Vicarage of West Alvington), was consecrated by Bishop Trower. The old parish church having become ruinous from long neglect, the Vicar determined, with the approval of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury (patrons of the living) and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to build a new church in the centre of the population. Mr. Richard Coad, of London, was the architect. The church is Early English, with five windows, in memory of the late Sir George Turner, by Lavers and Barraud, in the chancel. The church will seat about 350 persons. The Earl of Devon gave the site and £100.

The parish Church of St. Mary, Beddington, was formally reopened on the 1st inst. The restoration was begun last year by the Rector, the Rev. A. H. Bridges, in development and completion of a former restoration undertaken twenty years since by the Rev. James Hamilton. Up to that time the church had consisted of chancel, nave, and two small aisles. Mr. Hamilton added a large aisle on the north side, restored and beautified the chancel, and entirely rearranged the internal fittings of the church. The alterations just completed are as follow:—The chancel has been elevated one step above the level of the nave, and the sacrarium three steps higher, above that of the chancel. A new reredos has been added, containing representations in mosaic of our Lord and the Evangelists, as well as some of the earlier scenes in the Gospel history. On the south side there are new sedilia, credence, and piscina. The chancel has been furnished with additional oak stalls, and the whole is separated from the nave by a carved oak screen. An organ chamber has been erected on the north side of the chancel, for which a new organ of remarkable richness and power has been built by Mr. Lewis, of Brixton. The organ screen is of carved oak, richly coloured. The tower, which stands at the west end of the nave, has been completely restored within and without. Five new bells have been added to complete the octave, and the west window has been filled with stained glass by Clayton and Bell. A spacious vestry and choir-room have been erected on the north side of the tower. This restoration, like the former, has been carried out by Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., architect.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The ceremony of presenting prizes to the students of the department of general literature and applied sciences in connection with King's College School took place, on Thursday week, in the theatre of the institution. The Archbishop of York presided, supported by Dr. Barry (the Principal) and the different masters of the college.

A sum of £5000, free of legacy duty, having been bequeathed for the benefit of the Stationers' School by the late Thomas Brown, Esq., it has been resolved that three scholarships, to be called the "Thomas Brown Scholarships," shall be established.

William Groome, Esq., B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Head Master of the Modern Department, Rossall School, has been appointed Head Master of the Bedfordshire Middle-Class School, which will be opened next month.

A pearl fishery is added to the resources of Western Australia. Fine specimen pearls, described as "beautiful," have been forwarded to this country.

The appointment of a Professor of English Literature and Mathematics at the Presidency College at Madras, at a salary of 1000 rupees a month, rising to 1200 rupees by an annual increase of 50 rupees, has been sanctioned by the India Office.

The Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Colonel Baillie, left Windsor, on Thursday morning, for Aldershott. They are relieved by a squadron of the 1st Life Guards, which arrived at Windsor the same day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Notice is given that, in consequence of the Thames Tunnel being required for the East London Railway works, it will be closed for traffic on and after the 21st inst.

On Wednesday morning the Scots Fusilier Guards had a field-day in Hyde Park. The file and volley firing were excellent, and all the manœuvres were well performed.

The number of paupers in the metropolis on the last day of the first week of July was 125,109. The preceding week's number was 125,910; and the number on the same day of last year was 126,028.

A great meeting to protest against concurrent endowment was held at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday night, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. Several members of Parliament and other influential gentlemen were among the speakers.

A home for milliners and dressmakers, where the workwomen are lodged and fed at a price undoubtedly within their means, was opened, on Thursday week, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

It is stated that Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster have withdrawn their resignations as members of the Reform Club, the committee of the club having refused to sanction the minutes in which the exclusion of Mr. Smalley had been recorded.

The *City Press* states that the Lord Mayor, M.P., will entertain at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall, on the 21st inst., a distinguished company of gentlemen connected with the Royal Society, the Royal Academy, and the senate of the University of London; and that on the 27th inst. the Lady Mayoress will give a state ball.

The public distribution of prizes and certificates, awarded at the midsummer examination of schools in connection with the College of Preceptors, took place, on Wednesday afternoon, in Willis's Rooms. Mr. T. D. Acland, M.P., who presided, gave some excellent advice to the students.

Mr. S. G. Finney, late manager of the English Joint-Stock Bank, pleaded guilty on Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, to the indictment charging him with having, by receiving for his own use a share of a commission of £2000 paid by the bank, misappropriated between £500 and £700 belonging to the shareholders. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of Charing-cross Hospital took place, on Monday, in the board-room, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the institution. Professor Owen presided, and there were also present—Mr. Hancock, Mr. Edwin Canton, Mr. Barwell, Dr. Salter, Mr. Julius Hogg, Mr. Pollock (the Dean), Dr. Titness, Dr. Headland, Dr. Parsons, and other gentlemen who take part in the general administration of the hospital. The reports which were read showed that, in spite of various changes during the half-year, the efficiency of the school and hospital had been fully maintained. Professor Owen referred to the probable future of medical science. Taking the present state of ophthalmic surgery as an illustration of the way in which a perfect knowledge of the anatomy of an organ and a perfect knowledge of its special function enable the surgeon to predict the course of its diseases and the results of his treatment, as well as to produce effects which the uninstructed would almost call miraculous, he held out the hope that a similar knowledge of structure and function, and similar powers thence arising, would in due time be gained with regard to other portions of the frame.

Frederick Haynes, alias John Walter M'Alpine, who on Tuesday pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to a charge of bigamy, was on Thursday morning brought up for judgment. Green, the detective, who had charge of the case, stated that on June 2 he went to Leslie Lodge, near Ealing, and there saw the defendant's wife. He searched the house, and found a correspondence between the prisoner and Marcus Leicester, of Euston-square, a matrimonial agent, and an agreement stamped and signed by the prisoner, agreeing to pay this man so much money upon all property received on his marriage with different ladies introduced by Leicester. He also found a number of cards with Major-General Haynes and Major-General M'Alpine engraved upon them, and he produced a number of letters received by Mr. Alderman Causton since the preliminary examination at the Mansion House from persons in different parts of the country showing how they had been swindled by the prisoner, who represented himself as Major-General Haynes, of the Madras army. The Common Serjeant remarked that this was part of a system of swindling which the prisoner had carried on here and abroad, and the sentence upon him was that he be kept in penal servitude for five years.

The annual archery match at the Crystal Palace terminated last Saturday. Handicap prizes were awarded to Miss Ripley (North Wilts Archers) and Miss Hutchinson (Derry and Antrim Club); also to Colonel M. Foster Ward (Royal Toxophilites), Mr. J. F. Collins (Wiltshire Archers), and Mr. R. Butt (Royal Toxophilites). These prizes were the results of a handicap based upon the best scores previously made on a double York and National Round by Mr. Rimington (Royal Toxophilites) 917, and Mrs. Horniblow (Leamington) 678. The principal prizes of the meeting were gained as follows, after, in some instances, deductions for previous successes, according to the shooting regulations:—Greatest gross scores, Miss Ripley (North Wilts), 647, less 20, 627; and Captain H. Fisher (West Berks), 842, less 38, 804; second ditto, Mrs. Horniblow, 676, less 112, 564; and Mr. Elliott, 813, less 33, 780; third ditto, ditto, Miss Hutchinson, 651; and Mr. Rimington (the champion), 917, less 33, 884; fourth ditto, Mrs. Kinahan (West Kent), 528; and Mr. Ford (Cheltenham), 889, less 165, 724; fifth ditto, Miss Stephenson (Worthing), 536, less 18, 518; and Mr. Walford (Hertfordshire), 680; sixth ditto, Mrs. Pattle Beecher (West Kent), 534, less 18, 516; and Mr. Horlock (Cotswold), 665. The last golds of the meeting were made by Miss Jean Ley (Hove), and Mr. Medlycott; and the greatest number of golds by Miss Kent (County Dublin), 10 golds; and Mr. Croker (Royal Toxophilites), 14 golds. There were one hundred competitors, representing the leading archery clubs in England and Ireland.

The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society was held on Wednesday—Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., presiding. The statement of accounts, as presented from the committee, showed that the income of the half year amounted to £1372, and the expenditure to £1146. The committee recommended, and the court approved, that five silver medals should be awarded to five persons who had saved life from drowning during the past half year. The awards were as follow:—To William Ward and Robert Barry, for saving seven men, the crew of the schooner Jane Anne March, wrecked on Lake Ontario, on Dec. 11 last; to Thomas Flann, fisherman, Maidenwell, Portland, for saving the lives of the captain and seven of the crew of the schooner Amalia, on Feb. 1, on Chesil Beach, Portland; to Mr. De Vere Irwin, medical student, for saving the lives of the Rev. T. N. Irwin, Miss Constance H. Irwin, R. M. Irwin, and H. R. Irwin, on Aug. 22, 1868, in Lake Leman, Switzerland; and also to John J. A. Gravenor, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Dasher, for saving the life of William Killoran, corporal 17th Regiment, on April 15, off St. Heliers, Jersey. Information in the last-named case had been forwarded by the Admiralty. Since December of last year the society had dealt with forty-nine cases altogether; the persons successfully treated numbered sixty-nine; one person was beyond recovery; and there had been four attempted suicides. The Hyde Park cases were—Number of cases, twenty; persons successfully treated, twelve; beyond recovery, one; found drowned, three; and attempted suicide, four. The bathers in the Serpentine from Jan. 1 to the last day of June numbered 85,456, which is very small as compared with the corresponding months of last year, when as many as 217,200 bathers used the Serpentine. Fifteen lives had been saved from drowning in the Serpentine; there had been two fatal cases, four attempted suicides, and three persons had been found drowned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to several Bills.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The third reading of this bill occupied the House of Lords some seven hours, but the debate was in a great degree a repetition of former arguments. Lord Clanmorris's motion for the rejection of the bill was withdrawn after a brief discussion, on an appeal from Lord Derby, who declared himself as much opposed as ever to the measure, the principle of which was as false as it was pernicious, and could not be affected by amendments of detail. He pointed out, however, that a division which would probably give a majority of voter for the bill would convey a false impression of the disposition of their Lordships on the subject. Lord Derby intimated that he and other peers intended, on Thursday, to lay a protest on the table of the House against the bill.

On the question that the bill do pass, Lord Devon moved the omission of the reservation in clause 13 of the right of the present Irish bishops to retain their seats. It would be an anomaly that the bishops of a disestablished Church should retain their seats as bishops. Lord Redesdale and the Archbishop of Canterbury argued that, if personal rights were to be respected, the bishops must be allowed to sit in Parliament. Lord Penzance declared that a bishop without a barony sitting in the House of Lords would be legally a kind of monster. Lord Carnarvon remarked that the rights reserved by the bill were rights capable of pecuniary compensation, while this right was not. Lord Cairns suggested that it should be left to the bishops themselves to decide whether they would continue to avail themselves of their Parliamentary privilege. On a division the amendment was carried by 108 to 82.

Lord Stanhope next moved an amendment on clause 28 to provide residences for the Roman Catholic parish priests and Presbyterian ministers, and, where not at present existing, for Protestant Episcopalian prelates and clergy. He cited, as an illustration of the spirit in which we ought to deal with Ireland, the saying of Dr. Law, Bishop of Elphin, in 1793:—"Since I am unable to make the peasants about me good Protestants, I wish to make them good Catholics, good citizens—good anything. I have therefore circulated among them some of the best of their own authors." The Duke of Somerset disparaged the Liberal pensions of the measure. Its only object seemed to be to gratify sectarian animosity. He likened Mr. Gladstone to Coriolanus returning to destroy what he had before upheld. Lord Westbury, pleading for our common Christianity, declared that the bill could not be sent back to the Commons as a message of peace and religious equality with an exceptional benefit given to the Protestant Episcopalian clergy, unless it were supplemented, equipped, and balanced by equal benefits for the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergy. In the name of religion, humanity, peace, and charity, he entreated their Lordships to pass the amendment. Lord Houghton, Lord Dunraven, and Lord Russell also spoke in favour of the amendment; and the Duke of Leinster stated that he had built residences for ministers of all three denominations on his estate, and they had all accepted them very thankfully. Lord Kimberley and Lord Granville opposed the amendment on behalf of the Government, dwelling on the fact that there was no demand for concurrent endowment from those upon whom it was proposed to confer the boon, and that the country had decided emphatically against it. However plausible such a policy might have been in the days of Pitt, it was too late to adopt it now. Lord Cairns, expressing his own conviction that concurrent endowment was inexpedient in itself and opposed both by public opinion generally and the feelings of the Catholics themselves, warned the promoters of that policy that they would only defeat their own object in trying to force it on the country. The wisest course for them would be to wait for the development they anticipated of public opinion, when, if error it was developed, the surplus would remain ready for such distribution. The amendment was carried by 121 to 114, the result of the division being announced amid loud cheers.

The other changes made in the bill were of no material importance; and, with only a few feeble cries of "Not content!" the bill was allowed to pass the third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Answers having been given to questions on numerous topics, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, and agreed to a great number of votes in class 2. The vote for secret service was £35,000, showing a reduction as compared with that of last year of £700.

The Lord Advocate, in moving the second reading of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, said that the Government proposed to restore the measure to its original shape when introduced into the House of Lords, as regards the local authority and the making of grants. He suggested that the central authority should be a board, on which the law officers would sit *ex officio*. The discussion turned principally on the proposal of a central board, and in the end the second reading was agreed to.

The Irish Church Bill having been brought down from the Lords, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Thursday he should ask the House to take their Lordships' amendments into consideration.

Progress was made with a number of orders of the day.

The Sunday Schools and Ragged Schools Bill was read the third time and passed.

Leave was given to Sir J. Hay to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation and to regulate the conveyance of nitro-glycerine.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Marquis Townshend moved the second reading of the Education of Children Bill, which was negatived after Earl De Grey and Ripon had said a few words as to the inexpediency of dealing with so important a question piecemeal. The Infant Life Preservation Bill, another measure introduced by the noble Marquis, was withdrawn after a short discussion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the Bishops Resignation Bill, the object of which is, in case of the incapacity of any Bishop, to permit the making of arrangements for the appointing of a coadjutor, with the right of succession and the receipt of a portion of the revenues of the see. After a brief discussion, in which the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Nelson, the Earl of Powis, and the Archbishop of York took part, the bill was read the second time.

The Municipal Franchise Bill and the Diplomatic Salaries Bill were passed through Committee; and the Charity Commissioners Bill and Assessed Rates Bill (from the Commons) were read the second time.

In reply to Lord Abinger's remarks on the defeats of the Scotch Salmon Fishery Act of 1862, Lord Morley stated that the Government intended to send Commissioners to Scotland to report.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House held a morning sitting, at which the consideration of the Cattle Diseases Bill was completed in Committee. The provisions relating to the rates were criticised at length, and it was agreed as to the rate in aid that the principle should be open to question at a future stage, though the clauses were formally agreed to. Sir C. Adderley carried against the Government an amendment to clause 10, making the balance of any rate applicable to compensation for cattle slaughtered, under certain circumstances, between the passing of the Act of 1869 and the appointment of inspectors under that Act. Several verbal amendments were subsequently agreed to, and some new clauses having been added, the bill was passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported amid cheers from both sides of the House.

The Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Bill was also passed through Committee; and the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bill was read the third time and passed.

At the evening sitting, Mr. R. Torrens brought under the notice of the House a petition from the inhabitants of Malta asking for an amendment in the constitution of the island. Mr. Monsell objected to the motion, which was then withdrawn.

Colonel Sykes then called the attention of the House to our relations with China, in reference to the revision of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, and moved for copies of papers with a view to prove that the Chinese Government was too weak to provide for the security of life and property in that empire. Mr. Liddell, in seconding the motion, recommended her Majesty's Government to follow the example of the United States, by pursuing a policy of conciliation, prudence, and moderation. Sir Chas. Dilke disapproved of the policy sketched by Colonel Sykes; and Mr. Ozway equally objected to treating the Chinese as barbarians outside the pale of civilisation. He showed, moreover, that there was no necessity for arbitrary measures in our dealings with China, as our relations with the country were steadily improving. The motion was withdrawn.

A discussion ensued on the motion of Alderman Lawrence for the abolition of the house tax. The motion was seconded by Mr. Crawford. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it, on the ground that the tax was for the most part proportioned to the means of occupiers, and that it was a tax on landlords rather than tenants. The motion was withdrawn.

Earl Grosvenor next attempted to gain the sympathies of the House for the farmers of Cheshire, who lost 38,000 head of cattle by the rinderpest and received no compensation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the appeal, and, on a division, the motion of the noble Earl was defeated.

Leave was given to Mr. Secretary Bruce to bring in a bill to protect the funds of trades unions from embezzlement and misappropriation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. W. E. Forster stated, in reply to a question by Mr. W. Gore, that a large number of foreign cattle affected with mouth and foot disease had been stopped at Thames Haven on the 10th and 12th of the present month, and had been immediately slaughtered; but, as the malady was not a fatal one, the Privy Council did not intend to issue any more stringent regulations against the admission of foreign cattle.

The second reading of the Real Estate Intestacy Bill was moved by Mr. L. King, who seeks by this measure to assimilate the law respecting real estates in cases of intestacy to the law relating to personal property. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Dickinson, it was proposed as an amendment by Mr. B. Hope that the second reading should be postponed for three months. He contended that, so far from preventing the accumulation of land, the bill would produce a contrary effect, through the operations of money-lenders. A number of members took part in the debate, and, on a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 26.

The Libel Bill was withdrawn by Mr. Baines on account of the lateness of the Session and the pressure of more important business.

The order for the second reading of the Sea Fisheries Act Amendment Bill was discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.

Progress was made with the County Coroners Bill in Committee, an alteration having been introduced at the instance of Mr. Finlaison to make the Parliamentary electors, and not the freeholders exclusively, the elective body.

Leave was given to Mr. Secretary Bruce to bring in a bill to amend the Public Schools Act of 1868.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, the Duke of Richmond impressed upon the Government the advisability of excluding Christ's Hospital from the operation of the Act. The tenth clause gave the three Commissioners the extraordinary powers of annihilating the government of Christ's Hospital. It was those extensive powers that were the source of misapprehensions as to the safety of the establishment of Christ's Hospital. The Duke of Cambridge concurred in the appeal to exempt Christ's Hospital from the operation of the Act. The House then went into Committee upon this bill, and the consideration of its clauses occupied the attention of their Lordships for the remainder of the sitting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

There was an extremely full House in consequence of the pressing requests, issued by the Ministerial and Opposition "whips," that hon. members should be present to take part in the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church Bill.

A number of petitions were presented praying the House to pass the Irish Church Bill and to reject the Lords' amendments.

Mr. Gladstone, on taking his seat at a quarter past four, was greeted with cheers from the Ministerial benches.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Mr. Gladstone said that he should avoid making any statement as to the character of the amendments which might be made the occasion for debate, but would simply state the course he should advise the House to pursue. First, with regard to the alteration made in the preamble, he should move that it be disagreed with and the original words replaced. Secondly, with regard to the date at which the bill was to come into operation, he should move that the amendment be disagreed with and the original date restored. With regard to the annuities to the curates, he should move that the amendment be disagreed with, and that a substitute be inserted containing modifications of the original words. As regarded the fourth amendment, which refers to the tax on ecclesiastical incomes to be handed over to the Church body, he should move that it be disagreed with. With regard to the fifth, which was for protection to the annuitants, he should be disposed to advise the House to agree to it, with amendments. The sixth, which related to what was commonly called the fourteen years' clause, or the commutation clause, he should disagree to, and propose an amendment, the nature of which he would communicate to the House in a short time. The seventh, which relates to glebe-houses and removes conditions with respect to payment for them, he should disagree to. The eighth, respecting what are commonly called the Ulster glebes or the Royal donations of poor rates from the price of the tithe rent-charge, he should disagree to. The tenth, which relates to the residuary property, he should disagree to. As regarded the amendment referring to concurrent endowment, he should move to strike it out.

Mr. Disraeli said he had learned with some regret that the right hon. gentleman proposed to advise the House, generally speaking, entirely to disagree with the amendments proposed by the other House. There might be differences between the two Houses, but none which could justify the position to each other being described as of a hostile character. The other House could not be said to have taken up a position of defiance and antagonism. It had commenced its deliberations on the subject with a testimony on their part of a desire for conciliation. They had accepted the principle of the measure, although they disagreed with that principle. He himself attributed the position in which matters now stood to two causes. The first was that the right hon. gentleman had dealt with a political matter by means of abstract principles, but when he introduced his bill he detracted from those abstract principles. He (the hon. member) was of opinion that the amendments proposed by the other House were not deviations from the principle of the bill, although they might be deviations from abstract principles which the right hon. gentleman had advocated from the hustings. The bill, too, had had but a light, although it might be an adequate, discussion in the House, and he trusted that, as they were now about to consider the amendments proposed, they would do so in a spirit of conciliation, and that the discussion upon the preamble of the bill would be such as to prevent any trespassing unduly upon the time of hon. members.

Mr. Gladstone said that in his former remarks he had not absolutely indicated the precise intentions of the Government with regard to the mode of dealing with the subject of the Ulster glebes. They would disagree to it, but would preface that disagreement with a proposal to agree to a sum of £500,000 being given in place of private endowments. He moved that the Lords' amendments to the preamble be disagreed with. The scheme now proposed was something far different to the plan which Mr. Pitt had in view, who contemplated the endowment of a Roman Catholic Church side by side with the Established Church, and its being endowed by and under the control of the State. The amendment was wholly opposed to the character and principles of the bill, and was of such a character that it was entirely in opposition to the feelings of the time and the country. He contended that the experience of the last elections and the expressed opinion of the country were entirely against the principle of concurrent endowment. The pledges given by hon. members on that side of the House were sufficient to show the opinion of themselves and their constituents in the matter. It would be remembered that power was given to the Government by an Order in Council, and in order that the House should have power he should move a proviso that no such order could be put in force until it had been considered by both Houses, and that such order should not be valid unless a period of fourteen days had elapsed from such consideration, without an address being presented to her Majesty praying to revoke such order. He begged to move the rejection of the amendment of the House of Lords in the preamble.

Sir G. Grey was in favour of concurrent endowment, but there were inconveniences in the way in which the House were called upon to discuss the question. He thought it would be no compromise of religious opinion to give the Roman Catholic priest the same advantages in point of residence as the Irish Church desired to enjoy. He believed Government were secretly in favour of the principle, and only opposed it because of the pledges they had given to the country.

Mr. Gladstone would divide the amendment and move the insertion of words in the preamble which precluded concurrent endowment.

Dr. Ball objected to restore the words, as it would place a power in the hands of Government to deal with all the other Lords' amendments. Mr. Bright was in favour of small endowments to Roman Catholic priests, and his opinions were adopted by a wide circle of the people. How, then, could the Government assert that the people of England would not tolerate endowment in any form to any religion? He trusted the Committee would not agree to the amendment.

Mr. Bright had written a letter to Sir John Gray about twenty years ago, and would abide by every word of it; but he would say that the proposition in it had met with little favour from any party. The letter at the time contained a measure of justice, but since that year a strong feeling had grown up against endowment of any kind; but, powerful as was Mr. Gladstone, his power would break and shiver the glass if he proposed to endow the Roman Catholics out of these funds. He could not expect support from the country or from that House to render it likely he could carry such a measure. The words which had been taken out of the preamble was to enable Lord Grey to give Catholics a portion of the surplus; and, had the words "concurrent endowment" not been introduced, he had no doubt Lord Grey would have carried his point. He thought there was nothing for both Houses to quarrel about. He thought the way the surplus was to be bestowed was as good as could be. Any system was open to objections, but this to the fewest.

Mr. Cowley hoped all who considered the Lords' amendments consistent with justice would vote for them; but, for his own part, he considered that to endow the Roman Catholic Church was not endowing a religious but endowing a political organisation. He was unwilling to leave the matter open, so that the surplus might hereafter be applied to the Roman Catholics or to any other body.

Sir R. Palmer did not see that it would be more inconsistent to vote for the amendment than to do what the bill proposed to do for Maynooth. He deprecated leaving open for future Parliaments to discuss the mode of distributing the surplus. The country had decided against concurrent endowment; but when he saw a bill like this, with certain amendments, he could not dissent from carrying out the principle of religious equality which the bill professed. Under these circumstances he could not say that the property taken away from the Irish Church should not be given to promote the religious views of the majority of the Irish people. He feared that the bill would not produce that equality in Ireland contemplated, and it must produce great irritation among a valuable class in Ireland.

Mr. G. Hardy objected to the restoration of the words, as it would put the House in a false position, it being the duty of the State to teach religion.

Mr. Newdegate wished the proceeds to be devoted to the teaching of religion, and would move an amendment accordingly.

Mr. Cross said a few words, and the House divided—

For disagreeing with the Lords' amendments ..	246
For agreeing	122
Majority for Government	124

Mr. Gladstone then moved the restoration of the remainder of the words struck out of the preamble.

Mr. G. Hardy said, so far from the final arrangement having been made for the disposal of the surplus, Mr. Gladstone was, in fact, preparing them for a discussion every Parliament.

Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Cawley, and Mr. Newdegate having spoken, the House divided—

For Mr. Gladstone's motion	246
Against	164
Majority for Mr. Gladstone	82

Mr. Gladstone moved that the date at which the bill was to come into operation be the same as sent to the Lords.

After some discussion, the original date, "Jan. 1, 1871," was restored.

The Lords' amendment with respect to the powers of the Commissioners, subject to the refusal to agree to the Lords' amendment as first decided, was agreed to.

On clause 14, Mr. Gladstone moved to disallow the Lords' amendment so far as the calculation of life interests was concerned, as they would give the Church £500,000 more, and diminish the surplus to the same extent. He was willing to agree to the amendment relative to the incomes of curates. This was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Gladstone moved to strike out the clause inserted by the Lords to provide for the payment of disabled archbishops, bishops, &c. The clause was struck out.

Mr. Gladstone on clause 15 proposed to accept the Lords' amendment, with the exception of the proviso for the annuities of disabled curates. Mr. Ball, Mr. G. Hardy, Mr. Walpole, Colonel Wilson-Patten, and Mr. Pim urged Mr. Gladstone to make the concession. Mr. Gladstone would only consent to a modification. The House divided, and Mr. Gladstone carried his amendment by 277 to 181. Mr. Gladstone suggested some further alterations, and the clause was then agreed to.

On clause 16, the Attorney-General moved to define what "freehold office" meant, in order to entitle the holder to compensation. After an ineffectual appeal on behalf of cathedral officers, organists, and vicars choral, the definition was adopted.

Clause 17, after some trifling amendment, was agreed to.

Clauses 18, 19, 20, 21 were agreed to.

On clause 22, which provided that, in case of dissent from the regulations of the Church body, if signified within six months, &c., being proposed, Mr. Gladstone moved that the dissent should be signified within one month, and in writing, and should not operate so as to deprive the person dissenting of his annuity under the Act. Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Ball concurred, and the clause was amended as proposed.

On clause 23, which provided for the redemption of annuities and life interests of ecclesiastical persons, Mr. Gladstone disagreed with the Lords' amendments to it, and stated that by them the Church would retain £14,000,000 out of the £15,000,000 of property which they at present possessed; so that the disendowed Church would possess fourteen fifteenths of the property which they held as an endowed Church. He also pointed out that if the clause were agreed to as amended its restrictions were so stringent that it would render commutation impossible. He proposed to insert words in the clause which would facilitate the process of commutation on a liberal principle. Sir Roundell Palmer admitted the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Gladstone, and was gratified to see in his proposal a desire to meet the Church in a spirit of liberality. He thought the House would act wisely in the interest of the Church if it agreed to the amendment. Mr. Ball did not think it fair of the right hon. gentleman to ask the House to come at once to a decision upon a proposition which was then made for the first time and had never appeared in his original bill. He asked the right hon. gentleman to

Mr. Gunsberg's game with Mr. Steinitz, in the Vienna Tournament, was a Ruy Lopez, and the Spanish champion, playing the White pieces, adopted the Cordel variation, which, though not very lively, is sound enough. Mr. Steinitz, however, made a very bad move, and Mr. Gunsberg, taking advantage of it, soon had a decided advantage, which he maintained to the end of the game, and finally won it by a very pretty combination. The game was played on Friday, June 26, and was adjourned after the 40th move, when it was left in a very critical position. The following is the game, with the adjournment, and the subsequent play, and the final position, with the winning move, which was made on the following Monday morning:

WHITE (Mr. Gunsberg). BLACK (Mr. Steinitz).

1. P to K 4 — P to K 4
2. P to Q B 4 — P to Q 3
3. Kt to K B 3 — Kt to Q B 3
4. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
5. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
6. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
7. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
8. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
9. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
10. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
11. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
12. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
13. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
14. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
15. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
16. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
17. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
18. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
19. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
20. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
21. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
22. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
23. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
24. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
25. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
26. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
27. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
28. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
29. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
30. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
31. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
32. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
33. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
34. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
35. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
36. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
37. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
38. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
39. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
40. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4

Adjournment.

41. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
42. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
43. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
44. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4
45. Kt to K 3 — Kt to Q 5
46. Kt to Q 5 — Kt to K 4

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CHANGE OF NAME.—I, HANNAH JACKSON, of No. 24, [illegible] in the county of Middlesex, widow, do hereby give notice that I intend now and henceforth to use and adopt, upon all occasions [illegible] in addition to the name of Jackson [illegible] and that, as evidence of such my [illegible] duly executed a deed in the form prescribed [illegible] in her Majesty's High Court of Chancery [illegible] the name of [illegible] shall be HANNAH JACKSON-[illegible]

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SCIENTIFIC CHRONICLE.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation to be present at the opening of the Sanitary Institute, which will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 14, in the Parkes Museum, Margaret-street, Oxford-street. The Institute, which is a new one, has been established for the promotion of the science and practice of sanitary work, and for the instruction and examination of those who desire to be employed in sanitary work. The Institute has been established by the Council of the Parkes Museum, and has been recognized by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, which has given its support to the new institution. The Institute will be under the direction of a council, which will include representatives of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, the Society of Medicine, the Society of Arts, the Institute of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Architects, the Institute of Chemistry, the Institute of Sanitary Engineers, the Institute of Surveyors, the Institute of Sanitary Inspectors, the Institute of Public Health, the Institute of Medical Officers of Health, the Institute of Medical Officers of Health, the Institute of Medical Officers of

THE POET LONGFELLOW.

There is no English poet now living who has so many readers in England as Longfellow. His writings are, indeed, known to the million; they find a place on shelf or table in the humblest artisan's home, where Tennyson and Browning have not yet come. This may not be so much the case in America, for aught we know. Though highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens as one of the brightest ornaments of their literature, Professor Longfellow is there, perhaps, regarded more as a consummate scholar and artist of poetry than as the favourite and familiar author of the largest class. He may be to them what Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Browning are to us: the cherished literary companion rather of those whose taste and sentiment have attained a certain degree of culture. If it be so, from what can this difference arise? It would be a mistake to suppose that it is because of any general superiority in the average mental refinement and intelligence of our own people. We are often told, on the contrary, that, compared with the population of the United States, at least of the New England States, the working classes and lower middle classes of Great Britain are sadly behind in education. It is a more likely explanation that the works of Longfellow may owe their extraordinary popularity on this side of the Atlantic not to their satisfying a lower standard of classic excellence, but simply to the absence of international copyright, and to the vast multiplication of cheap editions printed in London. So much the greater is our national obligation to so good an English author.

In reviewing the different series of his poetical works, our recollection goes back a quarter of a century. It is so long since we first became acquainted with a collection of short pieces, including those lyrical effusions called "Voices of the Night," two or three narrative ballads, and a score of miscellaneous compositions. Several of these were of a didactic or moralising character, like small sermons in rhyme. Their merit is unequal; and "The Psalm of Life," which has been quoted at so many congregational tea-meetings, is a bad specimen of this kind. "The Ladder of St. Augustine" is a good one, and has been cited with approving assent by Tennyson, in a strophe of "In Memoriam." We should say that "Excelsior" is rather pretty than sublime—an extravagant flight of sensational fancy. There is a twang of common pulpit and platform oratory in some of these earlier pieces which does not please the mature judgment of a manly mind. The trite expression of mere truisms and ordinary precepts, with their cheap decoration of a chain of incongruous metaphors, as in "The Psalm of Life," may be all very good for religious edification, but not a good example of the highest imaginative literature. There were better things, however, among those minor writings of Longfellow's reprinted in London about 1843, or not much later. Several had been written by him when a youth at college, in that season of vague and undetermined longings for completeness and excellence, when one is apt to invoke "the Spirit of Poesy," and to talk in a melancholy tone about "Life." He had soon got out of this mood; he had resolved to study the aspects of the world about him; of "Nature and Human Nature." The tendency of his poetry, like that of Goethe, is for the most part objective, dealing with things of real existence, or such as may be conceived to exist outside of the poet's mind; it is, therefore, healthy and cheerful. We all know "The Village Blacksmith;" and the man who hears it well sung may feel himself a stronger and happier man than before. This is what the genuine poet can do for mankind—to create, and to impress for ever upon that memory of the heart, which is called imagination, some true type of our common humanity; in the recognition of which we forget and forgive each private grief, as we feel "the whole world kin." Who cannot sympathise with the blacksmith? We see him bravely standing at his forge, "week in, week out, from morn till night;" and, with his heavy hammer, beating on the anvil, in a storm of sound and flame and flying sparks, to shape the work of his life:—

His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can;
And he looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man!

We see him, again, on the Sunday morning, in the gallery at church, with his boys; "he hears the parson pray and preach," but he also hears his little daughter in the choir, "singing with her mother's voice;" and the blacksmith's hard rough hand wipes a tear of sweet sorrow from his honest eyes:—

Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned the night's repose!

This is altogether different in kind from such a didactic composition as "Tell me not in mournful numbers." It is a piece of real, earnest life set forth bodily in our presence, and inspired with motives of affection, the experience of which we are made to share. We are thus assisted to comprehend our own experience much better than by a string of moral aphorisms to the effect that "life is real, life is earnest," and so on; sentences fit for the copy-slips of a scholastic writing-master. Let us now cite one of the most perfect of our author's purely lyrical compositions. "The Bridge at Midnight," too, has been well set to music, and is properly a song, the sustained harmonious utterance of a mood of personal feeling:—

How often, oh! how often
I had wished that the ebbing tide
Would bear me away on its bosom
To the ocean wild and wide!

For my heart was hot and restless,
And my life was full of care,
And the burden laid upon me
Seemed greater than I could bear.

But now it has fallen from me,
It is buried in the sea;
And only the sorrow of others
Throws its shadow over me.

Yet whenever I cross the river,
On its bridge with wooden piers,
Like the odour of brine from the ocean
Comes the thought of other years.

And I think how many thousands
Of care-encumbered men,
Each bearing his burden of sorrow,
Have crossed the bridge since then.

I see the long procession
Still passing to and fro,
The young heart hot and restless,
And the old subdued and slow.

And for ever and for ever,
As long as the river flows,
As long as the heart has passions,
As long as life has woes—

But we must not stay on the bridge to finish this well-known song. It is one of those melodious expressions of pure sentiment, with affecting images, in clear and tender words, which find their way to the unconscious heart, as the arrow found its way to an oak, without the archer's aim:—

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of song.

There are some more recent examples of this poet's lyrical power [illegible] and treatment of subjects, from the first, a pleasing variety was displayed. The rural scenery of New England, which seems to unite many features of that of the British islands with others peculiar to its own climate and continental position, is frequently [illegible] the placid [illegible] the bright colours of [illegible] the homely villages [illegible] the striving Yankee world. [illegible] the hardy manhood of the "Down-Easters" is vigorously reared. Mr. Longfellow really likes the rain, as Mr. Kingsley pretends to like the east wind. He has repeatedly sung its praises; for he knows its use and beauty. He has described a snow-shower with equal felicity. But he dearly loves the sunshine, where it is intermingled with the shadow of hanging foliage:—

Beneath some patriarchal tree
I lay upon the ground;
His hoary arms uplifted he,
And all the broad leaves over me
Clapped their little hands in glee,
With one continuous sound.

That is a situation which does indeed, as Emerson remarks, "make the pomp of emperors ridiculous." We allow that all poets, philosophers, and other good men, should be privileged to loiter unmolested "in this pleasing, contrite wood-life which the gods allow us," from dawn to evening of a fine summer day. But the exigencies of social life, both in the United Kingdom and in the United States, have absurdly forbidden us, except on rare holidays, this harmless indulgence of pure Nature-worship. Mr. Longfellow has therefore devoted nine tenths of his poetical labours to the task of interpreting human character and the moral destiny of our race. With the utmost sincerity and fidelity, like Tennyson and Browning, he has endeavoured to discern the ethical facts and spiritual relations of our mortal existence, and to tell the truth about them to the best of his knowledge. The way in which he has gone about this work has been similar to Browning's—that is, through the study and artistic representation of a wide range of historical or literary traditions, mostly belonging either to foreign nationalities or to remote past ages. Longfellow has also concurred with Browning in his preference, for this purpose, of the lore of Mediæval Europe to that of classic antiquity. He is professor of modern languages at Harvard University. In his discursive prose essays and romances, "Hyperion" and "Outremer," we may observe his ubiquitous scholarship of the different European languages and their legends. The Rhineland and the old cities of Germany; the old provinces of France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, and Italy; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, including Iceland, are made the alternate homes of his travelling Muse. She, nevertheless, comes faithfully back to Massachusetts, and there sits down to relate some characteristic tale of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Puritans of the old colonial time, or the sturdy patriots of the American Revolution. The educated New Englander is thus a cosmopolitan, or complete humanist, in his range of intellectual sympathies. Mr. Longfellow is, indeed, as one might say, an omnivorous translator of foreign poetry and adapter of foreign themes. These versatile performances do not much concern our estimate of his merits as an original poet. His versions from the French, German, and Italian are usually both more accurate and more graceful than any versions of the same texts by another hand. We must, nevertheless, take one very important exception. His complete translation of the Divina Commedia, which was published a few years since, while rendering, with the strictest and minutest care, every particle of Dante's meaning, is not agreeable as an English composition. It is defaced by a strange mixture of bastard words; many of them long obsolete, some never in use at all, but coined for this occasion; and some here employed by the translator in a sense which they never had before. Yet we know that, in all his previous writings of prose or verse, Mr. Longfellow's style was distinguished by an exquisite purity and propriety of diction. His arbitrary procedure in this work can only be explained by supposing that he has intended to try the experiment of a new method of translating. He has apparently tried to reproduce in every line as many as possible of the identical syllabic sounds which he found in the corresponding line of the original text. With this curious object, he has not hesitated to use the oddest words and the most awkward inversions of grammatical structure. We do not like the effect of such a literary freak.

Turning with great pleasure to a brief examination of the list of his chief original works of poetry, we may divide them into two main groups. Those dealing with foreign legends of an allegorical or ideal character have the air of being more the studies of a learned scholar of literary subjects remodelled with exquisite skill than the fruits of native inspiration. Those which consist of direct narratives from the history of America or idyllic representations of American social life are more substantially original, and to us of greater value. Another classification might group his longest poems into those of a dramatic form and those which simply relate a story or describe a situation. We should then be obliged to own that Longfellow fails in his attempts as a dramatist not less remarkably than he succeeds as a lyrical and idyllic poet. He shows a want of the power of creating such entire individual personalities, each with an independent capability of existence and with a spring of action in himself, as the drama essentially requires. He can do no more than indicate the motions of his plot and supply an appropriate set of eloquent speeches, to which the names of his would-be dramatis personæ are prefixed. Neither in his romantic play of "The Spanish Student," which turns upon a perilous love affair with a gipsy dancing-girl, nor in his "New England Tragedies," which concern the fanatical persecutions of Quakers and supposed witches by the Massachusetts Puritans of the seventeenth century, has he been able to fulfil the main condition of dramatic interest. "The Golden Legend," notwithstanding this defect, is one of the most admirable productions of his genius; because it is, though framed as a play, with acts, scenes, and dialogues, rather a combination of lyrics put together in the setting of a wildly-pathetic mediæval story. In this respect it may be compared with Goethe's "Faust;" and we venture to think it not unworthy of the comparison in its own degree. The main conception is borrowed from an old German romance of the twelfth century. It is the tale of Prince Henry of Hoheneck, who was dying of an incurable disease—incurable by any other remedy than a lotion to be brewed of the blood of a pure young maiden, who should have voluntarily sacrificed her life to preserve his. This is a fantastic and unnatural story; but the bursts of lyrical sentiment and the poetic descriptions of nature which abound in "The Golden Legend" are exceedingly beautiful; while there is a fine humorous insight into the odd corners of human character, in the exhibition of the street-preaching friar, the monastery with its saints and revellers, and the brawling pedants at the University of Salerno, which reminds us of Browning. As a diorama of the opinions and manners fostered by popular belief in the Catholic mythology of the Middle Ages, this poem has also some literary importance, but it will never attract the multitude of uninstructed readers. Mr. Longfellow, whose religious sympathies are Catholic in a different sense, that of a "Free Christian Union," shows in this and other writings his disposition to contemplate with strong interest the faith and practices of the Romish Church as part of the moral history of humanity.

In that unique mythological epic of the North American Indian heroic age, the romantic poem of "Hiawatha," with its masterly appropriation of a large store of ethnological learning, he has produced a charming poem and an instructive monument of human life. The first reading is seldom quite satisfactory. One is teased by the multitude of queer, outlandish names; the frequent repetitions of phrases and epithets, as in Homer; and the peculiar versification, an unrhymed octosyllabic chant, which resembles, in its lilting strain, the rude metrical compositions of the old Anglo-Saxon form of our language. But we soon become aware, upon a second reading, that the rhythmic cadences of "Hiawatha," when run lightly and trippingly off the tongue, are perfectly musical; the strange words are explained by their immediate context; while the air of more than rustic, more than boyish, simplicity, given by the artless mention of so many unessential details, is found at last not more wearisome than in the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of the immortal Greek. The poet who speaks to us here is not the highly educated professor of Harvard University, but the unlettered Indian singer Nawadaha, dwelling in the Vale of Tawasentha, and warbling "his native wood-notes wild," as freely as those he heard from the birds of the forest primeval, or in the moorlands and the fenlands, and on the shores of the Great Lakes,

Whence these legends and traditions,
With the odours of the forest,
With the dew and damp of meadows,
With the curling smoke of wigwams,
With the rushing of great rivers,
With their wild reverberations,
As of thunder in the mountains!

In order to enjoy this noble poem, we must exert the active faculty of imagination. We must try to feel, in ourselves, what the poor savage Ojibways and Dacotahs must have felt, supposing them to have really been favoured, by divine appointment, with an inspired chief of their race; a demigod, a son of the west wind, sent to be their leader and teacher; one accredited by miraculous signs and gifts of power, and enlightened by a special revelation of heavenly wisdom. Such is Hiawatha; the bravest, kindest, strongest, and cleverest of men; the best of friends, the best of lovers and husbands, the darling of Nature; the comrade of all living creatures, talking with every beast and bird; the valiant champion, the mighty hunter, the inventive craftsman; the author of laws and learning, of arts and manners; yet still a mortal, heir to all human sorrows, and doomed to vanish mysteriously from amongst his people when he had welcomed the advent of the first Christian civilising mission. This is a truly beautiful and grand conception. Longfellow has exercised in its presentment the full force of his sagacity and knowledge as a moral philosopher, no less than of his profound sympathy and exquisite fancy as a poet. We are inclined to think his genius will be kept famous by the originality of "Hiawatha," longer than by his more popular stories and songs.

"Evangeline: a Tale of Acadie" is one of these, and has generally been found most pleasing. But a majority of English ears are not yet reconciled to the hexameter lines, which the German poets, in such examples as Voss's "Luise" and Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," narrative poems of a similar kind, have long since adopted with perfect success. The story of "Evangeline," belonging to the history of the French colonists in Nova Scotia, has a gentle pathetic interest, which tends, with the refined purity of sentiment, the grace of innocent maidenhood, and harmless, guileless rural life, the tender affections of the heroine, and the descriptions of American scenery, to make its perusal very agreeable. But it seems ever haunted, like that of "Hiawatha," by an air of mortal sadness, which breathes the spirit of humility and resignation, not the spirit of despair. Listen to the mournful refrain:—

While from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighbouring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest.

The remembrance of this plaintive note besets us all the way, as we follow the wandering pair of lovers, in their ever-failing pursuit of each other, from north to south, and from east to west, and back again, from the far west, to the city of Penn the apostle, till they find rest in the little Catholic churchyard behind the crowded street. As in a grand diorama of the greatly-diversified scenery of North America, the descriptive passages of this beautiful poem unfold in succession before our eyes the Atlantic shores of a cool and temperate region, between forest and sea, inhabited by farmers, woodsmen, and codfishers; or the broad-spreading Mississippi, in its lower course, beneath a semi-tropical sky, with cotton-trees, or groves of orange and citron, growing on the banks; with cypresses or cedars on the higher ground, and with flocks of pelicans wading in the tepid lagoons; or the pathless, endless, expanse of the vast western prairies, with their "billowy bays of grass ever rolling in shadow and sunshine," bedecked with an infinite variety of brilliant flowers; the haunt of buffalo herds, of the elk, the wolf, the wild horse, and the vulture; or the deep ravines and gorges of the Rocky Mountains, which lift their jagged tops above perpetual snows. Mr. Longfellow has certainly done his best to sing the picturesque features of his mighty native land.

Another good example of his poetical patriotism is "The Courtship of Miles Standish," which is a narrative in the same style and metre as "Evangeline," a stouter, manlier, and livelier tale, if not so delicately sweet. This story, too, is founded on fact, belonging to the early years of the Puritan settlement at Plymouth, in Massachusetts Bay. There is a small painting by Mr. Boughton, in our Royal Academy Exhibition now open, which gives us a capital representation of the stalwart captain, with his eight armed followers, and with Hobomok, their Indian guide, tramping steadily out of the village to fight their savage foes, as our countrymen in New Zealand are now obliged to do. The character of this brave, honest, headstrong, angry, and sometimes ridiculous Englishman, a soldier of freedom with the experiences of a soldier of fortune, is worthy to have been drawn by Sir Walter Scott. That of the true English maiden Priscilla, with her delightful frankness and archness, her womanly indignation at the clumsy manner of his wooing, and her undisguised liking for John Alden, is worthy of companionship with Mistress Anne Page. Any artist who wants a pretty subject for a charming little picture of figures in a woodland scene may be advised to try his hand at one of John Alden leading the white bull, with his bride seated on a crimson cushion and saddle-cloth, homeward on their wedding-day beneath the foliage of an American autumn, coloured with the golden hues of that clime and season.

We might find pleasant occupation for another column of writing, if it were allowable, in bearing grateful testimony to the merits of Longfellow's other works, which have not yet been mentioned. His collections of lyrical pieces, called "Birds of Passage," "By the Seaside," and "By the Fireside," contain some of the best things he has written. His "Tales of a Wayside Inn," with the exception of "King Olaf's Saga," which has a crude Norwegian flavour, too rough for our palate, are such as we love to read at any hour. "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere" is a stirring incident of the Revolution. The prologue, designed on the model of that which introduces the several storytellers in Chaucer's immortal series, is quite as good as any of these tales. We should dearly like to spend a jovial evening of talk and song, with such good company, in the old-fashioned tavern parlour at Sudbury, in the good State of Massachusetts, in the country of Longfellow, of Hawthorne, of Bryant, of Emerson, of Theodore Parker, and of James Russell Lowell; in that country which is not less English than the shires of old England herself. There are places in New England and people in New England—to judge from such views of their social life as we get in Mr. Longfellow's prose tale of "Kavanagh"—whose acquaintance must be extremely agreeable. Republican sincerity and sobriety, combined with rare intellectual refinement, "plain living and high thinking," domestic content, simple manners, the pursuit of truth, and the love of beauty; such are the fruits of their freedom.

A carillon of forty-three bells was consecrated with religious ceremony at St. Joseph's Cathedral, in Buffalo, on the 1st inst. This is the only instrument of the kind in the United States, and there are only two others in the world.

In one of the rivers in New Zealand, far inland, an old canoe has been discovered concealed under the banks. It had evidently been there for years; it was loaded with Bibles which had been given to the natives some twelve or fifteen years before.

The Emperor of the French has awarded a gold medal of the second class and a diploma to Peter de la Mare, and a silver medal of the first class and a diploma each to Mr. John de la Mare, and Mr. Philippe le Riche, of St. Helier's, Jersey, in acknowledgment of their services, in January last, to the survivor of the crew of the French lugger Villafranca, of Dinan.

The King of Prussia has awarded a telescope to Captain Loftus, master of the ship Peveril of the Peak, for his assistance to and kind treatment of the crew of the Papenburg brig Gesina Margaretha, which vessel was abandoned by her crew in September last, in a sinking condition, when on a voyage from Brazil to England, and for afterwards placing them on board a Spanish vessel, which landed them at Cadiz.

In replying to a memorial from the Independent Orange Association of Ulster, Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, declared, through his private secretary, that the Government will give no countenance either to a direct proposal of concurrent endowment, or to any plan for postponing the appropriation of the surplus. "They regard any such postponement, independently of the incalculable mischief of keeping alive the controversy for an indefinite period, as the almost acknowledged road to concurrent endowment at some future time."——Several large meetings have been held in the provinces to protest against the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church Bill.

The Margate steamer Albert Victor came into collision with a sailing-vessel in the river near Thames Haven on Saturday afternoon. The sailing-vessel was tacking with sails fully set, and the steamer struck her bows with such force that a great portion of her rigging and sails was torn away, and the paddles of the steamer were so much injured that the machinery would not work. There were between 300 and 400 passengers on board, and a scene of great excitement followed the collision, as it was believed the steamer was sinking. After a time, the engineer succeeded in cutting away some ironwork which impeded the turning of the paddles, and the steamer was able to proceed on her voyage, but she did not reach Margate till three hours and a half after her appointed time.

THE CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

The closing of the Exhibition, which was announced to take place on Saturday, June 15, at 6 P.M., has been fixed for Saturday, June 29, at the same hour. The Commissioners have decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sundays, from 1 to 6 P.M., and on Monday, June 17, the Exhibition will be open to the public from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Tuesday, June 18, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Wednesday, June 19, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Thursday, June 20, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Friday, June 21, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Saturday, June 22, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sunday, June 23, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, June 24, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, June 25, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, June 26, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, June 27, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, June 28, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, June 29, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, June 30, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, July 1, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, July 2, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, July 3, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, July 4, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, July 5, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, July 6, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, July 7, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, July 8, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, July 9, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, July 10, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, July 11, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, July 12, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, July 13, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, July 14, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, July 15, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, July 16, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, July 17, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, July 18, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, July 19, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, July 20, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, July 21, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, July 22, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, July 23, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, July 24, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, July 25, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, July 26, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, July 27, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, July 28, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, July 29, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, July 30, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, July 31, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, August 1, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, August 2, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, August 3, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, August 4, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, August 5, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, August 6, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, August 7, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, August 8, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, August 9, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, August 10, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, August 11, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, August 12, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, August 13, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, August 14, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, August 15, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, August 16, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, August 17, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, August 18, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, August 19, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, August 20, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, August 21, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, August 22, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, August 23, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, August 24, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, August 25, from 1 to 6 P.M. 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The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, November 8, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, November 9, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, November 10, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, November 11, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, November 12, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, November 13, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, November 14, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, November 15, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, November 16, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, November 17, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, November 18, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, November 19, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, November 20, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, November 21, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, November 22, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, November 23, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, November 24, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, November 25, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, November 26, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. 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The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, May 5, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, May 6, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, May 7, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, May 8, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, May 9, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, May 10, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, May 11, from 1 to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Monday, May 12, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesday, May 13, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, May 14, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, May 15, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. 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The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Wednesday, July 23, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Thursday, July 24, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Friday, July 25, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Saturday, July 26, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Commissioners have also decided that the Exhibition should be open to the public on Sunday, July 27, from 1

MUSIC.

The only event at the Royal Italian Opera since our last week's notice has been the first performance this season, on Tuesday, of Donizetti's "La Figlia del Reggimento," with Madame Patti as Maria—postponed from June 29, in consequence of the lady's hoarseness at the time, and further delayed by her other representations. Donizetti's sparkling music and the pretty libretto to which it is allied (originally "La Fille du Régiment," produced at Paris in 1840) were never more attractive than they are rendered by the singing and acting of Madame Patti, whose refined grace of manner, even amid the rough hilarity of regimental life, is not only charming in itself but adds verisimilitude to the after-discovery of the aristocratic origin of the young foundling. There are few characters that offer greater temptation to an over-demonstrative manner and a boisterous display of animal spirits than that of the heroine of this opera in its earlier scenes. To render these therefore with all due stage effect, yet so as not to offer too violent a contrast to the after appearance of Maria as the daughter and heiress of a wealthy Marchioness is a triumph of dramatic art; and such is the performance of Madame Patti. That she sings the music to absolute perfection it is scarcely necessary to say. In the duet with her old military guardian, Sergeant Sulpizio, "Apparvi alla luce," with the capital final "Rataplan" movement, nothing could transcend the combination of archness and grace of manner with brilliancy and delicacy of vocal execution. The well-known air, too, "Ciascun lo dice" (the "song of the regiment") in which Maria vaunts the martial character of her comrades, was given with an exquisite mingling of the characteristics just specified. In admirable contrast was the gentle tenderness of the air "Convien partir," in which Maria takes leave of her soldier companions, as also of that ("Quando il Destino"), in which, in her newly-found high station, she recurs to the memory of her kind treatment by the regiment. The richest scene, however, in the whole performance, was that of Maria's introduction to her new home with the aristocratic Marchioness, and her irrepressible recurrence to her old "Rataplan" song, ending in her impulsive march round the room with Sergeant Sulpizio, to the horror of her bewildered parent. Altogether the performance belongs to the highest order of musical comedy. The only change in the cast on this occasion was the Tonio of Signor Corsi, who sang the music of Maria's lover with much nice feeling and expression. Signor Ciampi bustled through the part of the Sergeant with the same lively energy as before; and Madame Tagliafico was again a good representative of the formal old Marchioness.

The performances of opera in English at the Crystal Palace have proved a great success. Taking place in the afternoon, they have offered a large attraction to visitors, both neighbouring and distant, who dislike those late hours which are usually associated with opera. The general arrangements, under the direction of Mr. George Perren, are efficient in every respect; the compact little theatre fitted up at the end of the concert-hall being well adapted to its temporary purpose. The operas already given have been adaptations of Bellini's "Sonnambula," Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," and Verdi's "Il Trovatore;" and the original English works, "The Bohemian Girl," by Mr. Balfe; and "Maritana," by Wallace, whose "Lurline" was announced for Thursday last. In these works a prominent and valuable feature has been the clever performance of Miss Blanche Cole as the heroine in each. This young lady has a genuine soprano voice of good compass, agreeable quality, with sufficient power and brilliancy; her intonation is good and her execution neat and facile; and her performances altogether have displayed so much merit and have been so deservedly successful with her audience as to promise a good future career. Mr. G. Perren has been so long favourably known as both a stage and a concert singer that it is scarcely necessary to say that he displays his usual qualities of voice and style in his performances of the heroes of the operas represented here. Miss Annie Goodall, too, has earned favour with her audience by her singing in some contralto parts, and the cast is completed by the co-operation of Messrs. E. Connell, R. Temple, and others.

THE THEATRES.

The summer season has set in, and our western playhouses, particularly the older ones, are delivered up to provisional managements, who make the most of well-used scenery and scratch companies. Others add a new drama to the attractions, and succeed better. On Saturday evening, Mr. Buckstone, in addressing the audience at the Haymarket, said:—"Although our season terminates this evening, the theatre will remain open for a short time, as a supplementary one will be commenced under the auspices of Miss Amy Sedgwick, which will be continued by Mr. Humphrey Barnett until the return of the Haymarket company in October. We appear at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on Monday next; thence proceed to Manchester, Bradford, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. You will thus see that laziness is not one of the faults of this company or of its manager; indeed, I think, with respect to that personage, you may say, with Dr. Watts, 'How doth the little busy B. improve each shining hour!' (Laughter and applause.) Early in October we shall return to London and open this theatre with a new and original comedy written by Mr. Tom Taylor, who has achieved so many successes on these boards; and at Christmas Mr. Sothern will again appear in a new and original comedy written by Mr. Byron—which comedy, if I am not mistaken, will run, if not for the whole season, at least for a greater part of it. Dr. Westland Marston is also at work for this house; and, with other attractions that I have in view, I hope still to merit your patronage." The Haymarket accordingly reopened on Monday, with Miss Amy Sedgwick in a new play. It turned out to be a pretty original comedy, in three acts, by Mdlle. R. G. Le Thière, whom some of our friends will recollect at the Lyceum. The title of her drama is "All for Money," the dialogue of which is frequently elegant and witty; indeed, the whole shows considerable cleverness and stage tact. The story is simple and the characters few. Mr. Henry Irving, as Captain Robert Fitzhubert, commits a number of frauds upon his daughter, Ida (Miss Amy Sedgwick), married to Guy Mortimer, M.P. (Mr. G. Jordan). Driven at last to desperation, he is fain to marry Eglantine White (Mrs. Stephens), from whom he obtains five thousand pounds, to stave off the consequences of a series of felonious transactions. To the characters thus indicated, we may add a rather lively party, Margaret Mortimer (Miss Maude Haydon); a decent sort of lover, Edward Ashley (Mr. G. Murray); and some more or less convenient subordinates, represented by Mr. W. H. Vernon, Mr. C. Swan, and Mr. H. Naylor. Not a bad company this for a sudden occasion; nor a bad entertainment for summer weather. Miss Sedgwick played with excellent tact, feeling, and humour, and pleased an audience rather too numerous for so hot an evening. The authoress, as well as Miss Sedgwick and others, were recalled after the fall of the curtain, and received the plaudits of a full house.

The Strand has produced a lively farce under the title of "The Chops of the Channel," by Mr. F. Hay. The subject is unpleasant; the scene being the cabin of a Boulogne steamer, and the incidents connected with the qualms of a sea voyage. The jokes, too, are somewhat coarse, but they provoke laughter, and detain the audience till near midnight, and therefore answer the purpose intended by the production.

The Royal Alfred Theatre has passed into the hands of Mr. W. Warboys, from whose management the desirable improvements in the business of the stage may be expected. It opened on Saturday, under his conduct, with a piece entitled "The Rising of the Tide; or, the Fated Lovers," being a modified version of "The Black Doctor," Fabian being played by Mr. Morgan Smith, the coloured tragedian. Mr. H. Nevile is also announced to appear.

Mr. Sims Reeves appeared on Monday, at the Standard, in the part of Harry Bertram in "Guy Mannering."

The last of the French plays was produced on Monday, at the St. James's. It is regarded as Offenbach's best opéra bouffe—namely, "Orphée aux Enfers." The style in which it is performed is very efficient and decidedly successful. Some new music has been introduced, which, with the original, was well executed by Mdlle. Schneider and M. Dupuis. They were ably supported, for the company were evidently well up in the business.

Another theatre is about to be erected in the Strand; about equal, it is said, in dimensions to the Olympic. Miss Litton, of the Princess's, will be the conductress. The new house will probably open in September.

THE FARM.

The beautiful sunny weather—broken only, as far as we know, by one long shower—has gone far to secure the hay crop, and in many parts the green crops are sadly needing rain. Snowstorm Derbies seemed strange enough; but that sheep should be dug out of snowdrifts in Westmorland at the end of June almost passes belief. On the Grampian range we can understand it better. It is thought that the oat crop will be great, and the wheat crop quite below that of last year. Prices of wheat have gradually risen during the last six weeks; but still it only stands at 47s. 9d., or about £1 below what it fetched at the corresponding period of 1868. The reports from the hopyards are not encouraging, and tell only of lice and honeydew.

Mr. Patrick Shirreff is about to be presented by his Scottish countrymen with a testimonial for his efforts to improve cereals. He was the first to bring out the Hopetoun wheat and oat, and "one of the last of his wheats, which claims equal relationship to the bearded white and the Talavera, may be instanced for its noble and aristocratic pedigree."

The *Farmer* has the following interesting remarks on a West Highland herd in Jura. Speaking of a yellow bull, it says:—"It was curious to notice how he had impressed his likeness upon his calves—all yellow or yellow-dun, showing but few variations in shade of colour from that of their sire. In one byre stood a line of jet-black cows, and in a neighbouring loose-box were their calves, all dropped about the same time, and as much alike as so many peas put together. All were the colour of the bull, and each, like him, had a buff muzzle, while the dams had all perfectly black noses. A calf from an Ayrshire cow was also of the same colour, and of Highland style, although the mother was spangled red and white, and had not the least drop of Highland blood in her veins. A noteworthy instance of atavism, or 'breeding back,' presented itself to us among the Daill cows. One of them, with the hair and carcass of a true Kyloe, had the unmistakable head of a polled Scot—hornless, cone-shaped at the top, and having eyes of mouse-like expression. This cow had three or four immediate consecutive crosses of West Highland bulls upon a Galloway foundation. The first cross, we believe, produced a horned cow; at all events, the dam of the animal we saw had all the characteristics of the thoroughbred Highland, and her grandam had also possessed them. After two or three generations of Highland predominance, the Galloway element asserted its presence in the blood, notwithstanding the fact that the sire of the hornless cow was a Kyloe of unquestionable descent."

The rams of the Watercombe flock were let last week, and the highest-priced one (60 gs.) went to the Royal Farm at Osborne. Among the other high prices were 44 gs., 41 gs., and 32 gs. About 140 lots were let in all. Mr. W. G. Preece, "Flockmasters' agent," denies that the Shropshire breeders use Southdown rams, and says that such a statement is "calculated to injure the interests of so extensive a body of practical men." It could hardly have passed into a settled belief that these much injured men occasionally resort to the Southdown for quality, unless there was a strong basis of fact. Our own impression on conversing with some of the Shropshire breeders is that they never denied their obligations, and quite laughed at the vainglorious claim of the Shrop being "the sheep which fell from Jupiter." The defiant contradiction may serve as a text during the August ram sales. Mr. Preece, who gives this *défi*, opens his campaign with Mr. Horley's rams on July 27, and has his great sale and show at Shrewsbury on Aug. 5 and 6. Mr. W. Lane's Cotswolds are sold near Northleach on July 29, and Mr. R. Garne's on the following day; and Mr. Brown's, of Marham, Norfolk, on Aug. 5. Mr. Horton has called a meeting of those flockmasters who are not contented with the Royal Agricultural council's late decision upon the sheep-shearing question, near Mr. Brandreth Gibbs's office in the Manchester Yard, at ten on Wednesday, to decide how they are to make the assault on the powers that be, at the general meeting at twelve o'clock that day. They are "to consider as to grievances which now exist in the society, and to propose remedies;" so they have set themselves a stiffish two hours' task.

The mishap of Bride of the Vale on her passage to America is, unfortunately, backed up by that of Major Gunter's purest Duchess heifer, which has lost an eight-months' bull-calf. At Holker they have had a great run of luck. Since Aug. 12, nineteen calves, ten bulls, and nine heifers have been dropped, and all of them, with their dams, have done well. They finished off with a fine roan bull, Dunrobin from Sylph by Fifteenth Duke of Oxford. The white calf Baron Oxford 4th from Lady Oxford 5th by Seventh Duke of York promises well, and his dam is believed to be in calf to 2nd Duke of Claro. Mr. D. R. Davies's catalogue has especial interest, as showing what he has done since his herd was stricken down with the plague. It contains twenty-nine cows and heifers and eleven bulls. The renowned Moss Rose has Moss Rose 2nd by Fourth Duke of Thorndale, and Royal Charter by Tenth Grand Duke. The Cleopatra females are five strong, and there are four Roses of Thorndales and a bull of the Garland tribe. The two-year-old Twelfth Duke of Thorndale, bred by Mr. Thorne, U.S.A., is at the head of this Old Mere herd, which has no "marrow" in Cheshire.

We learn from the recently-published No. 5 of *Thornton's Circular* that it is uncertain whether Captain Oliver sells his Sholebroke herd (with the exception of the Grand and Cherry Dukes and Duchesses and old Lady of the Lake and her bull-calf) on Oct. 6, or whether he will wait till next spring. There is a short memoir in it of the late Mr. Wilson, of Brawith; and we note among the births the arrival of two roan heifer-calves, at Warlaby, from Mellissa and Lady Jane. Mr. Barclay of Keavil's herd will be sold at the end of September, in consequence of the sale of the estate.

The Society of Arts committee have decided that the models of railway meat-vans and milk-vans sent in for competition are not worthy of a prize. The silver medal and £10 premium for milk-cans have been awarded to the Aylesbury Dairy Company.

At the recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural council the Earl of Ellesmere was elected a governor, and fifty-seven new members were admitted. A grant of £100 was made to enable Professor Voelcker and Mr. Jenkins, the editor of the *Journal*, to undertake a report of Belgian agriculture. Mr. Randell's amendment to substitute Scotland was lost by 11 to 16. The arrivals of implements at Manchester have been so large that there has been a regular block at Old Trafford, but the traction-engines gradually put things to rights. The outer fencing of the sixty acres measures about two miles and a half, and there will be nearly five miles of shedding, so that an "anxious inquirer" has a pretty stiff walk in store. There are sixteen turnstiles, three clock-towers, and six refreshment-stands. Season tickets for the week will be half a guinea. The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the show on Tuesday and Wednesday. Members of the society will have a large tent for their use, and H.R.H. will be entertained in it by the local committee on Tuesday. The cattle will be paraded at ten o'clock each day, and the horses at noon.

A portion of the jute spinning mill, the property of Messrs. Adie and Co., of Dundee, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The damage is estimated at £12,000, and a large number of workers have been thrown out of employment.

The Ulster Orange celebrations in commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne took place on Monday. In the majority of instances the day passed unattended by riot or serious disturbance.—On Sunday evening shots were exchanged between a Romanist and a Protestant mob in Belfast, and a large body of police had to be summoned to prevent a serious disturbance.—Captain T. E. Lambert, of Castle Lambert, in the county of Galway, has been fired at and wounded within a few yards of his house. His assailant fired three times, and on the last occasion lodged some slugs in Captain Lambert's head. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

On Monday the troops at Aldershott assembled on Cove-common at 10.30 a.m., and went through a review and sham fight, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B.

The annual inspection of the 17th Lancers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drury-Lowe, was made by Major-General Lord George Paget, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, on Hounslow-heath, on Thursday week.

The account of Army prize-money paid over to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, from Jan. 18, 1809, to Dec. 31, 1868, has been published. The amount paid was £1,852,425. The share of prize-money paid to soldiers or their representatives during the past year amounted to £110,636.

One of the largest iron ships of war ever yet built has been laid down at Pembroke Dock, and she is to have the name of Thunderer. A number of heavy armour-plates have arrived to be used in her construction, and when completed it is expected she will be the finest vessel of her class in the British Navy.

A divisional field day of the whole of the troops quartered at Chatham took place on Tuesday morning, at Chatham Lines, where the entire garrison was reviewed by Major-General Freeman Murray, commanding the district. Each man was supplied with fifteen rounds of blank Snider ammunition.

Official returns show that, during 1865, the number of soldiers marked with the letter "D." was 1562, and 74 were marked with "B.C." In 1866 the numbers were 1464 with "D." and 121 with "B.C.;" while in 1867 the numbers had risen to 1615 and 1[illegible]. The numbers of men flogged during the same three years were 6[illegible], 510, and 159.

Yesterday week the annual regatta and boat-races by the officers and men of the Royal Engineers took place on the Medway, a short distance above Rochester Bridge, under the patronage of Prince Arthur, who formerly belonged to the corps of Royal Engineers, Major-General F. Murray, commanding the district, and other officers of distinction connected with the garrison. At the termination of the regatta the officers of the Royal Engineers gave a ball at Brompton barracks.

We have at present 135 steam-vessels and thirty-nine sailing-vessels in commission, the former carrying 1897 guns, and the latter 479, with nearly 39,000 men serving on board of them. They are rated as under:—Four second rate, one block, eleven fourth rate, one fifth rate, sixteen sixth rate, twenty-five armour-plated ships, one floating battery, twenty-two sloops, thirty gun-vessels, nineteen gun-boats, eleven smaller vessels, thirty-four tenders, five troop-ships, three royal yachts, five surveying-vessels, two stationary and training ships, five receiving and store ships.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS ORDERED HOME.

The following ships have been ordered home from their respective stations, viz.:—

Favourite, 10 guns, screw armour-plated corvette, 400-horse power, 2094 tons, Captain John D. M'Crea, from North America and West Indies, will probably be paid off at Sheerness.

Greyhound, 5 guns, screw sloop, 200-horse power, 880 tons, Captain Charles Starling, from the south-east coast of America, to be paid off at Devonport.

Malacca, 13 guns, screw-corvette, 200-horse power, 1034 tons, Captain R. B. Oldfield, from the Pacific, will be paid off at Portsmouth.

Nassau, 5 guns, screw surveying-vessel, 150-horse power, 685 tons, Captain R. C. Mayne, C.B., from the surveying service in the Strait of Magellan, to be paid off at Sheerness.

Oberon, 3 guns, paddle-vessel, 260-horse power, 640 tons, Lieutenant in command John Short, from the south-east coast of America, to be paid off at Sheerness.

Octavia, 35 guns, screw-frigate, 500-horse power, 3161 tons, Captain J. H. J. Alexander, C.B., late Commodore's ship, on the East India station, to be paid off at Portsmouth.

Perseus, 15 guns, screw-sloop, 200-horse power, 955 tons, Commander C. E. Stevens, from China, to be paid off at Portsmouth.

Peterel, 3 guns, screw-sloop, 150-horse power, 669 tons, Commander the Hon. F. J. L. Cochrane, from the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, to be paid off at Devonport.

Rodney, 72 guns, screw-ship, 500-horse power, 2770 tons, Captain A. C. F. Heneage, late flagship, from China, to be paid off at Sheerness.

Serpent, 4 guns, screw gun-vessel, 200-horse power, 695 tons, Commander Charles J. Bullock, late surveying-vessel, from the East Indies, to be paid off at Sheerness.

Spiteful, 6 guns, paddle-sloop, 280-horse power, 1054 tons, Commander A. Morrell, from the south-east coast of America, to be paid off at Sheerness.

Topaze, 41 guns, screw-frigate, 500-horse power, 2659 tons, Captain R. A. Powell, C.B., late Commodore's ship, from the Pacific, to be paid off at Devonport.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, of Macleod, and the officers of the 1st Middlesex Engineers, gave their annual regimental dinner at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, and were honoured with the company of many distinguished guests. Sir John Burgoyne, General Lindsay, and Colonel Ewart handsomely complimented Colonel Macleod and his officers upon the efficiency of the regiment, which fact they could speak to from personal knowledge. The fine band of the regiment was in the ante-room, and executed a variety of well-selected operatic and other pieces.

The 3rd Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hargreaves, completed their week's drill in camp at Lytham yesterday week, when they were inspected by Colonel Wilkinson. In the morning the battalion was put through light-infantry skirmishing drill, in Lytham Park, in the presence of the inspecting officer. At three o'clock the men were marched to the plot of grass on the beach between the pier and the boathouse. Here the general inspection took place, in the presence of a large concourse of people. It lasted more than two hours, and was very searching. At the close, Colonel Wilkinson addressed the battalion. He said he was pleased to find that they had not deteriorated in any way. He was pleased with the regiment last year, and he was glad to find it continued in a good state of efficiency, although there was a large number of recruits. There were many good volunteer regiments in Lancashire, and this was one of the best. He should have pleasure in making a favourable report to the Secretary of State as to the condition of the regiment. On Saturday the usual athletic sports for prizes took place in the camp, and in the evening the men returned to their homes.

The 5th Administrative Battalion West York was inspected, at Huddersfield, last Saturday, by Lieutenant-Colonel Wombwell. There were on parade 880, against 896 on parade in the preceding year. Colonel Wombwell said he should be able to make a favourable report of the regiment.

The annual inspection of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Stirlingshire Volunteers took place, last Saturday, in the Queen's Park, Stirling—the inspecting officer being Colonel Bulwer, C.B. The battalion was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, of Carronhall, the other mounted officers present being Major Wilson, of Skeoch, and Captain and Adjutant Young, Stirling. The total strength of the battalion is 933, and of this number 718 (including eight staff-sergeants) were present. Colonel Bulwer expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the battalion, and said he should have to report most favourably of it.

A serious conflict between unionist and non-unionist miners took place near Sheffield at a late hour on Saturday night. Some of the men who had taken the place of the unionists on strike at one of Mr. Huntsman's pits were returning home, when they were assaulted by a number of the unionists. Blows were struck, stones thrown, and shots fired on both sides, and the conflict continued till the arrival of the police. The wife of one of the assailants was shot in the body, and she is not expected to recover. Many other persons were also seriously injured.

on both sides of the Channel that, whether it intends so or not, whether it consents or withholds its consent, no community of the civilised world can succeed in working out a beneficent enterprise without conferring on its neighbours all around it collateral benefits. A signal disaster to one is sure to be indirectly shared by all, and that which materially helps any one of the great families of mankind helps likewise, though it may be to a smaller extent, the entire circle of them. The great laws of Divine Providence are in this respect infinitely wiser, better, and more fruitful than the passions of men; and it is interesting to observe how the gradual development of those laws in modern events is overriding and subduing the ignorant prejudices which, under the guise of spurious patriotism, formerly kept asunder international interests by blighting international sympathies.

Our readers will have learnt long before now, with gratified feelings, the remarkable success which has attended the process of laying the French Atlantic cable, from Minou, on the French coast, to the island of St. Pierre, near the opposite shore of the Atlantic. The completion of this main section of direct telegraphic communication between France and the United States excited less profound sensation than that which was everywhere felt on the successful laying of the British cable from the west coast of Ireland to Newfoundland. The experiment was then a novel one. The appliances were necessarily less perfect than those which the experience then gained suggested to engineers. Nevertheless, no little uncertainty beset the undertaking. It did not follow as a matter of course that what had been done once, we may even say twice, with satisfactory results could be done again with the like good fortune. The laying of a cable along the bottom of an ocean between two and three thousand miles from one point of land to another, and in some parts over two miles in depth, involves such a multiplicity of risks as might well cool down the courage of capitalists to the lowest stage of prudence. The incessant vigilance required to prevent the occurrence of any flaw in the cable itself; the chances that in paying out the line some derangement of the machinery may occur; the possibility of violent storms sweeping over the North Atlantic even at midsummer; the thousand-and-one accidents to which such an undertaking is liable will always commingle with the hopes even of the most sanguine projectors a considerable dash of fear. In the present instance as in the former, though to a much smaller extent, there were critical moments when expectation was compelled to hold its breath and watch with intense anxiety through a period of suspense. Science, however, and a ready mode of applying it to difficulties as they arose, conquered now as before, and brilliant success has been achieved. We are all thankful for it—hardly the less so because it has been achieved on behalf of our neighbour instead of ourselves.

Perhaps, in giving full swing to our grateful emotions at the accomplishment of this work, some force is to be attributed to the thought that the main agency employed in bringing about the happy result has been English. Nationally considered, undoubtedly, the enterprise may be regarded as a French one; but, substantially, it has been wrought out by English skill, courage, and endurance. This, however, is a trifling matter. We rejoice that our gallant and highly-civilised neighbour has been put into possession, by whatever means, of an instantaneous communication with the Western Hemisphere, similar to that which, after several unsuccessful attempts, we ourselves enjoy. We should be glad to hear that the Iberian peninsula had put itself upon an equal footing with England and France in this matter. So far from grudging either of these great nations an equality with our own in the mode of communication with distant parts of the earth, we hail with unalloyed satisfaction every link which brings into closer proximity the different sections of mankind; and we anticipate from all such successful undertakings a large addition to the common welfare. There are some things—such as soil, climate, geographical position and configuration—of which the benefits bestowed by Nature must needs be a monopoly. But there are other things, not less conducive to the material interests of peoples, and having their origin in the skill, industry, and bravery of one nation, the advantages of which it would be churlish to desire should be restricted to any single community.

It is certainly a remarkable and fortunate coincidence that just at the time when the desire arose to connect continent with continent by means of telegraphic cables laid along ocean beds there should have come into being also a ship of such gigantic proportions as the Great Eastern, without the aid of which that desire—so far as electric communication between Europe and America is concerned—might still, perhaps always, have remained barren of results. The leviathan vessel was constructed with a view to objects she was found, after a few trials, wholly unfit to secure. Commercially speaking, she proved to be a mistake, and the question as to what could be done with her was a very puzzling and serious one to all who were pecuniarily interested in her. She really seems to have found her proper mission at last, and she is as well qualified to discharge it as if she had been expressly built for the purpose. She has rendered, not exactly easy, but practicable, great enterprises which but for her must probably have remained for many years yet to come nothing better than splendid dreams. Having demonstrated her powers, she will, we trust, find ample employment for them as long as she holds together. The use of submarine cables as instruments of instantaneous communication between distant parts of the globe is yet in its infancy. China, India, Japan, the Australias, New Zealand, may be profitably brought into telegraphic contact with Europe much more directly than they are at this moment. There is work enough to be done, and capital enough to invest in the doing of it, to make the world thankful that it possesses one ship, if only one, thoroughly adapted to the special business on which she has lately been employed. Her history, we hope, will be intertwined with that of ocean telegraphy in all quarters of the world.

Returning, however, to the subject immediately before us, we congratulate the French people on their recent acquisition. The commerce of France with the United States of America is large and valuable; and, of course, will be much facilitated by the Atlantic cable. The intercourse between the two countries, and their mutual sympathy and good-will, will make the new link of communication increasingly appreciable. We rejoice that France has followed our example in this respect. We hope other countries will follow here. We wish she may realise from the thus-far-successful undertaking all her legitimate aspirations. And, above all, we trust that, as the nations of the earth practically get nearer to one another in point of time and relative distance, they may also become united more closely together by the enduring bonds of international brotherhood and uninterrupted peace.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, July 22.

The new Ministry is formed, but the country is not satisfied with the Emperor's choice, which can mean nothing satisfactory, and promises even less. Save one, its members all belong to the Right, the Conservative party, from whom it is hopeless to expect any real reforms. The insignificance of the new Ministerial recruits conveys the idea that it is merely a Ministry of transition, though some profess to see in this circumstance the hand of the late Minister of State, whose influence, say they, has secured the formation of a Ministry which, "acting in concert with the Senate, will establish a dyke against the Revolution." The policy of the Government, they maintain, will be to gain time, and take advantage of accidents to drive back the advancing democracy. The newspapers in part commiserate, and in part twit, the *Tiers Parti* on the check they have sustained in being put out in the cold after having indicated the precise character of the reforms the Emperor has felt constrained to grant.

The new Ministers are Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, who receives the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; M. Duvergier, an aged barrister of eminence, Minister of Justice and Public Worship; M. Rouerbeau, also a barrister, and former Mayor of Poitiers, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Alfred Leroux, formerly a banker, and now Vice-President of the Corps Législatif, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, Minister presiding over the Council of State. Of the old Ministers who return to their posts in the new Government there are Marshal Niel (War), Admiral Regnault de Genouilly (Marine), M. de Forcade de la Roquette (Interior), M. Magne (Finance), M. Grescier (Public Works), and Marshal Vaillant (Emperor's Household).

One of the first acts of the new Government has not tended to its popularity. This is its decision to maintain the prorogation of the Corps Législatif until after the Senate has concluded its labours. Of the new Ministers it seems that three were in favour and three opposed to this course. As the Councils General of the Empire meet towards the end of August and sit until nearly the middle of September, it is presumed that the Corps Législatif will not be convoked until after the vintage—namely, the end of October or the beginning of November. In the meanwhile the *Tiers Parti* and the Left hold continued meetings of their respective members, uncertain what course to pursue in the present crisis. Everyone is indignant with M. Schneider, President of the Corps Législatif, as it was he who advised the Emperor to decree the prorogation of that body. He stands, consequently, but a poor chance of being re-elected to his present office. The presidency of the Senate has been conferred on M. Rouher. MM. Duray and Vuitry have been appointed members of the Senate.

The *Official Journal* of this morning publishes the appointment of the Marquis de Lavalette as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

On Sunday the Empress and the Prince Imperial went to Berck-sur-Mer, about twenty miles south of Boulogne, to be present at the inauguration of the Napoleon Hospital for sick children—an establishment founded by the Paris municipality, aided by the State, mainly under the Empress's auspices. The hospital, which has cost about £100,000, affords accommodation to 300 children. General Fleury, Baron Haussmann, together with a perfect troop of chamberlains, equerries, aides-de-camp, and ladies of honour, accompanied the Empress and the Prince, who were very enthusiastically received, and managed to return to St. Cloud between nine and ten the same evening.

The Tribunal of Commerce recently delivered a judgment dissolving the Société Immobilière, and appointing three liquidators to wind up the affairs of that company.

SPAIN.

The Cortes has been prorogued till October. During the interval a permanent commission of eight members will sit, composed of representatives of all the parties in the Chamber.

A telegram from Madrid announces that a plot has been discovered to assassinate the Regent Serrano, and also General Prim and Senor Rivero. Outwardly the tranquillity of the country is not disturbed, but the knowledge of Carlist and other plots gives rise to much anxiety.

The Regent has left for the former Royal summer residence at La Granja.

He has issued decrees appointing Senor Rances, Minister in London; Senor Olozaga, Ambassador in Paris; Senor Mazo, Minister in Vienna; and Senor Fernandez Rios, Minister in Lisbon. The Spanish Legation at Berne is suppressed.

BELGIUM.

Mr. Russell Jones, the new United States Minister at the Belgian Court, has arrived at Brussels.

The Court of Assizes of Brussels has condemned M. Bachelery to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200f. for offences against the person of the Emperor of the French.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council, after a long debate, has sanctioned the commercial treaty with Germany, and the convention for the protection of literary property with the North German Confederation, and also the treaty with Wirtemberg respecting the law of naturalisation.

GREECE.

The Chamber has assembled, and on the first vote taken, on the subject of the election of the members for Corinth, the Ministry had a majority of 82 against 53 votes.

The Chamber has concluded the verification of the elections. The Government has a majority.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor received last Saturday the members of both the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations. The two presidents—Prince Carlos Auersperg and Count Majlath—delivered addresses, in which they gave expression to sentiments of attachment and fidelity to the person of the Emperor.

His Majesty, replying to Count Majlath, said he hoped the Hungarian Delegation—which had been summoned to exercise the influence which the Hungarian kingdom possessed over the common affairs of the State on an equal footing with the Cis-Leithan provinces—would, by its united co-operation, lead to the result of practically maturing the institution of the Delegations, by adding to the credit of the monarchy, strengthening peace, and confirming the public confidence.

In reply to Prince Carlos Auersperg, his Majesty said it would cause him sincere satisfaction to see the Delegation of the Reichsrath harmoniously coalescing with the Hungarian Delegation to preserve the power and honour of the empire and to develop the welfare and contentment of the different peoples of the monarchy. His Majesty added:—"This will always be the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace at home and abroad; for every State institution requires respect and confidence in order to win friends and preserve tranquillity."

In Monday's sitting of the Committee of the Reichsrath Delegation, Herr Brestel, Minister of Finance for the Cis-Leithan Provinces, who had been invited to be present, made a short financial statement. He said the financial year of 1869 would show an improvement of between 6,000,000 fl. and 7,000,000 fl. as compared with the estimate; and, if the same state of things continued, the deficit for the year 1870 would probably be, in round figures, 56,000,000 fl., whereof 21,000,000 fl. would be covered. There would then remain a deficit of about 4,000,000 fl. to be provided for.

A German railway congress has been opened at Vienna, under the presidency of Privy Councillor Fournier. The Minister of Commerce, Herr von Plener, welcomed the members of the assembly, and expressed pleasure at the fact of Vienna having been chosen as the seat of the congress. He laid stress upon the necessity for union in developing in common the system of communication. Among the railway representatives at the congress is Duke Ujest, Vice-President of the North German Parliament.

Archduke Wilhelm has been appointed commander-in-chief of the landwehr in that portion of the empire which is represented in the Austrian Reichsrath. General Baron Schmerling has been appointed his deputy in command.

We hear from Pesth that the bills relating to the appointment of judges, the Hungarian Western Railway, and the Hungarian Galician Railway have received the Royal sanction. The sittings of the Hungarian Diet have been adjourned until October.

GERMANY.

The *North German Correspondent* states that the King of Prussia visited the springs of Ems for the first time on the 13th inst., and afterwards walked in the garden in company with the Grand Duchess and Prince Oscar of Sweden. Prince Albrecht visited his Majesty. The Prince and General von Geyr presented to the King a silver statuette of himself in the costume he wore at Potsdam during the tournament of 1829. All the surviving Princes and Knights who took part in that festival had united to make this present to his Majesty. Prince Oscar of Sweden set out on the evening of the 14th inst. for Paris on his way to Stockholm, where he intends to be present at the marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark and Princess Louisa. Before leaving he dined with the King of Prussia.

The German philologists will this year hold their twenty-seventh annual meeting in Kiel, from Sept. 27 to 30.

There are 1962 students at the University of Berlin. Of these 403 are foreigners, chiefly Americans, English, and Scotch. There are no less than sixty American students, mostly sons of rich planters from the Southern States of the Union.

AMERICA.

President Grant and family have gone to Longbranch, there to remain a fortnight.

A detachment of United States cavalry, under General Carr, has surprised a band of hostile Cheyenne Indians and killed fifty.

The movement in favour of Cuban filibustering is very strong at New York, but the President seems determined to put it down. Two hundred of Colonel Ryan's men were encamped on Gardner's Island and refused to obey the United States Marshal's order to disperse; a detachment of marines was sent to compel them to do so, and 141 were captured, and sent as prisoners to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. President Grant has ordered the naval and military commanders of New York fully to sustain the United States Marshal in enforcing the neutrality laws.

The new State Constitution of Texas is to be submitted to the vote on Nov. 13.

The Government has agreed to allow the French Atlantic cable to be landed upon American territory, subject until Congress meets to conditions which the agent of the company has undertaken to observe.

Since March 1 the national debt of the States has been reduced 36,469,697 dols., or at the rate of more than 100,000,000 dols. per annum. It is not expected, however, that this proportion can be kept up, as some of the recent receipts are from exceptional sources.

The New York express-train was thrown off the rails on the Erie Railway on Wednesday week. The cars caught fire, and seven persons were burnt to death.

Several brokers and money-lenders of New York have been indicted by the grand jury for violation of the usury laws.

INDIA.

The Industrial Exhibition at Bombay was opened on Wednesday week.

Lady Mayo will, it is said, return to England at the close of the Agra festivities in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, in January.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we learn that 300 men of the 10th Foot, at Secunderabad, have seceded from the Church of England in consequence of the Ritualistic practices of the Chaplain at Trimmigherry.

Another item of news is that the re-marriage of a young Hindoo widow has been celebrated in Bombay, under the auspices of the Widow Re-marriage Association.

The *Bombay Gazette* asserts that Shere Ali's proposals to the Khyber chiefs have been unfavourably received, and that the Khyber Pass has been closed.

Advices from Abyssinia state that Colonel Kirham, a British officer, had joined Prince Kassa, who had placed a force of 2000 infantry and 150 artillery under his command.

CHINA.

A despatch, with the date of Hong-Kong, June 24, states that a proclamation hostile to foreigners has been posted by secret societies along the Yangtse river. A picnic party at Hankow has been driven away by a mob, upon the pretence that they had come for the purpose of boiling and eating children. A conspiracy has been discovered at Foochow to open another Taeping rebellion; the conspirators number, it is reported, 50,000. The Yangtse exploring party has returned to Shanghai.

JAPAN.

From Yokohama we have news, under date of the 16th ult., that an ample apology has been made to Captain Stanhope and Mr. Robertson, her Majesty's Vice-Consul, for the insult they were recently subjected to in being compelled to dismount before a prince of the blood. The Mikado's forces had begun an attack on Hakodadi, which was occupied by the rebels, and it was supposed they would gain a victory. A telegram from New York states that the Imperialists have captured Hakodadi, and that the Mikado was preparing to leave Jeddo for the purpose of avoiding a public reception to the Duke of Edinburgh. An earthquake had occurred at Yokohama, but little damage was done by it.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Melbourne to the 19th ult. There is no news of importance from any of the colonies. The Victorian Parliament was discussing the new land bills. Great dissatisfaction has been expressed at the British Parliament being asked to reimburse the Duke of Edinburgh for the presents given by him in the colony. Meat-preserving is increasing. The gold-fields are prosperous, and a good harvest is anticipated.

NEW ZEALAND.

Telegraphic advices from New Zealand, viâ Sydney, state that the rebel Maories have surprised the troops, and that four officers and nine men were killed. The Duke of Edinburgh has left Auckland, it is stated, without meeting the native chiefs.

Three tons of solid silver passed through Davenport, Iowa, on the 22nd ult., consigned to Chicago. It was in bricks, which weighed 1500 oz. to 1604 oz. each.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT MANCHESTER.

Times have changed, and men have changed, and old customs have passed away, as the song has it, since worthy old Mr. Raymond Barker stood at the entrance of the Royal show-yard on the opening day collecting the silver in a buckskin glove, eleven or twelve years ago. On Wednesday afternoon Messrs. Torr and Randell might have been seen busy with their finance committee labours. They were able to tell by nightfall that 40,405 visitors at half a crown each had passed in that day, besides 2347 ticket-holders. The Manchester meeting has been, as regards weather, finance, and general "go," a very great success; and the fact that the Prince of Wales, as president, visited the show with the Princess on a half crown day, brought thousands of visitors in at that price who would otherwise have held back for that simple shilling which sightseers adore. The society, like the small race meetings, loves "gate-money." Its expenses are so large that it needs to recruit its finances in a large manufacturing district almost biennially; and it has gradually extended its time to six weary days, while the Highland Society and the Yorkshire are content with three.

It was long before Manchester became thoroughly alive to the necessity of securing the society's presence. The centenary of the Manchester and Liverpool Society was held there in '67; and the two officials, instead of heartily accepting Mr. Tom Parrington's aid, as the committee wished, tried to manage matters themselves, and the effort did not prosper. However, when Manchester seemed lax, and deaf to the exhortations of Mr. D. R. Davies, its representative member on the Royal Agricultural council, Liverpool, which had the meeting in 1841, began to bestir itself, and Preston showed a most formidable front. A little jealousy acted as leaven at last; and a powerful local committee sprang into being, with Mr. Wright, Mr. D. R. Davies, and Mr. Whitworth as its leading men; Manchester went to the fore in its old solid and determined style, and the council overruled its inspectors' report in favour of Preston by a small majority. What with their bountiful local prizes, their déjeûner to the Prince of Wales, and their horse-jumping ground, which Mr. Parrington laid out with some beautiful jumps and stands, which one horsey enthusiast considered quite equal to the Coliseum at Rome, they brought great extra attraction to the society's aid; and their only break-down was in the fox-hound show, for which the entries were as small as the prizes were large. The Yorkshire show is the only one to which M.F.H.s will consent to send the pick of their kennels. In fact, they hate the system, unless they have a private sweepstakes among themselves for a roll of scarlet cloth. Lincoln may be an exception next week, as the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Kesteven, and Mr. Chaplin have taken it up, and all three have very powerful kennels.

Be this as it may, the local committee, with their badges of blue and silver braid, were most active, not to say ubiquitous, all the week, and "the Prince's year," through their agency, will be one to be long remembered. The society did their work admirably. The sixty acres at Old Trafford, a great part of which, not many months since, was a mere swamp, was all drained; and the laying-out of the two yards by Mr. Brandreth Gibbs was very well conceived. There was an immense space to be covered by a walker who conscientiously "did the show;" but the rows were so arranged that the sense of distance which was so painful at Leicester was very much got over. Two large clock-towers were placed in the centre avenue. Below one of them Mr. Bailey, the clock-maker, had his stall, and under the other was Mr. Parrington, "the jumping inspector's" office, and the luncheon-room of the local committee.

On Sunday a special service was held by the Vicar of Stretford in the society's tent, and he addressed the herdsmen and other guardians of stock, to the number of about 350, on the text, "The judgment was set and the books were opened." The judges were called over at eight on Monday morning by Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, and when they had all answered to their names, with the exception of the Earl of Combermere, from whom a telegram was received, and for whom Mr. Thurnall was substituted, the barriers were knocked down, and the public flocked round the horse and short-horn rings. At no time of the day did we see more than a dozen round that of the Herefords and Devons. The parade of the old shorthorn bulls was a splendid sight, and old Royal Butterfly, who will be twelve on Aug. 12 next, walked along, still a wonder for his age, with those grand arms and thighs, but sorely altered from the time when he could have swept through the ranks, and knew as little of defeat as a Welsh mountain sheep does of oil-cake. The judges never seemed to notice "that potent senior;" and it certainly seems odd that they did not give him a commendation, at least. Two cows are in calf by him, and one of them was expected to calve in the yard; and no shorthorn man left the spot without "leaving a card" on the Towneley Nestor of bulls. The old class had some very fine massive bulls, but too many of them with very harsh skins. A woman made a curious observation at the ring-side—that the roans seemed much better tempered than the reds and the reds and whites. Mr. Samuel Wiley (who was, we believe, ninety-two in January) won the head prize with his Earl of Derby, a fine old bull, rather short of hair, and a capital handler; but you like him better as he faces you than when you are alongside of him. One of the judges had marked Edgar as first very early in the day; but if he had been outside the rails, and Mr. Bolden (the inventor of the Grand Duchesses and Cherry Duchesses, and the great blender of the Booth and Bates through Bridecake), had been in his place, the "Earl" decision would have been unanimous.

Edgar, without being such "an alarmer" as partial county report made him out, is a very nice bull, but rather light in the flank. The red card of victory was handed to his man by mistake, and there was a loud cheer; then it was seen the red card was also in the hands of the Earl of Derby's man, and it was believed to be a bracket; but in a minute or two the mistake was discovered, and Mr. Saunders had the bitterness of seeing his bull invested with only the blue rosette for second. Mr. Barclay's Heir of Englishman, a short-legged, well-shaped, and deep-fleshed bull, was third; but his very plain tail, head, down horns, and rather heavy offal were against him. Messrs. Hosken's Frederick 2nd was a capital fourth or, rather, reserve; and Sir W. Stirling's bull was commended. The latter had beaten Heir of Englishman, but his feminine head must have thrown him out here. Commander-in-Chief did not come, and the "Thornton Circular's" office business was transacted in his stall. Bolivar, the three-hundred-guinea yearling at Leicester, won in the next class; but, still, he does not grow into a really grand bull, and we should not be surprised if Lord Sudeley's Mandarin, one of the Seraphine sort, a very deep and well-made one, and beautifully trained, were to beat him next year. Mr. Foljambe was first and third in the yearling class with Knight of the Bath (his Leicester first-prize winner) and Knight of the Whistle. "The Bath" is a great slashing bull, with grand quarters, and beef to the heel; but his head is not pleasant, and he walks as if his back was up, and lacks a fine sweep of top and elegance of forehand. In the calf class Mr. Fawkes's Lord Is-a-Bean won very easily, a small red one of Colonel Towneley's, and not first rate through the fore-ribs, coming second. Mr. Booth's Lady Fragrant beat Queen of Rosalea and all the cows again, but she moved her off hind leg with some difficulty, and the setting on of her neck is not quite perfection. Mr. Booth won with Patricia in the two-year-old heifer class; and even Mr. Drewry, who placed them differently at Leicester last year, said that she deservedly beat Lady Anne, who was only third behind Mr. Lynn's Queen of Diamonds. On the other hand, many could not understand why Lady Anne was not first, as there she is, after more than a year of perpetual showing, as level as a calf, while Patricia's rumps have given way. Colonel Towneley's herd appeared in the old character in the next class, where Oxford Beauty stood first, but hard pressed by a very good one, Cherry Queen IV., belonging to Mr. Torr, who hardly ever shows, but could not resist sending his prima donna this once. The decision in the calf class was very much disliked. There certainly was a considerable difference in age; but still Mr. Stratton's calf was dreadfully hard and without fine character, and we think that her owner must have been surprised when she was placed over the head of Mr. Eastwood's Red Butterfly.

In the Hereford classes, Mr. Tudge was in great force with four firsts and a second, and several new men entered and took prizes. A grander cow than Mr. Allen's Queen of the Lilies was not to be found in the yard, as she stood, with her bull-calf at her side busy with "nature's bottle." Her Majesty took a second and a third, the former with a bull of grand substance and a splendid twist, but rather drooping in the back. There were some rare heifers in calf, but the placing of last year was completely altered. The first had sunk to fourth, the second to third, and the third came up first in the shape of Mr. Tudge's Diadem. In the Devon classes, Mr. Davy came out again with a beautiful first-prize cow and bull-calf, and Mr. John Quartly could not get higher than a reserve. Mr. Farthing was thrice victorious with Father Ellis, Master Arthur, and Sir George; and, in fact, he won all the first bull prizes but one. Lord Falmouth's old Sunflower was second in the aged bulls. The milking cows were queer, and of all sorts; the Ayrshires bad, ditto Norfolk Polls, the Channel Islands not first-rate, and a very nice pair of Kerries belonging to Mr. M'Donna earned a prize. There were some neat Galloway females, bred by Mr. James Graham, but not of his Semiramis merit; and a Galloway bull took a high rank. There was also a nice Welsh bull, Cadno; and Mr. Chapman had many astonished gazers round his dark brindled longhorn, Curzon, an animal, the like of which not ten Lancashire people out of a hundred have ever seen. Let us add that the Cheshire dairymaids won every first prize for cheese.

Of the blood horses we have spoken elsewhere. Mr. Fleming was first in the old Clydesdale class with his grand Prince of Wales, and Mr. Boby's Prince was king of the Suffolks, as he was in Norfolk and Suffolk last year, and in Essex last week. Lincolnshire was first and third with old cart-horse sires, the senior wrangler being Mr. Welcher's Honest Tom from Wisbeach, who now takes his eleventh first or special prize. The hunters of four-year-old and upwards had a special prize given them, and Sir George Cholmley's Don Juan beat Captain Barlow's Topstall. Don Juan by Angelus (who was placed behind Dalesman in the blood-sire contest) was a good winner last year; but he came very much tucked up to the Islington show, and was only third. Since then he has let down and lost much of his peacocky look; and, with the exception of a rather unpleasant head, there are few young hunters to compare with him. In the coaching class the blood sire The Hadji, second to Sunbeam for the St. Leger, was only third.

The pig show was a large and pretty good one. Mr. Duckering was nearly as great a prizetaker as Mr. Wainman in past days, and Mr. Peter Eden pushes steadily on. Mr. Duckering's sow of the small white breed was very remarkable. Her journey to Ipswich had evidently had no effect upon her, and she won as well again as ever in a field of twenty-seven. Large and small whites were generally fine, and so were the Berkshire boars.

The old Leicesters were good, and Mr. Barton took first honours with "Lord Feversham," second at Leicester last year. This eminent Yorkshire champion won a second and two thirds as well, but Mr. George Sanday beat him for the shearling rams; and old Mr. Wiley was second to Mr. Riley for the shearling gimmers. In the Southdown classes Lord Walsingham was first, second, and third for shearlings; but Sir William Throckmorton beat his Lordship both for first and second in old sheep, and Lord Sondes and Sir William in gimmers. Mr. Thomas Ellman was one of the judges, but he could not pull in unicorn harness at all. We hear that he commenced after his private survey by drawing his pencil through every shearling ram; and when it came to the gimmer class he was so outraged that he threw it up altogether, and actually wrote on the cards above the two pens, "I protest against Thomas Ellman," which may be read two ways. No one disputes Mr. Ellman's fine judgment; but if he accepts office he must expect it to be a question of voting over a fine point. However, he intends to express his feelings in a protest to the society, and direct attention to the Downs not being judged by purely Southdown men. Mr. Ellman's code of judging is to this effect: "If a man blindfolded goes into a flock and twice over brings out the same sheep, he may be a judge." There was a great display of Shropshires, but they quarrelled sadly with their judges' decisions; like the Hereford men, they always seem to think that the society puts slights on them. They are also deeply injured at present because Mr. Rigden says that he has sold South-downs to cross the "Shrops" with. The Hereford men, who cannot rest contented with their Christmas triumphs, and forget what a mere fraction they contribute to the beef of the United Kingdom, as compared with the shorthorn men, are annoyed because the society gives £40 as head prize to the old shorthorn bulls, while they only got £25 for theirs. Mr. Nock's Shropshire gimmers were very beautiful, and Mr. Ellman found very few to agree with him in his condemnation of Lord Sondes's and Sir William Throckmorton's. There were some beautiful Hampshires, and Mr. George Wallis's first-prize Oxford Down shearling was a wonder for size; and Mr. Brown, of Marham Hall, had one of the features of the show in his old Cotswold ram. Mr. Jonathan Peel and the Lockes were as successful as they always are, and they made quite a beautiful picture as they were being judged in the avenues. Marshall and Dudding were the winning names in Lincolns, Browne in Hardwickes, and Parker in "Limestones."

The implement-yard was a wonderful place, with the machinery in motion all round it. The Abyssinian well did not seem to be a great feature, as at Leicester, and people in the terrible heat were more disposed to seek for seats under canvas in the sale rows, and get into the little moss-houses, or the summer chamber or Dutch lust-haus, which stood in the middle of the artificial water. There were some remarkable garden-seats and flower-stands made of pot. Burgess and Key had a new croquet-chair, as well as their hay-makers and reaping-machines, which have just gained such renown in Hungary. They won the second prize to Hornsby for reaping-machines with self-delivery in swathe. Hornsby won two first prizes for reaping-machines, as well as a second to Mr. A. C. Bamlett in one-horse reaping-machines, and Messrs. Samuelson and Mr. A. C. Bamlett were each second to him. Marsden had a remarkable machine for breaking stones; Fowler had one of his most massive engines and nine steam-ploughs and cultivators in array; Tuxford was working one of his ten-horse power portable engines with an extra expansive valve for ten hours, with only 2¾ cwt. of coal; Howard's shed was one mass of true-blue zigzag harrows, ploughs, haymakers, &c.; Ransome and Sims beat them this year in horse-rakes, and so had one set-off against the heavy score against them at Leicester; steam road-rollers, one of them weighing 14 tons, were driven round in a circle; and, in short, that implement-yard alone would have taken a fortnight to compass with profit. The weather was wonderful, and there seems a pretty good prospect that the receipts will reach £16,000 at least. The society's meeting, with the Prince in the chair, was well attended, and Mr. Duckham (who is about to become an auctioneer) presented a paper of grievances with four heads, which the council promised to consider.

An explosion, by which from thirty to forty miners were killed and many others injured, occurred, on Wednesday, at the Queen Pit, Haydock, near St. Helen's, belonging to Messrs. R. Evans and Co.

During a recent storm at Strasburg three soldiers were sitting on a bench under the shelter of a tree, when the lightning struck them, killing one instantly, his shako and necktie being strewed about in minute fragments. The second was struck on the back of the neck, and only lived a few minutes. The third had his legs burned, but not severely. A Custom-house officer, who was standing not far off, was flung down, but received no injury. His watch was, however, broken into a great number of pieces.

There seems to be now no doubt respecting the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Powell in Abyssinia. Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., has returned from Alexandria, with intelligence, which is believed to be substantially authentic, that Mr. Powell and his party were attacked and massacred by the Tekah tribe, and not by the Bezan tribe, as first reported. The Bezans afterwards came upon the murderers, compelled them not only to relinquish the booty, but to deliver up the bodies; and conveyed the bodies to the Swedish missionaries, by whom they were buried.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Armistead, C. J.; to be Curate of Raunds, Northamptonshire.
Branscombe, G.; Vicar of Tremaine, Cornwall.
Budding, R.; Curate of Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire.
Fearn, H. M.; Vicar of Arkesden.
Keatch, F., Incumbent of the New Church of the Consolidated Chapelry District of St. Paul, Blackheath, Birmingham.
Leigh, Walter; Curate of St. James-the-Apostle, Halstead, Essex.
Lemon, Charles; Curate of Bratton St. Maur and Charlton Montague.
May, Edmund; Rector of All Cannings, near Devizes.
Parlar, E. B.; Curate of Newbold Pacey.
Pile, A. J.; Curate of Shustoke.
Pulchampton, Thomas S.; Vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less and Hospitaller of St. Bartholomew's.
Prior, John; Curate of Nunney.
Schwabe, William Hermann; Vicar of Broad Town, Wilts.
Symonds, H. G.; Curate of Sevington St. Mary and White Lackington.
Warren, Chas. F.; Curate of North Collingham, Notts.
Winning, Robert; Curate of Hurncastle, Lincolnshire.

The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie is gazetted to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Church of St. Margaret, Princes-road, Liverpool, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Chester.

Lady Gwendolin Ramsden, the wife of Sir John William Ramsden, Bart., M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Andrew, in Leeds-road, Huddersfield, on Wednesday.

The Very Rev. Dr. Waddington, Dean of Durham and Warden of Durham University, died on Tuesday, at Durham, after a short illness, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

On Monday Mr. R. H. Cox laid the foundation-stone of new girls' and infants' schools for the parish of Hillingdon, upon a site near the vicarage.

On Tuesday week the opening services were held in Llandaff Cathedral after the restoration, when the Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon. After the service the Bishops of Oxford and Bangor were entertained at luncheon by the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff.

The chancel of the parish church of Manston, Dorset, which has been restored at the sole expense of the Rector, the Rev. E. Anderson, was reopened on Thursday week. There was a numerous attendance of visitors from all parts of the district.

Mrs. W. E. Gladstone laid the foundation-stone of a clergy-house for St. Mary's, Soho, on Tuesday afternoon. The new building will be erected in Crown-street, in the centre of a district populated by the very poorest class.

The Bishop of Calcutta has written to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel stating that he has received into the communion of the Church of England, at their own request, 7000 native converts at Chota Nagpore, and has reordained four Lutheran ministers who had sought episcopal orders.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided in favour of Dr. Colenso in the contest between that right rev. prelate and the Bishop of Capetown relative to the possession of the cathedral of Pietermaritzburg. The building is declared to be vested in the Bishop of Natal, and the rival Bishop, Mr. Macrorie, must therefore be provided by his supporters with a new church.

A general meeting of the board which controls the operations of the Bishop of London's Fund was held, on Tuesday, at the offices, in Pall-mall, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese. The principal business of the meeting was the reading of the report of the executive committee to the board of management. In it, it was stated that the society had been in existence six years, and the amount received up to June 30, 1869, was £310,000. If the amount promised were added, the grand total would be £350,000. The receipts for the past half-year were £25,636. The receipts for the first six months of 1869 showed that £21,432 was new money (£13,385 for general purposes and £9097 for special objects), whilst the amount received on account of instalments was £3180, and on account of investments close on £700. The grants actually made during the last six months were:—For churches, £7480; for schools or school-churches, £1625; for parsonages, £200; for sites, special cases, and contingencies, £1069.

The final meeting for the present session of the Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels was held, on Monday, at Whitehall, the chair being occupied by the Rev. Canon Conway. Grants of money amounting to £2875 were made in aid of building new churches in various districts. During the last three months the society has assisted the building of twenty-four new churches, the rebuilding of ten, and the restoration of upwards of fifty churches. In aiding these a large portion of last year's jubilee fund has been drawn upon, several thousands having been distributed, while the society has only received £513 during that period. The committee, therefore, hope that the public and the clergy will, during the next three months, enable the committee to meet many outstanding and expected applications. The school, church, and mission-house fund, which has effected so much good, has now but a few shillings in hand, and several schemes are waiting to be helped by it.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The governors of Dulwich College have recently established two annual exhibitions in accordance with the Act of Parliament. Hitherto none but exhibitions supplementary to those obtained in open competition at one of the Universities have been bestowed; but for the future exhibitions will be given to boys leaving the school whom the Master of the college shall consider eligible. The successful candidates this year are Messrs. Nightingale and Gull, both of whom have recently obtained honours in the Cambridge local examinations for senior students—Mr. Nightingale being specially distinguished in classics, divinity, and drawing; and Mr. Gull in English and mathematics.

The Bishop of Chester presided at the distribution of prizes in the Liverpool College on Saturday.

Monday was the annual speech-day at St. Peter's College, Radley. The prizes were distributed by Earl Nelson; after which a large number of parents of the boys and other visitors were entertained at luncheon in the Gymnasium, and the usual toasts were received with much applause, Lord Nelson proposing success to the college in the form which other schools seem to have adopted from Eton—"Floreat"—and Mr. Hubbard returning thanks for the trustees. Among the distinctions gained by the school during the past year may be mentioned the Latin Essay at Oxford, a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, and the twelfth place in the Indian Civil Service Examination. In the evening a concert was given by members of the school.

Wednesday week was speech-day at Highgate School, and, the weather being very propitious, a large number of parents of boys, old Cholmeleians, and friends of the school, assembled in the play-ground some time before the doors of the large school-room were thrown open.

The Rev. John Chambers, M.A., Head Master of Ely School, is to be Head Master of Sandbach Grammar School.

The Convalescent Hospital at Eastbourne was opened on Monday, the weather being delightfully fine, and the company assembled large and fashionable.

We learn, through the Atlantic cable, that intelligence has been received at New York from Ottawa that the Canadian Government has pardoned Father M'Mahon, the Fenian.

A steam-ship, formerly the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee, has been wrecked near Yokohama; twenty-two lives were lost, including the captain.

The annual custom of restoring the lost sheep—which has existed from time immemorial on the borders of the Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire moors—was observed on Tuesday last. The place of rendezvous was the Millers' Arms, Saltersbrook, about twenty-two miles from Manchester, and about the same distance from Sheffield.

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BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at 8, Cleveland-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of William Mitford, Esq., of a son.

On the 21st ult., at Nagpore, Central India, the wife of W. B. Beatson, M.D., civil surgeon, of a son.

On the 3rd ult., on board steam-ship Pacific, near Callao, Peru, the wife of George Petrie, Esq., General Manager Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieutenant Cecil Foljambe, R.N., second son of Viscountess Milton and George Saville Foljambe, Esq., with the daughter of Mr. Howard, and niece of the Duke of Devonshire.

On the 21st inst., at East Wordham, Hants, by the Vicar, the Rev. George Hunter Fell, D.D., George James Brown, of 8, Spring-gardens, London, to Emma Turrill, only daughter of Daniel Turrill, of East Wordham.

At the ancient chapel (Unitarian), Toxteth Park, by the Rev. Charles Wicksteed, John Hulley to Georgiana Bolton, both of Liverpool.

On May 29, in the garrison at Fort Riley, Kansas, by the Right Rev. Thomas H. Vail, D.D., Lieutenant George F. Fenden, U.S.A., to Bessie F., eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Reynolds, D.D., Post Chaplain, U.S.A.

On the 20th inst., at St. Ann's Church, Aigburth, by the Rev. R. I. Livingstone, Vicar, Sir Eustace Fitzmaurice Piers, Bart., to Rose, youngest daughter of Charles Saunders, Esq., of Fulwood Park, near Liverpool.

On Saturday, April 3, at St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, by the Rev. J. Boon, and subsequently, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. J. E. Herring, Patrick Alphonsus Buckley, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Alice Jane, only daughter of the Hon. William Fitzherbert, Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand.

On the 15th inst., at Kilmuckridge Church, by the Very Rev. A. W. West, M.A., Dean of Ardagh (cousin to the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Thomas Parnell Armstrong, M.A., Vicar of the parish, William Henry West, Esq., of 18, Orange-green, Dublin, and Farmley Ferns, Ireland, elder son of the late James West, Esq., J.P., to Jane, elder daughter of William Bolton, Esq., J.P., The Island, Kilmuckridge, Gorey, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at 4, Windsor-terrace West, Glasgow, John Park Fleming, writer, aged 79.

On the 16th inst., at Mabledon, Tonbridge, Sophia, widow of John Deacon, Esq., aged 81.

On the 22nd ult., at 49, High-street, Bow, deeply regretted and after a long illness of paralysis, Mr. Isaac Harris, aged 16 years.

On the 14th inst., at 30, Albert-street, Regent's Park, Francis Hewson, Commander R.N., aged 34. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 17th inst., at 20, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, N., Letitia Frances, youngest daughter of John Faish, Esq., in the 12th year of her age. Friends will please accept this intimation.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31.

SUNDAY, July 25.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. St. James the Apostle. H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., Rector of Holy Trinity, Chelsea; 3.15 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Hale. Westminster Abbey, 7 p.m., the Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Minister of Camden Church, Camberwell. Chapel Royal, St. James's, 10 a.m., the Rev. the Sub-Dean; 12 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Charles Courtenay, Canon of Windsor and Vicar of Bovey Tracey. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain; 7 p.m., the Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes, Boyle Lecturer and Preacher of St. James's.

MONDAY, 26.—St. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary. The Royal ordinances suppressing liberty of the press issued at Paris, 1830.

TUESDAY, 27.—Retreat of the Spanish Armada, 1588. Completion of the Atlantic Telegraph: a message sent to Lord Stanley, 1866.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—Lionel Baron Rothschild (the first Jewish member) admitted to Parliament, 1858. The Southern Thames Embankment Act passed, 1863.

THURSDAY, 29.—New Water-Colour Society established, 1834. The Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act passed, 1864.

FRIDAY, 30.—William Penn, founder of the State of Pennsylvania, died, 1718. Captain Cook sailed on his first voyage, 1768.

SATURDAY, 31.—Weather forecasts first published by Admiral FitzRoy, from the Board of Trade, 1861. Moon's last quarter, 5.6 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 12	3 30	3 46	4 3	4 [illegible]	4 36	4 54	5 15	5 35	5 54	6 6	6 36	6 51	7 5

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement of the air in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 7	30.111	62.9	56.0	.79	9	58.1	70.0	SW.	153	.000
8	30.013	66.5	58.5	.79	8	57.9	75.6	SSW. S. SW.	230	.015
9	30.343	62.1	46.5	.59	3	53.3	78.5	W. WSW. WNW.	183	.000
10	30.390	61.8	46.5	.60	2	46.7	75.9	NNW. SW. W. ENE.	123	.000
11	...	...	...	...	—	51.1	80.5	ESE. E.	133	.000
12	30.068	71.7	56.7	.61	1	52.7	86.4	SW. S. WSW.	213	.330
13	30.179	59.8	47.0	.66	5	54.3	70.8	NNE. N. NNW.	175	.000
14	30.348	61.8	49.0	.63	3	48.8	71.5	NNW. NW. W.	143	.000
15	30.223	65.5	55.1	.71	2	56.0	79.7	NW. WNW.	130	.000
16	30.141	70.8	61.7	.74	6	59.1	86.5	NW. NNW.	62	.000
17	30.054	72.1	60.2	.59	3	60.8	85.8	N. NE. E.	180	.000
18	...	...	...	...	...	58.7	86.9	SSW. SW. NW.	190	.000
19	30.088	62.8	55.0	.79	7	58.9	71.1	NNE. ENE. SE.	236	.000
20	30.143	58.1	50.5	.77	6	53.8	68.8	NE. ENE. E. ESE.	200	.000

Readings of meteorological instruments at ten a.m.:—

JULY 7 TO JULY 13.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.090	30.213
Temperature of Air ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind ..	SW.	SSW.	W.	NNW.	ESE.	SW.	NNE.

JULY 14 TO JULY 20.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	[illegible]	30.279	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Air ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind ..	NNW.	NW.	NW.	N.	SSW.	NNE.	NE.

THE INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall-mall, will CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT their ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
James Fahey, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including RIMINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE NOW DELIGHTFUL.—Unusual Arrangements for Coming Week.—Wednesday and Thursday, Operas in English, under the management of Mr. George Perren: "Bohemian Girl"—Miss Blanche Cole, Mr. Perren, and other Artists. "Lucia di Lammermoor" and Mr. Fred Benion; Dresses by May. Stage-Manager, Mr. T. J. Anderson. Scenery by [illegible].
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday—Imperial Troupe of Japanese in their marvellous Feats of Balancing, &c. Their performances appear incredible to those who have not seen them. Little All-Right, [illegible], and the other wonders brought from the Court of Jeddo by Professor Risley.
Friday—Review by H.R.H. Prince Arthur of the Boys of the Metropolitan Schools who are taught Drill. The Review will take place (under the auspices of the Society of Arts) in the Grounds of the Palace, which are now in the greatest beauty, at [illegible]; several thousands of boys with their Bands will assemble. The Band of each school will perform during the day.
The Imperial Japanese Troup will play at 3 and again at 6.30, in order that the Boys may have an opportunity of witnessing their feats.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT COMBINED SPECIAL FETE for DRAMATIC COLLEGE, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, THIS DAY (Saturday), July 24, 1869.
ARRANGEMENTS.
Palace open at [illegible]
Dramatic Entertainment on Great Stage, by all the Principal Artistes, commencing at 12.0
Presentation of Purses to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales on Dais in front of Great Stage 3.0
Imperial Troupe of Japanese on Great Stage 6.0
Military Bands and Promenade until Grand Display of Fireworks and Illumination of Fountains 7.30
Admission by payment at doors, [illegible]; or by Guinea Season Tickets. Present issue, [illegible] July 1, 1870, at all entrances This Day; but intending Purchasers must come prepared with printed or written names and addresses.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—MONDAY, JULY 26, and at each subsequent Performance during the Week. New and most Important Engagements, in addition to the already extraordinary combination of eminent Comedians, Vocalists, and Dancers. First Appearance of Mr. W. Vestris, Burlesque Prima Donna and Dancer; First Appearance of Mr. Walter Howard, Comedian. First Appearance in England of Mr. S. S. Purdy, who has long maintained an extremely prominent position in all the leading Minstrel Companies in America as an eccentric Comedian and Dancer.
First appearance of Mr. G. [illegible] (Tenor); Mr. H. Corry (Baritone); Mr. Nelse Seymour, Mr. S. S. Purdy, Mr. H. Templeton, Little Bob, Mr. John Adams, Mr. Walter Howard, Mr. Louis Fleming, and Mr. W. Austin in new Burlesques and Dances. The Christys' Unrivalled Choir in a new repertoire of Ballads, Part-songs, and Choruses.
CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight, all the Year Round, the popular and really charming Entertainment of the Original CHRISTY MINSTRELS, now increased to Thirty-One Performers, retaining all its original members now surviving except two. No other troupe in existence possesses a single individual member of the celebrated company first brought to this country in 1857. Here, at St. James's Hall, all the most eminent of the original members, who created the Ethiopian and made the name of these troupe familiar as a household word throughout the world, have been recruited, while every performer of the least degree of eminence has been added to this the original company, rendering it beyond all question the only Ethiopian company in England worthy of notice.—Vide the whole of the Metropolitan Press.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

19th WEEK—FOR THE 120th TIME.
MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, Mr. ARTHUR CECIL, and Miss ROSA D'ERINA, in NO CARDS, written by W. S. Gilbert, and COX AND BOX, by F. C. Burnand and A. Sullivan. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Last Twelve Nights of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL and of the Summer Season. The School for Scandal every Evening, at Eight o'Clock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

We brought the history of the Irish Church Bill to the point at which the various and important alterations introduced into it by the House of Lords had been laid before the House of Commons. The Premier had given, outside Parliament, sufficient intimation of his feelings in regard to the amendments to leave room for little doubt as to the course which he meant to prescribe. Two nights were given to the discussion, and nearly all the Peers' alterations were rejected, the only exception of note being the retention of the arrangement by which half a million was to be given to the Irish Church in lieu of her private endowments—a sum which there has been considerable and not unsuccessful effort to show is liberal payment for them. The preamble, with its declaration that none of the surplus shall be applied in aid of any Church or clergy, was restored to its pristine form; even the date was again fixed at Jan. 1, 1871, and the Ulster glebes were taken back. It is needless to say that the scheme of concurrent endowment was ruthlessly cut away; nor would the Premier listen to the proposal for reserving the surplus for future legislation. All this, being expected, caused little or no excitement; but Mr. Gladstone made use of what has since been called an aeronautical illustration, which offended sundry, and for which Lord Granville had to make a sort of apology—the Premier described the Peers as people who were up in a balloon, and knew nothing of what was going on upon earth. There was not much—our habitual freedom of speech taken into account—to irritate anybody who was not in a state favourable to the reception of irritation; but we may allow that the image was not very dignified, and was wanting in the happiness which usually marks the ornaments of the accomplished orator's style. It seems a small matter to mention; but really that, and the retort discourteous in the House of Lords, have occasioned more talk than the details of the bill, of which we are becoming very weary, and, as Mr. Bright said, over which they excite themselves from sheer weariness.

The bill, thus restored, was sent up to the Lords on the Friday, they having prolonged a formal sitting far into the night to avoid delay, and the consideration of the amendments was fixed for Tuesday last. On that night there was much storm in the august chamber. In vain did Lord Granville re-introduce the measure with the most earnest protest that in rejecting the amendments the Commons had intended to exhibit neither superciliousness nor contempt. But the measure had been altered into a form which really re-endowed the Church which it was intended to disendow. It would, he urged, be a breach of faith with the constituencies to assent to the principle of concurrent endowment, which had been repudiated on the hustings all over the country. Lord Cairns at once advanced to attack, and charged the Ministers with breaking the pledge that amendments should have respectful attention, a pledge which induced many noblemen to vote for the second reading, in opposition to their own judgment. He protested against leaving the large surplus, six or eight millions, at the disposal of Government instead of putting it under the control of Parliament. On this point, and on the commutation and curate clauses, he must stand firm; but, for the sake of avoiding collision, he would give up the other amendments. After intimation from Lord Kimberley that Government could not accept this compromise, Earl Grey delivered a very severe speech apprising the Cabinet that, unless they made concessions, they would be held either to be careless what became of the bill or desirous to degrade the House of Lords. He allowed that concurrent endowment could not then be carried, but it was the fault of the Ministers that it could not, and, if the bill should be lost, the Peers were irresponsible. Earl Russell would rather assent to the bill than lose it altogether, but he protested against an abstract resolution, which was, in his opinion, dangerous, and might lead to a much larger disendowment. The Duke of Argyll was very indignant at the allegation that it was sought to place the Lords in a false position, and he declared that Ministers who were capable of such a thought would deserve impeachment. He then tried to vindicate the balloon image, with which Earl Russell had evinced some discontent, by urging that no peer could know so much of the feelings of a constituency as a candidate on the hustings, who was sentient all over. But nought could assuage the anger of Lord Salisbury, who then delivered one of his bitterest and keenest orations, full of sarcasm and by no means devoid of invective. This was—if we are to use the cant of the time—the sensation speech of the night. He opposed the preamble because it was false and also foolish. The Commons were like men who thought to save themselves from drunkenness by taking a pledge—virtuous now, they knew that they might lapse, and therefore bound themselves by swearing to words in an Act of Parliament. They acted at the bidding of one arrogant man, and their verdict was not that of the nation. Had Mr. Gladstone bid them accept the amendments they would have been accepted. Henceforth, if the Lords submitted now, they would not be able to hesitate over the most insignificant bill without being told that they were up in a balloon, and must do as ordered. The Bishop of London refused to vote for secularising Church property. Earl Granville gravely remonstrated with Lord Salisbury for treating weighty matters flippantly; but the next sensation was produced by no less solemn a personage than the Lord Chancellor, who evinced an animation—not to say a wrathfulness—unusual with him. He was very angry at having had to sit and hear Mr. Gladstone called arrogant; and he read Lord Salisbury a lecture on his levity, and prescribed for him the sort of training which Rosaline advises Biron to adopt in order to cure his habit of mocking—to pay visits for a year to an hospital. Then he threw back charges of sinister dealing, and declared that he would allow no other persons to be arbiters of his honour. After a series of slightly explosive remarks Lord Hatherley resumed his habitual tone, and urged the Lords to cherish a feeling of Christian love. The result was a division by which the Peers declared that they adhered to their alteration in the preamble, and this gave 173 against Government to 95 for the original preamble. Lord Granville then declared that he could go no further without consulting his colleagues.

A Cabinet Council, which sat an unusually long time, was held on Wednesday, and the result has been unofficially announced to be that, on consideration, it is not thought that the question of the preamble is sufficiently important to allow the bill to be wrecked upon it. The crisis—we must consider it a crisis, however unalarming and therefore unsatisfactory to the believers in such things—may now be said to be approaching. The Lords may repay concession on the part of the Government by concession on their own side; and, having obtained the excision of the declaration against clerical endowment, they choose to recollect that Parliament can hereafter modify its own decree, and that no surplus can possibly come to be handled for several years. If there were a probability that concurrent endowment could be favourably regarded, we might not regret the postponement of the bill. We own to a belief which we shall certainly not express in Lord Salisbury's way. We should rather say that the subject has never been considered by the constituencies or the Commons, and that were Mr. Gladstone free to employ his wonderful power in making concurrence acceptable, things might take a very different turn; but, as they stand, it may be better to let public opinion gradually form, and in the mean time get a most irksome and irritating topic out of the way.

A large number of meetings have been held in various parts of the country for the purpose of giving what the speakers call support to her Majesty's Government against the House of Lords. We do not desire to speak slightingly of the action of such of those who attend these most unnecessary gatherings upon any sort of confused conviction that the demonstration is useful or patriotic. The promoters of the meetings are not, as a rule, persons whose conduct is likely to have much influence with thoughtful men, nor will the arguments repay the trouble of examining them. The Government needs no support. It had a majority of 124 on the main question of the Lords' amendments, and the House of Commons is perfectly capable of taking all care of the Cabinet and of the Irish Church Bill. We will not apply a harsher word than superfluousness to the meetings in question; but we may just point out that where there is so much unreasoning enthusiasm in regard to a difficult measure chiefly composed of details, the tendency of uncalled-for demonstrations is to raise doubts in the minds of statesmen as to whether a bill, which is pronounced by those who certainly can but partially appreciate it to be absolutely of plenary inspiration, may not after all require reconsideration. To tell a certain class of Englishman to possess his soul in patience, hold his tongue, and mind his own business, is to fly, of course, in the face of the teaching of the present day. But the fact that he insists in holding the sort of meetings in question, when they are utterly useless, may have in it a lesson that may as well be marked.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Mdlle. Musurus and Mdlle. Ralouka Musurus, drove in the vicinity of Windsor Castle, on Thursday week. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice took a drive. Mdlle. Titiens, Signor Gardoni, and Mr. Santley had the honour of singing before her Majesty. Mr. W. G. Cusins presided at the pianoforte.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, drove out. Princess Louisa and Prince Teck rode out. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Mdlle. Musurus and Mdlles. Ralouka and Cassandra Musurus left the castle for London.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of her Majesty. Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone, arrived at the castle from Wimbledon. M., Madame, and Miss Van de Weyer and Miss Alice Van de Weyer also arrived.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Nassau Shuldham, Vicar of Scawby, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone, left the castle for Greenwich Park. M., Madame, and Miss Van de Weyer and Miss Alice Van de Weyer also left the castle.

Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 16.

There was some talk about the accommodation of the House, Lord Carnarvon bringing up the report of a Committee on the subject, in which a rearrangement of the benches, the enlargement of the Reporters' Gallery, and the erection of a screen at the entrance of the House near the bar, were recommended. Lord Granville, humorously confessing his own deficiencies in being not quite so young as he was, rather deaf and given to mumbling, said the plain truth was that if a peer spoke well out, and had anything to say, he could always obtain a hearing, and it was their Lordships' own fault if they did not. He suggested that it should be left to the Government to carry out the proposals of the Committee, as far as they were practicable, without a vote. Then the conversation branched off into the question of ventilation, the Bishop of Oxford complaining of the cold air poured down on the heads of the Episcopal Bench when the ladies forgot to shut the door of their gallery; and Lord Salisbury suggesting a glass case for the Bishops, with a prayer that he might have a share of the cool breeze they complained of. He hinted that these comforts were reserved for supporters of the Government, and suggested that the ventilation would probably be better if artificial tricks were abandoned and the simple, common-sense plan of opening the windows adopted. Generally, the "ventilation philosophers," as Lord Kimberley called them, seemed to be in bad odour.

On the motion of Lord Romilly, the Bankruptcy Bill was referred to a Select Committee; the Imprisonment for Debt Bill being also referred to the same Committee.

The Court of Common Pleas (County Palatine of Lancaster) Bill; the Diplomatic Salaries Bill; and the Poor-Law Board Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Pensions Commutation Bill and the Judicial Statistics (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Greenwich Hospital Bill was read the second time, on the motion of the Earl of Camperdown, without evoking any discussion.

Earl Granville mentioned, for the information of their Lordships, that, in the event of the Irish Church Bill coming back that night from the Commons and being reprinted on Saturday morning, he should propose to take the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments into consideration on Monday. To this arrangement the Marquis of Salisbury took exception, as savouring of unseemly if not indecorous haste; and eventually, at the suggestion of Lord Cairns, Earl Granville consented to a postponement until Tuesday. It was twenty minutes past one o'clock when the bill was brought up from the House of Commons, with the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 16.

In reply to Mr. Herbert, Mr. Layard said that, no matter how early the doors of the Ladies' Gallery were opened, there would be sure to be a crowd at them waiting to secure good places in front. He suggested that the seats should be numbered before being balloted for; each lady would thus know her own seat beforehand.

Mr. Otway stated, in answer to Mr. Serjeant Dowse, that the Porte had introduced local Government into Crete, and withdrawn all measures of a repressive nature which had been resorted to during the insurrection.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The House resumed the consideration of the Lords' amendments on the Irish Church Bill.

Mr. Gladstone was willing to allow £500,000 as a lump sum for all private endowments, on condition that the Ulster grants were surrendered. Mr. Disraeli repeated his arguments as to the Roman Catholic Church being established in Ireland, as in every other country, through its peculiar constitution and the authority of the most complete and powerfully organised Foreign Office in the world—the Propaganda in Rome. Under such circumstances, it was a mockery to pretend that the disestablished and disendowed Anglican body could compete with the Catholics on terms of religious equality. He claimed for the Anglicans what he termed a "modest, and, though not adequate, yet not inadequate" income—say, £200,000. Mr. C. Fortescue defended the Protestant Church from the disparaging accusation of inherent inferiority to the Church of Rome; and Mr. Walter also expressed his confidence in the future of the Irish Episcopalians. Colonel Wilson-Patten complained that Mr. Disraeli's words had been misapprehended; all that was meant was that the Church had been led to trust to endowments, which were now harshly and unfairly withdrawn. After a racy speech from Mr. Serjeant Dowse and some remarks from Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Charley, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Hadfield, Sir R. Palmer, and others, the first portion of the clause, giving the Irish Church £500,000, was agreed to, and the second part, relating to the Ulster grants, struck out by 344 to 240.

A number of minor amendments having been disposed of, clause 68, dealing with the surplus, was reached. Mr. Gladstone explained the proposal of the Government on this subject, which was that the appropriation of the surplus should be specifically determined, by Orders in Council, each of which would be submitted to Parliament for approval. He also intimated that as the income of the fund only was to be tied up the principal might be employed in reproductive works. Mr. Disraeli, in a single sentence, summed up his objections to dealing with the surplus now, the views of the Government not being sufficiently matured. Lord G. Cavendish, speaking for the Devonshire family, deprecated any arrangement by which a gain, either real or apparent, should be conferred on Irish landowners. Mr. G. Moore complained that Irish members had not been sufficiently consulted. The Premier's proposals had the air of an ultimatum addressed to the estates of the realm. As to the application of the surplus proposed in the bill, not five—not even one of the 105 Irish members—doubted that it would be productive of anything but waste, jobbery, and contention. Mr. W. H. Gregory put in a claim for the railways to a grant. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens advocated the application of the money for the creation of an agricultural middle class. Mr. Morrison discovered a glorious opportunity of extending national education and also of solving the land problem by the help of this money. The O'Donoghue, Sir J. Esmonde, Mr. Herbert, and others, urged their colleagues to drop minor differences; and Lord J. Manners drew attention to the "wrangle, jangle, and scramble" which had already begun for the proceeds of sacrilegious spoliation. Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Kirk warmly approved the Government proposal; Mr. Magniac's highest praise was that it was harmless; and Mr. Pim, Mr. P. Urquhart, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Whalley pronounced it absurd and dangerous. Mr. Bright defended the Ministerial plan. If there were a better, let it be produced; for one man who cavilled at the present scheme, there would be twenty to tear the other to pieces. As for concurrent endowment, it was opposed not only by Nonconformists, but by the great body of Churchmen, and repudiated by the Roman Catholic bishops. After a few words from Mr. Walpole, the House divided, when the Lords' amendment was negatived by 290 to 218, which, being the smallest majority yet seen on the side of the Government, was greeted with shouts of triumph by the Opposition. The clause was then restored to its original form, with a few amendments, and the addition of the proviso.

The proposed compromise of the commutation clause (23), which adds 7 per cent to the value of the life interests where four fifths of a diocese decides on commutation, was accepted by the Opposition and passed.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bright had spoken of the certain return of a large majority on both sides of the House against concurrent endowment, if, through any disaster to the bill, there should be an appeal to the constituencies. Mr. Disraeli, on the question that the bill be returned to the Lords, in expressing his regret at the repudiation of all the amendments of the other House, took special exception to what he termed Mr. Bright's most unconstitutional threat of a dissolution. Mr. Bright answering with an emphatic gesture of dissent. Mr. Gladstone, explaining that there was no thought of a dissolution, bantered the leader of the Opposition on his evasion of the question of concurrent endowment, and on the exultation of his party at being in a minority of only seventy-two. Some remarks by Mr. Hardy brought up Mr. Bright himself, who indignantly repudiated the interpretation put on his words, which he hinted plainly enough was the invention of desperate men. What could be more absurd, more childish, more contemptuous towards the intellect of the House than to suppose that a member of an Administration which was supported by majorities of 120 votes should be so stupid as to say anything which could by any honest interpretation be described as a threat or menace of dissolution? He made allowance for the unhappy position of hon. gentlemen opposite. He had heard their chief prophesying other dreadful things before now; but his prophecies had generally come to naught.

A Committee, having been appointed to draw up reasons for differing from the Lords' amendments, returned shortly with a series of resolutions. These were read from the chair, formally approved, and at once sent up to the other House.

In the remainder of the sitting the Telegraphs Bill was read the second time, the discussion to be taken on Tuesday.

The House then went into Committee, and Mr. Cardwell proposed a resolution to close the series of loans for the fortifications.

The orders for the second reading of the Trade Marks Registration Bill and for the second reading of the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill were discharged.

The Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Bill was read the second time.

The Jamaica Loans Bill went through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The second reading of Sir J. D. Coleridge's University Tests Bill was moved by Earl Russell, who briefly explained its objects and provisions. Lord Carnarvon, who led the opposition to the measure, did not move a direct negative. He is in favour of admitting Dissenters to the governing body, but he believes they could not with safety be allowed to take any part in the working of the colleges. Not wishing, however, entirely to exclude Nonconformists from the rewards to which able men ought to be in a position to look forward, whatever their religious belief may be, he brings forward a counter-scheme of his own, which in effect appears to be this:—He would divide the fellowships into two classes—college fellowships and University fellowships. The college fellows alone he would intrust with the duty of teaching; the other class of fellowships would be open to Dissenters. With the view, therefore, of affording time for the consideration of "some common basis of arrangement," he moved the previous question, which was carried by 91 to 54.

Lord Lichfield brought up the report of amendments to the Municipal Franchise Bill. The proposal of the bill in respect of female voting for local offices was resisted by Lord Redesdale, but it was defended by Lords Kimberley and Cairns, and the report was received.

The report of amendments on the Bishops Resignation Bill was received and the amendment agreed to, after a short discussion.

Lord Strathedon called attention to the want of proper arrangements for conducting debates in the House, and made certain suggestions. Earl Granville, however, appeared to think that the grievance was not so great as the noble Lord supposed.

Progress was made with a considerable number of bills, including the Greenwich Hospital Bill, which went through Committee; the Medical Officers' Superannuation (Ireland) Bill, and the Sunday and Ragged Schools Bill, read the second time; and the Pensions Commutation Bill, and the Judicial Statistics (Scotland) Bill, read the third time and passed.

The Select Committee was named on the Bankruptcy and Imprisonment for Debt Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House spent the greater part of the evening in Committee of Supply on Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates—Education, Science, and Art. The first vote was the education vote, £840,711, on which Mr. W. E. Forster entered into the usual explanatory statement. There was an increase of £49,000 in the vote—£44,000 on the day schools, and £5000 on the night schools—of which £30,000 was due to an increase in the number of children educated. Grants were made to 10,857 day schools and 1941 night schools, and these afforded accommodation for 1,050,000 children. The number registered on the books was 1,453,000; but the average attendance was only 978,000 in the day schools and 55,000 in the night schools. The grants to these schools amounted to £414,900, which was supplemented by £420,742 of school fees, and £472,750 by subscriptions and endowments. Speaking on the quality of the education given, Mr. Forster adduced the fact that 428,000 day scholars and 35,000 night scholars had passed without failure in the 3's, being about 67 per cent. And while the increase in the population was about 1 per cent per annum, there had been an increase of 71 per cent in the number of children attending school, 8 per cent in those presented for examination, and 101 per cent in those passed without failure. But, on the other hand, of the children of the working classes proper only one fourth of those between six and ten years, and one fifth between ten and twelve were receiving a real education. The usual desultory conversation which followed turned not so much on the merits of the vote as on suggestions for the education bill which it was assumed the Government will introduce next year. The other votes taken were Science and Art Department (£256,253) and British Museum (£113,203).

The next business was the Dublin Freemen Commission Bill, and, before going into Committee, Mr. Collins moved an instruction, with the view of including Youghal in the inquiry, on the ground that £5000 had been spent to poll 127 voters. Mr. Maguire opposed the motion, as a petition against the present member was now pending; and, on a division, it was negatived by 184 to 78. As soon as the House had gone into Committee, Mr. Lowther moved that the Chairman leave the chair, which gave rise to a short but animated conversation. Sir John Hay charged the Government with acting entirely on party motives, striking at the Dublin freemen because they were Conservatives, and sparing the Youghal voters because they returned a Liberal; and Sir J. Elphinstone declared that it was the most corrupt thing the Government had yet done. The Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. C. Fortescue defended the bill, as the only means of meeting the case, but declined to go again over the arguments which had been already threshed out. The motion was rejected by 187 to 75; and the bill then passed through Committee.

The Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland) Bill, the County Administration Bill, and the Mines Regulation Bill were withdrawn.

The Warehousing of Wines and Spirits, &c., Bill was read the second time, as were the Clerk of Assize Bill and the Trades Union (Protection of Funds) Bill. The last named is to be in operation one year only.

The Jamaica Loans Bill and the Poor-Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Savings Banks and Post-Office Savings Banks Bill were passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The following bills were read the third time, and passed:—Companies Clauses Act, 1863 (Amendment) Bill; Poor-Law Union Loans Bill, Bishops Resignation Bill, Greenwich Hospital Bill, Stipendiary Magistrates Deputies Bill, Prisons (Scotland) Administration (1862) Amendment Bill, Court of Session Act (1868) Amendment Bill, Local Government Supplemental Bill.

The Sunday and Ragged Schools Bill was passed through Committee. The Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill and the Queen Anne's Bounty (Superannuation Allowances) Bill were read the second time.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Earl Granville, in moving to agree to the Commons' amendments to their Lordships' amendments to the Irish Church Bill, took occasion to deny that at the instigation of Ministers the other House had assumed either a superfluous or contemptuous attitude towards their Lordships. Indeed, if that had been the case he should have considered that he personally had been unworthily treated by his colleagues. But the fact was that the amendments inserted by their Lordships would have had the effect of re-endowing the Church, which it was the aim of the bill to disestablish and disendow. Of these amendments the most important was the one relating to concurrent endowment, the acceptance of which by the Government would, in their judgment, be a breach of faith with the constituencies; and, as it was approved by an overwhelming majority of the other House, and public opinion was utterly against it, he appealed to their Lordships to deal with it as practical men, and, whatever might be the abstract merits of the plan, to regard it as perfectly impossible at the present moment. The proposal to hold over the appropriation of the surplus, too, was extremely objectionable, as calculated to encourage incessant agitation, and expectations which were certain to be disappointed, especially as no alternative plan that was likely to receive the assent of the Commons had been proposed.

Lord Cairns complained that Ministers had not adhered to the pledge given by the noble Earl on the second reading of the bill, and by which many of their Lordships had been induced to vote for it at that stage, out of respect for what they conceived to be the verdict of the country. Instead of giving their Lordships' amendments that respectful consideration which was promised, the Prime Minister had condescended to use language with reference to their Lordships which was quite unworthy of his position. All the amendments, with the exception of two, had been rejected without the slightest consideration, and those two had been modified in such a manner as to be perfectly illusory. He himself had always objected to concurrent endowment, and had not proposed to reserve the application of the surplus with any view to a fresh concurrent endowment. His objection to the Ministerial scheme was that it left six or eight millions sterling at the disposal of the Executive, and beyond Parliamentary control. Originally the whole of the Irish members were anxious to have the question of the surplus delayed: and, in adhering to this amendment, he believed their Lordships would carry with them the opinion, if not the votes, of the majority in the Commons, and certainly the opinion of the country. As to the amendments respecting the power of commuting life interests, and with regard to curates, which he considered vital to the interests of the Church, he trusted their Lordships would finally adhere to them also; but the others, which were of minor importance, he was quite willing, in his desire not needlessly to provoke a collision between the two Houses, to ask their Lordships to give up.

The Earl of Kimberley argued that it was impossible for the Government to accept the amendments which Lord Cairns was inclined to insist upon.

Earl Grey, alluding to the language of the preamble, that no portion of the funds of the Irish Church should be applied to the maintenance of any Church, or the teaching of any religion, which he regarded as equally condemnatory of the Established Church in this country, and offensive to the religion of the majority of the Irish people, entreated Ministers to make some concession on this point, unless they were indifferent to the passing of the bill, or desirous of putting some degradation on the House of Lords. It seemed to him that the speech of Mr. Gladstone, and the tone adopted by the Government, indicated that they were rather inclined to disregard than to conciliate their Lordships. He admitted, however, but not without reluctance, that it was now impossible to carry a measure of concurrent endowment, but he held Ministers responsible for the failure of a policy which connected itself to nine tenths of the educated classes of the country, and which they could easily have carried if they had chosen to adopt it.

Lord Halifax agreed with the noble Earl in regarding the impossibility of concurrent endowment, and, that being the case, he could not regard the words in the preamble as material. If the words were omitted the public would regard it as a correct design to promote concurrent endowment, and it would lead to violent religious agitation in the country.

The Marquis of Clanricarde expressed his intention to support the Government, but hoped that their Lordships would insist on the reservation of the surplus.

The Earl of Shaftesbury regarded the bill with little affection; for it was the most violent and revolutionary measure submitted to Parliament since the Reformation, and he believed that before long it would have a serious effect, not only on the relations of Church and State, but also on religion and property. The public mind, however, appeared to be fixed on the bill, and if their Lordships were to resist it he feared a cry would be raised, not of "concurrent endowment," but of "concurrent disendowment." He for one would not add to the imminent danger of the position in which their Lordships now found themselves, lest it should result in the destruction of other important institutions.

Earl Russell expressed himself in favour of the disestablishment of the Irish Church and of its disendowment, subject to existing rights. With this object he regarded the declaration in the preamble as unnecessary and impolitic. To have given globes to the clergy of all denominations would, he thought, have been the wisest plan. This would not only have established religious equality but have done much to appease religious discord. He should therefore vote against the Government in respect to the preamble.

The Duke of Argyll, replying to the observations of Earl Grey, denied that the Government were desirous of precipitating a collision between the two Houses, and added that if they had entertained such a design they would have deserved to be turned out of office. He also warmly condemned the principle of concurrent endowment, and, defending the provisions of the bill, insisted that the Irish Church had been treated with more than justice—with liberality and generosity.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who taunted the Government with a change of opinion on the subject of disestablishment and disendowment, which, prior to reaching the Treasury Bench, they treated as different matters, but subsequently held to be indissolubly bound up together, declared that in his opinion concurrent endowment would have been a wise and statesman-like means of appropriating the surplus. The conduct of the Government in trying to bind a future Parliament reminded him of those who thought they could keep from drunkenness by simply taking a pledge of temperance. They wished to guard against concurrent endowment or the appropriation of the surplus to any religious purposes hereafter by the insertion of words which they must feel would be inoperative. Their Lordships had a clear and well-defined duty to themselves and to the country to discharge, and in resisting the demands of the Government they were not resisting the verdict of the country or the decisions of the Commons, but the will of a single individual. Their Lordships had exhausted all offers of conciliation and compromise, and if they were now to give way they would sacrifice not only the prospects of the Irish Church but their own dignity and independence.

The Bishop of London having protested against the secularisation of Church property,

Earl Granville addressed their Lordships in reply, and, characterising the language which had been applied to the Government as offensive, and the charges against them as unfounded, concluded with an earnest appeal to the House to support the Government in what he described as a grave and critical moment.

A lengthened discussion then ensued on a point of order—viz., whether it were, as Lords Derby and Cairns and the Duke of Marlborough denied, and Lord Granville, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Ravensley affirmed, in accordance with practice to vote separately on the two amendments in the preamble, the negative and the positive part. The technical part of this controversy was terminated by the motion of the Duke of Marlborough that the House should insist on its amendments to the preamble. On this motion the Lord Chancellor claimed the right to address the House in defence of the second, the positive, part of the preamble, which asserts the expediency of appropriating the surplus to the relief of unavoidable calamity. He administered, amid loud cheers, a very warm and bitter rebuke to Lords Grey and Salisbury, to both for their personal charges against the Government, particularly Mr. Gladstone, and to the latter, in addition, for the levity of bitterness on the plan for the application of the surplus, which he himself eloquently justified.

A scene of extraordinary confusion then ensued, and after remarks from the Duke of Manchester, who was understood to say that he had never heard so contrary a speech as the Lord Chancellor's, an apology from Lord Grey, in which he repeated his accusations, observations by Lord Bath, and an expression of dislike by Lord Winchilsea for the character of Jack Cade, accompanied by a pledge that he would in certain eventualities be prepared to lay his head on the block, the House at length divided on the motion that the House do insist on the amendments in the preamble, when that motion was carried by 173 to 95.

The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Lord Granville.

who declared that after such a division he could not take the responsibility of proceeding further without consultation with his colleagues.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Ayrton moved the second reading of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill, which proposes that all the existing loans contracted by the board shall, with the assent of those who have advanced the money, be converted into one consolidated debt of precisely the same character as the National Debt. Mr. Hunt thought it was unfortunate that the bill was introduced at so late a period of the Session, and wished that the House might have a full statement of the financial position of the board. After a number of members had spoken to much the same effect, the bill was read the second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The House then went into Committee on the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill, which measure found little favour from the metropolitan members. After several amendments had been proposed and clauses up to 5 agreed to, the sitting was suspended.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Maguire's motion for returns relative to the provision made for Roman Catholic priests in prisons was met by an attempt to count out the House, which, however, failed; and, after Mr. Bruce had confessed that he was not prepared with a remedy, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. W. Johnston's motion for reports on the conduct of the constabulary in Ulster was negatived, at the instance of Mr. Fortescue.

In Committee on the bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, after several motions for adjournment, Mr. Monk's instruction, extending the permission so as to allow a man to marry his wife's niece, was put and negatived; and, after more motions for delay, Mr. Chambers consented to progress being reported.

The House resumed, and the Dublin Firemen's Commission Bill was recommitted, amended, reported, read the third time, and passed.

During the debate, Mr. Gladstone, who entered the House shortly after the division in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill, was received with loud cheers.

The Dublin Firemen Commission Bill and the Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Bill were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Milbank created quite a sensation by asking the Speaker whether there was any means of obtaining redress or an apology for the language used in "another place" insolent to the "leader of a great party" and insulting to the House. The Speaker said the question was neither one of order nor of privilege, and could not with propriety be put in the House of Commons.

A long discussion ensued on the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Hypothec Abolition (Scotland) Bill, which was supported by the Government subject to modifications to be made in Committee, and opposed by Mr. A. O. Ewing, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Lord Garlies, and others, but eventually read the second time on a division by 127 to 91. Mr. Carnegie (who had charge of the bill) then fixed the Committee for Aug. 21, but on the understanding that the measure would not be proceeded with further this Session.

The Adulteration of Food or Drink Act (1860) Amendment Bill was withdrawn.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Married Woman's Property Bill was resumed by Mr. Raikes, who moved that the bill be adjourned for three months. He contended that the principle of the measure was faulty, and that it would revolutionise the relationship between husband and wife, and place the woman in a position if not of superiority at least of equality to the man. Mr. Jessel supported the bill. It was opposed by Mr. Beresford-Hope on the ground that it was idle at an advanced hour on a Wednesday sitting on July 21 to attempt to deal with a subject of vast social importance. The bill "went in" for altering the whole conjugal relations of man and wife in the matter of property, and this, he submitted, was too grave a subject to be treated either with levity or haste. On a division the third reading was carried by 131 to 32, and the bill was read the third time and passed amid cheers from the majority.

The orders for the County Coroners Bill and for the Suburban Commons Bill were read and discharged.

The Seeds Adulteration Bill was committed *pro formâ*.

The Railway Construction Facilities Act (1864) Amendment (recommitted) Bill and the Cinque Ports Act Amendment Bill were passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Earl Granville rose, amid breathless silence, and said, in reference to the decision come to by their Lordships on Tuesday night, that the Government were of opinion that that decision was of a very grave character; but they were unwilling to incur the responsibility of preventing their Lordships from discussing the further amendments on this bill. At the same time he assured the House that in the future progress of the amendments he intended to act in a spirit of peace and conciliation, and he hoped he should be met in a corresponding spirit from noble Lords on both sides of the House. His first duty, then, was to move that the House should not insist on its amendment altering the date of disestablishment from January, 1871, to May of the same year.

Lord Cairns said since the adjournment of the House he had had the opportunity of having had a conference with the noble Earl opposite (Lord Granville). It was clear to him (Lord Cairns) that, after the decision the other night, the remaining amendments were not many in number, and by no means incapable of solution, and he found a similar spirit in the noble Earl opposite. He was quite ready to agree to the proposal not to insist on the date for disestablishment being fixed at May instead of January, 1871. With regard to another amendment regarding the relative position of Rectors and Curates, he was strongly in favour of that amendment; but, as the Government were disposed to concede a portion of it, he felt justified in accepting that solution of the question. In reference to the other amendment (the Earl of Carnarvon's) relating to the commutation of life interests—which he regarded as the most important of the remaining amendments—the noble Earl entered into an examination of the points and facts involved, and said he thought that, as the Government were disposed to accept certain provisions of the amendments, there was no necessity to raise an issue on this question. Closely connected with this amendment was the amendment with respect to residences; and on this point the Government were not prepared to make any concession. Although he thought this was one of the greatest hardships of the present bill as affecting the Church, as it did not, apart from the commutations, involve a sum of more than £100,000, he was not prepared to advise their Lordships to take issue on the point. His Lordship, in conclusion, said that, much as he detested every part of this bill, he thought it was not desirable, either for the public interests or for the particular interests of the Irish Church, that there should be a struggle prolonged for months on minor details, if they were able to secure reasonable terms for the Church of Ireland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that he had come down to the House prepared to insist upon their Lordships' amendments with regard to the Ulster glebes, and he regretted that no compromise had been offered upon the subject; but he could not forget that an important concession had been made with regard to private endowments, and he would therefore offer no further opposition on that point.

The Earl of Carnarvon did not object to the compromise that was proposed, but still he felt that the bill was unsatisfactory, for the concessions made by the Government were not equivalent to the amendments made by their Lordships. His only object was to secure for the Irish Church some little competency out of the wreck of the property, and that object had now, to some extent, been obtained.

The Marquis of Salisbury admitted that Lord Cairns had done the best he could for the Irish Church, and accepted the compromise which had been made. His noble and learned friend had found himself with a tremendous responsibility resting upon him, and he had done the best he could under the circumstances.

Earl Russell remarked that more credit was due to the leaders of the Opposition than to the test of the Government for the satisfactory result which had now been arrived at.

The Duke of Cleveland hoped that some explanation would be given with regard to the amendments which it was proposed to pledge the House to with regard to the sixty-eighth clause.

The Earl of Malmesbury said that, the principle of disestablishment and disendowment having been affirmed, it would have been a scandal if an arrangement had not been made. He was also of opinion that, if their Lordships had not obtained all they desired, they had at least vindicated their position in the Constitution.

Earl Grey also accepted the compromise, and was glad to find that the views he had enunciated thirty-five years ago with regard to the Irish Church were at last acceded to.

Lord Halifax regarded the terms of the compromise as fair and reasonable.

The Earl of Harrowby and Lord Athlumney likewise expressed satisfaction at the terms of the compromise.

The Duke of Marlborough complimented Lord Cairns on the tact and ability with which he had conducted the negotiations with the Government. Although he did not agree with the provisions of the bill, he thought the concessions made on both sides were fair.

After some remarks from Earl Stanhope,

Lord Lyveden asked Lord Cairns to explain the terms he had come to with Earl Granville.

Lord Cairns said that, as he read the sixty-eighth clause, not one shilling of the surplus could be touched until there was a separate Act of Parliament for it. He further explained the spirit of conciliation exhibited by the Bishops, and their desire to withdraw all personal considerations, in order to facilitate a fair settlement of the question.

The Earl of Bandon protested against the compromise in the name of the Protestants of Ireland.

Earl Granville thanked Lord Cairns for the frankness with which he entered into confidential communication with the Government in order to smooth the difficulties in the way of the passing of the bill.

The Bishop of Tuam disapproved of the compromise, and, in the name of the poor Protestants scattered over Ireland, protested against the bill.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question, that their Lordships do not insist on their amendment to clause 2, and it was carried without a division.

The other amendments were then disposed of in the terms of the compromise.

On clause 27, on the motion for assenting to the Commons' reasons for rejecting the Lords' amendment to the ecclesiastical residences, a division took place, when the motion was carried by a majority of 47 to 17.

Earl Granville proposed to insert in the sixty-eighth clause words to provide that Parliament might hereafter have power to apply the surplus to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, yet so as not to cancel or impair the obligations now attached to property under the Acts for the relief of the poor.

Earl Grey protested against the words being inserted, on the grounds that they were unmeaning and could not bind future Parliaments.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported amid cheers from the Ministerial benches.

A Committee was appointed to draw up reasons for dissenting from some of the Commons' amendments.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Marquis of Hartington laid on the table the report of the Select Committee on electric telegraphs.

THE UNIVERSITY TESTS.

Mr. Sartoris asked the Solicitor-General whether, considering that the University Tests Bill would not become law this Session, the Government would, be prepared to include a more comprehensive scheme for the extension of our Universities in the general educational measure they intended to bring forward next year.

The Solicitor-General said that the entire rejection of the bill which had been sent to the other House without any consideration whatever had entirely freed him from responsibility in the matter.

Lord Sandon rose to inquire whether it was in order for the hon. member to comment upon the conduct of the other House.

The Speaker said it was not right to comment upon the debates in the other House.

Sir J. Coleridge continued his remarks, saying that, after the rejection of a public and just bill of that kind, he could only say that they were the only ninety-one persons in England who would have done so.

Mr. Disraeli rose to order. He had no objection whatever to the right hon. gentleman holding the opinion that he seemed to hold, or to his communicating it to the House; but he begged to ask whether he had a right, when answering a question, to enter into an argument such as that which had just been imported.

The Speaker: In answering a question there should be as little controversial matter brought into the question as possible.

THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.

Lord Eustace Cecil asked the Secretary for War whether he was aware that, on the 12th inst., the troops at Aldershott remained under arms from ten o'clock in the morning till between two and three p.m.; and that, in consequence of the extreme heat and tightness of their clothing, the plain was literally strewn with men who had fallen out of the ranks in a fainting condition; whether he had any objection to state the number of men in each regiment who fell out upon that occasion; whether any directions had been given to the General commanding as to the expediency of ordering that field exercise should take place early in the morning during hot weather?

Mr. Cardwell said that it was true that the troops remained under arms on the day in question from ten until two and half-past two o'clock, and that many of the men (to the number of 125) fell out of the ranks, but it was to obtain water from the water-carts. That was not attributable to the tightness of the clothing, but to the heat of the weather. Only five were removed to the hospital, and no serious results had ensued. The troops were under the command of a valued and considerate officer, and no special directions had been issued to him. A light yellow tunic had been issued to the troops at Aldershott for use in hot weather.

THE STATE OF NEW ZEALAND.

On the motion for going into Supply,

Lord Bury called attention to the correspondence relating to the affairs of New Zealand, and, at great length, drew a picture of the wretched state of the colony, which he attributed to the policy of the Colonial Office with respect to the natives. He then complained strongly of the ignorance of the Government with respect to the requisites of the colony for actual existence, contending that the colony would be dismembered, and the fairest portion of the northern island would have to be abandoned, if the Imperial protection was withdrawn from it at a time when the Imperial policy had culminated in a general disaffection of the natives, and in the open rebellion of a great portion of the island.

Mr. Maguire and Sir H. S. Ibbetson supported the views of Lord Bury.

Sir C. W. Dilke denied that the Imperial Government was responsible for the present state of affairs in New Zealand. The present war had at its origin very little to do with previous ones. Under Mr. Weld's Ministry the colony repudiated the aid of the Imperial Government and English troops, and insisted on the direction and responsibility of native affairs. The Colonial Government had utterly failed to perform that duty and had really no claim on the Imperial Government; but if they would only give up the idea of Imperial aid, they could, as he pointed out, easily overcome the small body of hostile natives that were opposed to them.

After some remarks from Mr. R. N. Fowler, in defence of missionary societies,

Mr. Monsell said that the Government had the deepest sympathy with the colonists of New Zealand, but that the state of that colony, although no doubt serious, was not nearly so desperate as was represented. He denied that the policy of the present Government was different from that of previous Governments. He showed that for the last few years the Imperial Government had resigned all voice in the internal affairs of the country, and that being the case, in the interest of the taxpayers of England, they were obliged to decline any responsibility for them. He went at length into the facts of the case and showed that in 1864, when there was perfect tranquillity in New Zealand, the Colonial Government, with the unanimous consent of the Legislature, demanded the complete control of native affairs. Their request was complied with, and from that time the colony was solely responsible.

SUPPLY.

Mr. Bentinck complained of the mode of purchasing pictures for the National Gallery and Portrait Gallery.

Mr. Disraeli, as one of the trustees, denied that the National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery had against each other, and so raised the price of pictures to the nation. With respect to the loss of the Hogarth picture, the National Portrait Gallery failed to secure it solely because outbid by a Manchester purchaser.

Mr. Bentinck denied that he intended any attack on either gallery. He only wanted to draw the attention of Parliament to the subject.

After some further discussion, the votes were agreed to.

Several other votes were taken, and the Chairman reported progress.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, July 17:—

In London the births of 2051 children, 1030 boys and 1021 girls, were registered last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2106.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1313. It was the twenty-eighth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1416. The deaths in the present return are less by 103 than the estimated amount, but exceed by 34 the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 404, the corrected average number being 449. Two deaths from smallpox, 35 from measles, 77 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 77 from whooping-cough, 14 from typhus fever, 17 from enteric fever, 11 from simple continued fever were registered. The prevailing high temperature of the air and of the water of the Thames has caused an increase in the mortality from diarrhœa, and has also occasioned some deaths from simple cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. The deaths of 96 children and 6 adults from diarrhœa were recorded last week. In the three preceding weeks the total numbers were 28, 20, and 30. 163 persons died from phthisis, 80 from bronchitis, and 62 from pneumonia. The deaths of 5 persons from alcoholism, of 6 persons from drowning, of 6 infants and 1 adult from suffocation, and of 8 persons who committed suicide were registered. The deaths of two children who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were recorded.

In the week 4224 births and 2772 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 23 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 22 per 1000 in London, 34 in Edinburgh, and 17 in Dublin; 17 in Bristol, 17 in Birmingham, 26 in Liverpool, 26 in Manchester, 23 in Salford, 21 in Sheffield, 21 in Bradford, 21 in Leeds, 20 in Hull, 17 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 27 in Glasgow.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending July 17 was 22 per 1000. The rate in Berlin during the seven days ending the 15th inst. was 25 per 1000.

The William Cory had paid out her portion of the Dunbary section of the new Transatlantic cable on Saturday last. On Sunday the splice was made on board the Scanderia, and that ship began paying out her portion—viz., 450 knots.

William Cook, stockbroker and commission merchant, Glasgow, and lately American Vice-Consul in Glasgow, was, on Wednesday, committed for trial on the charge of fraud and wilful imposition; as also forgery, or uttering forged documents. The charge involves the insurance of ships which never had any existence.

A brilliant meteor was seen on Friday night, the 16th inst., at 11.35. Mr. A. S. Herschel, writing from Collingwood, Hawkhurst, to the *Times*, says:—"No shooting stars having yet been observed during the earlier intervals of clear sky, a sudden flash, like that of lightning, much brighter than full moonlight, causing me to look round and upwards, I saw this meteor descending between the clouds. When first observed it passed about three or four degrees over the head stars of Delphinus, and proceeded with moderate speed, and with little diminution of its light, towards Epsilon Pegasi, close to which star it rather suddenly disappeared, without bursting or emitting any sparks upon its course. The duration of the flash of light and of the meteor's flight, while it remained in sight, was about two seconds and a half." The Duke of Argyll, who saw the meteor from Argyll Lodge, Kensington, thus describes it:—"On last Friday night I happened to be looking at the sky at the moment of the appearance of the great meteor which is described by Mr. Herschel. As the night was clear, I had an unusually perfect view of the whole course of the meteor. It began in a thin streak of red sparks, very like a common rocket; but as it advanced, which it did with immense velocity, the light became more and more brilliant, until it rose to that of an intense white heat. It gave off jets or sputterings of light along the whole of its course, and from both sides of its body. There were particularly remarkable when the meteor was at its maximum of splendour. Its disappearance was extremely sudden, as if its substance were wholly consumed. For a second there was left a train of sparks. I could hear no sound. It began not far from the zenith, and the direction of its path was from N.N.W. to S.S.E.; but the whole course was very short."

ANTIQUITIES OF THE CRIMEA.

In addition to the scenes and objects associated with the war of 1854 and 1855, and with the siege of Sebastopol, which our Special Artist had lately an opportunity of depicting, he furnishes some illustrations of the relics of a remote Byzantine antiquity to be found in the same neighbourhood. The first of these is the rock-cut church at Inkerman. He writes on these subjects as follows:—

"There is a new monastery built at Inkerman, since the war. It is a handsome house, which stands just under the rock, with the ancient ruins overhead. In coming up to it I met a couple of monks, who saluted me with the word 'Christo.' One of them took me over the place. He first led me through a door, and up a stair cut in the rock, with curious shrines or chapels at the side, as we passed. In one was a glass door, through which we could see that the chapel was full of bones; the hollow eyes of the skulls seemed to be glaring at us. In another was a coffin, with a black velvet pall over it. The principal church has been redecorated, and is now in a handsome condition. During the war there were soldiers quartered here, who used to fire if any one ventured too far down the slopes of Inkerman. My guide showed me a ball, and the place it had struck after it came through the door. I was anxious to know the age of these caves. The monk told me that they were of Christian times; they were either churches, or houses for monks, or tombs—'grabnitza,' as he called them. The church is dedicated to St. Clement, who was banished here at the time of Trajan. He had to labour in the quarries, but this labour may possibly have been in the excavating of the churches which go by his name, for there are more than one. The saint himself is supposed to be buried under the altar of the church shown in my sketch. The construction of this church is that of most Greek Christian churches, and perhaps most of the caves are of the same period

ANTIQUITIES OF THE CRIMEA: ROCK-CUT CHURCH AT INKERMAN.

yet some of them may be of much more ancient date. If the church itself be as old as the time of Trajan, the small chapel seen on the left of it has an appearance of much greater antiquity. As the sun of the rock has fallen away in front of this church, a new street is built, and there is a wooden balcony. The view from this balcony is very fine; it overlooks the valley of the Inkerman, the Inkerman or Sapouni heights, and the head of the great harbour of Sebastopol. This is a pleasant spot for the monks to live in. I may mention, for the benefit of those who may choose to visit Inkerman, that the monks here are very attentive to visitors. The man who acted as my guide was named Feodorov. He was most patient while I sketched, and did all that he could to explain everything to me; but our conversation was limited, as two or three languages had to supply the few words exchanged between us. He took me to his house and put a samovar boiled, a small teapot was produced, with some sugar and a loaf of bread, and Feodorov and the honours of this simple fare with a delightful courtesy and ease of manner.

"The Church of St. Vladimir, in the ruins of ancient Kherson, is the most elegant representation. Kherson is the ancient city which preceded Sebastopol as the port of the Crimea. I stood on a promontory that forms the southern side of the entrance to what is now called Kamershie Bay. The French had batteries on one side of this bay, and the Russian works were on the other. There is a high mound of stones, formed of the remains of the old town, upon which the French formed a large and important battery, and called it the Battery Napoleon. The ancient walls of the city can yet be traced, and strapped masses of them still stand erect. The most important remains are the ruins of three churches. One of these, dedicated to St. Vladimir, who first converted Russia to Christianity, is so much renovated that in order to preserve its few foundations it seems a pity has been made over them. The ancient church was of the Greek form, with an apse, in which yet stands a stone built altar, with a cross on the side which forms the top. The pavement of the church is of rude stones. It may be worth noting that the apse of this church, as well as the other two of Kherson, is at the north end, not at the east, which is the usual rule in the Eastern as well as the Western churches. Vladimir came with an army to Kherson, and demanded baptism for himself and his army; he demanded also the hand of a Princess. He had to enforce these demands with a very long siege, almost equalling in duration and rigour the later siege of Sebastopol, before he accomplished his purpose; but he succeeded at last, and he also succeeded in converting the greater part of Russia. There is also a few monastery erected near the west, close to the Church of St. Vladimir.

"Rock-cut tombs in the Crimea are plentiful; the caverns at Inkerman belong to about same of this character. The rocky sides of the valleys around the site of ancient Kherson are full of such sepulchres, and their resemblance to those in the Kedron Valley and other places about Jerusalem is very striking. The limestone rock here is soft and easy to cut. Some of those tombs are still open and whole; but others are now being used for keeping cattle and sheep. The Tartars have, in some cases, built them up in front, and formed houses of them."

ARCHÆOLOGY IN THE CRIMEA.

ENTRY TO TOMB AT CHERSON.

INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. VLADIMIR AT CHERSON, WITH THE CHAPEL AND SEPULCHRE OPEN.

FINE ARTS.

The supplies for the British Museum, the South Kensington Museum, the National Gallery, and other purposes more or less relating to art have been voted with tolerable liberality, bearing in mind how determinedly the present Government is bent on economy. Hitherto the Liberal Governments have compared somewhat disadvantageously with their Tory rivals in this respect. There was little in the debates on the Estimates calling for comment. Mr. Layard doubtless acted unconstitutionally in commissioning mosaics for the Westminster Palace without even referring to the Treasury. But in substituting Mr. Fergusson for Mr. Pennethorne as an independent, non-competing architectural adviser and referee, the First Commissioner unquestionably acted upon sound principles of public administration. There was something unseemly in engaging a Government employé, and sometimes competitor, to give official opinions on designs by rival architects. As, however, a considerable time must elapse before the works upon which Mr. Pennethorne is engaged for the Government are completed, the term of his appointment as Government architect is put forward to 1871. In the course of the debate on the South Kensington Department, the evidence adduced to prove the serviceableness of the department, both as regards science and art, was most encouraging. In the course of the debate on the National Gallery some statements were made which, if true, should not be concealed from the public, and if false, as they were proclaimed to be by Mr. Layard, should be disproved by something more than a general assertion. For our part, we have great confidence in the taste and knowledge of the director of the National Gallery. But it may be that he lacks the prompt and alert business habits which would secure pictures for the nation at the first hand and at the lowest prices; or, what is more probable, his hands may be tied by the trustees. Something analogous certainly takes place in regard to the National Portrait Gallery. It happens sometimes that an historical portrait comes into the market, and, owing to the routine delays of that institution, the picture (while known to be desired by that institution) repeatedly changes hands among dealers, the price each time of course augmenting before it can be purchased for the nation. However, as the allegations made against the National Gallery by Mr. Bentinck in Tuesday's debate have not been refuted, we feel bound to give them. That member informed the House that in 1867 two pictures by a painter of the fifteenth century were offered to the authorities of the National Gallery, who would have nothing to do with them. Afterwards another authority went to France and bought them at the large price of £600. In June, 1867, a Van Huysum was sold at Christie's for 380 gs.; and in April of last year a portrait by A. Cuyp was sold in the same place, and to the same dealer, for 384 gs. Subsequently these two pictures were secured for the National Gallery at the advanced price of no less than £1800. If these are the facts, about £1000 have been paid for these pictures more than should have been paid! According to Mr. Bentinck, some important works by Hogarth passed, three weeks back, into private hands, through a ridiculous official mistake. The National Gallery wished to purchase certain of these pictures; but the National Portrait Gallery officials insisted that they were in their department, and therefore they would buy them. At the sale, however, the latter gentlemen found they had no money to spend; and so the works disappeared, to be bought, perhaps, later at double or treble the price they then fetched. As regards the question of cleaning the pictures in the National Gallery, broached by the same member, we have already stated our conviction that no mischief has been done in recent years. The Rubens landscape specially mentioned has been, we believe, simply denuded of the brown varnish and liquorice juice known to have been applied to it; and the removal of such a falsifying coating is well calculated to dispel many notions respecting the "tone" of the old masters, false in themselves and highly prejudicial to modern art. We may add that the pictures by Van Huysum and A. Cuyp above mentioned, together with a frame containing three portraits of Cardinal Richelieu from various points of view, painted by Philippe de Champagne, have lately been added to the gallery.

On Wednesday last the Architectural Museum, at the building erected for its reception, near Dean's-yard, Westminster, was opened. The nucleus of the collection was formed about eighteen years ago, and for many years was domiciled in the South Kensington Museum. At length the growth of the collection, and other reasons, rendered a removal desirable; accordingly, the present plain but suitable building was erected for its reception. The museum was designed to give to art-workmen an opportunity of studying reproductions of works, the originals of which neither their time nor means would allow them to visit. The collection, which is now a very valuable and instructive one, consists of casts and copies of many of the finest ancient examples of architectural works and details, and allied arts, and the examples have been arranged as far as possible in the order of their date. Already the museum is full, yet many promises of additional casts, models, and specimens have been received. Before, however, the museum building can be enlarged, a debt on it of £1000 must be reduced.

The essential restorations of Llandaff Cathedral have been accomplished by the completion of the north and south towers at the western end of the building, the chapter-house, and other portions of the cathedral. The remaining works are chiefly decorative, and there is no doubt that the necessary funds will be soon forthcoming to carry them out, and thus complete the great scheme of restoration which has now been in progress for about twenty-five years.

The collection of antique bronzes in the British Museum has been enriched by the purchase of a bronze found at Foggia, in Southern Italy, and formerly in the possession of M. Piot, of Paris, which is as remarkable for its beauty as for its large size and almost perfect preservation. The height of the new bronze is 2 ft. 5 in., which exceeds that of the tallest figure in the bronze-room of the British Museum. It is, indeed, one of the largest hitherto known, and it has escaped with scarcely a bruise. Its age is, of course, uncertain; but many indications point to the Macedonian period. The subject is a little boy, in an attitude full of life and excitement, and evidently playing the game of mora—played in Italy to this day. He lifts up two fingers of his left hand, while the outspread right is hidden behind his back. There seem to be traces of another figure, the partner in the game; and from the treatment, especially of the hair, it is supposed that the group represented Cupid and Ganymede.

Favourable accounts are forwarded from Munich of the International Exhibition of Art and Industry just opened in the Bavarian capital, which is said to considerably surpass in attractiveness the similar exhibition of 1858. The pictures number over 2000. Concurrently with this there are open two other exhibitions—one of old masters previous to the seventeenth century, which is very rich in works of the early German and Dutch schools, lent, many of them, from private houses, where they have seldom been seen by travellers; the other is an exhibition of Munich manufactures.

The Netherlands International Exhibition at Amsterdam, as stated in our last Number, was opened on Thursday week, by Prince Henry of the Netherlands. An address was delivered by Baron Mackay, President of the Central Committee at the Hague, explanatory of the origin and progress of the exhibition, and the satisfactory manner in which it had been supported in foreign countries. The Prince congratulated the various commissions upon the success of their several sections, which his Royal Highness then visited in the order of their arrangement in the palace. The British department, being the most forward, attracted the greatest attention; and after the Hon. Mr. Thurlow, Mr. May (Consul-General of the Netherlands), Mr. P. L. Simmonds, and Mr. Edmund Johnson, as British Commissioners and jurors, had been presented to the Prince by Baron Mackay, his Royal Highness was conducted by them throughout the British section. In the evening a banquet was given in the Park Locale, at which the Prince presided, supported by the same distinguished company which were present at the opening. Covers were laid for 250. There are fourteen countries exhibiting, the Netherlands numbering 928; Belgium, 334; France, 368; Great Britain, 201; Austria, 144; North Germany, 129, out of a total of 2323 exhibitors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The bronze statue of Mr. Peabody, the work of Mr. Story, has been placed on its pedestal, opposite the Royal Exchange.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet, on Wednesday night, to the Council of the Royal Society, the members of the Royal Academy, and to many other representatives of art, science, and literature.

Three boys—two fourteen and one sixteen years of age—have been sent to prison for a month by Mr. Mansfield, at Marylebone, for pocket-picking in the Zoological Society's Gardens.

On Monday night new ragged schools were opened in Lock's-fields, Walworth. The foundation-stone of the schools was laid on May 10, by Mr. M'Arthur, M.P. The building cost £650, and will accommodate 300 children. About £450 has been raised.

The president of the Royal Architectural Museum (Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P.), on Wednesday, held a conversazione to celebrate the opening of their new museum at Bowling-street, Dean's-yard, Westminster. The Queen has consented to become patron of the museum, and has presented a donation of £50 in aid of the funds.

A testimonial to Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster, by his friends and constituents, was presented on Thursday afternoon at the offices of the Westminster Conservative Association, by Colonel the Right Hon. T. E. Taylor. It consists of a vase of oval form, parcel gilt, and in elaborate classical style, highly ornamented. The two centre panels are illustrative of the historic glories of Westminster.

The prizes won by the students at the London Hospital College in the session 1868-9 were presented, on Monday, to the successful competitors in the anatomical theatre of the college. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., President of the Poor-Law Board, presided. The report stated that the institution had never been more prosperous, and referred at length to the management and results during the year.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, a large number of deserving cases, in which persons had risked their own lives in saving one or more persons from drowning, were brought under the notice of the committee. The silver medallion was presented to Sub-Lieutenant Carey-Brenton, of her Majesty's ship Philomel; and the silver clasp to Commander J. H. Coxon, he having previously received the silver medal for saving, while serving in her Majesty's ship Hero, the life of a man who jumped overboard at sea.

The resolution of Dr. Saunders to appropriate the sum of £25,000 to the erection of a City library and museum was brought before the Court of Common Council on Thursday week. An amendment was moved to the effect that a building in Guildhall, in which civil causes are now occasionally tried, would be available for the purposes of a library and museum "when the new law courts were ready." The early arrival of this period was considered by some members to be highly problematical. In the result the debate was adjourned.

An alarming accident happened to Mdlle. Schneider, at the St. James's Theatre, on Wednesday. At the fall of the curtain in the last scene of "Orphée aux Enfers" her dress ignited from the flame used in making the effect of lightning, and in a moment was in a blaze. Great alarm prevailed, and two or three gentlemen jumped from the private boxes on the stage and from the stalls; but by the rapid action of the actors who surrounded her the flames were extinguished. This was not done, however, until almost the whole of her dress had been destroyed. Fortunately, Mdlle. Schneider has escaped without injury. After the curtain fell it was again raised, and she came forward, the audience testifying by the warmth of their acclamation their pleasure at her escape.

The great fête of the Royal Dramatic College will be held at the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) under entirely new arrangements, and in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Selections from ten of the most popular plays will be given on the great stage, in which Mdlle. Schneider, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Herman Vezin, Mrs. F. Matthews, Miss E. Farren, Miss M. Oliver, Miss C. Saunders, Miss Lydia Maitland, Miss Amy Sheridan, Miss E. Button, Miss Claire, Miss H. Hodgson, &c.; Messrs. Benjamin Webster, C. Santley, J. Clarke, J. L. Toole, Barry Sullivan, F. Matthews, D. James, T. Thorne, J. C. Cowper, W. H. Stephens, J. Maclean, Joseph Eldred, R. Soutar, and others will take part. After the presentation of purses to the Princess of Wales, there will be a display of fireworks.

The officers of the 27th Inniskillings, at Chatham, gave a ball, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday night, in honour of their regiment having recently been presented with new colours by the Countess of Enniskillen. A special train, on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, left Chatham in the evening, conveying the officers and their friends, together with the whole of those who had received invitations to be present, to the number of several hundreds, to the Victoria station, where carriages were in waiting for their conveyance to Willis's Rooms; the special train returning to Chatham on Thursday morning at the termination of the ball. The band of the regiment was sent up from Chatham, and performed during the evening.——On the previous evening the non-commissioned officers of the regiment gave a ball in their mess-room, at St. Mary's barracks, Chatham, in commemoration of the same event.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states:—"We have substantial reasons for believing that the present coalition at the Italian Opera-House will not be allowed to keep its monopoly for another season. An opposition of a most formidable character is already organised, an opposition supported by a majority of the leading singers who have this year taken part in the performances at Covent-Garden Theatre. Among the seceders, if we are rightly informed, are Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Signor Mongini, Mr. Santley, Signor Gardoni, Signor Foli, and Signor Arditi, the conductor. And to this considerable company are allied Madame Volpini, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, M. Gassier, and others. That such an opposition should have been organised cannot greatly surprise those who take an interest in operatic affairs. Whether the new company will be housed at Drury Lane or at Her Majesty's Theatre is not certain yet."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

At the earlier part of the week the Stock Exchange Markets were flat, in consequence of the realisations of profits engendered by the rapid improvement in the quotations. Numerous sales were effected, and a portion of the recent advance was lost. At the same time, the Consol Market was in a very unsettled state, owing to the opposition offered to the passing of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords. The heaviness, however, proved to be temporary, being quite counterbalanced by the fine weather, the enhancement of harvest prospects, and the abundance and cheapness of money. Consols, after being sellers at 93 for the Account, have since improved to 93¼ to 93 for Delivery, and 93 to 93⅜ for Aug. 6. Reduced and New Three per Cents have been done at 93 to 93¼; Exchequer Bills, March, 3s. to 7s. prem.; and June, 6s. to 11s. prem. Indian Securities have been firm. The Five per Cents have been done at 111¾ to 112; and the Bonds at 24s. to 25s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have been firm in value and demand:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104 to 105; Ditto Five per Cents, 93 to 94; Cape of Good Hope, 1873, 103 to 105; New South Wales, 1871 to 1876, 101½ to 101½; New Zealand, 1891, 92 to 93 ex div.; Queensland, 1882-5, 107 to 108; and Victoria, 1891, 112 to 113.

The principal feature in the home Railway Stock Market has been the fluctuations in the value of Metropolitan. The rapid improvement in the value of this stock—the quotation having reached 103½—produced many realisations, and a relapse in prices to 101 to 100½ was the result. Confidence, however, soon returned, and a considerable proportion of the fall was recovered. Caledonian, Midland, and London and North-Western Stocks have been steady; but Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Stock has been weaker. Caledonian, 81¼ to 81½; Great Eastern, 35¼ to 35¾; Great Northern, 106 to 108; Ditto, A, 108 to 108½; Great Western, 51 to 51¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124¼ to 124¾; London and Brighton, 43¼ to 43¾; London and North-Western, 118 to 118½; London and South-Western, 89 to 91; London, Chatham, and Dover, 16¾ to 17¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 50½ to 50¾; Metropolitan, 101¼ to 101¾; Midland, 117½ to 118; North-Eastern—Berwick, 108 to 109; Ditto, York, 99 to 101; and South-Eastern, 76¾ to 77¼.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103¼ to 104; Cape, 57 to 61; East Indian, 103¾ to 104¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15¾ to 16¼; Great Indian Peninsular, 105¼ to 106¼; Great Western of Canada, 15¾ to 16; and Scinde, 104 to 105.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 10¼ to 10¾; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22¾ to 23¼.

The recent heavy advance in the value of Foreign Bonds induced numerous sales in the leading speculative Securities, such as Egyptian, Spanish, and Turkish, and imparted a weakness to prices. Towards the close of the week more animation returned, the downward movement in prices was checked, and there was a tendency to recovery. Argentine, Six per Cents, 79½ to 80½ ex div.; Brazilian, 1865, 84 to 85; Egyptian, 1864, Seven per Cents, 78¼ to 78¾ ex div.; Ditto, Nine per Cents, 9?¾ to 9?½ ex div.; Mexican, 13½ to 13¾; Peruvian, 1865, 77 to 78 ex all; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 33¾ to 34¼ ex div.; Russian, 1862, 86½ to 87; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 94 to 95; Ditto Nicolas Railway Bonds, 67¾ to 68¼; Spanish, 1867, 29¼ to 29¾ ex div.; Turkish Six per Cents, 1865, 67 to 67½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1865, 45 to 45½; and Italian, 1861, 54¾ to 55¼ ex div.

American Securities have been steady. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have risen to 83 to 83½; Ditto, 1865, 82 to 82½; 10-40, 73¾ to 74¼. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds have been done at 23 to 24; Erie Shares, 18¾ to 19¼; and Illinois Central, 94¼ to 94¾ ex div.

A feature in the market for Bank Shares has been the strong demand for Imperial Ottoman. At one time these shares marked 4¼ prem., but the quotation has since receded to 3¾ to 4¼ prem. Agra, A, are quoted at 10 to 11¼; Alliance, 14 to 15; Anglo-Austrian, 2½ to 3½ prem.; London and County, 50¾ to 51¼; London and Joint-Stock, 31 to 32; London and Westminster, 59 to 60; and Union of London, 35 to 36.

Telegraph Shares have changed hands to a fair extent, and prices have been maintained. Anglo-American, 21¼ to 22; Atlantic, 20 to 23; Ditto, Eight per Cent, 60 to 65; Reuter's, 72 to 74; Société du Câble Transatlantique Française, 22¾ to 23; and the Scrip of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph, ¼ to ¾ dis.

Miscellaneous Securities are quiet, but firm in value. Crédit Foncier of England, 2¼ to 2¾; General Credit and Discount, 1¼ to 1 dis.; Hudson's Bay, 13¾ to 13¼; National Discount, 11 to 12; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 20¾ to 21¼.

The ease in the Discount Market has become more marked. There has been an abundance of capital lying idle, for which no adequate employment has been offered, and the rate for negotiating good three-months' paper in the general market has fallen to 2¾ per cent.

Money, on the Continent, has been plentiful; and, as there has been no increase in the inquiry, the rates have been very easy.

Heavy amounts of bullion have been received, both from America and Australia; and the course of the exchanges, as regards the former place, indicates that we shall receive further supplies from that quarter. The quotation now is 110. Large quantities of bullion have been taken to the Bank of England; but, the Continental exchanges having become flatter, some parcels have been taken for export.

The *Levant Herald* states that rumours have been current in Constantinople that the negotiations for the new £10,000,000 have been brought to a successful termination. The conditions are said to be favourable to the Government, on the whole. As to the price of issue, it is said that the contractors proposed 60, but that the Minister held out for 73, with what final result is not yet known.

The prospectus has been issued of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited), with a capital of £660,000, in shares of £10 each. The total length of the cable will be 2456 miles—viz., 1431 from Falmouth to Gibraltar, and 1025 from Gibraltar to Malta, and the cost under contract with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company will be £660,000. It is expected that the receipts will exceed the expenditure by £104,656, or over 15 per cent, after allowing a yearly appropriation of £5000 to the reserve. By the laying of this cable there will be a telegraphic communication between England and India.

The report of the London Financial Association (Limited), to be presented on the 28th inst., shows that the total liabilities have been reduced to £219,000, being £23,000 less than at the last half-yearly meeting.

At a meeting of the London and Westminster Bank the report showed that there was an available total of £161,283. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and a bonus of 6 per cent were declared, after payment of which there will remain a balance of £1235 to be carried forward.

The report of the Land Securities Company (Limited), to be presented on the 28th inst., shows that there is an available total of £3348. A dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum is recommended, and an appropriation of £500 to the reserve fund, thereby increasing it to £2500, leaving £808 to be carried forward.

The report of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, to be presented on the 28th inst., shows that the amount available for distribution is £23,651. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum is recommended, after payment of which and the appropriation of £1000 to the reduction of bank premises and furniture account, there will remain a balance of £1051 to be carried forward.

The report of the Provincial Banking Company (Limited), to be presented on Aug. 2, shows an available total of £5848. A dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum is recommended, together with the appropriation of £1000 to the reserve, leaving £1441 to be carried forward.

A meeting of the Midland Banking Company (Limited), will be held at Sheffield, on the 30th inst. The report shows that there is an available total of £4839, and the usual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is recommended.

The report of the Merchant Shipping Company (Limited), to be presented on 28th inst., recommends a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The dividend of the National Bank will be 15s. per share, being at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The biddings for £300,000 in bills on India have taken place. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £272,000; and to Madras, £28,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 39 per cent; above that price, in full.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	...	...	...	£66,712
An increase of public deposits of	...	...	...	256,322
A decrease of other deposits of	...	...	...	7,471
A decrease of other securities of	...	...	...	250,674
An increase of bullion of	...	...	...	436,213
An increase of rest of	...	...	...	19,963
An increase of reserve of	...	...	...	419,617

The circulation, including Bank post bills, is now £24,234,626; public deposits amount to £4,172,711; and private deposits to £18,533,351. The securities held represent £31,664,027; and the stock of bullion is £20,320,111. The rest figures for £3,372,311.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols are firm, at 93¼ to 93⅜, and 93 5-16 to 93 7-16 for the 5th of August; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ to 93⅜.

Railway Stocks are flat. Metropolitan, 101¾ to 101¼; Caledonian, 81¾ to 82; London and Brighton, 43¾ to 43¼; Midland, 117¾ to 118; and Great Northern, A, 108¾ to 109¼.

Foreign Bonds are dull. Turkish Five per Cents, 44¾ to 45; Egyptian, 1868, 78¾ to 78¼; Italian, 1861, 54¾ to 55¼; and Spanish 1867, 29¾ to 30.

Money is plentiful. The demand for accommodation is heavy, and good three-months' paper is taken at 2¾ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Only moderate supplies of English wheat were on sale at Mark-lane this morning. Nevertheless, owing to the continuance of fine weather and the consequent improvement of harvest prospects, the demand was heavy, and the tendency of prices was in favour of buyers. There was a fair show of foreign wheat on the stands. Sales progressed slowly in all descriptions, at fully Monday's decline. Moderate supplies of barley were on offer. Very few transactions took place, but prices ruled firm. Malt was inactive, at about late rates. Large supplies of foreign oats were brought forward, but the show of English was trifling. The inquiry was heavy, and the value of inferior was rather easier. Beans were quiet, at late prices. Peas were in limited request, on former terms. Flour was firm in value, but the demand was not active.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 830; barley, 300; malt, 7230 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 25,800; oats, 37,950; maize, 6540 qrs.; flour, 1800 sacks, 5400 barrels.

English Currency.—Red wheat, 44s. to 50s.; white ditto, 49 to 55s.; barley, 23s. to 44s.; malt, 51s. to 72s.; rye, 31s. to 33s.; oats, 21s. to 29s.; beans, 36s. to 49s.; peas, 33s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 32s. to 44s. per 280lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 50s. 3d.; barley, 32s. 0d.; oats, 25s. 0d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 39,385; barley, 239; oats, 630 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d., and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The market for English seeds has ruled very inactive, and prices have been altogether nominal. Linseed has continued firm in value; but rape has tended in favour of buyers.

White turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 10s. to 13s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 40s. to 65s.; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; foreign linseed, 71s. to 71s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 66s.; rapeseed, 6?s. to 6?s. per quarter. Linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—There has been a fair business passing in most descriptions, and prices have been well supported.

Sugar.—The market has been firm, for both raw and refined goods; but the business passing has not been extensive. Stock, 80,694 tons, against 68,904 tons last year.

Coffee.—The inquiry for coffee has been only limited, and the general tendency of prices has been downwards. Stock, 20,534 tons, against 17,148 tons last year.

Rice.—The rice market has ruled quiet, on former terms. Stock, 12,193 tons, against 19,670 tons last year.

Hay and Straw.—Inferior old hay, £4 4s. to £5 0s.; prime ditto, £5 5s. to £5 15s.; inferior new hay, £2 to £3 5s.; prime ditto, £3 15s. to £4 10s.; inferior old clover, £4 10s to £5; prime ditto, £5 15s. to £6 12s. 6d.; inferior new clover, £1 10s. to £4; prime ditto, £4 4s. to £4 15s.; straw, £1 14s. to £2 per load.

Wool.—The demand for English wool has been rather more animated, and prices have ruled firmer. The next series of public sales of colonial wool is fixed to commence on the 12th proximo, when it is expected that about 200,000 bales will be offered.

Potatoes.—There have been fair average supplies of potatoes on sale; but, owing to the hot weather, trade has ruled dull, and prices have been with difficulty supported.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £31 15s., on the spot; English brown rape, £38 10s.; refined, £40 10s. to £41; foreign £42. Olive and cocoanut oils have moved off slowly, on former terms.

Tallow.—Y. C., on the spot, is quoted at 46s. 6d. to 47s. 3d. for October—December, and 47s. 6d. for December.

Coals.—Newcastle, 14s. 3d. to 15s. 3d.; Sunderland, 15s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; Blyth and Scotch, 15s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—On the whole the accounts from the plantations may be taken as favourable, the improvement in the condition of the bine more than counterbalancing the evils likely to arise from the increase of vermin. The demand has continued quiet, at about previous quotations. Mid and East Kents, £2 10s. to £6 10s.; Weald of Kents, £2 5s. to £4 0s.; Sussex, £2 0s. to £3 15s.; Farnhams, £3 10s. to £6 0s.; Country, £3 10s. to £4 0s.; Bavarian, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; Belgian, £2 0s. to £3 0s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; American, £2 5s. to £3 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Moderate supplies of beasts were on sale. The trade was quiet, at about Monday's quotations, the best breeds selling at 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. Full average supplies of sheep were on offer. The demand was inactive, at late currencies. The best Downs and half-breds realised 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. Lambs were firm, at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per 8 lb. Calves changed hands slowly, on former terms. In pigs the transactions were restricted, but no change took place in prices.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; lambs, 5s 6d. to 6s. 0d.; sucking calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 740; sheep and lambs, 16,390; calves, 786; pigs, 96. Foreign: Beasts, 255; sheep and lambs, 3920; calves, 520; pigs, 75.

Metropolitan Meat Market (Friday).—Moderate supplies of meat have been on sale. Owing to the heat, the trade has ruled heavy, and prices have been irregular. Inferior beef, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The fortnight's proceedings of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common was concluded on Saturday by the distribution of prizes, in which ceremony her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, formerly styled Princess Helena, officiated with her usual kindness and grace; followed by the grand review of eight thousand volunteers and three thousand regular troops from Aldershott, under the general command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. We must first briefly revert to two or three incidents of the meeting, which took place on the earlier days of last week, and have already been mentioned, but which form the subjects of Illustrations in this Number.

The winning of the Queen's prize, on Tuesday week, by Corporal Angus Cameron, of the 6th Inverness Corps, a young man of twenty-two, who had won the same prize in 1866, when we gave his Portrait in this Journal, is the great event of this meeting. His score was 24 marks at the 800 yards' range, 24 at the 900 yards, and 23 at the 1000 yards—total, 71. The next to his was that of Mr. Impey, 21st Middlesex, which was 24 at the 800 yards, 19 at the 900 yards, and 23 at the 1000 yards—total, 66. The score made by Mr. Angus Cameron in 1866 was 69, which was more than any one else had ever made. On this occasion he had sixty competitors at the second stage, amongst whom were several good shots. But he has gained, for the second time, the honour of being hailed as the champion British marksman, holding the gold medal and badge of the association, and receiving the Queen's gift of £250. Between five and six o'clock, when the result of the competition was known, all his friends and admirers, Englishmen and Irishmen, as well as Scotchmen, raised a shout of triumph. The champion, who is a small boyish figure, was hoisted upon the shoulders of two strong men, and carried off to the Council tent. He was preceded by the band of the Victorias, playing "See the Conquering Hero comes," and accompanied by a throng of excited and gratified volunteers, cheering lustily. The champion of 1869 and 1866 was received with due honour by the members of the Council and officers of the association. They examined and tested his rifle, to prove that it was according to the regulations, with respect to the pull of trigger and other particulars. It was found perfectly regular, and the hero of the day was again carried in procession all through the camp. The broad-brimmed white felt hat, which he had worn while shooting, was replaced by a Highland bonnet; he had a grey coat and trousers of blue and green tartan. His reception in the regimental tent of the London Scottish was most enthusiastic. Everybody insisted on drinking his health; but Mr. Cameron himself, as a strict total abstainer, refused even the cooling refreshment of a draught of claret; and, having modestly thanked his friends and fellow-countrymen, retired to the establishment of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, to take a cup of tea.

This new refreshment pavilion, of which a view is given in one of our Engravings, was a great improvement in the arrangements for the Wimbledon meeting. It was crowded with guests on each of the most popular and fashionable days. Messrs. Spiers and Pond, with all their cooks, waiters, and young women at the counters, forming a staff of 450 persons, had quite enough to do. Not a seat was vacant in the dining-rooms during two or three hours in the afternoon, and it is computed that there were 25,000 customers at the buffet in two days. The actual consumption of articles of food on these two days included the following, among other items:—8500 lb. of bread, 16,000 rolls, 5 cwt. of biscuits, 1000 fruit pies, 4 cwt. of fresh butter, 5000 eggs, 4 cwt. of cheese, 2500 lettuces, 1½ ton of potatoes, 600 quarts of shelled peas, 5 tons of ice, 600 quarts of ices, 750 gallons of tea, 130 gallons of coffee, 350 gallons of milk, 100 tongues, 100 hams, 5 cwt. of salmon, 150 lb. of eels, 20 turbot, 480 lobsters, 900 head of poultry, 6 tons of meat, 80 hhds. of ale and stout, 760 gallons of claret cup, besides a large quantity of wines, spirits, liqueurs, and aerated waters.

The shooting for the Army and Navy challenge cup, on Tuesday and Wednesday week, is the subject of another Illustration. There were, in the first stage, fifty prizes competed for by two men from each regiment or battalion in the Army and ten men from each of her Majesty's training-ships. Sergeant Shorthose, 96th Regiment, won the first prize of £10 with 32 points; and following him came Sergeant Porter, 2nd Coldstream Guards, £5, 29 points; B. M. Bretton, H.M.S. Excellent, £5, 29 points. In the second stage, each marksman taking seven shots at 600 yards, they endeavoured to combine the most rapid firing with the most accurate aim at the target. Colour-Sergeant M'Clurg, 22nd Regiment, made 16 points, and won the prize at this stage, as we stated last week; but at the third stage, on the Thursday, he and Colour-Sergeant Beecham each made 73 points, firing twenty-nine shots in three minutes with their Snider-Enfields. The International eights champion prize, competed for by the two best shots in each of the three eights, English, Irish, and Scottish, which had contended for the Elcho challenge shield, was shot for on Thursday week. The marksmen entitled to compete in this match were, on behalf of Scotland, Captain Malcolm and Mr. Farquharson; for Ireland, Mr. Smyth and Mr. Lloyd; and for England, Captain Fenton and Mr. Turner. The match was hotly contested, and resulted in a tie between the highest Scotch and Irish scores, while England was but a single point behind. Then came a still more trying moment. Mr. Farquharson for Scotland, and Mr. Smyth for Ireland, had to shoot off the tie. Both obtained centres, and both accordingly were compelled to fire again. Next time Mr. Farquharson obtained a bull's-eye, and so immediately afterwards did Mr. Smyth—a bull's-eye at 1000 yards being, as the initiated know, so small an object as to be barely distinguishable. A second bull's-eye was made for Scotland, and once more Ireland followed suit. Mr. Farquharson then scored his third bull's-eye running, and it seemed difficult to believe that he could again be tied. However, a third bull's-eye was made for Ireland, and the spectators felt themselves wound up to a high pitch of admiration and excitement. The next shot was a centre, and therefore a falling off; but the next fell off further still, for it was only an outer, and accordingly all the honours and substantial advantages of the two-days' match remained with Scotland.

A large party of visitors, with Miss Burdett-Coutts among them, were entertained in camp on Thursday week by the Colonel and officers of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers, which corps lately attended the opening of Columbia-square Market. Miss Coutts was also greeted on the same afternoon by a number of the Belgian volunteer riflemen who had enjoyed her hospitality at Highgate on a former occasion. In the evening she and the other visitors were received by Lady Elcho at Lord Elcho's quarters, and afterwards heard the singing in the camp of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers.

The flying column of regulars from Aldershott, under Major-General Sir A. Horsford, arrived and encamped on the Friday. It consisted of about 230 of the 10th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Baker; a battery of horse artillery and a battery of field artillery, under Colonel Lights, C.B.; the 3rd Buffs, 452 in number, under Colonel Pearson; 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Colonel Bell, V.C., C.B.; the 34th Foot, under Colonel Guilt, C.B.; the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Glyn, C.B.; the Military Engineer Train, the A troop of Royal Engineers, and a company of Royal Engineers, under Captain Lambert; the Military Train, under Captain Hayhoe; the Field Telegraph, under Captain Stotland. At mid-day the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Cousins and with Colonel Colvile, the camp commandant, in attendance, visited the camp of the flying column, rode round the general camp, and inspected the ground. Many distinguished persons visited the camp during the day. Amongst others, the sons of the Nawab Nizam of Bengal went round the common with Lord Elcho. The interest taken by the Nawab in rifle-shooting induced him to offer a prize of £50 to be shot for, five shots, at 500 yards. The eldest Prince accepted Lord Elcho's invitation to try his skill with an ordinary long Enfield. He made two centres, near the bull's-eye. At the running-deer target he proved that he was as good a shot at moving objects.

The principal events of yesterday week were thus decided:—The Duke of Cambridge's prize for rifles which had already won a prize at 200 and 500 yards for rapid firing, seven shots at 500 yards: Corporal Fraser, Queen's Edinburgh Rifles (Henry rifle), 23 points; two others made a like score, but Fraser won the tie. This is the third year in succession in which the Henry has taken the first prize in this competition. In the breech-loading prize for the greatest number of points in three minutes, at 200 and 500 yards, with the Martini-Henry rifle, Private Hay, London Scottish, stands first with 127 at 200 and 119 at 500 yards. In the evening Prince and Princess Christian and suite were at the 200-yards' range and desired to see the principal breech-loaders fired. All the gunmakers' tents were closed for the night; but Captain Hill, R.M., with the Martini-Henry; Fraser, with the Henry; and Edwards, with the Westley-Richards-Henry, were soon at the firing-point. Mr. Henry explained the peculiarities of his rifle to the Prince and Princess, and Captain Hill manipulated the Martini-Henry. The Prince was also shown a new rifle introduced by Mr. Crane, called the Lambain, which could not be entered for competition as it was over weight. The result of the firing in presence of the Prince and Princess was:—Martini-Henry, 37 hits, 60 points; the Henry, 39 hits, 64 points; and the Westley-Richards-Henry, 43 hits, 91 points. The principal Carton prize winners are Earl Spencer, Earl Denbigh, Lord Dufferin, F. H. Gould, Colonel J. Stewart Oxley, Captain Ruthven, Lieutenant A. Duncan, Lieutenant Rae, Lieutenant G. Hall, J. H. Robinson, and G. Miller. Mr. Latham measured all the winners' cartons publicly in the afternoon, and, though there were more than 3000 cartons made, the measuring was completed in about three hours. The Henry Peek prize, shot for by winners of Enfield prizes during the meeting, was won by Drum-Major Hutchinson, 1st Gloucester; and the Dudley, a similar prize for small-bores, was awarded to Sergeant Clews, who made 45 out of a possible 48 at 800 and 1000 yards. A prize given by Lady Elcho, and called the cottage prize, was shot for by officers of the staff and won by Captain Phipps, 29th Regiment, 10 shots at 200, 30 points; Captain Barnes, School of Musketry, was second with a like number of points. In the evening the camp was very much crowded, and in every mess tent an entertainment of some kind was going on. The Belgians were invited to a dinner under the auspices of the Anglo-Belgian Committee, and had their prizes presented to them, which had been subscribed for by the 1st Surrey Rifles, who gave £25, and the committee £25, to be shot for by the Belgians only. A brilliant display of fireworks, and a most effective illumination of the butts, was provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond, and concluded the entertainments of the evening.

The presentation of the prizes took place at three o'clock on Saturday. Prince and Princess Christian, attended by Colonel Gordon and Lady Macclesfield, came in an open carriage and four. They were received by Lord and Lady Elcho, at the marquee in front of the Grand Stand, where a dais of two steps, covered with crimson cloth, was the place for her Royal Highness to give away the prizes. These were ranged on tables, and the successful competitors stood by in due order to receive them. They were announced by Lord Elcho, and came up to the Princess one after another. The following list includes all the most important:—Sergeant Musketry-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex (Harrow), £20, won with the score of 116 marks at 500 yards, made in three minutes with the Henry-Martini rifle in the first stage of the Duke of Cambridge's prize. Sergeant Hay, London Scottish, a similar prize for a breech-loading competition. Sergeant Snelus, 2nd Glamorgan, £40 for the first stage of the Albert prize, making 81 marks out of a possible 84. Ensign Boynton, 5th East York, a similar prize, value £30, for 80 out of 84 marks. Private Doe, of the Victorias, £25, for a score of 78 out of 84 marks; and Lieutenant Pitchford, of the 38th Middlesex (Artists), with the same score, £20. Ensign Starkie, of the Queen's (Westminster), with one mark less, £20. Captain Finlay, 19th Lanark, and Lieutenant Walker, of the 34th Regiment, each £20, for a score of 77 out of 84. For winning the second stage of this new prize, fifteen shots at 1000 yards, Captain Fenton, 24th Lancashire, one of the crack English small-bore shots, received £100, his score being 51 out of a possible 60 at that extreme range. For the first stage of the Alexandra, five shots at 500 yards, with the Enfield, Quartermaster-Sergeant Nicholl, of the 10th Stafford, took £20, and was called again to receive £50, for winning the second stage. Captain Jeston, 21st Middlesex, received the handsome Enfield Association cup, value £60. The "any-rifle" Wimbledon cup (£100) was taken by Sergeant Ferguson, 1st Inverness, 61 out of 69 marks, in seven rounds, at 600 and 1000 yards. Colour-Sergeant Hayes, of the London Rifle Brigade, won a cup of similar value. The Army and Navy challenge cup, given by the association and open to soldiers and sailors of her Majesty's service, was received by Colour-Sergeant M'Clury, second battalion of the 2nd Regiment. Serjeant Kirk received the gunmakers' challenge cup and £10, the international Irish trophy and £5, and the silver medal and £60 for making the highest score in the first stage of the Queen's prize. The Belgian challenge cup, for volley-firing, value £100, was handed to representatives of the county of Northampton, to which county the winning squad belonged. The China cup, value £525, given by English, Irish, and Scotch volunteers in China, made by Chinese workmen from Chinese designs, and won this year by a squad of the 1st Lanark, had to be presented in pantomime to Captain Armstrong, Private Ingram, and another representative of that county, who came forward. The late Lord Ashburton's challenge shield for the public schools was given to the representatives of Harrow, and Lord Spencer's cup for the best shot to Lieutenant Sim, of Cheltenham School. Lieutenant Eddison, of Leeds, received a prize given by the Nawab Nazim, of Bengal. Lieutenant Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, took the *Earwig* prize presented by the Victoria Rifles. The Chancellor's challenge plate was again borne away by the representatives of Cambridge University. Lord Elcho received from Colonel Lindsay a box containing £200, the entrance fees for the St. George's vase competition, and then Corporal Egg, of the Queen's Westminsters, received from the hands of the Princess the dragon cup, value £50, which is the prize of the second stage. Captain Field (H.A.C.), as captain of the English twenty, with Sergeant Kirk, Private Doe, and Ensign Boynton, as representatives of the team, acknowledged the beautiful international Enfield challenge trophy, won this year by the English twenty. The next prize presented was the Elcho challenge shield, to Captain H. Ross and the whole of his team. Captain Armstrong, 1st Lanark; Captain Waller, 11th Middlesex; Corporal Cameron, 6th Inverness; Drum-Major Hutchinson, 1st Gloucester; Corporal Edmunds, 9th Middlesex; and Private Andrews, 11th Middlesex, each received £15, as representing the first thirty winners in the first stage of the Queen's prize. The last prize was her Majesty's prize of £250, accompanied by the gold medal, won this year by Corporal Cameron, 6th Inverness.

The sham fight and review, at five o'clock, attracted a great concourse of spectators. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, and Prince Teck, all on horseback, in military uniforms, were with the Duke of Cambridge; while Princess Christian saw the movements from the Grand Stand. The combined volunteers and regular troops were divided into an attacking and a defending party; the first, under General Russell; the second, in two lines, under General Sir A. Horsford and General Hamilton. The attacking party consisted only of one troop of horse artillery, one battery of volunteer artillery, the 10th Hussars, the 17th Lancers, and two brigades of volunteer infantry. The manœuvres, in which the London Scottish bore an active part, were interesting to see. The result was, of course, a final repulse of the attacking party; and the effect of the volley-firing was shown to be indeed tremendous. The whole of the assembled troops then marched past his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief at the flagstaff; while the bands of four regiments of the regulars, massed together, played several airs. The march of the volunteer corps was led by the London Irish, mustering eight full companies, under the Marquis of Donegall, who were heartily cheered.

The City of London Artillery, 3rd Middlesex Artillery, Queen's Westminsters, 40th and 39th Middlesex corps made up the rest of the first volunteer brigade. The second brigade was headed by the light horse of the Hon. Artillery Company, the Taplow troop of Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, and the 1st Surrey Artillery, under Prince Teck. Then came the infantry of the Hon. Artillery Company, under Colonel Loyd-Lindsay; the City of London Engineers; the London Scottish, the 37th (Bloomsbury), the St. George's and the Paddington (36th), together led by Colonel C. H. Lindsay, M.P.; 19th Surrey, 39th Middlesex (Finsbury), 48th Middlesex, 26th Middlesex; the Civil Service; the Tower Hamlets Engineers; the 29th (North) Middlesex; the Victorias, Harrow, and 1st Surrey, amalgamated in one battalion; the South Middlesex, the 49th Middlesex (the new Post Office corps), the 19th Middlesex, and the 9th West Middlesex. The 1st Middlesex Engineers mustered well, under Colonel M'Leod, and so did the 20th Middlesex. The 1st City of London and the 3rd City of London were well represented. The 7th Surrey and a battalion from Kent closed the march past, which concluded shortly before half-past seven o'clock.

THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM AT WATFORD.

The foundation-stone of the new building of the London Orphan Asylum, at Watford, was laid on Tuesday week, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The history of this institution is remarkable. It was founded in 1813 by the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed, father of Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. The entire number of children who have been educated in it since that time is 3327, including the present inmates, of whom there are between 400 and 500. Some of them have been enabled to gain a position, not only of social respectability, but also of wealth. One of these has undertaken to build the new chapel of the new asylum at a cost of £6000, and the aggregate contributions of the old pupils to the building fund of the new asylum, exclusive of the chapel, approach £4000. The original asylum was built at Clapton, in 1823; the first stone was laid by the Duke of York, and almost the first subscriber was her Majesty's father, the Duke of Kent. The late Duke of Cambridge presided at the opening of the Clapton Asylum, which has always enjoyed the patronage of the Royal family. But what was a very large home for the London Orphan Asylum in 1825 has now become comparatively small, and by the crowding of population not very healthy. The managers have therefore obtained a site close to the Watford railway station, and near Cassiobury Park, the seat of the Earl of Essex. The buildings are designed, on the detached block or pavilion system, like St. Thomas's Hospital, at Lambeth, by Mr. Henry Dawson, in a Gothic style of architecture; they will be capable of accommodating 200 girls and 400 boys; and, as six years is the average stay of the children, of receiving about one hundred new pupils annually. One of these pavilions, or "houses," will be built with £3000 given by the Grocers' Company; and a like sum is being raised by the ladies of Hertfordshire, under the lead of the Countess of Verulam and the Countess of Essex, for a pavilion to be called the Hertfordshire House. The land has been bought by a fund set on foot by the late Duke of Wellington, which was originally meant for providing a separate Girls' Asylum, and about £11,000 has been contributed to the present building fund. But at least three times this amount will be required, and a good step has now been made towards it, the Prince of Wales heading the list with £105, the Princess with £26 5s., while the Marquis of Westminster gave £200, and other noblemen and gentlemen have added their donations. A collection was also made on Tuesday week, in the form of purses of money handed to the Prince and Princess.

The people of Watford and its neighbourhood, preparing to meet their Royal visitors, had erected two pretty triumphal arches, with flags and inscriptions of welcome, on the road from the railway station. They crowded the sides of the road at certain places, and cheered the Prince and Princess on their arrival. A detachment of the South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lord Malden, acted as the guard of honour; while the ground was kept by the first battalion of the Herts Rifle Volunteers. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at two o'clock by special train, and were received at the station by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Verulam, the Earl and Countess of Essex, and some of the chief officers of the charity. The Prince and Princess entered an open carriage and four, and drove slowly along the road to the tent where the memorial-stone was to be deposited. Here, at the entrance to the marquee, a short procession was formed, and, preceded by those connected officially with the asylum, the architect, the treasurer, the chaplains, and the bishop of the diocese (the Bishop of Rochester), the Royal party passed at once to where the stone was to be laid. They were cheered on all sides in the most enthusiastic manner by the assembled people. The Princess had repeatedly to stop and bow to right and left in acknowledgment of the favour with which she was greeted. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was conducted in the usual manner. Before the stone was laid an address was read to the Prince by Mr. James Capel, who has been a munificent friend to the charity nearly fifty years. This address was replied to by his Royal Highness. The stone was then duly laid, and, after prayers had been offered by the Bishop of Rochester, the ceremony of presenting purses was gone through. Fortunately for the asylum, this was a long process, and purses to the number of about 250, containing various sums—some less than £5, and some as much as £50—were deposited upon the stone, both Prince and Princess bowing graciously as each was presented. The visitors then adjourned to a large marquee, in which lunch was served. Their Royal Highnesses sat at a cross table in the centre, and near them were the Earl and Countess of Essex, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lord and Lady Chesham, Lord and Lady Ebury, Lord Rokeby, the Bishop of Rochester, Mr. James Capel; Mr. Abel Smith, M.P.; Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.; Mr. E. Marjoribanks, and others. Altogether, about 700 guests sat down to the déjeûner, and, the great tent being prettily decorated, made the whole scene one of unusual festivity and animation. The band of the Coldstream Guards played during the repast, at the conclusion of which the health of the Royal visitors was, after that of the Queen, drunk with the most enthusiastic applause. The Prince then gave briefly "Success to the London Orphan Asylum," and after that "The Health of Mr. James Capel" and "The Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Earl of Verulam." A list of subscriptions and promised donations to the amount of nearly £3000 was then announced by the secretary, after which the Royal party entered their carriages and returned to town.

"ON THE GRETA."

The romantic spot which furnished the subject of this vigorous landscape by Mr. Chester has the double interest of possessing great natural beauty and of being intimately associated with the name of Sir Walter Scott. The steps in the foreground lead down to a grotto hewn out of the solid rock, which was constantly frequented by Sir Walter (then Mr.) Scott during his composition of the poem of "Rokeby," the novel of "The Pirate," and other works. The whole of the grand and lovely neighbouring scenery of the Tees and the Greta is most minutely described in "Rokeby." The characters of Minna and Brenda, so charmingly drawn in "The Pirate," were derived from the two daughters of Mr. Morritt, the "valued friend" of Scott, the father of the present proprietor of Rokeby Park, in which is situated the nearer portion of the view before us. One of these young ladies died young; and a graceful urn to her memory has been erected, near the grotto, in a most melancholy, unsunned dell, darkened by the funereal gloom of a grove of yew-trees and aged pines of large size. The view represented is taken looking up the valley of the Greta, across the left bank of the river, which here dips considerably, thus allowing the eye to range (past Brignall banks) far away towards Westmoreland, the blue hills of which bound the distance. No one who has explored the course of the Greta from its junction with the Tees to beyond Bowes, for some eight or ten miles, can ever forget the extraordinary beauty and bold impressiveness of the scenery. So far as our experience extends, it is unsurpassed for rich and varied picturesqueness by any scenery of its kind in the United Kingdom. Scott, in one of the notes to "Rokeby," makes an "attempt to describe the romantic glen, or rather ravine, through which the Greta finds a passage between Rokeby and Mortham—the former situated upon the left bank of the Greta, the latter on the right bank, about half a mile nearer to its junction with the Tees. The river runs with very great rapidity over a bed of solid rock, broken by many shelving descents (where salmon may, at the usual season, be seen leaping in scores), down which the stream dashes with great noise and impetuosity, vindicating its etymology, which has been derived from the Gothic *griden*, to clamour. The banks partake of the same wild and romantic character, being chiefly lofty cliffs of limestone rock, whose grey colour contrasts admirably with the various trees and shrubs which find root among the crevices, as well as with the hue of the ivy, which clings around them in profusion, and hangs down from their projections in long sweeping tendrils

At other points the rocks give place to precipitous banks of earth, bearing large trees intermixed with copse-wood." After alluding to the grove of yews already mentioned, the poet proceeds, "Directly opposite to this sombre thicket the cliffs on the other side of the Greta are tall, white, and fringed with all kinds of deciduous shrubs. The whole scenery of this spot is so much adapted to the ideas of superstition, that it has acquired the name of Bloculs, from the place where the Swedish witches were supposed to hold their Sabbath. The dell, however, has superstitions of its own growth, for it is supposed to be haunted by a female spectre called the Dobie of Mortham. The cause assigned for her appearance is a lady having been William murdered in the wood, in evidence of which her blood is shown upon the stairs of the old tower at Mortham."

MUSIC.

The revival of "Le Prophète" at the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday last gave occasion for the appearance of Mdlle. Titiens in a part hitherto unenjoyed by her, and one in which she was as successful as in any of her previous great interpretations. Even with the grand performance of Fides by Madame Viardot Garcia strong in our remembrance, we can accord unqualified praise to this new effort of Mdlle. Titiens. The character of Fides is one which demands very high and special requisites, both vocal and dramatic, for its effective realisation—indeed, only rare powers in these respects can succeed in rendering it, as it should be, the centre of interest in the opera. The young and handsome Bertha, the betrothed of John of Leyden, however well represented, sinks into comparative insignificance by contrast with the deep, enduring agony and tragic despair of the webegone mother striving, to recall the affection and duty of the infatuated son whose ambition renders him a tool in the hands of the fanatic Anabaptists. In the various scenes of the opera, when first made to feel the coldness of her son in the commencement of his infatuation; in the imploring appeal to that son, "O figlio mio!" when seeking to rouse his better feelings; again, when wandering as a dejected mendicant towards the scene of John's triumphant coronation as Prophet-King, only to meet with his scorn and defiant denial as he descends from the high altar with crown on head; and, finally, in the closing scene of John's repentance and reconciliation with his parent—in all these situations Mdlle. Titiens displayed histrionic powers such as are rarely possessed by stage-singers; while in the execution of the music, the alternate expression of grief and maternal affection, indignation at filial ingratitude, culminating in the imprecation on her son, and then giving way to that touching reaction of all the tenderest feelings of the devoted parent on the repentance of that son—in the different movements in which these alternations are so powerfully embodied by Meyerbeer, Mdlle. Titiens's singing was rapture, by turns, with the deepest pathos and the grandest tragic power. In addition to the arioso already specified, we may name, from among many instances, the complaint of the mendicant, "Pietà, pietà;" the fine duet with Bertha, "Per serba," so full of contrasted expression, especially the several passages in the cathedral scene, including Fidès's terrible denunciation of her son and her broken-hearted, forced disavowal of him; and the duet with John in the last act. In every case, the performance of Mdlle. Titiens was attended with marked success; the close of the cathedral scene having elicited a special demonstration from the audience. The part of Bertha was very efficiently filled by Mdlle. Sinico, whose value was particularly evidenced in the graceful duet with Fidès in the first act, "Della Moen," and still more so in the subsequent more important one with the same character, "Per serba." Signor Mongini was somewhat unfortunate in making his last appearance for the season in such a part as that of John of Leyden, in which he challenged inevitable comparisons with previous splendid performances by Signori Mario and Tamberlik. Probably there may have been some degree of indisposition to account for Signor Mongini's very unsatisfactory effort, almost the only good point in which was his effective delivery of the farewell to his home and early associations beginning with the passage, "Addio mia madre," the whole of which was given so well as to render incomprehensible the coarse crudeness of most of the other portions of his performance. The several solos of John, which have usually been so effective, such as the "Pastorale," the prayer, the triumphal hymn, and the final bacchanalian song, all fell flat in Signor Mongini's delivery; and this singer leaves us with a stronger impression than ever of a glorious voice misused and of capabilities imperfectly trained. The remainder of the cast included the Count Oberthal of Signor Tagliafico, as three years since; and the unusually efficient performance of the three Anabaptists by Signori Marino, Fell, and Bagagiolo, who gave all due effect to the frequently-reiterated chant "Ad nos, ad salutarum," and to their share in the important quartet of the first act, "Sotto il giogo." The remaining characters were filled by Mr. Lyall, and Signori Campi, Fallar, and Cassboni. The skating scene and the coronation scene in the cathedral were represented with all that elaborate stage effect and the splendour which are peculiar to this theatre. The opera was to be given again, for the benefit of Mdlle. Titiens, on Thursday, when Signor Tamberlik was to appear as John of Leyden. Operas have been announced for every night this week, this evening (Saturday) being the close of the season, of which we must speak in our next notice.

The Chevalier de Kontski, pianist to the King of Prussia, gave a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Friday evening, when he performed one of his most celebrated pieces, "Le Reveil du Lion;" in which he displayed a remarkable degree of energy and activity of arms and fingers, producing from the instrument a mass of sound and a multitude of notes that would appear to require the efforts of two or more ordinary players. In this, and in other performances of the brilliant as well as of the classical school the Chevalier was much applauded—his chief tendencies, however, appearing to lie in the former direction.

THE THEATRES.

Mr. Sims Reeves has been received at the Standard with the most cordial approval, and commanded the support of most respectable audiences. His performance of Guy Mannering was quite equal to any former effort, and his success in one instance indeed very remarkable. The Echo duet produced an irresistible effect, and he was resummoned to a greeting which suspended the business of the scene for a considerable period. With his other songs he was pre-eminently successful, as usual; and it may be stated with perfect truth that "My pretty Jane," "Tom Bowling," and "He mine, dear maid," were never better sung. Miss Fanny Huddart was Meg Merrilies, which character she exchanged on alternate evenings for Lady Macbeth and Hecate; the part of the guilty Thane being supported by Mr. Sinclair, and that of Macduff by Mr. Rayner. On one evening these gentlemen interchanged the two parts. The arrangements for the present week have been varied—"Rob Roy" has been substituted; and Mr. Reeves, as Francis Osbaldistone, commanded the position. Miss Huddart appeared as Helen Macgregor; and Miss Ada Jackson, as Diana Vernon, met with much encouragement. The management announces that the success has been great.

A new farce, by Mr. Andrew Halliday, has been produced at the Royalty. It is entitled "Checkmate." The aim of the author has not been at all ambitious; he has been content with simple means and humble results. Nor is there any attempt at originality in the incidents. Two lovers, suspecting each other, assume disguises, and make mistakes as to identity. These are, of course, cleared up, and then the parties, satisfied with the trial, come to a proper understanding. Miss Oliver and Mr. Dewar, as the two affianced cousins, acted with piquancy and force; and Mr. Cuthbert supplied the little piece with an excellent scene, which received the decided approbation of the audience.

The performances in favour of Mr. John Parry have taken place daily at the Lyceum, and, though of an amateur character, have done credit to the performers. The entertainments comprised the comedietta of "The Loan of a Lover," and Goldsmith's comedy, compressed into three acts, of "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. Tom Taylor wrote an address for the occasion, and spoke it himself between the pieces. We regret that we have not space for its insertion. The house was fashionably attended.

LAW AND POLICE.

The fees received in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer, for the year ending March 31, amounted to £94,600, being less by £5700 for payments of salaries, pensions, and compensations. The excess of payments over receipts in the Court of Probate was £74,700; in the Court of Admiralty, £9000; and in the Court of Land Registry, £4330. None of the above payments include the salaries of Judges.

The petition of Mr. Padwick, as a judgment creditor of the Duke of Newcastle, for an order to sell the Duke's equitable life interest in his residence at Carlton House-terrace was before the Master of the Rolls on Monday. The petition was opposed on the ground that Mr. Padwick, not having complied with certain legal forms, was not entitled to ask for an order to sell. Judgment will be given on Monday next.

Dr. Hardwicke, Deputy Coroner for Central Middlesex, appeared in the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday week, on his own petition. He attributed his failure to the heavy expenditure in the contest for the coronership of West Middlesex, eighteen months ago. The debts are £1800. It was stated that proceedings are pending which, if successful, would most likely enable the bankrupt to satisfy his creditors. An adjournment was therefore ordered until November.

An application arising out of the will of the late Mr. W. J. Etches, cheesefactor, came before Vice-Chancellor Stuart yesterday week. The testator had directed that £20,000 of ordinary stock and £10,000 of 7 per cent Crystal Palace preference shares should be handed over to the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, and that the yearly income from this sum should be applied to the purpose of promoting the opening of the palace on Sundays; and, after that object is attained, to adding to the attractions of the palace and grounds. Mr. Etches also gave a life interest in a sum of £20,000 to a lady named in his will, and directed that after her death £10,000 of this sum should be paid to the Financial Reform Association at Liverpool, and the remaining £10,000 to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. The application which came before the Court was a petition presented by the Crystal Palace Company praying that a compromise which had been drawn up between them and the testator's representatives, whereby the petitioners were to take a moiety of the above-mentioned sums of £20,000 ordinary stock and £10,000 7 per cent Crystal Palace preference shares, and the dividends thereon, might be confirmed. The Vice-Chancellor made an order as prayed by the petition.

The mother of a healthy-looking child was summoned on Monday, at the Thames Police Court, for having refused to allow the infant to be vaccinated. The defendant declared that under no circumstances would she permit the operation to be performed; for she held that in her own experience vaccination had been productive of more evil than good. She was, however, ordered to comply with the provisions of the Act of Parliament.——At Hammersmith, on Tuesday, another conviction took place under the Vaccination Act, the defendant objecting to have the operation performed with matter taken from another child.——In connection with this subject it may be added that Dr. Lankester held an inquest, on Monday, upon the body of a child who was alleged to have died through the introduction of impure vaccine into his system. The jury found that erysipelas, produced by vaccination, was the cause of death.

George Wilson, a determined-looking fellow, was convicted at the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, of stealing a purse from the pocket of Mrs. Davey, of Great Newport-street. In answer to the Court, a warder of Coldbath-fields prison proved the following long list of convictions against the prisoner:—One month, March 12, 1858; three months, June 22, 1858; seven days, March 23, 1859; one month, April 4, 1859; three months, Nov. 19, 1859; two months, July 10, 1859; three months, Oct. 9, 1860; three months, March 7, 1854; three months, Dec. 29, 1864; two months, Jan. 2, 1866; three months, 1867; two years, June 10, 1857; and seven other small convictions. All these convictions were for serious offences—viz., uttering counterfeit coin, thefts, and assaults. He was one of the worst men in prison, and a great deal of trouble to the prison warders. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

Messrs. Montague and Lionel Jacobs, who formerly carried on business as cigar merchants in Great Prescott-street, were, on Thursday week, charged at Guildhall with fraud, conspiracy, and perjury. They were committed for trial.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, in the case of the Queen on the prosecution of Grenville-Murray against Lord Carrington, the grand jury returned a bill ignoring the count for provoking to fight a duel, but finding a true bill as to the count for assault.

Two foreigners were on Monday brought up at Bow-street on extradition warrants, and upon separate charges of murder. In one case Jean Baptiste Dedoc, a Frenchman, who had been called upon to answer a capital charge within the department of the Pas de Calais, made his escape while being conveyed from the police court to the prison. In his flight from the gendarmes he cleared a brook with his wrists handcuffed, and it was not until he had crossed the stream that he succeeded in breaking his fetters. He was ultimately captured in this country, and was now sent to the House of Detention, prior to his being handed over to the French authorities. In the second case, Soren Sorenson, a Danish seaman, who had killed a ship's apprentice at sea in the course of a quarrel, was ordered to be removed to Copenhagen.

At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, Robert James Brown, merchant, of Cornhill and Piccadilly, and Charles Stanbridge, described as a gentleman, were charged with conspiring to defraud Mr. Blythe and others. Mr. Blythe, who has large expectations, had had certain bills to the amount of £6000 drawn and placed in the hands of a bill discounter without, however, having received any consideration for them. He was greatly annoyed soon afterwards to learn that they were being circulated, and that the defendants were dealing with them for alleged fraudulent purposes. The defendants were remanded.

At Lambeth Police Court, on Tuesday, Walter Selley, alias Sydney, alias Pound, 32, described as an artist, was charged on remand before Mr. Paget with feloniously intermarrying with Julia Forrest, his wife Ellen Grant Bull being alive. The case was reported last week, and in consequence other facts have come to light, showing the career of the prisoner. The court was densely crowded, several victims of the prisoner being present. He was committed for trial on the charge of bigamy.

Henry Albert Lansley, a Post-Office mail messenger, employed at the Euston-square station, was, yesterday week, charged at Bow-street with stealing postage-stamps and property of various descriptions from letters which he had taken from the mail-bags. He was found out by means of marked coin and stamps. Several stolen notes were found at his lodgings. He was committed for trial.

A daring case of assault upon a constable by a blind beggar and his wife was heard on Monday before the Highgate magistrates. The policeman, seeing the prisoner soliciting alms, and, knowing them to be professional mendicants, cautioned them, when the man, assisted by his wife, violently assailed the constable, and made use of most offensive language. They were sent to prison for a month with hard labour.

A case of alleged witchcraft came before the Walsall magistrates on Thursday week. Mary Pansant, a married woman, was charged with having assaulted Ann Tipton. The complainant, who had been very kind to the defendant, called upon her one day last week, she having been recently confined, and asked her how she was. The defendant replied, "I would be much better if you would pray for me." The complainant said, "I wish you well, I am sure, but, as I am not a professed prayer, I don't think I could do much in that way. But why do you ask me to do so? Surely you don't think I have done you any harm?" Defendant said, "I do, for I saw you, that night you were sitting with me, throwing something in the fire while you were looking at my husband's watch. But if you will kneel down and bless me, I will be got better." The complainant then did as she was requested. A day or two afterwards, as the defendant was at her own door, the complainant, who was passing, asked her how she felt. The defendant asked her to step into the house, and then said, "I have been to a man at Walsall, who told me you had witched me, and I must draw your blood in order that I may be cured. He also said you witched a blacksmith at Coalpool, and I have sent to Mr. Wray, bookseller, for two fortune-telling books to see if it is true." The defendant then darted at the complainant and scratched her face, and attempted to cut her with a knife, but she made her escape. The Bench fined the defendant 10s. and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment.

Judge Fitzgerald, in opening the Cork Assizes, on Monday, said there was substantially no crime to dispose of, only one serious offence being reported in the county for the past four months. In Limerick, Clare, and Kerry he noticed a similar state of things. In four counties equal in extent and population to the fourth part of Ireland peace and order prevailed, life and property seemed secure, gaols were nearly empty, poorhouses untenanted, save by the infirm, the aged, and children, and everything indicated a return to prosperity. Underneath the fair surface there might lark amongst a few the spirit of lawlessness, which finds its opportunity in disturbance; but he had confidence it would be soon extinguished.——Agrarian outrages, however, still crop up in Ireland. While Mr. Richard Warburton, the High Sheriff of Queen's County, was proceeding on Monday morning to open the assizes, he was fired at and wounded in the head.

At Aldershott Camp, on Tuesday, William Dixon, a private in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, discharged a rifle at Corporal James Brett in the barrack-room, and killed him. The murderer was arrested. The only cause that can be assigned for the deed was a trifling dispute about some work Dixon was doing.

On Tuesday the trial of Mary Frances Olive, at the Worcester Assizes, for the wilful murder of her husband, by poisoning him with arsenic, was brought to a conclusion. The jury having found the prisoner guilty, sentence of death was passed in the usual form.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The State Apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The Royal Archæological Institute began its annual meeting, on Tuesday, at Bury St. Edmunds. Various excursions were made, and the proceedings lasted the week.

The Duke of Norfolk has been invited to a public dinner in Sheffield, which is appointed to take place on Aug. 19. The Mayor and the Master Cutler have convened a meeting to form a committee and make the necessary arrangements.

Lord Kesteven (better known as Sir John Trollope) has been entertained at dinner and presented with his portrait, at Spalding, in celebration of the esteem in which he is held, and also of his elevation to the Peerage.

The Great Yarmouth boats have ended their mackeral "voyage" for the season. Operations were somewhat marred by bad weather early in the season, which, however, has been upon the whole a favourable one. Prices have been high, and the fish landed have been of fair quality.

A Convalescent Home at Cookridge, near Leeds, which has been erected by Mr. J. M. Smith, in memory of his father, at a cost (including the land) of £10,000, was opened yesterday week for the reception of patients, though without any ceremony. There are a hundred beds, and twenty-nine patients have been admitted.

Last Saturday the annual distribution of prizes was made at the Home for Little Boys, Horton Kirby, near Farningham—Lord Cairns presiding. The speakers dwelt on the excellent objects of the institution and on its present position, which, though satisfactory, still required assistance to increase its usefulness. The secretary announced that the amount collected was about £650.

Archbishop Manning, assisted by several of the Roman Catholic clergymen of London, laid the first stone, on Thursday week, of a new wing at the Industrial School, North Hyde, Southall, to be called the Langdale Wing, in memory of the late Hon. Charles Langdale. There were present the Marchioness of Lothian, Lord Petre, Lord Edward Howard, and many of the leading Roman Catholics of the metropolis.

The Austrian Government has presented £20 to the crew of the Cambridge University Boat Club life-boat the Tom Egan, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, stationed at Tramore, in testimony of their gallant services in saving the crew, seventeen men, of the Austrian barque Mira, which was wrecked, last winter, off Waterford Harbour. The crew had previously received from the Life-Boat Institution £41 for their services. The Austrian Government has also presented a gold watch to Captain Augustus Butler, R.N., who was then Inspecting Commander of Coastguard for the division; and also one to Mr. Edward Jacob, the hon. secretary of the Tramore branch of the institution, in acknowledgment of their valuable co-operation on shore on the occasion.

A court of inquiry was held at Boston, Lincolnshire, yesterday week, by Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell, inspector of fisheries under the Board of Trade, to inquire into the condition of the oyster and mussel fisheries in the Wash, from which a great part of the mussel-bait used by the fishermen of the east coasts of England and Scotland was formerly obtained, but which, in common with many other of our best beds, have lately become exhausted from over dredging. It was proved that, within the last five years, £3000 or £4000 per annum was paid by the Boston salesmen for the carriage of mussels alone; whereas, at the present time, the receipts of the Great Northern Railway Company, from the same source, amounted to only a few pounds a week. The cause of this rapid decline of the fishery, formerly the largest in England, was shown to be the constant and unrestricted fishing of the mussel-bed, regardless of size or season; and more particularly of the destruction of immense quantities of young mussels for purposes of manure. The mussels being thus carried off before spawning, no stock remained on the beds from which they could be replenished. They are now, consequently, all but destroyed; and, under these circumstances, the Corporation of Boston have applied to the Board of Trade for powers to regulate and protect the fishery under the provisions of the Sea Fishery Act of 1868. It was high time that Government should take some strong steps to alter the present system; for not only is one of the principal industries of large towns threatened with extinction, but all along the eastern coasts the failure in the supply of mussel-bait is already seriously crippling the fishing trade. After the inquiry, her Majesty's inspector and the Mayors and representatives of several neighbouring boroughs were entertained by the Mayor and Corporation of Boston in the Townhall.

Captain Sutton Kirkpatrick, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, has been elected by the magistrates of Middlesex to fill the post of Deputy Governor of Coldbath-fields Prison.

Mr. Fowler, engineer to the Metropolitan Railway Company, who was examined before the New Law-Courts Committee yesterday week, expressed his approval of the Howard-street site; and, in the event of the courts being built there, he proposed to make a change in the position of the new railway station which is to be constructed in that neighbourhood. There would be no fear of any vibration being felt in the law courts from the railway. The average depth at which the line was made was 15 ft., and, in his opinion, concrete to the depth of 5 ft. would be more than sufficient.

The gardens of the Middlesex Hospital were opened on Monday for the flower show of window-grown plants in connection with the neighbouring Church of St. Andrew, Wells-street. The unfavourable season had killed a great many of the registered plants, but between three and four hundred flowers were exhibited, many of which received the commendation of the judge (Colonel Mark Wood's gardener) for their healthiness and cleanliness. The prizes were distributed by Lady Fitzhardinge and the Hon. Mrs. William Cowper, two of the lady patronesses, the latter representing the parish of Christ Church, Mayfair, which was associated in the exhibition, as in former years. The band of the police played in the gardens, which were filled all the afternoon with poor people from the neighbouring district.

THE SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' HOME.

The new building of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, lately erected on a freehold site at Hampstead, purchased by the committee of management, was publicly opened, yesterday week, by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. We give an Illustration of this building, which is handsome and commodious, affording room for a hundred girls. Its total cost has been £10,000, the architect was Mr. Edward Ellis, of Fenchurch-street; and the builder was Mr. Watts, of Hampstead. This institution is designed especially to be an asylum for the fatherless daughters of seamen in the Royal Navy and Marines. Besides the ordinary causes of mortality on board ship, about 2000 British sailors perish every year through disasters at sea. The Government School at Greenwich provides for the orphan boys of naval seamen; but no provision has yet existed for their girls, as that excellent charity, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, receives only the children of sailors in the mercantile marine. The asylum at Hampstead, however, makes no distinction between classes of sailors. Up to the present time it has maintained and educated as domestic servants about sixty orphans at a time, and offered them a temporary home when out of employment. The new building will receive a larger number. It was at one time hoped that Princess Louise would have performed the inaugural ceremony; but the Queen deputed her brother, Prince Arthur, to attend in her stead. Amongst the company present were the Bishop of London, Lord Shaftesbury, Admiral Sotheby; the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Childers; Admiral Hand, Admiral Eden, the Hon. Captain Maude, General Bolleau, and others. An address was presented to the Prince setting forth the objects of the institution, and mentioning that inmates were received from all parts of the United Kingdom; that children were admissible from all maritime services; but that they were to be educated "in the principles of the Church of England." The Prince replied to the address; after which the Bishop of London, assisted by one or two clergymen, performed a religious service. The orphans chanted the 23rd psalm with good choral effect. Mr. Childers then delivered a brief address of commendation and congratulation. The next business was that of receiving purses of money collected by any ladies who had exerted themselves for this object. They were entitled, upon collecting 5 gs., to be enrolled as life governors, and to vote at all future elections of children, having a greater number of votes for a larger collection of money. Some of the married ladies sent up their own little girls to deliver their purses to his Royal Highness, instead of going up themselves. About 130 ladies, all dressed in blue and white—some of them so young that they could scarcely walk up the steps of the platform—deposited purses of 5 gs. each and upwards in the hands of the Prince. The National Anthem was then sung by the children, and the Prince placed the memorial-stone in the entrance-hall and planted a fir-tree at the north-west corner of the grounds. About 700 persons then sat down to lunch in a marquee, the Prince taking the chair. The healths of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family were drunk, his Royal Highness stating that he would take an early opportunity of communicating to his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, the success which had crowned a cause he had earnestly advocated three years before. Before the company broke up the secretary announced that about £1200 had been raised by the committee in aid of the funds of the charity, that the young ladies' purses had brought in a further accession of £600, and that he had every reason to hope that by the end of the afternoon he should be able to certify that the total had reached £2000.

THE SAILORS' DAUGHTERS' HOME AT HAMPSTEAD, OPENED BY PRINCE ARTHUR YESTERDAY WEEK.

LAUNCH AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

The launch of the screw corvette Thalia, the last ship built for the Royal Navy at Woolwich dockyard, was appointed for Tuesday week, at half-past two in the afternoon. The operations were begun in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, K.G., and a distinguished company, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Childers; Lord John Hay, M.P.; Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, K.C.B., Controller of the Navy; Commodore Superintendent Edmonstone, C.B., Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Major-General Sir David Wood, K.C.B., R.A., commandant of the garrison, with his staff; Major-General Sir E. C. Warde, K.C.B., R.A., the late commandant, and other official persons. Mrs. Childers, the wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, having christened the vessel, the signal was given to cut the cord, which was done by Mrs. Childers with a mallet and chisel; but the vessel would not glide off the stocks. This was a disappointment to the company, who waited a short time, and then departed, learning that no further efforts could be made at that hour with any hope of success. Early next morning, however, when the tide was again up, the ship was got off without much difficulty. The failure to launch her on the first day is attributed to the men employed not being sufficiently numerous, and to her launching-ways being adapted to a larger class of vessel. The dimensions of the Thalia are:—Length between perpendiculars, 200 ft. 1 in.; length of keel for tonnage, 171 ft. 5 in.; breadth, extreme, 40 ft. 4 in.; moulded, 39 ft. 4 in.; tonnage, 40 ft.; depth in hold, 21 ft. 8 in. She is of 1489 tons burden, and of 400-horse power. The Thalia has been taken into the basin to receive her boilers, and will proceed to Sheerness to complete her machinery.

THE BERMUDA FLOATING DOCK.

The departure of the huge iron floating dock, constructed in the Thames, to be placed in the harbour of Bermuda, for the accommodation and repair of ships of the British Navy, was the subject of one or two illustrations published in this Journal three weeks ago. The Bermuda, as this enormous structure is named, being towed along by two powerful ironclads, the Northumberland and the Agincourt, and aided by most favourable weather, arrived safely at Porto Santo, one of the Madeira Islands, on the 4th inst., without the slightest mishap. The floating dock was there at once taken in tow by another couple of ironclads, the Warrior and the Black Prince, which started with their ponderous charge the same evening, after a stoppage of only a few hours. The frigate Terrible was attached to the stern of the floating dock, in order to assist in steering its course. We have received from Mr. John Orland, R.N., purser of the Northumberland, to whom we were indebted for one of the former sketches, an Illustration of the Bermuda and its flotilla of steamers leaving Porto Santo for their voyage across the Atlantic. The ship nearest to the right-hand side of our Engraving is the Black Prince; next comes the Warrior, in a line with the Black Prince; while the Bermuda, a bulk of singular shape, with one short mast, is seen in the middle of the Engraving, and the Terrible follows a little way astern. The small vessel seen farther off, between the Black Prince and the Warrior, is the despatch-boat Helicon, leaving the harbour for Lisbon and England, with telegrams and despatches to report the progress of the expedition. The Northumberland and the Agincourt lie at anchor, off the town of Porto Santo, as shown to the left hand. There is a small vessel lying alongside the Agincourt, this is the tender Lapwing, engaged in taking in some coal, to accompany the floating dock to Bermuda. The Northumberland and Agincourt are expected in England abound the end of this month. The Black Prince, the Warrior, and the Lapwing, after completing their task, will also return home, and may get back early in September.

On Tuesday night the Thames Tunnel was finally closed as a public footway. This undertaking, which at the time of its design was considered a masterpiece of science, and which formed a communication under the river Thames between Rotherhithe and Wapping, was, after numerous difficulties, finally accomplished and opened on March 25, 1843, having been commenced by Sir I. S. Brunel in 1824. The total cost of the tunnel was about £600,000; but the East London Railway Company recently purchased it for a little over a third of that sum. The company will run their trains through the tunnel, their line bringing the inhabitants of Wapping and Shadwell within easy distance of Southwark Park.

THE BERMUDA FLOATING DOCK AND NAVAL SQUADRON AT PORTO SANTO.

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was doing penance "in offices as strict as Lent" for the unwitting part he had had, as a child, in his father's overthrow, he was flirting with the charming Lady Heron, reputedly an English spy in the Court. To her is attributed much of the delay and subsequent disaster that attended the march of James into England. The King was supernaturally warned of the danger he was incurring, and the apparition is minutely described by the old historian Lindsay of Pitscottie. "The King came to *Lethgow* (an old form for Linlithgow), where he happened to be for the time at the Council, very sad and doleful, making his devotion to God to send him good chance and fortune in his voyage," when there came a man, "clad in a blue gown, in at the kirk door, and helted about him in a reel of linen cloth," asking for the King. Having found him, he delivered this message—"Sir King, my mother hath sent me to you, desiring you not to pass, at this time, where thou art purposed; for if thou dost thou wilt not fare well in thy journey, nor none that passeth with thee. Further, she bade thee mell with no woman, nor use their counsel, nor let them touch thy body nor thou them; for, if thou do it, thou wilt be confounded and brought to shame." And immediately "before the King's eyes, and in the presence of all the Lords that were about him for the time, this man vanished away and could noways be seen nor comprehended, but vanished away as he had been a blink of the sun or a whip of the whirlwind, and could no more be seen." There was a mystery about King James's death at Flodden; it was never very accurately ascertained, and one of the chambers at Linlithgow which remains most perfect to this day is called "Queen Margaret's bower," from a tradition that his widow—the daughter of Henry VII. of England—used to sit there watching for the return of her husband. It forms one of the sketches from our Artist's portfolio.

James V. added largely to the palace, which became the favourite residence of his wife, Mary of Guise, and it was here that their ill-fated daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, was born, in December, 1542. The poor King, then only thirty-one years of age, was lying at Falkland broken-hearted when this news was brought to him. Both his sons were dead, and calamity after calamity had befallen the nation. The birth of a daughter seemed to him only another disaster; and, without noticing the messenger who brought the intelligence, he suffered his thoughts to wander back to the time when the daughter of Bruce brought the crown to his family, and he muttered aloud, "It came with a lass and will pass with a lass." According to the old chroniclers, the King stretched out his hand to the few favoured friends who stood by his couch, and, when they had kissed it, he turned upon his pillow and expired. Queen Mary is not much associated with Linlithgow, except by the circumstance of her birth; and the Regent Murray only by that of his death, which it will be remembered occurred tragically here. He had provoked the enmity of one Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, who took grievous vengeance. He occupied an upper room in a house which the Regent had to pass on a state occasion; he barricaded the front door and windows, and had a swift horse ready saddled at the back gate of the garden. The Regent came on, riding gallantly, and followed by a great multitude of the people, to whom in these excited times he was more than any King had ever been. In a moment he was shot dead, and in the confusion caused by the event Hamilton managed to escape. There have not been many instances in which the head of a State has been so tragically assassinated, and scarcely another example of the murderer having escaped with impunity. By the time of James VI.—the first English King of the name—the palace had fallen considerably into disrepair; but he restored it, and completed it, and often sought recreation under its roof from the labours of state and study in which he believed himself so greatly to excel. King James's arms and initials flourish over many of the windows and carved stones. Thenceforward the records of the palace are undistinguished until the rebellion of 1745, when it was visited by Prince Charles Edward. A lady named Mrs. Glen Gordon was then in charge of the palace, and so great was her joy at seeing a representative of "the auld Stuarts back again," that she set the keg well in the centre of the quadrangle running with wine. Great was the old lady's grief when in turn it came to be occupied by the King's troops; but she had the satisfaction of giving them a bit of her mind. Hawley's dragoons were lodged in it on the night after their disgraceful flight from Falkirk, and their recklessness was so great that the good lady, dreading lest the house should be set on fire, went to General Hawley to remonstrate. He paid no attention to her troubles. "Awsel," said Mrs. Gordon, "if the worst come to the worst, I can run from fire as well as any general in the King's army!" One for you, General Hawley, and a smart back-hander for Sir John Cope! What Mrs. Gordon dreaded actually happened. The palace was set on fire, by accident, Grose says; but Chambers and Scott have it that the cowardly dragoons deliberately raked the live embers from the hearths into the straw pallets which they had slept in. Before relief was available the roof was in flames; and, being covered with lead, it sent down such a shower of melted metal that no one dared to venture in. Since then it has been what it is now, a roofless ruin, but in singularly good preservation. The Woods and Forests have taken the palace under their charge, and by judicious management have maintained for it the character given to it by Sir Walter Scott, as "one of the most striking objects of antiquity which Scotland yet affords."

The original structure is quadrangular, with massive square towers at the corners, inclosing a large paved court, in the centre of which stood a fountain ornamented with a great many carved figures. It was reconstructed so as to cast high jets d'eau. The two Kings, James IV. and James V., by whom it was mainly built, employed French and Italian builders in the construction and alteration of all the palaces with which they had to do, and hence the foreign character of great part of Linlithgow, Falkland, and Holyrood; but the ornamentation, as has been pointed out by Mr. Joseph Robertson, partakes of the spirit of allegory which runs through the contemporary Scottish poetry of Dunbar, Gavin Douglas, and Sir David Lindsay. Thus, the now empty niches above the ground entrance of the quadrangle were filled with statues—a Pope to represent the Church, a knight to indicate the gentry, and a labouring man to symbolise the commons. The "Salutation of the Virgin" was also an elaborately-carved device; and on the fortified gateway next the town were carved the insignia of the knightly orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece, St. Michael and St. Andrew—the last founded by James V., and the others presented to that Monarch respectively by Henry VIII. of England, Charles V. of Germany, and Francis I. of France. The principal room in the palace is the "Parliament Hall," so called because Parliaments were frequently held there—a truly noble chamber, still in excellent preservation.

Next to this palace, in point of architectural interest, is the parish church, dating from David I. (1153). Billings goes as far as he well could in saying that it is "assuredly the most important specimen of an ancient parochial church now existing in Scotland, both as to dimensions and real architectural interest." Like every other specimen of ancient Gothic in Scotland—of which there are a good many—that have been adopted to Presbyterian worship, St. Michael's of Linlithgow has been fearfully disfigured internally. The local guide-book thus tranquilly records how this really fine church has been treated:—

"Extensive repairs and alterations were made in the church in 1812, when the choir and a portion of the chancel were fitted up with pews and galleries in the usual style, and the open oak-timber roof of the western half and the coiled one of the choir were removed, the dividing arch of the nave taken down, and a new roof with plastered ceiling was placed over the whole."

Only a small part of the church has been appropriated in this way; the remainder gives one some idea of the real beauty of the original structure, which is 182 ft. in length by 160 ft. in width, and 90 ft. in height.

St. Michael seems to have been early adopted as the patron saint of the town. A quaint old well, of which we give a sketch, still stands in a central part of the town; it is dedicated to the Michael is kinde to strangers," an intimation which, hospitably interpreted, should mean that, if any of our readers are disposed to visit the interesting old town of Linlithgow, they will be made as comfortable as strangers anywhere else.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Rolling tube is hard work in such weather, yet a philosopher must, as a good citizen, do something when all his fellows are excited. I cannot rise to the height of proper indignation on either side of the Irish Church question. I can neither rave because "the majestic will of the millions" is opposed by a portion of the House of Lords, nor stamp because the British Parliament is "subjected to the arbitrary rule of one arrogant man." I suppose that the question will settle itself one of these days; and I fancy that there may be one or two things—British pauperism, for instance—that are almost as pressing. But in some French play I remember that an enraged man swore that he would move heaven, and earth, and the police. The latter body seems to me to be in a condition that demands any indignation we have to spare. The Irish Church has endured for centuries, and whether it is knocked down this year or the next may not be of vital consequence; but we may, any of us, be taken up by a constable in ten minutes from the time of reading this. Not unless we do something wrong. Dear Sir, do you read the newspapers? There is something in them sometimes. You may read in one week's file that three respectable young men, clerks in a bank, who had been kept late settling balances, were pounced on in the Haymarket and declared by the police to be disorderly characters. You may read that a lady, riding quietly in the park, was seized and charged with previous furious galloping, though she had, as it happened, gone out that day for the first time. You may read that a gentleman and his wife, sitting one of the hot nights on a bench in the park, were charged with misconduct and abused by constables. Also you may read that such admirable and touching belief have policemen in one another, that at a moment's notice a brother constable will swear point blank to what his friend and colleague asserted, regardless of the conventional rule which dictates to us that we should know a little about a matter—have seen something of it—before we describe it on oath. I am inclined to be more indignant about such things than about a preamble to a bill.

In the House of Lords the other night, while the peers were waiting for the Irish Bill, remarks were made about the acoustic difficulties in the way of the reporters. I am glad that the fact has been recognised. The House is a very difficult place to hear in, and though Lord Granville, with his accustomed good nature, said that the reports, formerly miserable, had been very much better of late, I can tell him and the noble assembly that the reporters have a very troublesome duty to perform. A peer, we are told, has no constituent to please, and therefore is an independent character, and his vote is more valuable than that of the M.P., who seeks to propitiate the brewer, the baker, and "him who made the candlesticks." Be this as it may, he has, as a rule, a way of showing his independence which does not tend to get him well reported. He does exactly what Lord Granville said *he* did, and does not do. He drops his voice at the end of a sentence, and often mumbles. Also, he turns his noble back upon the gallery; also, he finishes his speech while he is moving to sit down, whereby the syllables are cast, "disjected," upon the air. The reports are admirably done, difficulty considered. The errors now and then made are the printer's, not the reporter's. The Commons are more easily heard, talk to the gallery, and consequently are better reported. But a misprint sometimes makes a mark. Mr. Gladstone was recorded to have said last week that "the clause would be restored by *his* House," and the error was not unhappy. Some people may remember that when Lord Palmerston said that a certain resolution against the slave trade would act like a potent spell, the words were printed "a patent shell." Other cases will occur to any reader of debates. But the moral is that, if a speaker will hold up his head, open his mouth, and not drop his voice, he will be heard by the reporter, and well treated.

In England a cause is not very strong while its supporters are afraid of being laughed at. In France ridicule kills; but, as Lord Brougham said, a Briton in earnest cares no more for an epigram than he does for a cannon ball. I find that people are asked not to laugh over the Wife's Sister Bill, and are particularly told not to be derisive about woman's suffrage. Now, as the ladies, unless they are terrifically in earnest, laugh over everything, it is rather hard that their friends should lay down a new rule for the treatment of feminine questions. When their cases are really strong, laughter will do them no harm; but it must be allowed that in the mean time there is fun about them. As to the Wife's Sister Bill, we all know a good deal about that and what it means, and its supporters do not do wisely in provoking too much hostility. They can only succeed with it, if they ever do, by edging and jerking it on, little by little, and on some day of tolerance or carelessness giving it the final shove. Meantime, they must put up with any mirth that can be got out of it. Lord Palmerston said that he should support it from motives of humanity, as it enabled a man to have two wives and only one mother-in-law. Its friends had better accept all given in that spirit or any other. If Mr. Gladstone is going to take it up solemnly, wives' sisters may make up their minds to old maidhood, or other husbands than their brothers-in-law. As for the ladies' suffrage, if it could be kept to *that* one might have not much to say. We are not to laugh, we are told. But what is to be done when we think of an imaginary debate in Parliament, with the Prime Minister, a man, desperately in love with the leader of the Opposition, a woman? He dares not demolish her argument, she would be angry; he dares not fling a sarcasm at her, she would cry. He cannot do his duty to the country, Lady Arabella's eyes forbid it. She is attacked by one of his own followers, and he turns to pour in thunder on the poor politician who is but acquitting himself of his pledges to his constituents. He lets the debate be adjourned, though there are three hours' talk in the House, for she has been up many nights, and wants to attend a marriage in the morning. He wishes the house to sit for into August; but he knows that she is bent on Switzerland, and autumn days are precious to travellers. All this is part of the system which there is agitation to bring in—and we are not to laugh! Well, then, let us be serious, and ask the ladies who speak on platforms whether the suffrage has not been sufficiently extended to the lower classes, for the present; and whether the women of that class are sufficiently instructed to be trusted with any sort of political power? If it were only a few hundred highly-trained ladies that wanted the vote, they should be welcome to it; but do they propose to give it to myriads of women whose first thought—I don't say a dishonest one, poor, hard-working creatures!—will be how they can best sell it? I submit to the Female Suffragians, as to the other reformers, that they had better not compel the masculine gender to take up the matter in earnest.

Mr. Gladstone, in a graceful tribute to Archbishop Trench, quoted a passage from Virgil. He compared the fate of the Archbishop to that of the priest of Apollo at the sack of Troy. It is good manners to accept a gentleman's quotation as a proof of his scholarship and of his wish to please you, and in good society you do not corner a man by pushing the image an inch further than he intended. Else, when Mr. Gladstone made his famous reference to the disendowment of Job, it might have been asked was disendowed him; and, in the present instance, it might be objected that a city given over to slaughter and plunder is scarcely a parallel case with the calm removal of an alleged grievance. But Mr. Gladstone merely meant a compliment to a learned and admirable prelate. The priest to whom he was compared escaped the Grecian swords and the fire, and, laden with relics, fled to Æneas, remarking, with a groan,

> Troy is no more, and Ilium was a town.

Then the Trojans, intending to be very clever, dress themselves in Greek arms, and are belaboured alike by friends and foes; and amid the carnage, says Mr. John Dryden, translating Mr. Gladstone's quotation,

> Nor, Panthus, thee thy Mitre, nor the Bands
> Of awful Phœbus, saved from impious hands.

The line, as usual with the Premier, was most happily recollected, and the translation shows its happiness; wherefore I transcribe.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD KENYON.

The Right Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, third Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington, in the county of Flint, and a Baronet, who died, on the 11th inst., at Eastbourne, was the elder son of George, second Baron Kenyon, by his wife, Margaret Emma, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, second Baronet, of Hanmer, in the county of Flint. He was born April 1, 1803, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1829. He succeeded his father as third Baron Kenyon Feb. 25, 1855. His Lordship married, June 29, 1833, the Hon. Georgiana De Grey, daughter of Thomas, fourth Lord Walsingham, and had four sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest son, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, married, July 21, 1863, Fanny Mary Katherine, only child of John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., and died April 17, 1865, leaving an only son, Lloyd, his grandfather's successor. Of Lord Kenyon's daughters two were married—viz., the Hon. Margaret Emma, to William Towneley Mitford, Esq., M.P., of Pitshill, Sussex, and the Hon. Elizabeth, to the Rev. George Arkwright, Rector of Pencombe, Herefordshire. His Lordship is succeeded by his grandson, Lloyd, now fourth Baron Kenyon, who was born July 5, 1866. This family of Kenyon springs from Jordan Kenyon, lord of Kenyon, in the parish of Winwick, in the county of Lancaster, temp. Henry III., whence the family removed to Park Head, near Blackburn, and thence to Peel Hall. Of this line was the eminent lawyer and Judge, Sir Lloyd Kenyon, successively Attorney-General, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, who was made a Baronet in March, 1784, and was created Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington, in the county of Flint, June 9, 1788. He was grandfather of the nobleman just deceased.

LORD TAUNTON.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, P.C., M.A., Baron Taunton, of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, who died suddenly, on the 10th inst., at his town house, No. 27, Belgrave-square, was the elder son of Peter Caesar Labouchere, Esq., of Hylands, Essex, and Over Stowey, in the county of Somerset, by his wife, Dorothy Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Francis Baring, first Baronet, of Larkbeer, in the county of Devon. He was born Aug. 15, 1798, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1820, and graduated M.A. in 1823. His Lordship, both as Mr. Labouchere and Lord Taunton, was a distinguished Whig politician. He held numerous Ministerial offices, having been successively Junior Lord of the Admiralty from 1832 to 1834; Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint from 1835 to 1839; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from March to August, 1839; President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint from 1839 to 1841; Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1846 to 1847; again President of the Board of Trade from 1847 to 1852; and Secretary for the Colonies from 1855 to 1858. He was made P.C. in 1835, and was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in 1850. He was M.P. for St. Michael's from 1826 to 1830, and for Taunton from 1830 to 1859; and was elevated to the Peerage Aug. 18, 1859, as Baron Taunton, of Taunton, in the county of Somerset. His Lordship married, first, April 10, 1840, Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Baring, second Baronet, and by her, who died May 23, 1850, leaves issue three daughters, of whom the second, the Hon. Mina Frances, is married to Captain Arthur E. A. Ellis, Grenadier Guards, cousin of Frederick George, present Baron Howard de Walden. Lord Taunton married, secondly, July 13, 1852, Mary Matilda Georgiana, youngest daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G. As his Lordship leaves no male issue, the Barony becomes extinct. The family of Labouchere left France at the period of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became established in Holland. The first who settled in England was the late Peter Caesar Labouchere, Esq., a partner in the great mercantile house of Hope, who purchased the estates of Hylands, in the county of Essex, and Over Stowey, in the county of Somerset; and dying, Jan. 16, 1839, left two sons, of whom the elder was the Lord Taunton just deceased, and the younger was John Labouchere, Esq., J.P., of Broome Hall, Dorking, Surrey, who married Mary Louisa, second daughter of James De Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, in the county of Bucks, and died July 29, 1862, leaving issue.

LADY DUFF-GORDON.

Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon died at Cairo, Egypt, on the 13th inst. Her Ladyship was the only child of John Austin, Esq., and was married, May 6, 1840, to Sir Alexander Cornewall Duff-Gordon, third and present Baronet, of Halkin, in the county of Ayr, by whom she leaves issue one son and two daughters, of whom the elder daughter, Janet Ann, is wife of Henry James Rose, Esq., of Alexandria. Lady Duff-Gordon's mother, Mrs. Austin, was a niece of the literary family of the Taylors of Norwich, and was herself known in literature as a translator. Lady Duff-Gordon inherited the maternal ability, and produced several excellent translations of valuable foreign works. Among them may be mentioned Nieburr's "Greek Legends," "The Amber Witch," "Feuerbach's Criminal Trials" (abridged), Ranke's "History of Prussia," and "Stella and Vanessa" from the French of Léon de Wailly. Lady Duff-Gordon had been long an invalid, and resided in Egypt, the air of which was considered most favourable to the state of her health. The Prince and Princess of Wales, during their late excursion up the Nile, kindly paid a visit to Lady Duff-Gordon at her kiosk, near the First Cataract.

BARON BERTOUCH.

Ernest Rodolph, Baron Bertouch, of Denmark, who died, on the 5th inst., at his residence, 21, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, was originally in the army, but was subsequently a diplomatic servant of the Danish Crown for twenty years, having been attached at various times to London, Paris, Vienna, and Stockholm missions. He was Chamberlain to the King of Denmark; and was created a Baron of Denmark in 1829. He married, Nov. 16, 1847, Louisa Henrietta, fourth daughter of John Gage, Esq., of Rogate, Hants, and niece of Henry, third Viscount Gage, and has left one son, Montagu, now Baron Bertouch, and a daughter. The Bertouch family were originally of Brabant, holding estates also in France. Adhering to the Protestant religion, they left France for Germany in 1540, and settled in Denmark.

THE REV. CANON THORNTON

The Rev. Philip Thornton, honorary Canon of Peterborough and Rector of Brockall, Northampton, whose death has just occurred, was the oldest clergyman in the diocese of Peterborough. He entered Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1800, and took his B.A. degree in 1804. He was ordained in 1806, and in the following year was instituted to the Rectory of Brockall, which he held up to the time of his death. He was nominated, in 1844, to an honorary Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral.

MR. WARREN

Robert Warren, Esq., of Killiney Castle, in the county of Dublin, died, on the 29th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-two. He was the son of Robert Warren, Esq., of Ballydonarea, in the county of Wicklow, and derived his descent from an old Monaghan family. His name was well known to tourists and visitors for the liberality with which he threw open, at all times, his beautiful demesne in the vicinity of Dublin, and thus afforded the public an opportunity of enjoying the celebrated magnificent view from Killiney Hill. After making ample provision for his widow, Alicia, daughter of the late Athanasius Cusack, Esq., of Laragh, in the county of Meath, and sister of the late eminent surgeon, James William Cusack, he leaves his hereditary estate to his eldest son, Robert, and directs his Killiney property to be sold for the benefit of his children, all of whom he appoints his residuary legatees.

MR. JERDAN.

William Jerdan, Esq., F.S.A., a critic, journalist, and writer of note, who died at his residence, near Bushey Heath, on the 11th inst., was the son of John Jerdan, Esq., and was born in 1782, at Kelso, in Roxburghshire. He was educated at the school of his native town, and was afterwards a pupil of Dr. Rutherford, author of a "View of Ancient History." He came to London in 1804, and, after being connected with various newspapers, he was editor of the Sun in 1813. He, in a few years afterwards, became editor of the *Literary Gazette*, with which he was popularly associated for thirty-four years. Mr. Jerdan produced four volumes of the memoirs in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery. He also continually contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, *Bentley's*, *Fraser's*, and many other magazines and periodicals. Some time ago he published his "Autobiography," and subsequently his reminiscences under the title of "Men I Have Known." He was one of the founders and first members of the Royal Society of Literature. He latterly enjoyed a pension of £100 a year from the Crown. Mr. Jerdan was a Conservative, and the associate and friend of most of the literary celebrities of his day. He was an amiable and agreeable man, and was a great favourite in a wide social circle. Mr. Jerdan on one occasion came into singular connection with political history, by being the person who, in the lobby of the House of Commons, first seized Bellingham, when he fired the shot at Mr. Perceval, in 1812. Mr. Jerdan was married, and had issue, of whom two daughters survive.

DR. YEARSLEY.

James Yearsley, Esq., M.D., of 15, Savile-row, whose death occurred recently, was born in 1805, and practised in London many years with great success. From an early period of his medical career, he directed his studies to diseases of the ear, and became one of the most skilful aurists in England. He has written several useful works, theoretical and practical, on his favourite branch of medical science.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The late Most Noble Henry Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, died intestate. Letters of administration of his Lordship's personal estate and effects were sworn under £40,000, and granted, on the 13th inst., to his eldest son, the Most Noble Henry William George, third Marquis of Anglesey, of the 1st Life Guards, the Most Noble Ellen Jane, now Dowager Marchioness of Anglesey, the deceased nobleman's third wife, who survives him, and to whom he was married in 1860, having first renounced the grant. The late Marquis was the eldest son of the illustrious Field Marshal, Henry William, 1st Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., whom he succeeded as second Marquis in 1854; and died at his seat, Beaudesert, Staffordshire, on Feb. 7 last, at the age of seventy-two, having had issue four sons and three daughters.

The will of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Scott Lillie, C.B., of 105, Pall-mall.—"May 22, 1861. I, Sir John Scott Lillie, Knt., declare this to be my last will and testament, and appoint my son, George Arthur Howard Lillie, my sole executor and residuary legatee;" to whom probate was granted on the 9th inst., under a nominal sum. Sir John died aged seventy-eight.

The will of Thomas Openshaw, Esq., of Primrose-hill, Bury, Lancaster, was proved in the registry at Manchester, under £30,000, the executors and trustees appointed being his brother, Oliver Ormrod Openshaw, and his nephews, William and George Openshaw. The will is dated Jan. 23, 1862. The testator has left liberal legacies to his sister, nephews, neices, and others, and to his servants, and the following charitable bequests—viz., to the National School at Bury £100, and to six district Sunday Schools each £25; to the Bury Dispensary £500, and £200 for the poor of Bury; to the district of St. Thomas £1000 for the poor, and to the districts of All Saints', St. Paul's, Holy Trinity, St. John's, and Redvals each £100 for the poor, to be called "Openshaw's Charity;" and £100 towards building the church at Redvals. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to his brother, Oliver Ormrod Openshaw, absolutely.

The will of William Henry Brown, Esq., of Thackray House, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, was proved in the registry at Birmingham, under £12,000—the executors nominated being Mrs. Maria Brown, his relict, William Fiddian Green, and Thomas Smith, both of Birmingham. The will was made in 1860, and a codicil March 31, 1869; and testator died April 4 following. He leaves to each of his executors £600, and a like bequest to his sister, Esther Stratford. To his cousins, the children of Thomas Gabriel, £1000 amongst them. To his (testator's) wife he leaves £312 a year (£6 weekly) and the furniture during her life; the furniture after her decease he leaves to Hannah Cope, to whom he bequeaths certain freehold and leasehold estates for her life, and afterwards to her husband and children. All the rest of his estates real and personal are to accumulate during the life of his widow, and upon her decease he directs the following charitable bequests to be paid:—To the General Hospital, Birmingham; Queen's Hospital, and Graham-street Schools, each £1000; to the Blind Asylum and Deaf and Dumb Schools, each £500; and if there should be any surplus remaining, the same is to be divided proportionately amongst the above charitable institutions and his said sister and cousins.

The portrait of Mr. Longfellow that appeared in our last Number was engraved from a large and highly-successful photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, a sitting for which was given by the poet in June, 1868.

A discovery was made on the 7th inst. at Herculaneum of two gold brooches of moderate size still fastened to two pieces of stuff. They probably served as the clasp for a peplum. A small faun was also found—an indifferent copy of a very valuable original.

The Jewish Theological Society, which consists of some of the most learned rabbis in Germany and Austria, in a late sitting at Breslau, resolved to prepare an encyclopædia of the Talmud, in order to facilitate the study of that work.

Female suffrage was advocated at a meeting at the Architectural Museum, Conduit-street, last Saturday afternoon. The London society, which has been formed to secure the franchise for women, held its first general meeting, and Mrs. P. A. Taylor presided. Miss Biggs, the secretary, read the report, which stated that 230 petitions, containing 41,000 names, had been presented to Parliament; and that a monster petition, to which 11,000 signatures were attached, would be laid before the House of Commons in a few days. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Mill; Professor Fawcett, M.P.; Mrs. Fawcett, the Rev. C. Kingsley, Lord Houghton, Sir C. W. Dilke; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P.; Professor Masson, and Mr. Stansfeld, M.P.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

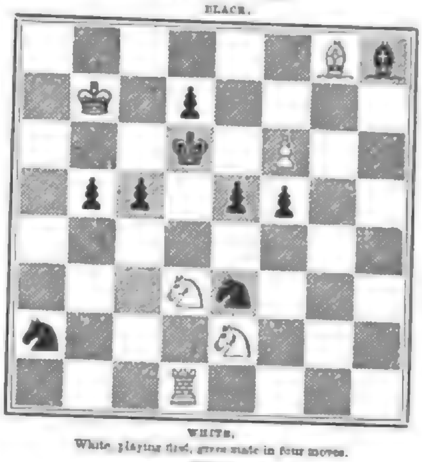
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1325.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R 4th	K to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	K to Q 5th
3. P to Q 8th (becoming a Knight)	K takes Kt, or K to K 4th
4. Kt gives mate, accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1326.

By Mr. H. T[illegible].

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

The two Games which follow were played in the Great Tournament still pending at the Café Europa, Brooklyn—a tourney which appears to comprise in its lists nearly all the known practitioners of New York and a legion of American amateurs whose names and exploits are not yet familiar to chess circles.

Game between Messrs. MASON and DELMAR.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd

By many this is considered the best response to the first player's last move.

5. P to Q Kt 4th	

This inversion of the order of the 4th and 5th moves is not commendable.

5.	B takes Kt P
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd

Perhaps the most prudent course under the circumstances.

7. P to Q 4th	Castles
8. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th
9. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd
10. B to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 4th
11. P to Q B 4th	B to Q 2nd
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q Kt sq
13. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
14. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K R 4th
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 5th
16. R to Q B sq	B to K Kt 4th
17. R takes Kt	B takes R
18. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt
19. P takes B	P to K B 4th
20. P takes P	R takes P
21. Kt to K R 4th	B takes B
22. Q takes B	Q to K Kt 4th
23. Q R to K sq	P to K Kt 3rd
24. K to R 2nd	R takes R
25. R takes R	R to K R sq
26. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
27. Q to K 4th	K to Kt 2nd
28. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K B 4th
29. Q to K R 4th	Q to K B 3rd
30. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 4th
31. P to K Kt 4th	

This was ill-considered and hastens White's defeat.

31.	K to K R 3rd
32. Kt to K B 3rd	Q takes Q
33. Kt takes Q	Kt takes P,

and, after a few more moves, Mr. Delmar resigns.

Between the same Antagonists.—(*Ruy Lopez's Kt's Game.*)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
7. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
8. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q B 4th
9. Castles	Kt to K 3rd

He should have here better by neglecting the bishop. The Kt at K 3rd is not advantageously posted.

10. Q to Q sq	B to Q B 4th
11. K to R sq	Castles
12. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
13. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
15. P to Q R 3rd	K to R sq
16. B to Q R 2nd	

Mr. Mason incurs a little delay here, but his position is so strong that he probably thought it needless to over exert himself.

16.	P to Q 4th
17. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
18. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd
19. P to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q sq
20. Kt to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd
21. B to K 3rd	B to Q B 2nd
22. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
23. Q R to K sq	Kt takes Kt
24. B takes Kt	B to K 3rd
25. R to K 3rd	P to K Kt 4th.

This hasty advance compromises White's game irretrievably.

26. R to K R 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
27. P takes P	P takes P
28. P to K Kt 4th	

(Diagram.)

28.	K to K R sq
29. R takes R	R takes R
30. P takes P	P to Q Kt 3rd
31. R to K B 2nd	P to Q R 4th
32. P takes R	Q takes P
33. R to K B 6th	Q to K sq
34. Q to K B 6th	R to K R 6th
35. B takes Q P,	

and White abandons the game.

THE NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.—In spite of the weather, which appears to have been as intensely hot in New York as it has been here, the combatants in the *Café Europa* Tourney contrived to finish above 200 games in the first ten days. According to our last intelligence Mr. Mason's chance of winning the first prize was most favourable, the score of the leading players at that period being as follows:—

	Games Won	Games Lost		Games Won	Games Lost
Mr. E. Delmar	26	12	Mr. F. Perrin	15	9
Mr. J. Mason	25	5	Mr. G. H. Mackenzie	24	4
Major Wernich	33	3	Dr. J. P. Barnett	9	1
Baron von Frankenberg	9	1	Mr. F. E. Brenzinger	1	3

THE YORKSHIRE CHESS MEETING.—We are requested to notify to intending competitors at this meeting that they must send in their names and subscriptions, on or before Saturday, July 31 next, to John Newton, Esq., the hon. secretary, Grove Lodge, York.

The Marquis of Westminster has sent £1000 to the British Colonial Emigration Fund. This will enable the committee to dispatch to Canada from 200 to 250 emigrants before the end of the present month. Nearly 3000 persons have been assisted to emigrate through the agency of this fund.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Mr. J. C. O'Dowd has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Forces, in the room of Mr. Vernon Lushington, Q.C.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, will succeed Lord Taunton as one of the Brethren of Trinity House.

Sir Fairfax Moresby is gazetted Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, in the room of Sir G. R. Sartorius, promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet. The position of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom falls to Sir P. W. P. Wallis.

The Earl of Lauderdale presided, on Monday, at the quarterly court of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, which was held at Willis's Rooms. The report showed that the receipts for the three months were £806, and the expenditure £676. The invested fund amounts to £45,537.

The present staff of female nurses at Netley Hospital will leave that establishment in October, and their places are to be filled by trained sisters from St. Thomas's Hospital. This is in accordance with an arrangement made by Sir John Pakington with the Nightingale committee last year.

A brigade field-day of the Grenadiers and Scots Fusiliers, under Major-General Hamilton, C.B., was held on Wednesday in Hyde Park. The Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Randolph, numbered about 1000 men; and the Scots Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel Hepburn, about 900 men.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., has received a notification from the Admiralty that, owing to circumstances connected with the state of preparation in which his intended flagship has been found, he will after all be obliged to proceed to China by Aug. 15, viâ the Red Sea, and, should he not be well enough by that time, another officer will be selected in his stead.

The competitive examination which is announced for all future candidates for medical commissions in the Royal Navy will be exactly similar to that for admission to the sister service, and it is stated that it will be conducted by the present staff of examiners. Another step, which is a good deal desired in the profession, is the formation of a naval medical school similar to, and capable of incorporation with, that at Netley.

The cavalry brigade at Aldershott, consisting of the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie; the 5th Dragoon Guards, commanded by Colonel the Hon. S. J. Calthorpe, the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, and the 7th Dragoon Guards, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, assembled in the Long Valley on Tuesday, and went through a brigade field-day.

The Countess of Enniskillen presented the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment with new colours on Chatham-lines on Monday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of spectators.——About 200 medals have been presented to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 27th, for service on the north-west frontier of India between the years 1849 and 1863, in accordance with orders recently given by the Queen for giving medals to all who had served there during that period.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected, on Monday, the first and second battalions of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in Hyde Park. The men were put through a variety of difficult movements, all of which were executed with rapidity and steadiness. At the close of the inspection the Duke expressed his satisfaction with the appearance and discipline of the regiment. The Grenadier Guards were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief on Wednesday, and the Coldstream Guards are to be inspected this (Saturday) morning.

Major-General Lord George Paget, Inspector-General of Cavalry, made an official inspection of the 7th Dragoon Guards and 6th (Inniskillings) on Thursday week. At the conclusion of the parade the officers of the 7th Dragoons were assembled, when Lord George addressed them, stating that he should have much pleasure in making a favourable report. Lieutenant-Colonel Thesiger and the officers of the Inniskillings were also highly complimented on the high state of efficiency of the regiment.

The East Indiaman Clyde, 1200 tons, left the Thames last Saturday for Calcutta, with the first reinforcements dispatched to India this season, the number of troops of all ranks on board being 337, belonging to the Royal Artillery, 26th, 55th, 60th, and 107th Regiments. The following officers proceed to India with the troops:—Captain G. E. P. Trent, Lieutenant J. R. G. Buchanan, Ensign P. J. Hughes, and Ensign T. C. Jameson, 26th Regiment; Captain W. D. Shipley, Lieutenant W. Wordsworth, and Ensign C. H. S. Gambier, 55th Regiment; Lieutenant W. M. Playfair, Ensign J. A. Barlow, Ensign A. G. Impey, and Ensign J. S. King, 107th Regiment; Lieutenant A. Tovvan and Ensign A. H. Atkinson, 55th Regiment; Ensign R. J. Morrison, 14th Regiment; Ensign L. C. H. Macwhirter, 52nd Regiment; and Ensign F. Dorling, 96th Regiment, with Staff Surgeon J. Ekin, M.B., in medical charge.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the proposed new bayonet of the British infantry is the same as that supplied to the Irish constabulary. It is a saw-sword bayonet—that is to say, it has a sword edge and a saw back, while the point is as effective as that of an ordinary bayonet. It is of the same length as the present weapon, but the Martini-Henry rifle itself is 3¾ in. shorter than the Snider-Enfield, and the total length of the arm as a pike is therefore reduced by so much. The committee, in recommending this saw-sword bayonet, appear to have had in view the fact that bayonets will henceforth be less frequently used than in former times as weapons of offence and defence; they desired, therefore, to substitute an instrument of more general utility. The efficiency of the weapon as a sword, as a saw, and as a bayonet was carefully tested. With the sword edge a sheep was cut up into joints; and with the saw back the shin-bone of an ox, a Norway spar, 2½ in. in diameter, another of 3½ in., and a 3 in. balk of very tough, dry elm, were sawn through. The weapon, fixed to the rifle, was also thrust through a dead sheep with its wool on, and wrapped in a greatcoat; and the security of the attachment of the weapon to the rifle was tested by twisting it about inside the sheep, and by driving it through a door and allowing it to swing while sticking in the wood. Thus the soldier will have a tool as well as an effective military weapon, and one with which he can clear away wood and cut materials for fascines and gabions, or he can use it, if he likes, as a knife for cutting up his rations.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual encampment of the Berks volunteers will be held near Nuneham Park, and the several corps will muster on Monday next. It is announced that the prizes will be distributed on Friday, the 30th, by Princess Christian. The Hon. Artillery Company, from London, the first battalion of the Bucks volunteers, and the 1st Oxfordshire Rifles will join the encampment.

The 1st Battalion of the Suffolk volunteers has been encamped for a few days on Gunton Denes, near Lowestoft.—Colonel Anstruther in command.

The *Chester Chronicle* states that at the review of the Cheshire volunteers, on the 31st inst., General Sir John Garvock will take the command.

A review of the Caithness volunteer corps was held, on Thursday week, at Wick. The artillery numbered 456 and the rifles 348. About 5000 spectators were present. The force was reviewed by Sir John Sinclair, Deputy Lieutenant, and was commanded by Major Horne, of Stirkoke.

Mr. George Hudson writes from Calais to the Lord Mayor of York:—"Amidst all the afflictions with which my latter days have been clouded, it is to me a source of deep gratitude that so many friends have united to express, in so substantial a manner, their sympathy towards me, and their acknowledgment of my services in the promotion of public works. Be assured, my Lord Mayor, that to you, and to all my other kind friends, I feel a gratitude which words cannot express, and which will ever remain deeply engraven on my heart.

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ELEGANT MUSLINS, 2s. 11¾d. the Full Dress, or 4½d. per yard; any length cut. New Patterns, New Colours. The largest collection anywhere. Patterns free, which need not be returned.

JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

THE Celebrated SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, Skirts, Jackets, and Gentlemen's Overcoats. Patterns post-free.

J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

PERIODICAL SALE. during this Month, "ODDS and ENDS" of ACCUMULATED STOCK. Rich Silk Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and Half Mourning Silk Dresses, from £1 19s. 6d. to 20 gs. Rich Mantles at a great reduction. French Summer Bonnets and General Millinery at very much less than cost price. Summer Dresses and Travelling Suits at the same rate.

JAYS'.

THE CHELTENHAM, a SUIT for LADIES. It can be worn over any other dress, or is a perfect suit in itself. The Skirt is very easily fastened on, the Jacket is loose, the Suit is waterproof. Price 1½ guinea.

JAYS'.

"We have rarely seen a lady's garment so well suited to our own climate or for Continental travelling."—Morning Paper.

BLACK FABRICS for SUMMER WEAR. Messrs. JAY have some very nice Black Skirts made up. Prices from 1 guinea and a half, bodice included.

JAYS'.

ODDS AND ENDS AT THE SEASON'S CLOSE.—Messrs. JAY are prepared to offer (this and Bale of their Stock of Rich French Model Silk Dinner Dresses, Velvet and other Mantles, at a reduction of from 4gs. to 8gs. on each article. As the quantities in stock are limited, Messrs. Jay will not be able to spare any for approval.

JAYS'.

SILK DRESSES, £1 19s. 6d. each. Messrs. JAY, having reduced the prices of their superabundant Stock, in accordance with their periodical custom, are selling Silk Dresses, fourteen yards in each Dress, for £1 19s. 6d.

JAYS'.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, who act as travellers, so that in the event of immediate Mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be dispatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the Goods were bought for ready money at the Warehouse in Regent-street.

JAYS'.

COUNTRY LADIES and LONDON FASHIONS.—The many advertisements of the day addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis. Customers may rest assured that the questions and goods sent by Messrs. JAY will at all times literally carry out that, in dealing with this old-established firm, the ladies will buy at as cheap a cost as in any shop in London.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

JAYS'.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, in the highest perfection of quality.

PETER ROBINSON supplies good useful Black Silks, from 45s. to 70s. the Full Dress; and superior and most enduring qualities, from 3½ gs. to 10 gs. Patterns free. Address—Peter Robinson, 256, Regent-street.

SILK DRESSES, at £1 15s. 6d. Reduced from 3½ gs. (being slightly soiled). The whole of the Silk Stock has undergone a great reduction during the Clearance Sale of Summer Stock.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

SILK MANTLES, at 2 gs. Reduced from 5 gs. The whole of the Summer Stock of Mantles has been reduced in the same proportion during the Clearance Sale of Summer Goods.

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PRINTED MUSLINS and GRENADINES. The whole of the Summer Dress Stock considerably reduced during the Clearance Sale.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

TO LADIES LEAVING TOWN. Attention is invited to the New Waterproof Suits, made in a variety of neutral tints. They can be worn as a Perfect Dress or over another. Price 23s. 6d. The most becoming and economical Travelling-dress of the Season.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

N.B.—These are warranted specially waterproofed, and not merely called so, as is too generally the case.

FREE OF CHARGE.—MOURNING. Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired), upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the World.

The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

The Largest Mourning Warehouse in Europe.

PETER ROBINSON'S.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS in new Mourning Fabrics, trimmed crape. } 35s. to 5 gs.

LADIES ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED will find every article of Underclothing for THE WEDDING TROUSSEAU, from the most simple to the most costly, at Mrs. WASHINGTON MOON'S, 168, Regent-street, London. Outfitter to their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and the Crown Princess of Prussia, and to her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria. Estimates for the Wedding Trousseau free on application.

MARSHALL and SNELGROVE. The SALE of GOODS at REDUCED PRICES by the Firm has commenced, and will terminate early in August. An inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited.

11 to 15, Vere-street.

151 to 156, and 158, Oxford-street.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Flannel Shirts and Dressing-gowns.

CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London, S.W.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS for use before and after Accouchement. Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 13, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Jewellery, Diamonds, Furniture, &c.; the highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing Mr. or Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.; or parcels sent, P.O. order remitted. Established 1820.

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD STARCH, exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded Prize Medal.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

to put before it a lucid account of Indian finances, it is obviously most congruous that the annual statement should be made where it can be made with the greatest public advantage.

Indian finance has never, as far as we can remember, presented a cheerful aspect to the people of this country. Almost invariably—that is, with two or three exceptions only—the sum and substance of the tale it tells is a deficit, sometimes larger, sometimes smaller, than in preceding years, but a deficit nevertheless. The Duke of Argyll's statement exhibits no exception to the rule; yet, on the whole, the view which he gave to the House of Lords of Indian finance, although sufficiently serious to enforce caution, was not gloomy enough to exclude hope. We are not about to trouble our readers with anything beyond the barest outline of the vast array of figures submitted by the noble Duke; and even the condensed abstract which we propose to give is given chiefly with a view of indicating the steady improvement which for a considerable series of years has marked the material condition of the population of India under British Government. The Secretary of State brought into comparison the revenue of 1856-7, the year immediately preceding the Mutiny, with the revenue of 1867-8, the last year for which we are in possession of complete accounts. In 1856-7 the income stood at £33,375,026, in 1867-8 at £48,434,412, showing an increase of revenue in the intervening period of £15,156,386, or 45½ per cent on the whole revenue of the Indian empire, of which £7,301,629 was derived from sources on which there had been increased or new taxation. The land revenue has improved in all the provinces of India, and, having been collected on a more moderate assessment and a lower rate, the improvement may be fairly attributed to the increase of cultivation and the general prosperity of the people. The trade of India has also during the same period shown a like elasticity. In the year before the Mutiny the imports were £28,608,284, and the exports £26,591,877. In 1866-7 the former had risen to £44,291,496, the latter to £50,202,777, showing an increase of imports to the extent of £15,683,212, and of exports to the extent of £23,610,900. "This increase," said the Duke, "of imports and exports is a most satisfactory indication, not only of the existing state of the country, but of its enormous resources whenever any extraordinary circumstances bring high prices to bear to stimulate production."

On the other hand, however, it is to be noted that the expenditure of India has increased in rather greater proportion than the increase of revenue. The net increase of debt contracted since the Mutiny is £42,771,000. It then stood at £53,489,115; it now stands at £96,251,543, the average rate of interest on the whole being £4 12s. 8d. per cent. On the causes of this increase of expenditure a few words by way of explanation may be instructive. The army, of course, accounts for a large portion of it. Before the Mutiny the number of European troops was 45,522, and the native army 240,153, making a total of 294,675, the cost being £12,731,916. There are now 64,704 Europeans, and 122,984 natives, a total of 187,688 men, at a cost of £16,044,061. This, however, is exclusive of military buildings which are being erected in different parts of the peninsula at the rate of nearly £1,000,000 a year. It appears that there is no present prospect of reducing this large sum for the maintenance of the army; unless, indeed, greater economy can be introduced into the administration of military expenditure. The men cost more than they did; they have increased pay and better clothing; a larger number of them are married; there is a more expensive medical staff; the transport of troops, the charges for recruiting, and the retired-pay pensions and furlough allowances add considerably to the present cost of maintaining the army. The police force has also been increased; and whereas before the Mutiny the expense of its maintenance was £1,023,040, it is now £2,374,290; but it is satisfactory to be able to add that the efficiency of that service is very much greater in proportion than the increase of its cost. The administration of law and justice, the rapid extension of educational means and appliances, and the larger sums now spent on "extraordinary works," complete the account, and show that if the Government of India has sanctioned a greater outlay than has been covered by its income, it has not been unmindful in doing so of the permanent interests of the native population.

In fact, it is necessary, in order to form a sound judgment on the subject of Indian finance, to view it in the light not merely of economical, but of political and moral considerations. Deficits are never desirable; but, within a certain range, they may at times be consistent with a wise and far-seeing policy. The government of India by England is essentially paternal. The economical maxims which apply at home do not, as a matter of course, apply there. Many things have to be done for the people which in this country are best left to be done by them. The civil magistrate is also the landlord of the dependency, deriving much of his income from rent, and bound to discharge the duties which a landlord owes to his tenantry. The Government, therefore, is moved, or ought to be, by its own interests as well as by social obligations, to take upon itself many enterprises which, under other conditions, it would sedulously hold itself free to ignore. Railways, roads, canals, water storage, irrigation of lands, and numerous other undertakings of the kind, come into the category of objects to which in India the supreme political authority must devote both attention and means, if the resources of the land are to be developed. Such works establish an immediate and deep drain upon the Indian exchequer. They are, it is true, reproductive works; but it is only after a considerable interval and by indirect results that a return for the sums expended on them can be reasonably expected. They entail, as we may say, upon the estate a present indebtedness; but, in the long run, they proportionately increase its value. Doubtless, some of the funds thus appropriated have been shamefully wasted; but some such result is the penalty invariably exacted from inexperience. The discussion in the House of Lords on Friday evening proved that the lessons taught by actual facts have made a deep impression in the proper quarter, and that henceforth the annual outlay upon "extraordinary works" will be made to go much farther than it has yet done.

On the whole, the financial statement of the Secretary for India is far from being exclusively sombre. The figures themselves are certainly discouraging; but the facts to which they point are, in the main, of a reassuring order. In many important respects we are really attending to the wants and improving the condition and prospects of the native races. The India of to-day is far in advance of the India of ten years ago, and the India of ten years hence promises to compare still more favourably with the India of to-day. We are upon the right track. The government of the magnificent possession is ably conducted. The end at which it aims is a high and worthy one. In a few years, we trust, the respect and affection of the population will enable us to dispense with a large amount of the military force we are at present constrained to employ; and, should the time ever come for us to quit India, we hope we shall leave behind us such reminiscences of our presence and rule as will excite the admiration of future ages.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Thursday, July 29.

Considering the importance of the political crisis on which we have entered, there is a singular deficiency of anything approaching excitement in Paris. The fine warm weather has sent shoals of people into the country or to the *bains de mer*, and those who remain seem to have none of the old vivacious element which used to be the Frenchman's distinguishing characteristic. Possibly seventeen years of paternal government have somewhat chilled the national enthusiasm; and the Parisian, having made his protest at the recent elections, is willing to await the result with a calmness which we self-satisfied, phlegmatic Britons have not been in the habit of giving him credit for.

The approaching meeting of the Senate, on Monday next, is the one subject to which all interest turns. It is understood that there will be only one Senatus Consultum, consisting of twenty-four articles, the object of which will be to modify articles 43 and 44 of the Constitution, and confer on the Corps Législatif the right of naming its own officers, give the Emperor power to choose his own Ministers from amongst the deputies, and empower judges of the highest rank to have seats in the Chamber. Article 40, which relates to the right of bringing forward amendments to Government measures, is also to undergo important modifications.

The *Tiers Parti*, or members of the Left Centre, at their last meeting passed a resolution adhering to their demand for interpellation, although the Emperor, in his message, has conceded all they asked for. The deputies of the Left, who have been urged by certain organs of the press to resign their seats, have, however, been unable to agree on any united course of action; and, though several manifestoes have issued from particular sections of the Opposition, still these have fallen rather flat. Altogether, Paris is as calm as it commonly is after the Parliamentary Session has terminated in its routine fashion. The Government have contradicted a report that has been prevalent of an intention to dissolve the Corps Législatif.

On Monday the Emperor gave a farewell audience to the Marquis de Lavalette, who subsequently left for his post at London; and in the evening the ex-Queen of Spain and family dined with the Emperor and Empress, at St. Cloud, after having accompanied them to Versailles and Trianon. It is understood that Isabella II. and family will proceed to Trouville in the course of next week. On the afternoon of Sunday the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, with a suite of some thirty persons, paid a visit to the famous summer bathing-place known as Le Grenouillère, on board the Imperial steam-yacht Pomona, causing quite a commotion at Bougival and along the banks of the Seine in the neighbourhood of that charming Parisian suburb.

It is announced that the Empress and the Prince Imperial will be present at the fêtes which the Corsicans have decided upon giving in honour of the centenary of the Emperor Napoleon I., on the 15th of next month. The Empress informed the deputation who came to request his presence that political affairs rendered it impossible for him to be so far away from the capital at that particular period. It is expected, however, that the Emperor will go to Châlons shortly, and remain there over the 15th proximo, and indeed until the breaking up of the camp.

The Council of Ministers and the Privy Council hold a sitting yesterday.

The first telegram through the French Atlantic cable was sent yesterday by the Emperor to President Grant. It ran thus:—"I rejoice to inaugurate the new telegraphic line which binds France to America by sending you the expression of my good wishes for yourself and the prosperity of the United States."

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning announces that the Government has decided to dismiss to their homes the classes whose term of service expires in 1869 and 1870; and to grant unlimited furlough to the second portion of the class whose term of service ends in 1871 and 1872. These measures are declared by the journal to be equivalent to the dismissal of 50,000 men.

A singular incident, taken in reference to press prosecutions, has occurred over here. The director and printer of the *Rappel*—the Democratic journal started by the sons of Victor Hugo, which has Rochefort of the *Lanterne* for one of its chief contributors—together with the writer of an article for which the Government thought proper to institute proceedings against the paper, have all been acquitted of the charge of publishing false news and exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government—one of those charges too which, embracing so wide a range, has inevitably ensured conviction heretofore. More recently a conviction has been obtained against the journal for publishing a detailed report of a press prosecution.

Workmen are again being employed on the New Opera, and there are appearances of a determination to complete the building, or at any rate the exterior portion of it, without delay. The marble groups and single statues that ornament the lower portion of the principal façade have been placed on their pedestal during the last fortnight or so; and a day or two since the three gigantic statues in bronze, one of which, the Goddess of Music, is about twenty-five feet high, were hoisted to the top of the building in presence of an immense crowd of spectators.

SPAIN.

The Carlists have taken the field, and an engagement is reported to have occurred, last Saturday night, at Manzaneres, near Ciudad Real, between a band of from 500 to 600 of these, under Saborigos, and troops, under Commandant Formaseti. The Carlists were defeated and dispersed, many having been killed and wounded. A Colonel was in the former and the leader himself in the latter category.

The *Official Gazette* of Saturday publishes a decree setting in force martial law in reference to conspirators against the public tranquillity.

According to a telegram of Monday, a fresh conspiracy has been discovered, the object of which was to surrender the citadel of Pamplona into the hands of the Carlists. A priest, several officers, and some Carlist agents have been arrested in connection with this matter, which also, moreover, seems to have come to an actual engagement, in which, it is telegraphed, the "principal agent" of the Carlists was killed and a Marquis wounded.

A fight has also occurred between a band of Carlists and the volunteers of Tarancon.

The priests are said to be fomenting the movement. Arrests are being made in every direction. Don Carlos is believed to be in Spain.

PORTUGAL.

General Amb, Special Envoy of the Bey of Tunis, has arrived at Lisbon, and invested the King, at the Palace of Ajduda, with the insignia of the Equestrian Order of Hussein's set in diamonds.

The Session of the Cortes has been prorogued till Aug. 11.

ITALY.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry was issued yesterday week. It declares that the deputies Farini, Brenna, and Civinini have had no illicit participation in the alotment of the shares of the Tobacco Monopoly Company.

Count Mastai-Ferretti, the Pope's elder brother, and ten years his senior, died suddenly, last week, at Senigaglia, near Ancona, where Pope Pius, who was warmly attached to him, visited him some years ago. He was a person of simple tastes and habits; in personal appearance very like the Pope, and, in his long, closely-buttoned coat, grey pantaloons, and white straw hat of excessive proportions, was a familiar sight in his ancient haunt and daily neighbourhood. He always went out unattended, and generally ended the evening in a chemist's shop, where he met a knot of friends and discussed with them the politics of the day, particularly French politics, in which to the last he felt a warm interest.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Monday's sitting of the Foreign Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation Count Beust spoke on the foreign relations of the empire, specially stating that the best possible relations existed between Austria and France. Since Austria had relinquished her Italian territories the interests and intentions of both countries had become identical. Speaking of Prussia, Count Beust declared that he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with that Power, but had hitherto been unsuccessful, as he had not been met by Prussia in a similar spirit. Count Beust defended the policy of Austria as demonstrated in the Red Book. The speech was received with satisfaction by the committee, and the estimates of the foreign Budget were agreed to with scarcely any reduction.

In the sitting of the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation, yesterday week, the estimates of the secret service of the Foreign Office were agreed to without any alteration.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government was called to account, in last Saturday's sitting of the National Council, for its conduct in forbidding Mazzini to reside within a certain distance of the Italian frontier. The Government justified its conduct by enlarging on the revolutionary doctrines professed by Mazzini.

The Council of States has postponed the consideration of the concession for the St. Gothard-Spingen Railway until the meeting of the Federal Assembly, which is to be convoked for a special session in September or October.

SWEDEN.

The King of Denmark and the members of the Danish Royal family arrived at Stockholm yesterday week, and were received with great ceremony. The city was decorated with flags, and there was immense enthusiasm. On the arrival of the Royal party salutes were fired by the ships in the harbour, which included some English men-of-war.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark and Princess Louisa, daughter of the King, was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses left Stockholm for the Castle of Hagn at eight o'clock in the evening, where they will remain some time. An immense number of persons were present at the festivities, which took place amid great rejoicings.

RUSSIA.

The official *Government Messenger* of St. Petersburg says that MM. Simens and Galske, who have been authorised by the Emperor to construct a line of telegraph across Russia, have commenced the works necessary for this undertaking. The line, according to the *Messenger*, is to be used "exclusively in the transmission of Anglo-Indian correspondence," and is to pass from the Prussian frontier by Warsaw, Zitomir, Odessa, Kertch, and Tiflis, crossing the Black Sea and the Strait of Kertch by a submarine cable. This cable, which is 170 versts long, was laid down a month ago between Djouba and Konstantinofka, as decided by a commission which was sent last year to take soundings in the Black Sea in the corvette Lionesa.

TURKEY.

Mustapha Fazyl Pacha, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at Constantinople on Thursday week. He had an audience of the Sultan, and has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

The two refugee Pachas from Egypt, Khourshid Pacha and Hassan Pacha, have been appointed members of the Grand Council of the Sultan.

GREECE.

M. Christides, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 95 votes against 67.

AMERICA.

Warren and other leaders of the Fenians waited upon several Cabinet Ministers, on Wednesday week, and urged immediate action to secure the release of Halpin and other Fenian and Irish-American prisoners in Great Britain. It is reported that Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Robeson promised acquiescence; while Mr. Hoar declined, and strongly denounced Fenianism, declaring that the Fenian raiders against Canada were principally composed of thieves and desperadoes.

The California Republic Convention has passed resolutions indorsing the action of the Congress in rejecting the Alabama Claims Treaty, and declaring it to be the duty of the Government to demand full reparation for the injury inflicted by the British Government and people on American commerce during the rebellion. Resolutions were also passed favouring Chinese immigration, but opposing Chinese suffrage.

One hundred and fifty of Colonel Ryan's filibustering party, who started from New York for Cuba, have been released on parole not to violate the neutrality laws.

The French Atlantic cable was landed at Duxbury yesterday week, and through communication with New York was established on Wednesday last, when an enthusiastic demonstration was given at Duxbury in honour of the event—the Governor, Mayor, and leading men of Boston being present. The press generally throughout the country express great satisfaction at the success of the cable.

JAPAN.

We have intelligence from Yokohama to June 30. The recapture of Hakodadi by the Mikado's troops is confirmed.

Financial difficulties threaten to overwhelm the Government, and paper money is being forced on the people under pain of death.

The steamer Haymaro has been totally lost near Yokohama. Several Europeans were drowned.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail arrived at Plymouth on Sunday with intelligence from the colony to the 20th ult.

The northern border was in a very disturbed state, owing to the inroads of the Korana Bushmen, who, being well armed and excellent marksmen, were becoming more than a match for the border police.

In Natal an agitation had commenced for a change of the Constitutional Charter, so as to secure the principle of responsible government.

The gold-fields are improving, and diamonds continue to be received at the frontier towns, and are becoming regular articles of sale at the auctions.

Intelligence has been received that a Dutch officer has been drowned off the coast of New Guinea, and that the natives demand a ransom for others who are in their power. The rumour that several officers and men had been massacred is contradicted.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The next annual congress of the Social Science Association is appointed to take place at Bristol, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 6.

Mr. William Wright, chairman of the Hull Dock Company, is to receive the honour of knighthood, in commemoration of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to that town.

The Mayor of Newcastle has received, through the French Consulate, a magnificent bowl of Sèvres china, presented to the Corporation of Newcastle by the Emperor of the French in token of his appreciation of the hospitable reception given by the Corporation to the officers of La Vigie, on their visit to the Tyne.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Gravesend, held at the Townhall, to consider the advisability of applying the provisions of the Public Library Act, 1855, to that borough, after a long discussion the question was decided in the negative by a large majority.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Johann Heinrich Runge as Consul at Belfast, of Mr. R. Martin as Consul at Dublin, of Mr. Carl Ludwig as Consul at Aberdeen, of Mr. Johann Otto Liebke as Consul at Glasgow, of Mr. Hermann Quedsarth as Consul at Dundee, and of Mr. Adolph Robisow as Consul for Leith and Edinburgh for the North German Confederation.

A handsome monument was, on Monday, inaugurated at Walkden-moor, to the memory of Harriet, Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, who died in 1868. The afternoon was observed as a general holiday in the locality. The village was gaily decorated, and fully 2000 persons, for the most part workpeople, were assembled around the memorial when the ceremony took place.

A testimonial, consisting of an address and 230 guineas, was, on Monday, presented to Mr. William Touchstone, of Manchester, "as a mark of the esteem," says the *Manchester Courier*, "in which he is held by the constitutional party in that district, and also for the eminent service rendered by him to the party during the last few years, especially during the late election."

A new Roman Catholic Church of large dimensions was opened, last week, at Longton, by Dr. Ullathorne, the Bishop of Birmingham. The church is in the Victorian style of Gothic art, is of great height and of considerable beauty. Up to the present time upwards of £7000 has been expended upon it. The church will seat a thousand persons. Mr. Welby Pugin is the architect.

The loss of life through the explosion at the Haydock Colliery is even greater than the public were led to expect from the first hurried accounts which were forwarded from the scene of the disaster. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered, and two men who were brought out alive died from the effects of choke-damp. An exploring party of volunteers went down into the pit almost before the smoke had cleared away, and succeeded in bringing a number of the injured to bank.

The Royal Association for Promoting the Fine Arts in Scotland held its annual meeting on Saturday. From the report submitted it appeared that the subscriptions for the year amounted to £5720, being rather less than the sum realised the previous year, though the number of subscribers was somewhat larger. It was stated that during the existence of the society £120,000 had been expended in the purchase of works of art, besides about £3000 contributed to the National Gallery.

There was an interesting exhibition at the North Surrey District Schools, Anerley, on Saturday last. At the instance of the Society of Arts, an inspection of the school was made, for the purpose of displaying, by example, the effect of mixed mental, physical, and industrial training on the "half-school-time" principle of instruction. The results of the inspection gave much satisfaction to the numerous visitors who were present.

A correspondent of a Glasgow paper, writing from Stornoway, says that on Saturday an immense school of "co'ing whales" was described disporting themselves off the bay. Everyone in the place was on the qui vive for their destruction, and a fleet of fifty boats, manned by about 140 men, put out from land, and, getting to seaward of the shoal, drove them, after twelve hours' toil, into Stornoway harbour, till the whole posse were safe in the bay, and were driven on shore like sheep. Every description of weapon had been brought in readiness, and 185 of the leviathans were soon harpooned. The whole of them were sold by public auction, realising £550, which is to be equally divided amongst the captors. The largest whale measured 70ft. in length, with a girth of 12ft., and fetched £12; the rest averaging £3 each.

Two archery meetings were held on Wednesday. At the dinner of the Worcestershire Society (established by Baroness Windsor), held on Wednesday night, Earl Beauchamp and Sir J. Pakington applauded the object and success of the meeting. The prizes were distributed by the lady paramount of the meeting, Lady Diana Pakington. At the National archery meeting, at Aston, near Birmingham, on Wednesday, twenty-four pairs of targets were erected. The ladies made some good scores. For instance, when half their four dozen arrows at sixty yards had been discharged, Mrs. Hornblow, an ex-championess, led with 112; Mrs. Fattle Becher coming next with 107; Mrs. Lister (another ex-championess), third, 99; Mrs. Keyworth, fourth, 87; and Miss Betham (the championess), 83. The totals at both distances having been ascertained, the results were that Mrs. Kinahan was first, having obtained 376, with 67 hits; Mrs. Hornblow, second, 363, with 67 hits; Mrs. Lister, third, 288; Miss Fentoe, fourth, 277; Mrs. Keyworth, fifth, 272; Mrs. F. Becher, sixth, 265; Miss Stephenson, seventh, 260; and Miss Betham, eighth, 258.

The preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are made. This is the thirty-ninth meeting of the association and will be held this year at Exeter. The meeting will occupy a week, and the inaugural address will be delivered at the opening meeting on Aug. 18, when the president, Dr. Hooker, will resign the chair, and the president elect, Professor Stokes, will assume the presidency. On the next evening (Thursday, Aug. 19) there will be a soirée; on Monday evening a discourse, and on Tuesday evening a soirée. Sectional meetings will be held daily at 11 a.m., except on the opening day—viz., on Thursday, Aug. 19; Friday, the 20th; Saturday, the 21st; Monday, the 23rd; and Tuesday, Aug. 24. The lectures are:—A, Mathematical and Physical Science; B, Chemical Science; C, Geology; D, Biology; E, Geography; F, Economic Science and Statistics; and G, Mathematical Science. The presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of each section will be appointed by the general committee on the opening day of the meeting. The place of meeting next year will be fixed on Aug. 23, and the concluding meeting will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 25. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Lieutenant-General Edward Sabine, and Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, are the vice-presidents of the association.

At Ventnor, on Wednesday, Princess Louisa laid the foundation-stone of the second pair of buildings in connection with the National Cottage Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, situated about two miles from the town. Her Royal Highness was received by a procession consisting of the officials of the institution, the Mayors of the neighbouring boroughs, and other gentlemen, who conducted her to her seat on the Royal dais, where an address was read by Viscount Eversley, Governor and Captain-General of the Isle of Wight and president of the hospital, who presented it to the Princess in the name of the committee; appropriate prayers were read by Bishop Ryan, as the representative of the Bishop of Winchester, the state of whose health prevented his being present; and her Royal Highness then laid the stone, which bore the following inscription:—"This stone was laid in the name of her Majesty the Queen by her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, 28th July, 1869." The ceremonial was followed by a Royal salute, and the presentation of purses of gold by a number of ladies, and at its close a memorial tree was planted in the grounds of the hospital. The company then inspected the cottages already completed and the grounds. At the departure of the Princess and her suite a Royal salute was fired, and luncheon was afterwards provided in a marquee in the grounds—Lord Eversley presiding.

A new Refuge for Destitute Boys, in St. Anne-street, Liverpool, was opened on Thursday week.

The Education Committee of the Wesleyan Conference met, on Monday, at Hull—the president in the chair. It was stated that the amount of annual Government grants to day schools in 1868 was £32,611, being an increase of £476 on the amount reported last year. The number of certificated teachers employed in Wesleyan day schools is 591; of assistant teachers, forty-two; and of pupil teachers, 899, an increase of 164 on the previous year. Twelve entirely new schools have been erected, and ten others commenced in existing buildings. The number of Sunday schools was 5328, an increase of eighty-eight; teachers, 103,441, an increase of 723; teachers in society, 77,056, an increase of 348; scholars, 601,891, an increase of 19,781; scholars in society, 36,372, a decrease of 572; scholars in select classes, 18,581, an increase of 1205. Resolutions bearing on the question of Wesleyan education were submitted to the meeting and passed. The first had reference to the use of the Methodist catechisms in day and Sunday schools, the appointment of a minister to inspect and report on the state of day schools, and the establishing of Sunday school unions in the various circuits. The second was respecting the new chapels to be built in connection with the Westminster Training College. The sum of the various circuits is at present over £9200, towards £16,000. Other resolutions were passed referring the consideration of the entire question to the attention of the Conference.——At the preliminary meetings of the various committees several subjects of general interest were discussed, including the regulation of public-houses on Sundays, the opportunities for missionary work in Spain and Italy, the attitude of Wesleyans with respect to Popery, and the communications which have taken place with the Government in reference to the slave trade in Polynesia and the missionary operations in China.——The Conference began its formal sittings on Thursday. The Rev. Dr. Jobson has been elected President, and the Rev. J. Farrar Secretary.

The municipality of Trieste has voted 1000f. towards a monument in honour of Rossini.

Mr. Rose, the Canadian Chancellor of the Exchequer, has resigned.

A despatch from Bombay to the 20th inst. states that it is confidently asserted that the Kirghis tribes have risen en masse against the Russians. Turkistan is believed to be in a disturbed condition.

Disturbances took place at Cracow on Friday and Saturday, in consequence of the liberation of a nun who had been imprisoned for twenty years in the Carmelite convent. The military were called in to quell the riot, and forty-one arrests were made.

The Queen has commanded Mr. Woodward, the Royal litterarian, to edit a series of exterior and interior views of Windsor Castle, together with descriptive text. These views, which will include several of the private apartments, are from photographs printed in permanent colours by a new process. The volume will be published by Messrs. Moxon, Son, and Co.

A young amateur swimmer, named Thomas Morris, has been distinguishing himself this week. He won a mile race in the Thames, at Hammersmith, on Monday, and gained a silver cup, presented by Mr. J. G. Billett, honorary secretary of the London Swimming Club. On Wednesday morning he beat Henry Coulter, hitherto captain of the Serpentine Club, in a 1000-yards race, in the stagnant lake of Hyde Park. Morris swam the distance in 15 min. 43 sec., the shortest time on record, while Coulter came in 15 sec. after.

At the annual meeting, last Saturday, of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, it was stated that the committee have now 123 fountains and 125 troughs under their care, and the amount required for the efficient maintenance and supply of these is not less than £1200 a year. The donations of the year included £100 from the Queen and £100 from the Marquis of Westminster, and one (the largest of all) of £500 from a person who is known only as "A Water Baby." The water companies which supply the fountains gratuitously are the Grand Junction, the Southwark and Vauxhall, and the Kent.

At a conference of working men, held last Saturday, to discuss the patent laws, Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P., who presided, advocated the abolition of three enactments. In his opinion, these laws did more harm than good, and in the main a patent stood more in the way of the progress of another than it benefited the inventor. After a lengthened discussion, in which several speakers expressed themselves in favour of making patents cheaper, a resolution was passed affirming the necessity of establishing a National Inventors' Institute, to obtain for the poor inventors of England a reward for their industry.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Quekett Microscopical Club was held, yesterday week, in the library of University College—Mr. Arthur E. Durham, president, in the chair. A report was read which showed that 142 members had been elected since the last annual meeting, making a total of 512. The treasurer's report showed that the finances were in a satisfactory condition. In vacating the chair which he had filled for two years, the president delivered an impressive address. Mr. P. Le Neve Foster was elected president for the ensuing year. A paper on the Ratio-micro-polariscope, by James J. Field, its inventor, was read, and the instrument was exhibited. Ten new members were elected.

The report of the Commissioners in Lunacy shows a total increase in the number of insane persons in England and Wales on Jan. 1, 1869, as compared with Jan. 1, 1868, of 2177. The number of private patients appears, during that interval, to have increased in county and borough asylums by 6, in registered hospitals by 70, in metropolitan licensed houses by 107, in naval and military hospitals by 27, and in private charge as single patients by 50. On the other hand, the patients in provincial licensed houses have decreased by 138, the result being a net increase of 122 in the class of private patients. The number of the pauper class has been increased by 2020. There appears besides an increase during the year of 35 in the number of criminal patients in Broadmoor Asylum.

A beautiful volume, published by Mr. W. M. Thompson, of Pall-mall and Cockspur-street, contains a dozen of the finest chromolithographs, drawn on stone by Mr. T. Picken, and printed by Messrs. M. and N. Hanhart, of the "Flowers of the Upper Alps, with Glimpses of their Homes;" they are facsimiles of the original water-colour drawings by Mr. Elijah Walton. The lover of nature will find in this series of artistic illustrations of Alpine botany a truthful and delightful remembrancer of some of the most charming incidents of a tour in Switzerland; and, as the book will keep its delicate fresh blossoms through all seasons of the year, he will often turn to its glowing pages when he is unable to quit the close-shut houses of the smoke-stifled town, where none of these wild offspring of the mountain air can live. The specimens chosen by Mr. Walton are such as may be found on the northern side of the Alps, at a height of 5000 ft. or more above the sea-level; sometimes clinging to the rocky slopes, issuing from a deep cleft, or clambering over a heap of boulders; sometimes bordering the snow-field or the glacier, and tenderly but confidently pleading against the rigours of that lofty region, which forbid the approach of the fir, the larch, and the pine-forests, checked in their upward progress at a line very far below. The Alpine lychnis, allied to the ragged robin and corncockle of English meadows; the pansy, or large purple violet, whole sheets of which are spread in July over the mountain sides; the vernal sandwort, which is found also upon many hills of Great Britain; the singrene, the ragwort, and the hamm-blume or Alpine orchis; the edelweiss, that romantic "noble-white" symbol of exalted purity; the Swiss rhododendron, which here differs considerably from its Himalayan and American congeners; the lovely blue gentian, which reaches a height of 10,000 ft., surrounded by eternal ice; the androsace, the Alpine starwort or aster, and the mountain everlasting are the subjects of Mr. Walton's skilful delineation. The Rev. T. G. Bonney, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, is the author of the pleasant and thoughtful commentary which runs along with these fascinating pictures.

LAW AND POLICE.

The last of the election petition inquiries which will be conducted during the existence of the present Session began at Nottingham, on Thursday, before Mr. Baron Martin. The member petitioned against is Mr. Charles Seely, jun., who was returned on June 15 by a majority of 109 over Mr. Digby Seymour.

Some time ago a suit was commenced in Chancery on behalf of the shareholders in Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), with the object of making the directors responsible to the shareholders for losses which they had incurred through the purchase of the business of the old firm. A demurrer to the bill was filed in the court of Vice-Chancellor Malins, by whom it was overruled. Against this decision the directors appealed to the Lord Chancellor, who on Wednesday decided that, under the circumstances, a court of equity could not entertain a suit against them.

A curious instance of incantion has occurred at the Middlesex Sessions. A jurryman named Tuckfield took into court with him a bag containing watches and money of the value of £150, which he placed under a seat. On the rising of the court he found the bag where he had placed it, but its contents had disappeared.

The charge of assault preferred against Lord Carrington by Mr. Grenville-Murray was disposed of yesterday week at the Middlesex Sessions. The assault originated in consequence of the appearance of an article in a paper known as the *Queen's Messenger*, which Lord Carrington regarded as a reflection on the character of his deceased father. The jury found Lord Carrington guilty of a common assault, and expressed their opinion that it was committed under circumstances of the greatest provocation. The Court ordered the defendant to enter into his recognizances in £100 to keep the peace for twelve months.——Thursday morning was fixed for the further hearing of the charge of perjury against Mr. Grenville-Murray, at Marlborough-street Police Court. But the case came to an abrupt conclusion on account of Mr. Murray not being present. On the case being called, shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. Gill said that he had to state that Mr. Grenville-Murray could not appear on that day. He left London on Sunday night last for Paris, and intended to have returned last night, with his son, Mr. Reginald Murray; but, in consequence of a sudden attack of illness, he was not able to return. Mr. Knox said that, under these circumstances, the case was at an end. He should order the defendant's recognizances and those of his sureties to be forfeited and a warrant to be issued for his apprehension. The order was made and the Court rose.

The charge of conspiracy to defraud, which was brought against two gentlemen last week at the Mansion House, was, on Tuesday, withdrawn by the prosecution, on the ground that, in the bill transactions which had taken place, there had been no fraudulent or improper intention on the part of the defendants.

In the City of London Court, on Tuesday, a case was heard in which a loan society had charged twelve months' interest upon a seven-days' bill at the rate of 530 per cent.

The dangerous practice of throwing stones at railway trains on the suburban lines, which has on most occasions been visited with money penalties, was, on Tuesday, punished by the Clerkenwell police magistrate in a more substantial manner. A boy twelve years of age, who had been convicted of this offence on the North London Railway, was sent to prison for a month.

At the Stafford Assizes, yesterday week, Samuel Foulks, late clerk to the registrar of the Wolverhampton County Court, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for embezzling £1000, cash and fees received from suitors.

William G. Redford, the late secretary to the South Lancashire Building Society, has been apprehended on a charge of embezzling the society's funds to the amount of thousands of pounds—from £11,000 to £14,000. He was taken before the Manchester stipendiary magistrate on Wednesday and remanded.

The two poachers charged with the wilful murder of the gamekeeper of Mr. Thorold, near Grimsby, were tried, on Monday, at the Lincoln Assizes, and found guilty of manslaughter. They were each sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Lucy Miles, who threw her little nephew over the cliffs, with fatal effect, at Rottingdean, was tried on Thursday week at the Lewes Assizes and acquitted, on the ground of insanity. She will, however, be detained in a lunatic asylum.

At the Dorset Midsummer Assizes, on Thursday week, a convict at Portland, named Joseph Dethridge, was sentenced to death for the wilful murder of Joseph Trevitt, a warder. Dethridge had been reported by Trevitt for some offence, and, in revenge, attacked him with the pick with which he was working and fractured his skull.

At the assizes for the city of Cork, held on Thursday week, there were only two cases for trial. William Johnson, charged with distributing seditious placards, was discharged on bail, it appearing that his mind was affected. Foley, charged with robbery of arms from a local gunsmith's shop, was also discharged on bail.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Thomas Clement Cobbold, now a second Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

Yellow *fever*, which has for some time raged with great virulence in the West Indies, is disappearing, and only a few cases in Guadaloupe and Martinique are reported.

The Albert Medal of the second class has been conferred upon Captain J. B. Willoughby, R.N., the principal transport officer in Egypt, for gallant conduct in saving the life of a soldier who was in danger of drowning in the harbour of Alexandria, on March 3.

Prince Nicholas Commenus died recently at Constantinople, at the age of seventy-two. This Prince, a descendant from a branch of that great family which took refuge in Corsica in the sixteenth century, was for some time attached to the French Embassy at the Porte under the Restoration. The house of the Commenus, which has furnished six Emperors at Constantinople, now counts but very few representatives.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that Mr. Panizzi, late Principal Librarian to the British Museum, and Lieutenant-General Edward Sabine, President of the Royal Society, have been appointed ordinary members of the second class, or Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath. The *Gazette* also notifies that Dr. Norman M'Leod has been appointed Dean of the Order of the Thistle and of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, in the room of the late Dr. Muir.

According to the official returns recently published, the number of persons who emigrated to the Australian colonies and New Zealand during the year 1868 amounted to 12,809, distributed as follows:—To New South Wales, 1318; Queensland, 685; Victoria, 6866; South Australia, 351; Western Australia, 168; Tasmania, 18; and New Zealand, 3403. This is a decrease compared with 1863 of 40,245. The numbers who left the United Kingdom for these colonies in each of the five years, 1863-7, were 53,054, 40,942, 37,253, 24,097, and 14,468 respectively. The emigration in 1868 was the smallest since 1847. Emigration by means of colonial funds was confined last year almost entirely to persons nominated in passage warrants by the Colonial Government of Victoria and to single women selected by the Emigration Commissioners. New South Wales does not at present promote emigration by means of public funds. The Legislature of South Australia passed a vote in 1868 for the purpose of immigration; but no emigrants were selected for passages to Adelaide last year. To Western Australia 140 emigrants, of whom 109 were adult females, were sent out by means of the moneys voted by Parliament. To Queensland the emigration was renewed in the autumn of last year, by which passages, on payment of about half the cost, were granted to married couples and single men, and free passages to single women. The assisted emigration to New Zealand in 1868 was confined to the provinces of Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago, and the numbers dispatched were 1301. Of the 12,809 persons who emigrated to Australian colonies and New Zealand last year, 11,705 embarked at English ports and 1104 at Scotch ports.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at 18, Upper Brook-street, Lady Southampton, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 23, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Pereira, of a son.

On the 21st ult., at 8, Camac-street, Calcutta, Mrs. P. C. Hart, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at 7, Rutland-gate, the wife of Captain G. Egerton, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Teneriffe, the wife of George James Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Clement Ambrose, youngest son of Mr. Samuel Elliott, of Dulwich, to Elizabeth Maria, only daughter of Mr. W. J. Evans, of 104, Wardour-street, Soho. No cards.

On the 21st inst., at the parish church, Keymer, by the Venerable Archdeacon Garbett, Frank Charles Stanislaus, eldest son of F. M. D'Alquen, Esq., of Montpellier-terrace, Brighton, to Maria Catherine Rebecca, eldest daughter of Patrick Dalby Hunt, Esq., of Frog Barrow, Ditchling, Sussex. No cards.

On the 21st inst., at the Oratory Church, Brompton, by the Archbishop of Westminster, assisted by the Rev. Edward Bagshawe, William Gerard Walmesley, of Westwood House, Lancashire, Captain 17th Lancers, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Lord Henry Gordon.

DEATHS.

On the 23th inst., Samuel Edward Norris, Esq., of Shadwell and Upper Clapton, in his 74th year.

On the 24th ult., at Belize, British Honduras, James Liddal, Clerk in the Office of the Clerk of Courts and Keeper of Public Records, in the 25th year of his age. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

On the 21st inst., at Lisbon, of gastric fever, Charles Lechman, the beloved son of Daniel F. Sagrau, aged 3 months.

On the 17th inst., at 20, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, N., Letitia Frances, youngest daughter of John Faith, Esq., in the 12th year of her age. Friends will please accept this intimation.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

SUNDAY, August 1.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Lammas. Accession of George I. and the house of Brunswick, 1714.

MONDAY, 2.—Thomas Gainsborough, landscape-painter, died, 1788. The County Courts Act passed, 1846.

TUESDAY, 3.—Sir Richard Arkwright, inventor of the spinning jenny, died, 1792. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3.0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—Calais surrendered to King Edward III., 1347. Advertisement duty abolished, 1853.

THURSDAY, 5.—St. Oswald, king and martyr. The Arab Chief Abd-el-Kader visited London, 1863. Charles James Blomfield, Bishop of London, died, 1857.

FRIDAY, 6.—Transfiguration of Our Lord. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.

SATURDAY, 7.—Name of Jesus. New French Constitutional Charter passed, 1830. Queen Caroline died, 1821. New moon, 10.8 p.m. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m 7 27	h m 7 49	h m 8 12	h m 8 36	h m 9 [illegible]	h m 10 6	h m 10 41	h m 11 18	h m 11 [illegible]	h m —	h m 0 30	h m 0 [illegible]	h m 1 15	h m 1 [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 21	30.034	63.9	51.2	68	6	53.8	70.4	S. SSE. SE.	150	.000
22	29.936	73.4	57.0	60	3	51.8	80.2	S. SSE. SSW. W.	231	.000
23	30.052	67.3	53.2	67	7	61.5	76.8	WNW. W. SSW. SW.	125	.000
24	29.962	63.9	48.8	60	5	51.7	76.9	WSW. WNW. NW. W. N.	92	.000
25	...	...	...	...	...	55.6	77.7	W. WSW. SW.	131	.000
26	29.793	63.8	54.9	73	7	51.5	74.7	WSW. SSW. S.	276	.000
27	29.847	60.4	46.6	63	5	51.8	73.7	W. WSW. WSW.	146	.154

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30.071	29.984	30.057	30.031	29.846	29.878	29.823
Temperature of Air	61.1°	70.4°	73.8°	69.6°	66.9°	70.9°	64.9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56.9°	61.0°	63.8°	59.1°	60.9°	60.8°	51.6°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	WSW.	NNE.	W.	WSW.	W.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—AUGUST is the MONTH for EXCURSIONS.—For Terms for Admission (with or without Railway conveyance) for Firms, Schools, and other large parties, apply to the Secretary. The Palace and Grounds never more beautiful than now.
Monday, Aug. 2.—Odd-Fellows' Great Day. Attractions unparalleled. Amusements from morning till night. Come early or late, by road or rail. One of the great holidays of the year. See Special Announcements.
Wednesday.—Great Popular Evening Ballad Concert at 5.0. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdlle. [illegible], Miss Edith Wynne, [illegible]; Flute, Mr. A. Wells; and other artistes; Crystal Palace Choir. Conductor, Mr. Manns.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.—Positively Last Days of Risley's Imperial Japanese Troupe, with Little "All Right," and the other Acrobatic Wonders. [illegible]
[illegible] "Sydenham Shilling Operas," under Mr. George Perren's management. [illegible] Conductor, Mr. Manns.
Monday to Friday.—No extra charge. Admission to the Palace as usual. One Shilling only.
Saturday.—"Lurline," which has proved the favourite Opera of the Series, will be played this day, with enlarged Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. [illegible] after the Opera. Admission, 2s. 6d. Numbered Stalls, 2s. 6d., should be secured beforehand at the Palace or Exeter Hall.
Note.—August Guinea Season Ticket, admitting to the Operas, Ballad Concerts [illegible], Saturday Concerts, Fireworks, &c., and generally until August, 1870, now ready at Palace, Exeter Hall, and usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY NEXT.—M. U. ODD FELLOWS' GREAT DAY.—In addition to the unrivalled attractions of the Palace, there will be a Display of the Fountains. A popular Entertainment, in which will appear [illegible]
[illegible]
One Shilling. Children, Sixpence. Great additional facilities by regular Trains, as well as Special Trains as required, and Excursions as advertised.

MR. SIMS REEVES in BALLAD CONCERT NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING at Five. ONE SHILLING. Stalls, &c., and Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d., should be secured early.

CRYSTAL PALACE SHILLING OPERAS. — Mdlle. ROSE HERSEE will give her Six Farewell Performances, prior to her departure for America, in the coming and following weeks.
"An opera in a hothouse is a common thing enough, but it is a novelty to sit and hear an opera in a greenhouse."—Punch, July 24, on "Sydenham Operas."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight, all the Year Round, the popular and really charming Entertainment of the original CHRISTY MINSTRELS, [illegible]
[illegible]
Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

LAST TWO WEEKS.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, Mr. ARTHUR CECIL, and Mdlle. ROSA D'ERINA, in NO CARDS, written by W. S. Gilbert; and COX AND BOX, by F. C. Burnand and A. Sullivan. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Under the sole Management of Miss Button.—On SATURDAY, JULY 31, MONDAY, AUG. 2, and during the Week, the Performances will commence, at Half-past Seven, with the popular Farce by B. Webster, jun., A PRIVATE INQUIRY. To be followed by [illegible] celebrated Comic Opera, JOHN OF PARIS, adapted, with entire additional Music, including that of an entirely New Ballet, by W. F. Taylor, and supported by Messrs. Elliott Galer, J. G. Taylor, Everard, and Dennis Coyte; Misses Button, Lennox Grey, and Fanny Reeves. Conductor, Mr. W. F. Taylor. To conclude with the celebrated Farce of THE FAST COACH—supported by Messrs. J. G. Taylor, H. Vaughan, F. A. Howell, and A. Brown; Mdlles. Lennox Grey and Osborne Armstrong. Stage Manager, Mr. T. J. Anderson.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, and Last Nights of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Last Six Nights of the Summer Season.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 31, and Six Nights Next Week, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Miss Furtado, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon, of the Adelphi Theatre, in the Adelphi Dramas of MASKS AND FACES and ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

La Reine le Veult! The words that turn a bill into a law have been spoken, and the Irish Church is disestablished and disendowed from and after Jan. 1, 1871. The conclusion of the long and often wearisome drama has been rapidly brought about, and the curtain falls to the satisfaction of the majority among us.

We said last week, when bringing down our narrative to the meeting of the Cabinet Council that followed the division against the Government, that the Lords might repay concession on the part of Ministers by concession on their own side, and, having obtained the excision of the declaration against clerical endowment, might recollect that Parliament can hereafter modify its own decree, and that no surplus can be handled for several years. This is the course which things have taken. Lord Cairns, as leader of the Opposition in the Lords—but acting, it is understood, at the instance of Mr. Disraeli—had a private interview with Lord Granville; and the result was, that on the Thursday night the leaders were able to announce that an arrangement had been come to. The Opposition gave up all important amendments, except that which referred to the preamble, and obtained from Government a modification of the clause as to the curate, and in regard to the commutation of the life interest twelve per cent instead of seven in all cases where three fourths of the clergy in a diocese agree to commute. The preamble announces that the surplus shall provide for unavoidable calamity, or is to be employed in such manner as Parliament shall hereafter direct. Lord Cairns, of course, continued to think that the residences should have been given to the clergy for nothing, but did not regard their value as sufficient to justify further resistance. He thought that the best bargain that could in the circumstances be made for the Irish Church had been attained, and he relieved his mind and the minds of a good many of his friends by a final declaration that he detested the bill as much as ever.

All the rest in both Houses was the plainest sailing. The Archbishop of Canterbury thought that the bill must be accepted, and he found comfort in perceiving in it something like a re-endowment, his objection to the voluntary principle being as strong as ever. Lord Carnarvon thought that Lord Cairns was justified by the situation in taking the course he had adopted without consulting his followers; and Lord Salisbury, though he believed that better terms might have been obtained, was content to agree to the arrangement. Lord Bandon and the Bishop of Tuam made solemn protests; but all the other speakers seemed rejoiced that the question was settled, and compliments were exchanged with much lavishness. On the question of the residences a division was taken, but a very large number of their Lordships abstained from voting; and on this, the final division which took place in Parliament on the bill, the Opposition had dwindled to 17 against 47. The next day the bill was once more presented to the Commons, and the atmosphere of that House had entirely changed. Mr. Gladstone's concluding speech (made, we are sorry to say, with effort, by reason of illness, which subsequently prostrated him) made all amends to the House of Lords for any apparent harshness in his recent references to it; he paid a due tribute to the eloquence which had marked the Peers' debate, and then he acknowledged the gallantry with which the Opposition in the Commons had fought out their views without becoming factious. He wished the Irish Church God-speed on her new course, and the cheering was vehement. Mr. Disraeli announced to his friends that they ought not to consider the arrangement as a surrender, but as a wise and conciliatory settlement; but he again protested against attempts at legislation on abstract principles, an endeavour that must create anomaly, as in the case of this very measure. The criticism was not unfair, and might certainly be pardoned at the end of such a conflict, but, reduced to plainer words, it only comes to this—symmetry cannot be combined with generosity; and Mr. Disraeli assuredly did not intend to say that. Had the bill been more severe, it would have been more in accordance with abstract principle, but entirely out of accordance with the feelings of the nation. Several speakers, including members of the Catholic and Dissenting Churches, expressed their satisfaction; and Mr. Miall, who has been very much railed against, as the representative of the Liberation interests, returned good for evil by a kindly expression in regard to the unfettered Church. All, in short, was harmony and affability; and the bill, having passed its last formal stages, received the Royal Assent on the afternoon of Monday, July 26, in presence of one peer, Lord Eversley, and some two score members of the House of Commons. There could, therefore, be no cheering in the Upper Chamber; but on the return of the Speaker, and his announcement to the Commons that the Irish Church bill was law, the last Parliamentary utterance on the subject took the shape of a Liberal shout.

The great object is accomplished; the Irish Church, as a State establishment, is destroyed, and the single grievance which the most fanatical of Irishmen who are not traitors could allege as endured by Ireland at the hands of England is utterly done away. Logically, therefore, the Irish are bound instantly to become as loyal as the English, and to proclaim that henceforth there shall be one fold under one shepherd. We write this because the words should be written, but of course we shall not insult the understandings of our readers, or waste our own space, by arguing on the assumption that anything of the kind will occur. Perhaps it is England rather than Ireland that should be congratulated on what has been done, seeing that in the face of the world the powerful country has made a great concession to the weak one, and has by one bold act deprived Ireland and the Continent of a right to the smallest complaint in regard to the relations between the islands. He who shall be sanguine as to the effect of the act of grace and justice may perhaps display less wisdom than he who waits and watches. But England has a right to be proud of what she has done, and of the way in which it has been done. Convinced, by the efforts of several generations of statesmen, that the removal of the Irish Church was right, the nation at length returned a majority pledged to effect this, and the work has been done thoroughly. But it has not been done in revolutionary or democratic fashion. Compensation was prepared in such manner as the authors of the measure thought just, and the utmost latitude was given to those who sat there to extend that compensation, and to soften what appeared the harsher features of the bill. Save on occasions when human nature asserted itself against absolute boredom, no attempt was made to stifle debate in the popular assembly; and the splendid eloquence of the House of Lords, where nearly all the great speakers were entirely or partially inimical to the bill, was applauded to the echo, not only by their friends, but by their antagonists. There have been no menaces, and aught that could be interpreted into menace has been carefully disavowed; and in the very last hour the Premier retracted a casual scoff which had given offence. At the close a compromise was effected; and though we have said, and still say, that a far better plan than that which has been accepted might have been made welcome to the country, had the political situation permitted Mr. Gladstone to wait and work, we do not think that when the Church comes to take stock she will look round without complacency on her sacred edifices, her easily-bought residences, and the comfortable maintenance which has been provided for her clergy. On the question of the principle of the bill, and the considerations involved in it, argument has been exhausted, and to renew it would be as impolitic as it would be unserviceable. The doom had gone forth, and it has been carried into execution, and none must now turn upon the tribunal to which the judgment had been assigned. Let us rather look to the future. Let us hope that the Irish Protestant Churchmen, aided by the counsel of their English brethren, will lose not a day in making themselves perfectly acquainted with their position and their powers, and that they will prepare a scheme which shall be of a character at once to command the recognition provided for by the Act. The less visible change which is permitted to be seen the better, and for this reason no time should be lost, as a complication of relations and a paralysis of action would be fatal to the hopes of those who desire to see the Protestant religion nobly holding its own amid the discouragements of disendowment and in the presence of a vast majority of those of another faith. Sometimes it is well to remember the past—the wisest course for Irish Protestantism is utterly to forget it.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

On Sunday her Majesty, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

On Monday the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar visited the Queen and remained to luncheon.

On Tuesday Prince and Princess Philip of Würtemberg (Archduchess Marie Thérèse) dined with the Queen.

On Wednesday Princess Louisa, in the name of her Majesty, laid the foundation-stone of the second pair of buildings in connection with the National Cottage Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Ventnor.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, takes daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Earl Granville and the Dean of Windsor have been on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne House.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart has arrived at Osborne as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite, returned to Marlborough House, on Thursday week, from Hull.

On the following day the Prince lunched with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and afterwards unveiled the statue erected near the Royal Exchange in honour of Mr. Peabody. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath at their residence in Berkeley-square.

On Saturday last the Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park. There were present Sir William John Alexander, General Sir William Knollys, and Mr. Herbert Fisher. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as clerk of the council. Subsequently, the Prince and Princess were present at the fête given at the Crystal Palace in aid of the Dramatic College.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of her Royal Highness. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

On Monday the Princess took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went to the New Queen's Theatre.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louisa, and Princess Victoria of Wales, left Marlborough House for Dover, en route for

the Continent. The suite in attendance consisted of the Hon. Mrs. A. Hardinge, General Sir William Knollys, and Major Grey. Their Royal Highnesses travelled viâ Brussels and Darmstadt to Wildbad (Wurtemberg), where they will remain about six weeks, in order that the Princess may have the benefit of the waters. The Prince and Princess arrived at Brussels on Wednesday morning, and were met at the railway station by the King of the Belgians, who conducted their Royal Highnesses to the palace. At noon the Royal party proceeded to the castle of Laeken and partook of luncheon with the Royal family. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King, paid a visit to the Exposition of the Fine Arts. In the evening a state banquet was given in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince and Princess left Brussels on Thursday, and proceeded on their journey to Wildbad.

Prince and Princess Scherbatoff have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Russia.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton left Chesterfield House, on Tuesday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood Park, Sussex.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have left their residence in Clarges-street for Homburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose left Cleveland House, St. James's-square, on Monday, for Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duke de Richelieu has left town for Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey left St. James's-square, on Saturday last, for Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Marquis of Bute has left the St. George's Hotel for Donington Castle on a visit to the Countess of Loudoun.

Earl and Countess Grey left town on Tuesday for Howick Hall, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have left their seat, Castle Highclere, near Newbury, for Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have left their residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for Ashdown Park, Berks.

The Countess Dowager of Craven has left town on a visit to M. and Madame Van de Weyer, at New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

The Earl and Countess of Leicester and the Ladies Coke have left their residence in Grosvenor-street for Holkham Hall.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have left town for Cadland, Southampton.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have left Carlton House-terrace for Tittenhanger, Herts.

The Earl of Zetland has left his residence in Arlington-street for Aske Hall, Yorkshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Cole have left the Clarendon Hotel for the Continent.

Viscountess (Selina) Milton and Mr. Foljambe left town on Saturday last for Osberton, Notts.

Lord and Lady Ashburton have left Bath House, Piccadilly, for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Sir John Ramsden, Bart., M.P., and Lady Gwendolin Ramsden and the Hon. Mrs. Ramsden have left town for Byram, Yorkshire.

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson and Mrs. Gibson have left town for Dieppe.

M. and Madame Van de Weyer have left town for New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aitken, R. W.; to be Vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance.
Barker, R. W.; Curate of Minting, Lincolnshire.
Barrow, G.; Sub-Dean of the Rural Deanery of Malmesbury South.
Bowlan, William; Chaplain of the Newcastle Borough Gaol.
Bull, J. Y.; Rector of Luccombe.
Carroll, Thomas; Curate of Chiswick.
Collis, Thomas William Sandes; Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.
Davies, Robert P.; Rector of Hatherop, Gloucestershire.
Dobell, Joseph; Curate of Mickleover, Derbyshire.
Enraght, R. W.; Curate of St. Paul's, Brighton.
Eddy, John; Curate of Shrawardine, Salop.
Glascodine, R. W.; Curate of Gwennap.
Hazledine, W.; Vicar of Temple, Bristol.
Irvine, Arthur Benjamin; Curate of St. Philip's, Penn Fields, Stafford.
Jacob, E.; Curate of Witney.
King, James; Curate of St. George's, Hanover-square.
Meade, Hon. Sidney; Rector of Wylye, Wilts.
Percival, William Robert; Curate of St. Mark's, Whitechapel.
Powys, F. A., Vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford; Vicar of Watersilow.
Raw, J. J.; Chaplain of Bedford Gaol.
Rogers, H. O.; Curate of St. Mary Magdalene's, Taunton.
Rutland, R.; Vicar of Christ Church, Bengeo, Herts.
Smith, Samuel Edward; Curate of Holy Trinity, Finchley.
Swete, Charles John; Curate of St. Mary's, Somers Town.
Thring, J. C.; Curate of Alford with Hornblotton.
Thynne, Arthur Baraugh; Curate of Willesford, near Devizes.
Tripp, George; Curate of St. Peter's, Regent-square.
Venn, Henry, jun.; Curate of St. Simon's, Upper Chelsea.
West, C. F. C.; Vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford.
Wilson, John Edward; Curate of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge.
Wright, Benjamin; Curate of Burton-on-Trent.

The Bishop of London will hold his last levée for the season, at London House, on Tuesday next.

Mr. Gladstone has offered the Deanery of Durham to Dr. Temple; but he has declined it, upon the ground of his engagements and his interest in Rugby School.

The foundation-stone of a church to be erected by the Earl of Carnarvon, near his seat, Highclere, was laid, on Monday, by the Countess of Carnarvon.

The Countess of Dartmouth, assisted by the Earl of Dartmouth, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Thurstonland, in the parish of Kirkburton, on Monday afternoon.

The Rev. T. W. Fowle, now Vicar of St. Luke's, Nutford-place, was, on the 15th inst., presented with a handsome collection of books by members of the congregation of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, and other friends, in remembrance of five years' services as Curate.

At Kirkley, near Lowestoft, new schools were opened, on the 15th inst., after a service in the church. The buildings are erected on a site given by the Rev. H. Willmott, Rector; and their completion is mainly due to the liberality and exertions of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Tritton, who are residents in the parish.

A new church, with its graveyard, situated in the hamlet of Freeland and parish of Eynsham—the noble gift of the family of Mr. W. E. Taunton, assisted by a liberal donation from one whose name will be never known—was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford on the 10th inst. All the visitors were entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Taunton, in a large marquee erected on the lawn, and they also gave a dinner to the poor of the district. Among the special gifts are the reredos, by Lady Taunton; three memorial painted windows, by Mr. W. E. Taunton and family; and the vessels for the holy communion, by the Incumbent.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At a special convocation of Oxford, held on Tuesday, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Mr. Longfellow, who was prevented from attending the Commemoration last year. The eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt will commence a course of study at this University as a member of Christ Church in October Term. We understand his Royal Highness will occupy a house at Oxford during his three years of residence, and will be accompanied by a suite, in the same manner as was the Prince of Wales in 1859.

The Edinburgh University Court has given its sanction to the matriculation of ladies as medical students, but with this condition, that separate classes shall be formed for their instruction. The assent of the general council and of the Chancellor is necessary to give this concession the force of University law, but the *Scotsman* appears to consider the matter as virtually settled.

Election Saturday at Eton College fell on the 24th inst., when Dr. Okes, the Provost of King's College, Cambridge, with the two Posers, Messrs. Mozley and Whitting, were received by the Rev. Dr. Goodford, Provost of Eton; the Rev. Dr. Hornby, Head Master, and other authorities of the college. "The cloister speech" was delivered by Mr. Tindal, the senior K. S., who, after paying a graceful tribute to the late Vice-Provost, the Rev. Mr. Carter, recapitulated the chief events of the year that were of interest to Eton, alluding in terms of satisfaction to the erection of a laboratory and observatory, to the approaching marriage of the Head Master, and to the gradual return of the Queen to the discharge of her public duties, and ending with congratulations to Eton, young and old, upon the accession to office of an Etonian Premier, whom he held up as a bright example of his schoolfellows on account of the industry and ability which he brought to bear in the study of Homer in the very midst of his political labours. The Provost entertained a party in the college hall. The college volunteer corps was mustered in the afternoon, and at half-past six o'clock there was the procession of boats from the Brocas to Surley Hall. At Surley the crews landed and dined in the open air. Shortly after nine o'clock the aquatic procession returned to Windsor, and there was a grand display of fireworks from the eyot above Windsor bridge.—On Tuesday afternoon the results of the examination of candidates for the foundation were announced by Dr. Goodford. There were about eighty candidates, the following being the list of those who were successful:—Tatham, Foley, Ruggles-Brise, J. H. J. Ellison, Atkinson, Rannesley, Bode, S. M. Burrows, H. E. Ryle, R. H. Macaulay, Graham, Barton, Pashley, H. A. Ryle, Thurston, Boyce, J. E. Vincent, Cock, Swan, Thring, and Rowe. The examiners were Messrs. Mozley and Whitting, Fellows of King's.

The Bishop of Chester presided, on Saturday week, at the distribution of prizes at the Liverpool College. One of the most popular of the successful competitors, judging by the cheering with which he was greeted, was a coloured youth named Jumbo, the son of an African chief, who had attained to considerable proficiency in several branches of English education.

The usual proceedings preparatory to the midsummer holidays took place in the schoolroom of Magdalen College School, Oxford, on Thursday week. The reports of the examiners were read, and the president of the college congratulated the pupils on the success of the examinations.

Wednesday week was the day appointed for the distribution of prizes at Christ's College, Finchley. The Head Master, the Rev. T. C. Whitehead, presided, and there were present the worthy Warden and founder, the Rev. T. White, with Mrs. White. The great event of the evening was the presentation on the part of the boys of a handsome watch to their captain, Streeten, on his quitting the college, to which a gold chain was added by the Warden and Mrs. White.

The second annual speech-day of the Worcester College for the Blind Sons of Gentlemen took place on Thursday week. In addition to the speeches, several pieces of music were played, and the following prizes distributed:—Divinity: A. Marston, B. Marsh, C. Deane. Classics: Marston. Mathematics: Robins. Modern Languages: Lighton. For greatest progress during the term: Dobbins, mi. In the course of his address the Bishop congratulated the Rev. R. H. Blair, the honorary Head Master, on the success of the institution, and adverted to the honours recently gained at Trinity College, Dublin, by M'Neile, one of the pupils. A valuable addition has been made to the college library by a present from Sir C. Lowther of a large number of books printed in the Roman type.

The Bishop of London presided, on Thursday afternoon, at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of St. Peter's Collegiate School, Eaton-square. At the close of the ceremony the Bishop addressed the students and the general company on the advantages to be derived from classical study, and from attention to those practical subjects which were constantly becoming of greater importance in everyday life. Several clergymen and gentlemen afterwards spoke, and a high compliment was passed upon the Rev. B. W. Gibsone, M.A., the Head Master, for the state of efficiency to which he had brought the school.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Islington Proprietary School took place, yesterday week, under the presidentship of the Bishop of London. The Rev. C. Stanwell, Fellow of St. John's College, the classical examiner; the Rev. J. Venn, Senior Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, the mathematical examiner; and the Revs. I. Du Pontet and Oscar Erdmann, the French and German examiners, gave very favourable reports of the state of the school. The Rev. R. W. Bush, the Head Master, read a long list of honours gained by old pupils, during the past year, at Oxford and Cambridge. After the recitation of the prize compositions in Latin and English prose and verse, the Bishop of London expressed the pleasure he felt at being once again present at the scene of his former labours; and, after making an admirable and touching address to the boys, concluded, amidst loud cheers on their part, by begging for them an additional week's holiday.

The annual delivery of speeches and the awards of prizes to the successful candidates at the midsummer examination of the Stationers' School took place on Tuesday, at Stationers' Hall, in the presence of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Stationers' Company, and a large attendance of the parents and friends of the scholars and others, who had received invitations to be present at the ceremony.

The thirty-seventh annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Stockwell Proprietary School, in union with King's College, took place on Thursday week, at the County Assembly-room, Kennington, before a crowded meeting of proprietors and parents. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the proceedings commenced, as usual, with recitations by the pupils in Greek, Latin, French, German, and English; after which most satisfactory reports from the examiners were read by the secretary, Mr. Henry Grey. The chairman then distributed the prizes and certificates of merit. The head boy was P. A. Morley, to whom the mathematical scholarship of £30 a year for three years from the school fund was awarded. Four exhibitions of £5 each were also awarded for classical and mathematical proficiency.

On Tuesday afternoon Sir J. Pakington, Bart., delivered the prizes to the successful competitors in the examinations at Malvern College.

Major Henry Brackenbury, of the 4th Depôt Battalion, Colchester, has been appointed by the Governors to the office of Warden of Christ's Hospital, vacant by the decease of Captain Mainwaring.

Mr. J. D. Wohlmann has been appointed to the Head-Mastership of the Hertford Grammar School.

The Rev. A. C. Wilson, D.D., who has for many years filled the post of Second Master of Lancing, has been appointed Senior Assistant Master of Chigwell Grammar School.

The Rev. Rupert Morris, M.A., Assistant-Master of Rossall School, has been appointed Principal of the South Wales Training College, Carmarthen.

The sixty-third anniversary festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held, on Wednesday, in the great hall of the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Sir R. J. Phillimore took the chair. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Sir Robert dwelt largely upon the great benefits which the society had derived at their last festival from the presence of their new president, the Prince of Wales. The collection at that anniversary was the largest ever obtained. The society's funds were so replenished that they enabled the directors to replace nearly £1000 of the money they had been obliged to withdraw from their very small funded reserve. Little or no deviation from their established ways had been attempted in the past year. The good old practice of granting small pensions to aged and infirm foreign poor had been continued; eighty-four persons had received the society's pension of 6s. a week, and of these ten had received an additional allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. In all, 3130 poor foreigners from all parts of the world had been relieved by small grants during the past year; 287 sick allowances had been granted; and 251 families had been assisted in returning to their native countries. A subscription and donation list amounting to nearly £3000 was announced in the course of the evening.

LITERATURE.

The Lady of Latham. By Madame Guizot de Witt; with a Portrait. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) There may be a few persons who, having been sufficiently well educated to enjoy the masterpieces of English literature, have, nevertheless, been for some reason debarred from the pleasure of reading Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." It is to be hoped that they may be able to make good their omission before they go down to the place where all things are forgotten. In that case they will be enabled to take as much interest as will be, doubtless, taken by the majority of their compatriots in the contents of the handsome volume entitled "The Lady of Latham." For the lady so called is that Countess of Derby whose name will live for ever in the pages of history, but is likely to be more widely known and kept more freshly in remembrance through the magic influence of the great Wizard of the North. If the great wizard, then, have evoked an apparition which is not more just to the living reality than the modern medium's banjo-playing Shakspeare is to "nature's child, warbling his native wood-notes wild," there was excellent reason why fact should be made to correct fiction. Sir Walter Scott is accused of having painted a "queen of melodrama" and bidden his readers accept his painting as a life-like portrait of one who was "at once haughty and humble," who was not only heroic amongst heroines, but also womanly amongst women, and whose obstinate defence of Latham House has made her more famous, as "The Lady of Latham" than as Charlotte de la Trémoille, Countess of Derby. Original letters of the noble lady having been lately discovered, an opportunity was offered for exhibiting her inmost feelings so as to qualify any erroneous idea that might have been suggested by her public deeds and by the picture drawn of her by the master of romance; and there resulted a sort of biography which has been translated from French into English. Though the correspondence extends over forty years, it would not been enough of itself to fill a volume of respectable size, and a levy has therefore been made upon various historical documents. And, the Earl of Derby "having lent the portrait of his illustrious ancestress to be engraved," the public are presented with a book of handsome appearance, satisfactory bulk, and considerable interest. The work is noticeable for a feature which is discernible in many of the novels of Sir Walter Scott; for as in the novels a secondary character is often more attractive than the nominal hero or heroine, so in "The Lady of Latham" it is probable that the majority of readers will be more affected by what is related of the Earl of Derby than by what refers more particularly to the famous Countess, his wife. Nor will it be surprising should readers come to the conclusion that, even if Sir Walter Scott had known all that is now revealed about the celebrated Countess's "inner life," he might have been keen-sighted enough to perceive that his romance would have been weakened by a strictly lifelike description, and might still have drawn the selfsame portrait which he drew; for he did not conceal his practice of taking liberties with historical facts for the purpose of producing more powerful fiction. He painted only one side, if you please, of the Countess's character; but it is clear that she was haughty, arbitrary, vindictive, and relentless to a degree which justifies the colouring of that one side, and it was within a novelist's prerogatives to leave the other side untouched.

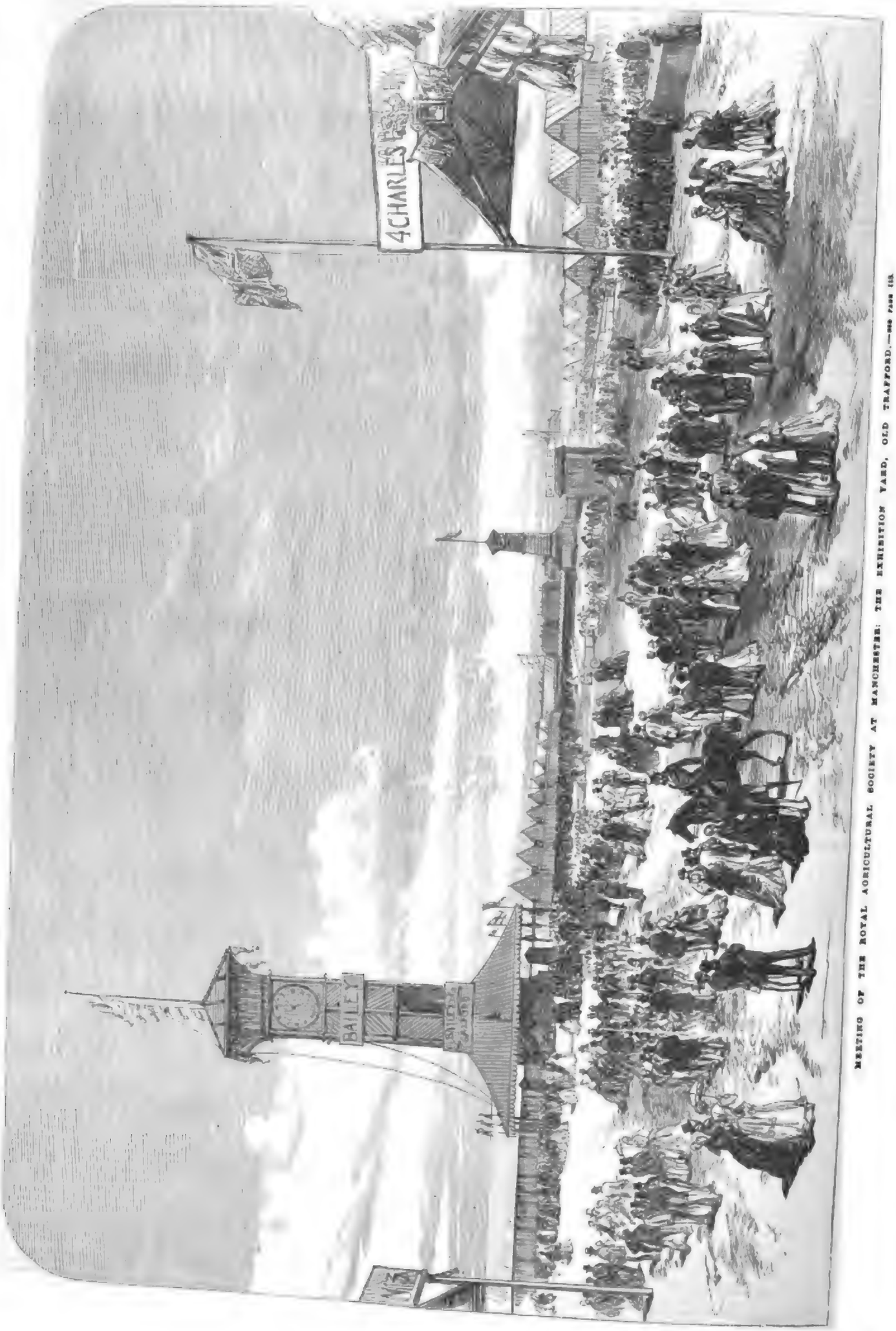
Love, Law, and Theology. By Alexander Macdonald. With Illustrations by Timothy Tinter. (Glasgow: Cameron and Ferguson.) The title of this stout volume shows how useful are commas; for, without them, it might seem that some maniac was recommending an unnatural and even impossible affection; to love your enemies would be comparatively easy. But a small comma sets at rest the apprehensive. Nevertheless, an ecclesiastico-legal romance (as the work is called) is hardly the sort of literary dish upon which one would be likely to fall to with hungry zest; and it was, therefore, a welcome discovery to find, by means of an advertisement appended to the preface, that the book has reached at least a second edition, and may, therefore, be passed over in favour of something newer.

Byeways of Europe. By Bayard Taylor. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The author prefixes to his two elegant and pleasant volumes "a familiar letter to the reader" containing one clause which creates a feeling of almost affectionate regret; "this is probably," he writes, "the last book of travels which I shall ever publish." This is melancholy news; for, admirable as the author is in whatever kind of literature he affects, it is in his books of travel that one finds the greatest delight. Still, if his present book must needs be the last of its order, it must be a satisfaction to him to know that he never appeared to greater advantage, and that his candle will have been put out by himself with his own extinguisher long before it has burnt down to the socket and begun to get spluttering and malodorous. Readers, then, may be safely recommended to cruise with him on Lake Ladoga, to journey with him between Europe and Asia, to see under his guidance the winter life of St. Petersburg, to visit in his company "the little land of Appenzell," to follow him whithersoever he listeth; if he would have you go a mile with him, you would gladly go with him twain. The author is one of those to whom travel is not a pastime, not a way of dissipating care, not a means of satisfying the capacious maw of vulgar curiosity, not a process whereby the bodily health and the physical energies are alone invigorated; it is a course of mental education, a discipline, a part of culture; he is a traveller who makes you question the truth of the saying which maintains that no inward change is wrought in them who hurry over the sea; he is intellectually and morally moulded by observing scenery, and men, and manners; and he is, consequently, worthy of being chosen as guide, philosopher, and friend. And his instructiveness is the greater in that he is far from didactic; he tells simply what he saw and experienced; he teaches by example, and not by precept. His best reward is the letters he week by week receives from young men whom his writings have stimulated "to achieve the education of travel."

English Homes in India. (William H. Allen and Co.) Two volumes containing two stories of Anglo-Indian life. The writer, whose name is not given, is a lady described as an "accomplished member of a family whose name is conspicuous in Indian story." The tales are well written and, no doubt, illustrate fairly various phases of Anglo-Indian life, if not such as it is, at any rate such as it was before the terrible mutiny. There is little or no analysis of character, and the interest, which is by no means small, depends chiefly upon incidents and situations; and they are numerous and well set out. There is no great originality, perhaps, in either plot; it is by no means the first time that the conscientious daughter of a felon has been led to believe her secret made known to, and disregarded by, her ardent lover, whereas it has been artfully concealed from him by a well-meaning liar, or that twins have been so exactly alike as to render it easy to make Jacob pass for Esau without having recourse to artificial hair; but different fabrics may be built on similar foundations. At any rate, the stories have the desirable quality of being eminently readable, and free from wearisome digression.

Notes on Yachts. First Series. By Edwin Brett. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A charming little book. Mr. Brett has solved the problem of conveying a large amount of practical information on a special subject in a manner more calculated to attract than to repel non-technical readers. The secret lies in the racy freshness and unstudied simplicity of his style and the intense pleasure he takes in his subject. Earnestness, artlessness, and intelligence are always captivating qualities. In the present instance they so far predominate over what is merely professional that the most thorough landsman can hardly fail to relish Mr. Brett's treatise. Yachtsmen and mariners in general will find a number of most suggestive observations, especially on the principles of design in yacht-building, and on the construction and management of those very small craft to which alone amateurs of moderate means can aspire, but which afford so much more genuine enjoyment and so much more scope for adventurous seamanship than more pretentious and luxurious vessels. The book is illustrated by a beautiful engraving after a drawing by that well-known artist, the author's brother.

Dr. Harold's Note-Book, by Mrs. Gascoigne (Longmans) is a collection of stories, of which some are probably well known to the readers of *All the Year Round*, and the whole pretty certain to meet with grateful reception.



MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT MANCHESTER: THE EXHIBITION YARD, OLD TRAFFORD.—SEE PAGE 113.

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OPENING OF THE ALBERT DOCK, HULL: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES GOING ON BOARD THE VIVID.—SEE PAGE 111.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Although the Irish Church Bill has become matter of history something of that history remains to be told in this place. At once, then, taking up the thread at the point at which it was broken off—that is, when the Government, being defeated utterly in the Lords on the first motion to disagree with the Commons' amendments upon their Lordships' amendments, Lord Granville moved the adjournment of the debate avowedly to have time to consult his colleagues. The practice of the Lords not to sit on Wednesdays was serviceable in this instance, for it gave a clear day to both parties to deliberate, and, doubtless, especially gave opportunity to the Lords to collect their scattered senses. For the result fully showed that the truculent debate on Tuesday produced reaction. In fact, to use the old phrase, the evening's amusement did not bear the morning's reflection; and their Lordships, "frighted by the noise themselves had made," were prudentially alarmed at having the language of that discussion made the text of democratic harangues during the agitation which would have followed the withdrawal of the bill and the presentation of another and more crucial measure in late October. All this and more was in men's minds; so that, when the Lords met on the Thursday evening, few but were prepared for the scene of reconciliation which followed. The Ministry sat, each individual with special marks on his countenance, in most cases expressive of a sense of relief, though Lord Granville seemed slightly depressed, and the Duke of Argyll severe, not to say scowling, as usual. If one was called on in a single word to describe the demeanour of Lord Cairns, one would say that he was *dégagé*—a rather antiquated but expressive term; and subsequently he showed that he had thawed, and was in a genial, pleasant frame of mind, possibly, indeed certainly, caused by the fact that he had asserted his right of leadership of the Opposition in the Lords, which had been rather sapped during the course of the Irish Church Bill, and probably, also, because he had weathered a crisis which would have eventuated in wholesale anathematising, if no worse, of the assembly to which he belongs. There was a singular reversal of the order of things; for, whereas Lord Granville, the leader of the Ministry, merely stated that there had been an arrangement of differences, it was Lord Cairns, from the Opposition side, who stated the whole story of the negotiations, and the course which the Government had pursued as well as his own. It is unquestionable that Lord Cairns did his work featly; for he avoided touching not only the susceptibilities of the Ministerialists, but, much more difficult, those of the Opposition also—with one notable exception; for Lord Derby, having waited, with a sinister expression on his face, until Lord Cairns's statement was concluded, gathered himself up and walked out of the House, with an air as if he meant to intimate that he would never enter it again. Naturally, the arch-episcopate had something to say or to do, and so the Archbishop of Canterbury early came forward, and acquitted himself with tact, and even dignity; whereas the Archbishop of Dublin to the last maintained the character which he had developed during the whole proceedings, and which it is not necessary too minutely to particularise. For at the last moment, and when the House was nearly empty, he forced on a division, with a view of setting aside the provision for the payment for glebe houses, which, if successful, and it might have been in the then state of the House, would have implied the necessity of a further recurrence to the Commons.

The penitential recantations of the more special sinners on the score of bad language was not unamusing. The necessity was accepted by Lord Grey with a manifest effort at being pleasant—the most difficult of all things to him. At first his palinode sounded very much like the apology which was once given by an epigrammatist to a person whom he had corporally chastised, and which ran thus: "I deeply regret that I should have been under the necessity of horsewhipping you;" but in the end he contrived to get up a smile or two and seemed really glad that the Peers had escaped a mess. As to Lord Salisbury, who of all men had created the fears which tended to bring about an adjustment of the vexed question, when he rose his manner was rather defiant, and his earliest words rather Lord-Robert-Cecilish; but he recovered himself shortly, and then, with earnestness and something almost approaching to dignity, made the amende, going so far as to accept Lord Cairns's title to the leadership, even of himself, who had done so much to damage or to weaken it. Being one of those amenders of the bill whose amendment had been sacrificed to the exigencies of the reconciliation, Lord Carnarvon had a word to say, and he seemed to indicate that, having been snubbed all through the matter, one snubbing more could make little difference. Perhaps the only development of something like malignity which characterised the proceedings was due to Earl Russell, who took special pains to sneer at the Ministry and to give special commendation to the conduct of the Opposition, to whom he more than insinuated the weathering of the crisis was wholly due, and who had ceded too favourable terms to the vanquished Administration. No idea can be given of the manner in which something like this was said. Who can describe the ineffable naïveté of Lord Malmesbury when he congratulated himself on not having been leader of the Opposition when this complex knot had to be unravelled? Of all the Peers he was palpably the most happy, not only at the general but his personal escape from difficulty. Though meeting the occasion with pious resignation, Lord Harrowby still seemed to feel that he had been rather made a cat's-paw of; while the effusion with which the Duke of Marlborough signified that he was satisfied with Lord Cairns was curiously droll. The disestablished Irish Church was duly embalmed in the tears, or next to them, of Lord Bandon; and the last formal words of protest were so meekly delivered by the Bishop of Tuam, who was soft and mild in his accents, that it could only be conjectured that he was illustrating by his own case the immorality of not distinguishing between *meum* and *tuum*.

It is not too much to say that the members of the Commons, when they met to give their assent to the adjustment of the Irish Church Bill, were more palpably radiant than the Lords. There was really more joyful manifestation in the Radical station below the gangway than in any other part of the House, and they were as loud (and more significant) in their cheering of the Premier when he came in as ever. It was known that Mr. Gladstone was indisposed, and he looked it. There had been rumours of his having been practically overruled in the Cabinet; and it was said, with cruel jocularity, that his illness was some form of mortification. But no sign or symbol of any but the highest feeling did he exhibit in the speech in which he asked the House to fraternise with the Lords. Everything that was fitting and handsome was gracefully said, with a tone of spontaneity and reality which was very effective; and his last wishes to the free Episcopal Church of Ireland were as fervent in spirit as they were rich and graceful in language. Of course, there were groans of dissent from Mr. Vance, most atrabilarious of politicians; while the emotion with which Sir Roundell Palmer made his valediction to the measure was in true keeping with his conduct and demeanour during the progress of events, which must have sorely tried his best feelings. A comic turn was given to the proceedings by the small grandiloquence of Sir John Esmonde, who came forward to speak the approbation of all the Irish members forsooth; but nothing could have been in better taste in every respect than the last words of Mr. Lefroy on a subject in which no one could politically have had a greater interest. It was for a long time supposed that Mr. Disraeli would not speak at all, and for that matter it would not have been of much consequence if he had not spoken; for what he said was but perfunctory, and his manner was calculated to lead to an idea that no one was more heartily glad to be rid of the question than he. Perhaps it would have been as well if Mr. Chichester Fortescue had been allowed to deliver the valediction to the Irish Church Bill; but other and minor members intervened by the dozen, and so kept up a pattering talk which only tended to the driving out of the audience one by one. Those who went away before Mr. Chambers spoke deprived themselves of a treat. It is inconceivable how this gentleman contrived to cause it to be understood that he felt himself one of the most important personages concerned in the matter of the Irish Church; how he prayerfully forgave all those who helped to destroy it, and Mr. Gladstone in particular, and expressed anxious hope that hard words which he had uttered had not sunk too deep into that gentleman's feelings; how he offered, now that his mission was gone, to give up his seat in Parliament if anybody would only ask him to do so, which nobody did, inasmuch as the House was singularly deficient in noting that this honourable member was speaking at all. Nor should it go unrecorded that Sir Patrick O'Brien—in one of those bursts of elocution of which he is sometimes delivered, and which sound as if, owing to the passion of the speaker, his words somehow got into the wrong places, and so expressed exactly the opposite of what he intended—duly marked the last stage of the Irish Church Bill with an Irishism, when he stated his rapture that the "bridge" had been broken down which had hitherto "separated" creeds in Ireland. There was a certain fitness in the circumstance that the last words in this last debate should have been uttered by an Irish member, Mr. Dowse, and one who was no mean party to the conduct of the bill.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Irish Church Bill, and a large batch of other public and private bills. Besides the Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of St. Albans, and Lord de Tabley, there was only one peer present, Viscount Eversley, and he did not take his usual seat. Even the attendance of members of the House of Commons was confined to a knot of about twenty.

Lord de L'Isle and the Earl of Winchilsea brought on the subject of the purchase for the National Gallery of some high-priced pictures which it was alleged were spurious. Lord Overstone, as a trustee of the National Gallery, defended the trustees and the director, and his explanation was pronounced satisfactory by Lords Granville, Malmesbury, and Hardinge.

The Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the state of crime in Ireland, and complained of the inefficiency of the police. Lord Dufferin assured the noble Marquis that her Majesty's Government were anxious to do all in their power to repress crime in Ireland, and had the subject at present under their consideration.

On the motion of Lord Penzance, and after a few words from Lord Chelmsford, the Evidence Amendment Bill, the object of which is to enable the parties in a divorce suit to give evidence, was read the second time.

The Endowed Schools Bill, the Medical Officers Bill, the Superannuation (Ireland) Bill, the Fines and Fees Collection Bill, the Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill, and the High Constable's Office Abolition Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Bankruptcy Bill, the Imprisonment for Debt Bill, the Prevention of Gaming (Scotland) Bill, and the Debts of Deceased Persons Bill were passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker announced that the Royal assent had been given by Commission to several bills, including that for the abolition of the Irish Church. The communication was received with cheers from the Ministerial benches.

On the report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. Craufurd moved the reduction of the vote for the Fishery Board of Scotland by the sum of £3765 13s. 6d.; and some discussion ensued, chiefly among the Scotch members, but on a division it was rejected by 150 to 45. Mr. Blake and Viscount St. Lawrence also availed themselves of the opportunity to put in a claim on the part of Ireland to an increased grant for the encouragement of the fisheries of that country.

Mr. Raikes moved for a Committee to inquire into the circumstances under which a contract or agreement was made by the Office of Works with the Venice and Murano Glass and Mosaic Company (Limited) for the decoration of the central hall of the Palace of Westminster. The hon. gentleman stated that the First Commissioner of Works had been a shareholder in the company in question, but had transferred his shares to a relative or connection of his own, and that it was but due to his fair fame that inquiry should be made into his connection with a company about to undertake a contract in the department of which he was the chief. Mr. Layard explained that he had been induced solely from a love of art and of Italy to take an interest in Dr. Salviati, the discoverer of what was believed to be the perished art of working mosaic on a grand scale, and who was the promoter of the company in question. He denied that he had ever entered into any contract or agreement with the company, as the negotiation had been conducted by Mr. Barry without his knowledge, in the same manner as he had arranged for the decoration of St. Stephen's crypt and the Queen's robing-room in the House of Lords. The shares which he had held in the company had been transferred in the usual manner to a gentleman who was no relation of his. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman said he courted the fullest inquiry into his connection with the company, and was most anxious for the appointment of the proposed Committee. In the short conversation that ensued, Mr. Ward-Hunt, Lord Elcho, and Mr. M. Chambers described the explanation of Mr. Layard as perfectly satisfactory, and deprecated the suggested Committee as unnecessary. Mr. Raikes also expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and remarked that if anything he had said had given pain to Mr. Layard, he was sorry for it. The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Maguire interposed on the vote of £373,050 for public education in Ireland, urging the claims of the national teachers to increased remuneration and better treatment. He pointed out that the average salary was but £32 per annum, or less than that of day labourers; that they had no residence provided for them, nor any retiring pensions, while they were subject to arbitrary dismissal by the patron of the school without any notice.

Mr. C. Fortescue admitted that the remuneration was too small and that the teachers had clause of complaint, but reminded the House that a Commission was sitting on the subject. He hoped, however, that before long, something might be done to ameliorate the condition of a deserving and important class.

The debate was continued by Dr. Ball, Mr. G. H. Moore, Mr. Sherlock, Mr. Lefroy, and Mr. M'Carthy Downing, after which the vote was agreed to; as also was one of £18,196, being the balance of the vote for the Board of Public Works in Ireland.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. W. Fowler commented upon the terms of the agreements with the companies and to the sums proposed to be paid in pursuance therewith. He argued that the House, in passing the bill, was throwing away two millions of money; that sufficient consideration had not been given to the matter; and he protested against the measure being hereafter appealed to as a precedent.

Mr. R. Torrens followed, with an amendment to refer the bill back to the Select Committee for the purpose of examining contracts and taking evidence as to the calculations on which the estimates of the Postmaster-General were based. This proposal he supported by contending that the measure in its present shape would entail a heavy annual loss upon the country irrespective of the first loss, which would be from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 in excess of the true value of the property.

Mr. W. H. Smith, as a director of the Electric Telegraph Company, quoted statistics to show the rapidly-increasing value of their property, and said that they were by no means pleased to sell, even at twenty years' purchase.

Mr. Crawford thought the bargain was an improvident one, but did not see how the Chancellor of the Exchequer could now get out of it.

Mr. Ward-Hunt opposed the motion, insisting that the bargain, to which he himself had been a party, was a good one not only for the Government but for the public.

The Marquis of Hartington defended the estimates upon which he had asked the House to sanction the purchase, and insisted that they were borne out by the most careful calculations of the value not only of the business of the telegraph companies but also of their "plant."

On a division the amendment was rejected by 127 to 23, and the House went into Committee.

Clause 4, the monopoly clause—which had been previously limited by an amendment on clause 3 to "electric" telegraphic communications—gave rise to the longest discussion. The Marquis of Hartington, supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed to omit the words introduced by Mr. Hunt in the Select Committee, limiting the monopoly to seven years. The limitation was supported by Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Walter, and others; but on a division it was struck out by 123 to 27.

The other clauses of the bill were agreed to, with only a few verbal amendments.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Tenants Purchase by Instalments (Ireland) Bill and the Tenure (Ireland) Bill were withdrawn.

The County Courts (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Act (1868) Amendment Bill, the Contagious Diseases Bill, the Shipping Dues Exemption Act (1867) Amendment Bill, the Cinque Ports Act Amendment Bill, and the Pharmacy Act (1868) Amendment Bill were read the second time.

The reports of the amendments in Committee to the Bankruptcy, Imprisonment for Debt, and Prevention of Gaming (Scotland) Bills were brought up and agreed to.

The Debts of Deceased Persons, Poor-Law Amendment (Ireland), and High Constables Office Abolition Bills were read the third time and passed.

The Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the position of affairs in New Zealand, and suggested that some one possessing the confidence both of the Government and the colonists should be sent out to inquire into the various questions which are now pending. Earl Granville, while doubting whether the course suggested would be productive of any good result, argued that it was most important that the Colonial Government should undertake the full responsibility of doing whatever was necessary to keep in check the tendency to rebellion, and should maintain a conciliatory policy towards the natives. The Bishop of Lichfield maintained that it was the duty of the Home Government to help the colonists out of their difficulties, and asked the Government to assist them in raising a loan to relieve those settlers whom it was necessary to remove from disturbed districts. Lord Lyveden argued that the colonists should be left to themselves. The subject was then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the early sitting of the House, several inquiries were addressed to the members of the Administration; but the most important information which was elicited was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is considering the propriety of substituting for the present system of paying dividends on Government securities the transmission of the dividend warrants to the holders of stock; and that the Channel and Mediterranean fleets are to be brought together in the month of August for a summer cruise.

Nearly the whole of the remainder of the sitting was occupied with the discussion in Committee of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill), with which, however, little progress was made, only three clauses having been agreed to when the time arrived for suspending the debate of opposed business.

The Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the Municipal Franchise Bill were also considered and agreed to.

The evening sitting was fruitless, as there was a "count out."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. C. Fortescue detailed, in reply to a question from Sir F. Heygate, the steps which the Government had taken to suppress agrarian outrages in Ireland, adding, however, that, as a whole, the condition of the country was satisfactory.

Mr. C. Gilpin moved the second reading of the Capital Punishment Abolition Bill. In doing so he reprobated the system of private executions, and recapitulated the arguments against the justice and expediency of capital punishment. He was seconded by Mr. R. N. Fowler. Mr. J. D. Lewis moved that the bill be read the second time that day three months. The debate was continued by Mr. Tipping, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Scourfield, and Mr. Hibbert. Mr. Bruce, while announcing his intention to vote against the bill, expressed his conviction that legislation ought not to follow too closely the report of the Royal Commission. Mr. Henley avowed that he could not resist the logic of facts, and thought it would be better to abandon capital punishment than to make any new definition of murder. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens hailed the adhesion of Mr. Henley as a great acquisition to the cause of enlightenment and humanity, and made an appeal to the House not to reject the bill after such an authority had pronounced in its favour. After a short reply from Mr. Gilpin, the House divided, when the amendment was carried by 118 to 58. The bill was consequently lost.

The rest of the sitting was occupied with a renewal of the controversy over the Scotch Game Laws which has raged at intervals throughout the Session. Mr. M'Lagan's bill was withdrawn some weeks back, and Mr. Loch's and Lord Elcho's bills now appeared on the paper. The first was withdrawn after Mr. Loch had explained the motives on which he had acted; and the Lord Advocate, on the part of the Government, had promised to consider the whole subject next Session. Lord Elcho's bill stood over until another day.

The Sunday Trading Bill and several other bills were withdrawn; and the Seeds Adulteration Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury withdrew the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill was read the second time, as were also the following bills—viz., the Jamaica Loan, the Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks, the Presentation of Benefices belonging to Roman Catholics, &c., the Valuation of Property (Metropolis), the Public Schools Act (1868) Amendment, the Millbank Prison and the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment.

The Shipping Dues Exemption Act (1867) Amendment, the Cinque Ports Act Amendment, the Pharmacy Act Amendment, the County Courts (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Act (1868) Amendment, and the Contagious Diseases Bills passed through Committee.

The Bankruptcy Bill was read the third time and passed, as was also the Prevention of Gaming (Scotland) Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. H. B. Sheridan asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of the Mexican bondholders' committee sending out a special agent to the Mexican Government, the Government will render any aid of an official character in making any arrangement as to the claims now pending. Mr. Otway said that the Government could render no aid of an official character.

In reply to Mr. W. Lowther, Mr. Bruce said the Government had not yet decided whether they should legislate on the subject of friendly societies or issue an inquiry by means of a Royal Commission.

Mr. Baxter, in reply to a question from Sir J. Hay, said it would be very undesirable to publish particulars of contracts made between the Admiralty and private firms.

THE CORONATION OATH.

Mr. James White asked the Attorney-General whether by the late repeal of the Legislative Union of the Churches of England and Ireland the statutory form of the coronation oath, so far as it related to the united Church, was also virtually repealed; and whether it be intended to submit to Parliament any measure whereby a new form of oath may be substituted.

The Attorney-General said that the words of the oath were imposed by no Act of Parliament, and there were only two Acts whereby any form of such oath was prescribed—viz., 1st William and Mary, sec. 1., chap. 6, and the 5th Anne. The Act of Union made no reference to a coronation oath, but simply united the two Churches. On the accession of George IV. to the throne it became a

serious consideration whether some alteration should not be made in the oath; and, after mature consideration, it was decided that the Privy Council had power to order such alteration to be made, and the change was therefore effected. On the accession of her Majesty, the Privy Council had again considered and settled the words of the oath. If, therefore, the Privy Council had power to change the oath so as to adopt it to the union of the two Churches and to other circumstances, it had the same power to alter it to suit the new state of things—the separation of the two Churches. There would be therefore no necessity, in case of any alteration being needed, to bring in a bill to effect it.

At a later period of the evening,

Mr. Charley called the attention of the House to the subject of the coronation oath.

The Attorney-General declined to enter into any discussion on the subject, as it had been exhaustively dealt with in both Houses and elsewhere. The interpretation of the oath was conclusively proved to be that it bound the Sovereign to uphold the laws of the realm as they might be, or in the form to which they might be altered.

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

Sir John Gray asked whether the attention of the First Commissioner of Works had been called to the ill-ventilated and insufficient accommodation provided for gentlemen of the press in the House, which rendered the discharge of their duties dangerous to health, and whether he would take means during the recess to provide additional rooms suitable for educated gentlemen.

Mr. Layard said that, after inspection, he was compelled to admit the correctness of the terms used by the hon. member with regard to the accommodation for the gentlemen of the press. He was, however, at a loss to see how he could provide additional accommodation, but he thought it possible that he could arrange for better ventilation. He would take the opportunity of saying that the Lords would agree to the suggestion which had been made with regard to the dining-room of the House of Commons.

SUPPLY.

The House soon afterwards went into Committee of Supply upon the remaining Estimates.

Votes were rapidly taken, especially those connected with science and art.

On the vote for diplomatic and consular service, Mr. Rylands complained of the lavish expenditure in that department; and, having pointed out several instances in which salaries were paid which might very easily be saved without affecting the efficiency of the service, he moved that the vote be reduced by £10,000.

Mr. Otway defended the Government, and said that the most vigilant supervision was kept over the expenditure and the accounts were audited with the greatest strictness by public auditors. The expenditure was fixed when William IV. came to the throne, and it had remained at the same amount ever since, although large consular establishments had been opened in China, Japan, and Siam, which were necessary for the protection of our trade in those countries. Every effort would be made to reduce the extraordinary expenditure as much as possible.

After a lengthened discussion, the Committee divided, when the numbers for and against the reduction of the vote were equal, being 68 on each side.

Mr. Dodson (the Chairman of Committees) said that, as it appeared to him that the Committee hesitated to reduce the vote, and as any hon. member would have the opportunity of moving the reduction on bringing up the report, he would give his casting vote with the noes.

The motion was therefore lost.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in discussing the remaining votes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Civil Offices (Pensions) Bill was read the second time, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:—Imprisonment for Debt, County Courts (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Act (1868) Amendment; Shipping Dues Exemption Act (1867) Amendment; and Cinque Ports Act Amendment. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL.

Lord Penzance, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained that the existing law worked differently among the several classes of society. In the case of persons of property the wife's property was protected against the husband, while her support was secured. In the lower and middle classes the case was very different. The law gave no protection to the wife's property or her earnings unless her husband had deserted her. This often worked great hardship upon women, because, in many cases, husbands took care not to place themselves in such positions as that the wife should be able to go before a magistrate and swear that her husband had deserted her. It was this grievance which the present bill proposed to remedy. This was no doubt a fundamental change in the relations of man and wife. It would revolutionise the marriage laws, because it touched the principle of common law that the wife's property belonged to the husband. He, however, believed that the change was necessary, and hoped the House would read the bill the second time.

The Duke of Northumberland moved that the bill be read the second time this day three months. He thought the mere fact that this measure revolutionised the marriage laws was enough to induce their Lordships to pause before they resolved upon so dangerous a course. The noble Duke, however, objected to the bill in nearly all its provisions.

The Lord Chancellor agreed with the principle of the bill; but he considered that it required to be carefully studied in detail.

Lord Cairns, while avowing himself a supporter of this bill, expressed a hope that the bill would not be carried beyond the second reading this Session.

After some remarks from Lord Dufferin,

Lord Romilly denied that this bill revolutionised the marriage laws. It did revolutionise the common law; but it was not so in the case of the upper classes, which by common consent practically defeated the common law.

After some further discussion the bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at two o'clock.

Sir J. Jenkinson gave notice of his intention in the next Session to bring in a bill for altering the law relating to the revision and commutation of capital sentences.

Mr. Bruce intimated that the Government have resolved to propose next Session a bill for the amendment of the laws of naturalisation and allegiance.

Mr. Ayrton announced that the House would sit at twelve o'clock to morrow (Saturday), for the purpose of proceeding with the Metropolitan Improvements (Loans) Bill.

On the motion of Mr. Glynn a new writ was ordered for Salisbury, in the room of Mr. Hamilton, resigned.

Previous to the House resolving itself into Committee of Supply, Mr. Disraeli stated that the portrait of Hogarth at his easel, the work of the celebrated artist himself, was not, as had been supposed, lost to the nation. Messrs. Agnew, of Manchester, who had acquired the picture by outbidding the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, having waived their right to it on ascertaining that they had bid against the nation.

The House then went into Committee of Supply and agreed to the remaining estimates for the Civil Service, inclusive of the Revenue, Post Office, Telegraph, and supplementary votes.

The report on the Habitual Criminals (Expenses of Register) Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Seamen's Clothing Bill was read the third time and passed.

The report of the Select Committee on the Abyssinian War was brought up and agreed to.

The East India Loans Bill was brought in and read the first time.

The House suspended its sitting at ten minutes past five o'clock.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, Mr. Taylor expressed his surprise that a Ministry specially pledged to economy should venture to propose a bill of this sort, involving an expenditure of £1,500,000 for the execution of works which everybody now admitted might as well have been thrown into the sea.

Mr. Cardwell, on behalf of the Government, said that this was not a question of commencing to build new forts; but, now that four fifths of the work had been done, whether it should become entirely useless for the want of this amount to complete it. By means of this expenditure the buildings might be utilised, and the House had already considered the question six times and affirmed it.

Colonel Sykes seconded the motion.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Neville-Grenville, Captain Vivian, Mr. Muntz, Captain Beaumont, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Collins, Mr. Baxley, and Mr. White, and on a division the numbers were—For going into Committee, 100; against, 32: majority, 68.

The House then went into Committee, and on clause 1 Captain Beaumont moved that the vote of £1,510,000 be reduced by the sum of £215,000, that sum representing the saving which would be effected by completing the Horse Land and No Man's Land Forts at Spithead with one tier of guns instead of two.

Mr. Cardwell defended the clause as it stood, as being on the whole likely to be far more economical than the course recommended by the hon. and gallant member.

After a few words from Mr. Muntz in support of the motion, the House divided—For the motion, 73; against it, 82: majority, 9. The clause was then agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

Mr. Newdegate moved an address for a return showing the number of deeds or instruments enrolled in Chancery under the Act 23 and 24 Vic., c. 134, giving the names of trustees and the date of their execution, together with the number of cases of the property to which such deeds or instruments relate. He asserted that the law was evaded systematically, and that the law of mortmain which applied to other parts of the kingdom did not apply or was not applied to Roman Catholic charities. The tenant of Roman Catholic property could not discover the owner because the transaction of letting occurred through an agent. In the case of a gentleman named Hartaborn, from whom the Brompton Oratory obtained the sum of £40,000, when proceedings were taken the order asserted that they did not hold property in common. Then there was the case of Miss Thompson, in which the Master of the Rolls decided that the bequest to the Roman Catholic Church had been made under *duresse*. Another case came under his own personal knowledge. A gentleman in Scotland left property which realised £20,000 to the Roman Catholic Church. From the increase of nunneries and other Roman Catholic institutions large masses of property must come into the hands of the Roman Catholic priesthood for their support. Cardinal Wiseman himself admitted that a great amount of property had come into the hands of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and also pointed out the great increase of priests, churches, and Roman Catholic institutions. The real and personal property accumulated in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church was now very large, and was accumulating rapidly and in mortmain. It was accumulating in a different way to that of any other religious community. All history told us of the danger of allowing property to accumulate in the hands of the Church of Rome. It was the policy of the Church of Rome to accumulate property in a way inconsistent with the laws or the interests of the country. He contended that the enrolment was so imperfect, as far as regarded Roman Catholic bequests, that it was almost impossible to gain any information on the subject. The Roman Catholics in the Legislature had resisted a separate legislation on this subject, and all he asked was that the same information afforded by the Irish law should be extended to England. The subject was most important, and the necessity for legislation on the subject was most urgent.

Mr. Bruce said the Master of the Rolls had informed him that the information could not be afforded without great inconvenience, as it would take two or three years to furnish it. He dissented from the motion on the ground that no sufficient reason existed for making Roman Catholic bequests the subject of a special inquiry and special legislation. The Roman Catholics had for centuries been placed under difficulties; and when placed on a footing of equality Mr. Newdegate complained that they had availed themselves of those rights and privileges. He had no doubt large bequests had been made, some legally and some illegally, but all for the object of removing the ignorance which existed among the Roman Catholic population. The way to meet the objection was to introduce a bill to assimilate the law of Ireland and England. He opposed the motion on the grounds he had stated, and because it was an injustice and a slur on a large portion of our fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Henley said, was not Mr. Bruce dealing specially with one class of persons by refusing to put the Roman Catholics on the same footing as Protestants? We had a book placed in our hands containing an account of English and other charities; why, then, should the Roman Catholic charities be exempt from the same system? We ought to have an account of all charities, without distinction. If there were difficulties in getting the information from the Master of the Rolls, it was the duty of Government to remove those difficulties. Mr. Bruce had shown no reason whatever that the Roman Catholic charities should be exempted from that scrutiny extended to all other charities.

Mr. Sherlock said the returns moved for would not give the tenants any more information than they at present possessed.

Mr. Gregory objected to the term "illegally," as used by Mr. Bruce.

Mr. Bruce explained.

Mr. Aytoun did not think Mr. Bruce was justified in refusing information on an important point. He did not think that Mr. Newdegate cast a slur on any body of men by his motion; he only asked for information which the country had a right to have.

Lord J. Manners did not think that the information, if afforded, would cast a slur, as asserted by Mr. Bruce, on the Roman Catholics.

Mr. M'Laren did not see any reason why Roman Catholics should be exempted from that law to which all other denominations were subjected.

The House divided:—For the motion, 50; against, 58: majority for Government, 8.

Several questions were then disposed of—one by Mr. Baines, relative to a railway from Rangoon to Western China; another from Mr. Buxton, relative to the treatment of prisoners in the gaol of Bathurst, Gambia; another from Mr. Delahunty, for an assimilation of the currency laws; and another from Mr. Callan, relative to crime in Louth and Dundalk.

The House sat until long after midnight, in conformity with the usual practice at the end of a British Session—a practice most detrimental to the health and convenience of the members themselves as well as the unfortunate reporters in the gallery, and utterly subversive of that sober and deliberate legislation which ought to characterise a great and civilised nation.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Peter Coats, of Paisley, N.B.

An international rifle meeting is to be held at Liége on Sept. 18, and a special invitation has been sent through Lord Elcho to the English volunteers.

The New York papers give an account of a terrible accident on the Erie Railroad at midnight on the 14th inst. A goods-train which had gone into a siding to wait for an express to pass moved out before the latter had done so, and the two came into violent collision. Both engines overturned, and their fires being scattered about, ignited the carriages. Ten persons were burnt to death, their bodies in some cases being so charred that identity was impossible, and several others were injured.

THE FARM.

The Royal Agricultural Society have made a great financial hit at last, and it is just probable that they may clear £4000 to £4500 after paying their very heavy expenses. Independently of catalogues, weekly tickets, and field admissions, which must make upwards of £2000 more, they took £13,120 in the six days at Manchester from 187,516 people. The finest take was £4953 on the half-crown day, and the numbers on the best shilling day were 57,122, which falls far short of the 74,000 which crowded through the turnstiles at Leeds. The reason given is the extraordinary love of the pig department which pervades the West Riding mind. "A grand old sow" will draw there when nothing else will; and hence the show was just to their mind. Still the take on the five days (weekly tickets were not used then) was only £9878, and the sum total of visitors 145,877. There were nine days at Battersea, and yet the society only took £8540, and on no day did more than 38,131 visitors arrive. The local committee's sports at Manchester must have gone far towards clearing their entrances, as Tom Parrington's "Coliseum" was thronged, and people were paying 4s. for the privilege of sitting in the array of covered seats, where the Royal party had been the day before merely to look at a few horses jumping. It is, unfortunately, rather a bad precedent, as, if guarantors find that by putting up some rails, a thorn fence, and a water-jump, they can get all their money back, they will always be trying it on. Mr. Duckham was, appropriately enough, chairman of the grievance congress, which met for reproof and edifying on Wednesday morning near Mr. Brandreth Gibbs's office. The times-of-calving question is one which has made no way with the council; and really no wool inspectors would act if they were to be earwigged and "inspected" during such a delicate operation. As it is, for lack of an assistant steward and an attendant member of the A force, sheep and pig judges are far too much pressed upon. We believe that the two Sundays are best got rid of by beginning on a Thursday and ending on a Wednesday, as at Leicester. The leading visitors are always anxious to be back by the Saturday night, and the last three days are devoted to "the million." Thus the stewards get a quiet day, instead of being in the saddle for six weary days without a break. As to its being unjust to give £45 to the shorthorn bulls and only £25 to the Hereford, it savours of mere bull-frog importance, comparing what is practically the breed of one or two counties, prominent as it may be on a Smithfield Club day, with the breed with which the United Kingdom is almost overspread.

The brisk trade "on the plane stanes" at Inverness, and the promise of a good turnip crop, caused an excellent demand for lambs at St. Boswell's Fair, and some Leicesters made about 30s. 6d. Mr. Brown, of Marham, lets his Cotswolds on Aug. 5; the Tathwell Lincoln rams will be let on Aug. 24; and the Biscathorpe on Aug. 26. Captain Oliver does not sell his shorthorns until next March; and we hear that Mr. Singleton, of Givendale, has sold the whole of his grand deep-fleshed Waterloo tribe to Mr. Cheney.

The Highland Society's meeting opened at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Marquis of Tweeddale. Sir William Stirling, of Keir, won two first shorthorn prizes, and Mr. Barclay, of Keavil (whose herd will be sold on Sept. 21), the first and second prizes for yearling calves. Mr. McCombie, M.P., won with a beautiful two-year-old Angus heifer, and in several classes some of the Manchester decisions were signally reversed. Mr. Brydon held his old supremacy in a very strong display of Cheviots, and the Border Leicesters were especially fine. The horses were, as usual, a very motley lot till the Clydesdales were reached. These classes had a very admirable first-prize winner in Mr. Fleming's Prince of Wales; but we think we have seen the breed better represented as a whole.

At the Durham County Show a very curious bull-ring decision has placed Charles le Beau over Mr. Wiley's Earl of Derby.

The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society began, on Thursday, a three days' meeting at Lincoln. Mr. Chaplin, M.P., presided at the dinner.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Bluegown, 1. Vespasian, 2. Lambash, 3.
Lavant Stakes.—Sunshine, 1. Basquine f., 2. Madame Eglantine f., 3.
Gratwicke Stakes.—Saleroute, 1. Midsummer, 2. Kentish Fire, 3.
Stewards' Cup.—Fichu, 1. Balliol, 2. Belphegor, 3.
Annesley Stakes.—St. Roman, 1. Bicuskin, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Venice walked over.
Ham Stakes.—Kingcraft, 1. Sunlight, 2.
Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Rodomonte, 1. Victress, 2. Venice, 3.
Rous Stakes.—Rupert, 1. Cracovienne, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Goodwood Derby.—Chatelherault walked over.
Findon Stakes.—Burgundy, 1. Alaric, 2. Guy Dayrell, 3.
Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Vanichka, 1. Idaun, 2.
Goodwood Stakes.—Starter, 1. Miss Gratwicke, 2. Adolphus, 3.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Historian, 1. Bounceaway, 2. Agnes, 3.
Drawing-Room Stakes.—Rupert, 1. Acaster, 2. Brother to Havnill, 3.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—The Orphan, 1. Mandarin, 2. Cracovienne, 3.
Cowdray Stakes—Rodomonte, 1. Zerlina, 2. King Cophetua, 3.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Ryshworth, 1. Sagittarius, 2. Chatelherault, 3.

THURSDAY.

Goodwood Cup.—Restitution, 1. Bicuskin, 2. Brigantine, 3.
Racing Stakes.—Saleroute, 1. Scottish Queen, 2.
Eighteenth Bentinck.—Ryshworth walked over.
Nineteenth Bentinck.—Gamos, 1. Gertrude, 2. Sunlight, 3.
Molecombe Stakes.—Basquine f., 1. Golden Horn, 2. Swift, 3.
Chichester Stakes.—Cornet, 1. Bounceaway, 2. Indian Star, 3.
Seventeenth Bentinck Memorial Stakes.—Formosa, 1. Bicuskin, 2.
Zetland Stakes.—Standard Bearer, 1. Kentish Fire, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Badsworth walked over.

FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes.—Out-and-Outer walked over.
Duke of Richmond Plate.—Vespasian, 1. Midsummer, 2. Returned, 3.
Nursery Plate.—Morpheus, 1. Gertrude, 2. Free Trade, 3.
Nassau Stakes.—Morna, 1. Orphan, 2. Scottish Queen, 3.
Chesterfield Cup.—Vespasian, 1. President Lincoln, 2. Bambridge, 3.
Sweepstakes.—Silvermere, 1. Sagittarius, 2. Kate Coventry, 3.
March Stakes.—Prince Imperial, 1. Tit Bit, 2. Venice, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Judge, 1. Miss Gratwicke, 2.
Stratford Stakes.—Gertrude walked over.

A party of emigrants from the Deptford dockyards left on Thursday for Canada, under the auspices of the Deptford Emigration Society.

The Central American States, it is reported, have established a national currency in accordance with the standard of purity, weight, and denominations of the coin of the United States.

The *Overland China Mail* says that vast preparations are being made for the marriage of the Emperor of China this year; he is now fifteen. His destined wife was selected last year.

A convict in the Ohio Penitentiary has chopped off his right hand at the wrist in order to be relieved from work. A short time ago he cut off one of his fingers, with the same object.

The Eton competition for swimming prizes came off, at "Athens," the Etonian bathing-place, on the north bank of the Thames, on Thursday. The great event was the "School Swimming-Race," of 300 yards, for which there were ten starters. The successful competitors were—1, Drinkwater; 2, Benson, M.A.; 3, Rodger; the distance being covered by the first swimmer in 3 min. 5 sec. For the Junior Swimming Race of 150 yards eleven started, the winners being—1, Thellusson; 2, Beauclerk; 3, T. Todd. There were four starters for the "Headers," the palm being awarded to—1, Parnell; and 2, Drinkwater.

By the death of Admiral Seymour the present House of Commons has lost its eighth member since the opening of the Session. The Liberals who have died are Sir A. W. Buller, Sir R. Clifton, Captain Calcraft, Sir J. Johnstone, and Captain Speirs. The Conservatives who have been removed by death are Mr. C. Bell, Sir T. Gresley, and Admiral Seymour. Seventeen peers have died since the beginning of the Session—viz., the Marquis of Anglesey; Earls Delawarr, Fingall, Glasgow, Radnor, and Wicklow; Viscounts Gough and Strangford; and Lords Broughton, Castlemaine, Cloncurry, Hawke, Kenyon, Leconfield, Stanley of Alderley, Taunton, and Wynford.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—SEE PAGE 120.

THE TROPHY AT THE OFFICERS' BALL OF THE 87TH (INNISKILLING) REGIMENT, AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.—SEE PAGE 118.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress (Miss Emma Lawrence) gave a full-dress ball at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, to upwards of 900 ladies and gentlemen.

At a meeting of the Conservative Club, on Thursday week, it was resolved, by 190 votes to 10, that Mr. Grenville-Murray should cease to be a member.

The Marquis of Westminster has lately forwarded £1000 as a further contribution to the general funds of the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise.

A public meeting was held at Mile-end, on Monday night, at which resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the determination of the Government to preserve Epping Forest to the people.

Her Majesty has contributed £100 to University College Hospital; and a donation of £250 has recently been received from the Marquis of Westminster for the general purposes of the charity.

After twenty years' service in the detective department of Scotland-yard, Inspector Tanner has retired from the police force on a pension of £100 a year. In the course of his connection with the police Mr. Tanner has been very successful in tracing and arresting celebrated criminals.

The return of the Poor-Law Board gives the number of metropolitan paupers in the third week of July at 124,093, in the proportion of 91,405 outdoor to 32,688 indoor. This was a decrease of 413 on the figures of the previous week, and of 1329 on the return for the third week of July last year.

The Metropolitan Board of Works announces its intention to open Finsbury Park on Saturday, Aug. 7, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The circular conveying this announcement concludes with the following dolorous paragraph:—"The Board regret that they are not in a position on this occasion to provide any entertainment or refreshment for the visitors."

At the annual meeting of the Poor-Law Medical Officers' Association, on Wednesday, it was stated that this body numbers 800 members, and that its finances are in a flourishing condition. Dr. Rogers, the president, in the course of his address, touched on most of the topics which had been taken up by the association during its three years of operations, and took a hopeful view of its present position, and of its prospects of effecting the objects for which it was formed.

A curious case came before the Bethnal-green guardians at a recent meeting. The guardians had seized a £5 note found inside a pair of braces belonging to a pauper in payment of his maintenance; and the Bank of England, on a claim being made on behalf of the pauper, refused to pay the note on presentation. A legal claim of some interest is raised—namely, whether the Bank can entertain any question as to the ownership of a note presented for payment.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Paddington board of guardians, on Wednesday, P. J. Prescott, Esq., banker, in the chair, the chairman stated that while visiting the infirmary he had been accosted by a pauper inmate who, a few years ago, was in possession of property worth from £50,000 to £60,000, was a blood relation to one of the highest peers in the realm, and whose fortunes had been completely broken by the failure of Messrs. Overend and Gurney's concern. This man, who is seventy years of age, after recounting in a forcible and intelligent manner, the difference between the present and his former mode of living, and also after stating that he had met with every kindness from the workhouse officials, asked him (the chairman) to request the guardians to grant him a few indulgences beyond those accorded to the lower substratum of paupers living in the workhouse. The chairman added that such had been the gentlemanly behaviour of the man while in the house that the master and matron had frequently supplemented the diet usually allowed by little luxuries which they had paid for out of their own pockets. After the vice-chairman had expressed his regret that the law did not allow guardians to draw a line of demarcation between the treatment of the well-conditioned and ill-conditioned pauper, the board resolved that Lord —— be written to informing him of his relation's present circumstances.

A "Conservatoire" is about to be established at Venice, with a municipal subvention of 30,000f.

The Board of Trade has received Captain Tyler's report on the mail service between England and France. Captain Tyler points out the necessity for improved harbour accommodation on both sides. This might be accomplished in the most economical manner, at a cost of £10,000 at Dover, and £500,000 at Boulogne; or more completely by the adoption of Mr. Fowler's scheme for new harbours at Dover and Andresselles, at a cost of £2,000,000. It would be necessary in each case to construct a new class of vessels, capable of moving in either direction. Last year 290,479 passengers crossed the Channel between England and France, and there were only ninety days of perfectly calm weather.

"The king of the chiffoniers of Paris," says the *Gaulois*, "has just expired. The deceased, who was called Father Epingle, was followed to the grave by more than 1200 of his subjects, and three speeches were pronounced over his tomb. Whence he came or who he was no one knows. Under his bolster was found a packet of papers, with this inscription—'To be burnt after my death.' Round his neck he wore a miniature of Rachel, the actress; and often, when one of the inhabitants of the Ile des Singes was in distress, the monarch would disappear for some hours, and always brought back money. He was veritably king of his quarter, and his people adored him. He signed their agreements, regulated their differences, and judged their offences. Every thief was immediately expelled, and for ever; that circumstance, however, occurring but rarely. He was something of a doctor, and himself mixed the medicines, which he distributed gratuitously. He was a lover of books, which he lent freely, and of an evening he taught the children to read."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the fortnightly settlement in Shares and Foreign Bonds has had the effect of limiting business transactions, the Stock Exchange Markets have been steady, on the whole, and the movements in prices have been indicative of increased firmness. Consols, however, have been rather unsettled, although there has been an abundance of money, and harvest prospects have been materially enhanced by the continuance of fine weather. For Money, the quotation has been 93¼ to 93⅜; and for Aug. 5, 93⅜ to 93½. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ to 93⅜; Exchequer Bills, March, 3s. to 7s. prem., and June, 6s. to 11s. prem.

Indian Securities have been steady. The Five per Cents have been done at 111⅞ to 112, and the Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have changed hands quietly, and prices have undergone no change of importance. Canada, 1877-84, 104 to 106; New South Wales, 1871 to 1876, 100¾ to 101¼; New Zealand, 1891, Consolidated, 91 to 93; Queensland, 1882-5, 107 to 108; and Victoria, 1891, 101 to 102.

In the market for home Railway Stocks no feature of especial importance has presented itself. The demand, although not active, has been to a fair extent, and prices have been tolerably well maintained. Caledonian, 81 to 81¼; Great Eastern, 28¾ to 29; Great Northern, A, 103 to 103¼; Great Western, 51½ to 52; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 127 to 128; London and Brighton, 45¾ to 46; London and North-Western, 118¾ to 119¼; London and South-Western, 90 to 92; London, Chatham, and Dover, 16¼ to 16¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 56¼ to 56¾; Metropolitan, 100⅛ to 100⅝; Midland, 117¾ to 118¼; North Eastern—Berwick, 108¾ to 109¼; Ditto, York, 99 to 101; and South-Eastern, 76¾ to 77.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104 to 106; East Indian, 108¾ to 109¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15¼ to 15¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 106¾ to 107¼; Great Western of Canada, 15¾ to 15¼; and Scinde, 104¾ to 105¼.

A fair amount of animation has characterised the inquiry for Foreign Bonds. The business doing, however, has not been extensive, and further realisations have imparted a weakening tendency to prices. Argentine, 1868, 79 to 80; Brazilian, 1865, 84 to 85; Egyptian, 1868, 77¼ to 78; Mexican, 12¼ to 12¾; Peruvian, 1865, 77 to 78; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 33¾ to 34¼; Russian, 1862, 86¾ to 86¾; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 93 to 94; Ditto, Nicholas Railway, 67¾ to 68; Spanish, 1867, 29 to 29¼; Turkish Five per Cents, 44¾ to 45; Ditto Six per Cents, 1865, 66¾ to 67¼; and Italian, 1861, 55 to 55¼.

American Securities have changed hands to a full average extent, and prices have risen. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 82¾ to 83¼; Ditto, 1865, 81¾ to 82¼; 10-40, 80¾ to 81¼; 10-40, 74¾ to 74¾.

Bank Shares have been quieter, and the quotations have been weaker. Agra, A, 10¼ to 11¼; Alliance, 14¼ to 15¼; Anglo-Austrian, 20¾ to 21¾ prem.; Imperial Ottoman, 3¾ to 4¼ prem.; London and County, 60¾ to 61¼; London Joint-Stock, 30 to 31; London and Westminster, 66 to 67; and Union of London, 34 to 35.

Telegraph Shares have continued steady in value, with a healthy inquiry. Anglo-American, 21¾ to 22; Atlantic, 20 to 21; Ditto, Eight per Cent, 87 to 88; Electric and International, 272 to 277; Reuter's, 74 to 76; Société Transatlantique Française, 21¾ to 22.

Miscellaneous Securities have sold slowly, and the quotations have undergone no change of importance. Credit Foncier of England, 2¼ to 2¾; General Credit and Discount, 1¼ to 1¾ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 12¾ to 13; International Financial, 2 to 1¾ dis.; National Discount, 11¼ to 11¾; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 26¾ to 27¼.

In the Money Market there has still been a large accumulation of capital, for which no adequate employment has been offered. The supply of commercial paper afloat has been only moderate, and good three-months' paper has been taken in Lombard-street at 2¾ per cent. The Bank directors have failed to make any alteration in the official minimum, which still remains at 3 per cent; but it is probable that a further reduction may shortly be necessary.

Heavy amounts of bullion have been received from America during the week, but the arrivals from Australia have been limited. The American exchange having now touched 110½, further shipments of specie are expected.

Messrs. Peter Lawson and Son, of London and Edinburgh, have invited proposals for a 6 per cent loan, for £757,700, for the republic of Saint Domingo, at the price of 70, redeemable at par in twenty-five years, by an accumulating sinking fund. The instalments extend to Dec. 1 next, and applications must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. The loan is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Customs' dues and by the royalties on the guano deposits of the island of Alto Vela, for the working of which, together with the mines and minerals of the bay of Samana, an exclusive contract has been granted to Messrs. Lawson.

At the meeting of the Life Association of Scotland the new policies for the year were stated to have been 1328 for £620,000, yielding in premiums £21,066. The annual revenue is now £246,000, and the accumulated fund £1,237,000.

Although the supply of commercial paper afloat is only moderate, the Board of Trade returns, just published, for the month of June, afford abundant proof that the gradual expansion of trade is steadily progressing. During the month of June the exports were valued at £15,740,645, against £13,163,154 in 1868, and £15,490,101 in 1867. It therefore appears that there is an increase of £2,800,000 compared with last year, and of £1,250,000 compared with 1867. In comparison with the month of May there is an excess of about £900,000. The total exports for the six months were £91,435,265, against £84,801,137 in 1868, and £87,613,634 in the previous year. During the month of May the computed real value of the articles imported was £19,127,237, against £21,803,775 in 1868, and £24,417,772 in 1867. In the five months they reached a total of £96,677,073, against £90,220,328 in 1868, and £95,301,654 in 1867.

The report of the Credit Foncier of England, to be presented on Aug. 3, shows that, with the exception of the extinction of a liability for £300,000 on the guarantee of the City Offices Company's debentures, the position of the company is without alteration.

At a meeting of the Central Bank of London, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, free of income tax, was declared.

The report of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, to be presented on Aug. 6, recommends a dividend of 2s. and a bonus of 2s. per share for the half year.

The Master of the Rolls has ordered a further dividend of 2s., making, with previous distributions, 14s. 6d. in the pound, to be paid to the creditors of the Financial Corporation (Limited).

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	...	£327,641
An increase of public deposits of	...	91,170
A decrease of other deposits of	...	334,671
A decrease of Government securities of		630,000
A decrease of other securities of	...	219,295
An increase of bullion of	... ...	92,063
An increase of rest of	... ...	16,880
A decrease of reserve of	... ...	306,698

The circulation, including Bank-post bills, is now £24,015,783; public deposits amount to £4,370,921; and private deposits to £19,628,750. The securities held represent £30,962,321; and the stock of bullion is £20,891,193. The rest stands at £3,280,191.

Friday Afternoon.

The Consol Market has been flat, and prices have been lower. The quotation, for Money, has been 93 to 93⅛; and for Aug. 5, 93⅛ to 93¼.

Railway Stocks are steady. Metropolitan, 100¾ to 101¼; Caledonian, 81¼ to 81¾; Great Northern, A, 102¾ to 103¼; Midland, 117¾ to 118¼; and Great Eastern, 29¾ to 30.

Foreign Bonds are firm in value and inquiry. Turkish Five per Cents, 44¾ to 45; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 1868, 77¾ to 78; Italian, 1861, 55¾ to 56¼; and Spanish, 1867, 29¾ to 29¾.

The demand for Money has been quiet, and good three-months' paper has been taken at 2¾ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The receipts of wheat from Essex and Kent were on a very moderate scale. The trade was quiet, but firm, on former terms. Full average supplies of foreign wheat were on the stands. Sales progressed slowly, at about late rates. The show of barley was moderate. The demand was inactive, but prices were well maintained. There was only a moderate inquiry for malt, in the value of which, however, no change took place. With oats the market was fairly supplied. The transactions were limited, but prices ruled firm. Beans were quiet, at previous quotations. Peas were unaltered in price, with a slow sale. Flour was firm, but not active, at late rates.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 490; barley, 20; beans, 60 qrs. Irish: Oats, 1030 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 41,750; barley, 3120; oats, 23,800; maize, 650; beans, 1170; peas, 150 qrs.; flour, 6300 sacks and 40,100 barrels.

English Currencies.—Red wheat, 45s. to 50s.; white ditto, 49s. to 55s.; barley, 29s. to 40s.; malt, 51s. to 74s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 21s. to 33s.; beans, 38s. to 43s.; peas, 38s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 32s. to 43s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 50s. 6d.; barley, 30s. 3d.; oats, 27s. 3d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 40,873; barley, 741; oats, 1089 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The market for English seeds has ruled dull and inactive, at nominal rates. Rapeseed and linseed have been firm in price.

New white turnip, 16s. to 18s.; swede, 14s. to 15s. per bushel; foreign new tares, [illegible]; canary, [illegible] to 64s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, [illegible] to 72s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to [illegible]; rapeseed, [illegible] per quarter.

Tea.—The market has ruled moderately active, at about stationary prices.

Sugar.—A fair business has been concluded in both raw and refined goods, at steady rates. Stock, 82,233 tons, against 68,211 tons last year.

Coffee.—Transactions have been reported to a fair extent, on former terms. Stock, 26,098 tons, against 17,534 tons last year.

Rice.—The market has continued inactive, at nominal currencies. Stock, 50,168 tons, against 29,555 tons in 1868.

Provisions.—Owing to the continuance of hot weather, the butter market has ruled dull, at drooping currencies. Bacon has been in demand, and prices have undergone a reaction of about 3s. per cwt. from the late lowest point. Other kinds of provisions are unaltered.

Spirits.—Rum has been in request, at firm prices. Stock, 25,162 puncheons, against 26,534 puncheons last year. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Trade has ruled slow, at the annexed prices:—Prime old hay, 110s. to 125s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 100s.; prime new hay, 80s. to 90s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime old clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; prime new clover, 95s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 85s.; straw, 30s. to 44s. per load.

Wool.—The next series of public sales of colonial produce has been fixed to commence on the 12th prox., when it is expected about [illegible] bales will be offered. Meanwhile, there is a firm tone in the market, and prices are steady.

Potatoes.—Moderate supplies of both home-grown and foreign produce have been on sale, for which the demand has ruled quiet, on barely former terms.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 45s. for Y C, on the spot, and 45s. for October—December.

Coals (Friday).—Newcastle, 16s. [illegible]; Sunderland, 16s. 6d.; Blyth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 15s. [illegible] per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The plantation accounts continue favourable on the whole. The trade at the borough has been quiet, at about previous quotations. Mid and East Kents, £2 10s. to £8 10s.; Weald of Kents, £2 [illegible] to £4 0s.; Sussex, £2 0s. to £[illegible]; Farnham, [illegible] to £6 0s.; Country, £3 10s. to £[illegible]; [illegible] to £[illegible]; Belgians, £2 0s. to £[illegible]; [illegible] to £3 10s.; American, £2 5s. to £[illegible] per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Moderate supplies of beasts were on sale. The business doing was limited, at about Monday's quotations. With sheep the market was fairly supplied. Sales progressed slowly, at previous currencies. Lambs were firm, on former terms. Calves were steady in value, but the demand was not active. For pigs the trade was quiet, at late prices.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. [illegible] to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, [illegible]; inferior sheep, 3s. 0d. to 4s. [illegible]; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, [illegible] to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, [illegible]; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to [illegible]; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, [illegible]; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; lambs, [illegible]; suckling calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, [illegible]; sheep and lambs, 15,230; calves, [illegible]; pigs, [illegible]. Foreign: Beasts, 357; sheep and lambs, [illegible].

Smithfield Meat Market (Friday).—The supply of meat is moderate. The trade is [illegible], and prices rule as under:—Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to [illegible]; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, [illegible] to 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. [illegible]; middling ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, [illegible]; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, [illegible]; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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M.P., and Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P.; the seventh, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir H. Fosila, Sir W. Hutt, M.P., and Mr. W. H. H. Broadley, M.P.; the eighth, Mr. Clay, M.P., Mr. Norwood, M.P., the Lord Mayor of York, and the Mayor of Manchester; the ninth, the Mayors of Bradford, Sheffield, Halifax, and Pontefract; and the tenth, the Mayors of Middlesborough, Grimsby, Beverley, and Scarborough. Some other carriages were occupied by members of the Town Council. The procession passed, amidst much cheering, under waving flags and triumphal arches, along Paragon-street, Waterworks-street, Junction-street, Whitefriar-gate, Silver-street, Market-street, Queen-street, and Wellington-street, to the new western dock.

On passing the last arch the Prince and Princess reached the dock which they had come to inaugurate. Guards of honour, furnished by the Royal Marines, the local artillery, and rifle volunteers, were drawn up at the entrance of the dock premises, and the band of the 15th Hussars was stationed at the east end of the north platform, on which a large number of spectators were accommodated. The bands of the artillery and rifle volunteers were with their respective corps. The guests accompanying the Royal party, some representatives of the Trinity House and of the Danish inhabitants of Hull, and a number of Consuls in uniform, were assembled at the lock side of the new dock, with the directors of the dock company, to receive the Prince and Princess. Miss Ringrose, daughter of the deputy chairman, had the honour of presenting the Princess with a bouquet. Addresses were presented from the Trinity House, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Danish inhabitants of the port. The Prince and Princess went on board her Majesty's ship Vivid, which was lying in the lock; and, prayer having been offered by the Archbishop of York, the Prince directed the dock gates to be opened, and named the dock the Albert Dock. The Vivid then passed through the dock gates and proceeded up the south side of the dock, returning along the north side to a landing-place at the vast luncheon-hall, where the Royal party disembarked. The hall was decorated, by Messrs. Defries, in crimson and white, studded with silver fleurs-de-lis and stars; the Royal dais, in the centre, was carpeted with crimson, and overhung with crystal baskets and festoons of flowers. The walls displayed a grand array of national flags, trophies, and armorial shields. The company at table, which numbered about 1600 persons, included the Dukes of Sutherland and St. Albans, the Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, the Countess of Mexton, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord Houghton, Lord Hotham, Lord Carrington, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, and many other persons of distinction. Mr. W. Wright, chairman of the Hull Dock Company, presided; the Prince and Princess sat on the right and left of the chairman, and after dinner the Prince proposed "Prosperity to the Albert Dock." The chairman responded, and the Royal party soon afterwards left for London. The Princess had a conversation immediately before her departure with the Danish Lutheran minister at Hull.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT MANCHESTER.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses to Manchester and its neighbourhood last week, upon the occasion of the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, was then noticed, but is now to be referred to as the subject of one or two Illustrations. They arrived at six o'clock on the Monday afternoon by the mid-day express of the London and North-Western Railway; and they left Manchester, for Hull, at half-past two on the Wednesday. During their two days' stay in this neighbourhood they were the guests of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley Hall, near Patricroft, six or seven miles to the west of Manchester, a noble mansion, situated on the banks of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, where the Queen and the late Prince Consort, with the late Duke of Wellington, were entertained several days in the summer of 1851. Arriving at the Worsley station, on a branch line of the old Manchester and Liverpool railway, the Prince and Princess were received by the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.A., Colonel Bruce, and other gentlemen. They were conveyed to the hall, with their suite, in carriages-and-four, escorted by yeomanry cavalry and volunteers. Among the company invited to meet them were the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls and Countesses of Sefton, Bradford, Cawder, and Dalkeith, Mr. F. Stanley and Lady Constance Stanley, Sir E. Kerrison, and Colonel Wilson-Patten.

Next morning their Royal Highnesses went to the exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Old Trafford, without entering the city of Manchester, by means of the Bridgewater Canal. The Royal landing-stage at Worsley and the Royal barge upon the canal are relics of the first visit of the Queen and Prince Consort to Manchester, in 1851, when the Royal party were conducted along the canal to Worsley from Patricroft. Similarly the Prince and Princess and their suite were now to be conducted in the barge from Worsley through Patricroft to Old Trafford, a distance of five miles and a half. A well-dressed crowd of people waited from nine o'clock to eleven before the carriages from Worsley Hall brought the Royal party down to the landing-stage. The Prince and Princess, with their host and hostess, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, were the last to appear. As their carriage was driven down to the stage, the spectators were cheering and running from all quarters to be as close as they could to the canal, or to witness the embarkation from the most favourable point of view. A little aquatic procession was soon formed of the Royal barge and another containing the party, preceded and followed by the boats of some Manchester rowing clubs as a guard of honour. The barges were towed each by a pair of horses, ridden by postillions, and the towing-paths were kept clear of people along the whole route by mounted patrols in livery. The three eight-oared boats of the Nemesis Club led the procession; after them came the Royal barge and its consort; and, finally, the seven boats of the Prince of Wales, Agecroft, and Broughton Clubs. The little flotilla looked picturesque, each boat with its own flag floating astern, and its crew dressed in flannels, with smart ribbons on their boats, straw hats, and blue and white caps. The Royal suite included Lady Morton (Lady in Waiting), Lord Alfred Hervey (Lord in Waiting), Colonel Kingscote, Major Grey, and Sir W. Knollys. The arrangements here and throughout the route were under the supervision of Captain Heaton, the celebrated marksman at Wimbledon. The bridges over the canal and every road and plot of ground commanding a view were crowded with people, many of whom were rosettes. Banners were hoisted on buildings everywhere, and the populous villages of Patricroft and Barton furnished crowds of people on the banks. Bands of music, at various points along the canal, saluted the Royal party, and peals of bells from churches in the neighbourhood rang out merrily. The Royal barge arrived at Throstle Nest, Old Trafford, at half-past twelve. A temporary landing-stage had been erected at the bottom of Mr. Alderman Heywood's garden, which slopes to the side of the canal. The landing-stage was gaily decorated, and a select party were accommodated with seats. The Royal visitors and their suite, having disembarked amid great demonstrations of joy, got into four carriages which were in waiting. They drove to the exhibition, accompanied by a crowd of several thousand people, who ran by the sides of the carriages, cheering loudly. Miss Heywood presented a bouquet of choice flowers to the Princess of Wales when she had taken her seat in the carriage. The distance from Throstle Nest to the Royal Agricultural Exhibition is only a quarter of a mile. They arrived there shortly before one o'clock. A great multitude had assembled outside the entrance buildings to see them alight and continue the cheering. The Royal party, however, did not alight, but drove through the gates, where Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, honorary director of the exhibition, received them, and handed to the Prince of Wales his badge of office as president of the Royal Agricultural Society, and catalogues of the show. They then drove through a lane of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen extending the whole length of the exhibition as far as the clock-tower. Upwards of 5000 people had entered the exhibition by twelve o'clock, and when the Royal party arrived there were nearly 7000 to receive them. The Prince and Princess of Wales drove down to the show of horses in the first instance to see the leaping of hunters. They inspected some portion of the cattle show, and remained in the grounds upwards of an hour. About two o'clock they entered the Royal Agricultural Society's pavilion to lunch with the members and council of the society and other company, of whom about 500 were present. The band of the Royal Dragoon Guards was in the grounds and played a selection of music. The Prince of Wales looked in good health, and the Princess was looking well, and had apparently recovered from the fatigue of her journey. Her Royal Highness was dressed in a short pink silk dress, looped up to about the middle of the skirt, with small flounces. She wore a tunic of white muslin, trimmed with pink satin. The bonnet was of pink and white. She carried a parasol of white linen, lined with blue silk. The Earl of Sefton presided at the lunch-table, and gave the health of the Queen and of the Prince and Princess; to which his Royal Highness replied, being also toasted in his capacity of President of the Royal Agricultural Society. After lunch they went again to see the horses leap fences, and returned to Worsley by boat. The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere gave a dinner party and an evening party.

On the Wednesday, at half-past ten, their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Earl of Ellesmere and the Earl of Sefton, left Worsley Hall, in a carriage drawn by four horses, with postillions, followed by the ladies and gentlemen of their party and escorted by a detachment of the Dragoon Guards. They came through the village of Swinton and the suburb of Pendleton to Salford, where the Mayor and Town Clerk received the Royal visitors and proceeded them into the borough. Immense crowds of people were gathered at various points of the road into Salford, and at the gates of Peel Park the throng was so great that it was with difficulty a way could be opened for the Royal carriages to enter. The Prince looked well, but her Royal Highness seemed pale, and little fitted to encounter a progress through Manchester and a subsequent railway journey of a hundred miles. Having arrived at Peel Park and entered by the Victoria Arch, the Royal visitors were conducted in their carriages past the white marble statues of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, Cobden, and Joseph Brotherton. Thousands of people who had been admitted to the inclosure gave the Royal party a hearty welcome as they passed on to the museum. In the reading-room some 300 ladies and gentlemen were seated, to witness the presentation of an address from the Corporation of Salford. The room was richly furnished with crimson carpets and drapery to the windows. The Prince and Princess were conducted to a dais covered with crimson and gold, having a canopy of Royal blue velvet, decorated with gold fringe and tassels and a semicircular gilt cornice, having a shield on which were the initials of Albert and Alexandra. Here the ceremony of presentation took place, and the address and the Prince's reply were read. Their Royal Highnesses immediately left the park on their way through the city. In the park the guard of honour was formed by the Salford Rifle Volunteers. In the streets of Manchester the three regiments of Manchester Volunteers assumed a similar duty, and the police were also assisted in keeping the lines in the most crowded thoroughfares by the Druids and other Friendly Societies. On arriving at the Manchester Townhall the Royal visitors were conducted to the principal room to receive the address of the Manchester Corporation. It was read by the Town Clerk, Sir Joseph Heron, who was lately knighted. The Prince made an appropriate reply. The interior of the hall had been decorated with ferns and greenhouse plants on the staircases, and every recess, as well as the rooms, was filled with spectators. The Mayor's Parlour was elegantly furnished as a reception-room for the Royal visitors, where they stayed a few minutes for luncheon. On the wall was O'Neil's picture of the landing of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Gravesend, lent for the occasion by Messrs. Agnew. Mrs. Grave, the wife of the Mayor, and Mrs. Abel Heywood were presented to their Royal Highnesses, and the Princess shook hands with Mrs. Grave. After leaving the Town-hall they drove through the city, along Oxford-road and Stretford-new-road, to Old Trafford. They entered the Royal Agricultural Exhibition at one o'clock, and were received by Sir Edward Kerrison at the reception tent, in which the Princess remained an hour. The Prince of Wales meantime attended a general meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society in a pavilion provided for the purpose, and opened the proceedings as president in a brief address, which was loudly applauded. At the conclusion of the meeting their Royal Highnesses resumed their seats in the carriage, and were driven across the grounds to a siding of the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway, where a train was in waiting for them. The train departed for Hull at half-past two o'clock. The Prince and Princess were saluted with great enthusiasm by the immense concourse of people in the exhibition grounds, and a parting cheer was given to them as they left the station.

PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT MANCHESTER.

It will always be remembered as a remarkable circumstance of its Manchester year that the first prize in perhaps the finest lot of twenty-nine old bulls that ever met in the Royal Agricultural Society's ring was awarded to Earl of Derby (21,636), the property of Mr. Samuel Wiley, of Brundaby, the father of shorthorn breeders. Mr. Wiley is now in his ninety-third year, and bids fair, in all seeming, to put in for a hundred. Flitch, Grace, and flank have all been the objects of his care. He was intimate, and, so to speak, a contemporary of the Brothers Colling, from whom he derived much of his best herd and flock blood. Carcase was a very noted bull of his in old days, and his name generally appears above some prize-taking beast at the York Christmas show, but he seldom exhibits shorthorns in the store classes. His dainty Leicester gimmers have held their own for many years, both in Royal and Yorkshire competitions; and sixty or seventy of his rams have been spread annually among the Yorkshire and other flocks. There is also hardly a pen of prize small white pigs which has not a dash of Wiley blood in their veins. No man has had more successes in the lump in these three branches of farm stock. The Earl of Derby is a roan six-year-old bull, of Pawsley and Spencer blood, and bred by Mr. Wiley. It was an uncommonly near thing between him and the second, Mr. Saunders's Edgar. His forehand is his finest point, and his handling was good enough to satisfy Mr. Belden, one of our very highest authorities, who, as we said last week, did not scruple to declare that he thought the decision correct. Mr. Barclay's (of Keavil, Clackmannanshire) bull Heir of Englishman was next; and then came Messrs. Hewkens's Frederick II., from Cornwall, as the well-earned reserve number.

Two of the Herefords are the property of her Majesty, and were bred at the Prince's Farm, near Windsor. They are by Deception, and both took second prizes. The bull Prince Leopold is about two years and ten months, very deep fleshed, and with a remarkably good twist, but droops slightly in the back. The heifer in calf, Duchesse de Brunte, is about two months older, and has been sold, we hear, to go abroad. Mr. Tudge's Dimlem (which beat her) is a great beauty, and with some of that Chieftain blood in her pedigree, which the late veteran breeder Mr. Meakhouse loved so well.

The Kerry bull King of Kerry and the cows Kathleen Mavourneen and Nora Creina were good specimens of their hardy little Irish race, and belonged to the Rev. John Macdona, of Hilbre House, West Cheshire. All three were bred at Valentia, in one of them—whether the lovely Nora's or Kathleen's deponent remembereth not—was an especially beautiful study. They had not the plain look about the tail-head which sometimes belongs to this breed.

Mr. Chapman of Upton generally astonishes the natives at these seasons by producing a choice bull from that herd, which he rears in the Midlands, within a bowshot of Bosworth Field. His Curzon, hardly brindle colour, and with immense curved horns, good enough for a baronial hall. There was a time when this breed reigned supreme in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, with Mr. Bakewell of Dishley as their firmest patron, and when fifty-one of Mr. Robright's would make an average of nearly £82.

The Hardwicke ram, Young Hero, is the property of Mr. R. Browne, of Troutbeck, Windermere, the most successful shower at the Royal among the Hardwicke breeders. He is of a small breed peculiar to the Cumberland and Westmoreland mountains, and able to tide through a Siberian winter when other sheep would pine. The face and legs of the breed are speckled or rather grey-mottled, and become greyer and whiter with age; and, if the face is grey, it should shade off to white towards the nose. Rams have generally two or three curls to their horns, and the absence of horn in a female is not a desirable sign. There is a tribe among them which has fourteen ribs, and preferred, when it can be got, from its remarkable power of bearing hunger. Some of the rams have quite a mane of hair, a point in which young Hero does not fall short.

The Engraving on page 104 shows these prize cattle, drawn by Mr. S. Carter. The short-horn bull of which we spoke first, Mr. Wiley's Earl of Derby, appears in the middle of the Engraving; the Hereford and Mr. Chapman's bull, with its long curved horns, in the right-hand corner behind, will be easily recognised; as well as Mr. Macdona's little black Kerry bull and cow. Mr. Browne's Hardwicke ram is also shown in the front.

Turning to the other Engraving, Carbineer, the winner of the £100 blood-sire prize, was foaled in 1858, and did not run as a two-year-old. He is by Riflleman from Comfit by Sweetmeat, and was bred by his present owner, the Earl of Zetland. During his three seasons he only ran ten times, and won or walked over for four races, amounting to £1886. His greatest victory was the Newmarket Handicap, where he gave 35lb. to the second, Lord Coventry's three-year-old Sappho. His seconds were very numerous—viz., to Janus, Asteroid, Waterwitch, Harlequin (in a very great Queen's Plate race, R.C., at Newmarket), Tim Whiffler for the Queen's Vase at Ascot, and Caller Ou for the Northumberland Plate. Both he and Caller Ou were five-year-olds, and, giving the St. Leger mare 4lb., he was beaten by a head. In the Ascot Cup of that year (1863) he was fourth to Asteroid, and third to Macaroni for the York Cup, so that he had high company to keep. So far twenty-three thoroughbred foals have been credited to him in four seasons, and of these Caprera, Inon, and Woodbine have been winners. He is a bay horse, with a small, white blaze on a very bloodlike head; but the fact of his standing back with his knees has been so far a great point against him in show rings. He had a very powerful lot to meet at Manchester in Motley, Laughstock, Dalesman, and Angelus, who finished in that order. Honest Tom, the cart sire, comes from a sturdy race, in whose veins the blood is blended of the Honest Tom and the Thumper strains. He is a bright bay, rising four years old, and already he has won not far short of £200, including first Royal prizes at Bury and Leicester. Mr. W. Welcher, of Upwell, Cambridgeshire, owns him. The prize heavy dray horses, the grey Punch (who has been selected by our artist, Mr. Samuel Carter) and the roan Lily, are both nine years old, and form a very beautiful pair. They are the property of Mr. Statter, jun., of Stand, near Manchester; and the small piebald pony, Mr. Walker's Broomhurst, which is not a prize-taker, is introduced into the group on the score of his diminutive size and eccentric ways.

THE INNISKILLINGS' BALL.

The ball given on Wednesday week, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, by the officers of the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment, now stationed at Chatham, was mentioned in our last. The officers and their friends came to London by a special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and returned to Chatham early next morning, when the dancing was over. They had their own regimental band to perform during the night. The assembly of ladies and gentlemen was numerous, and the whole entertainment was a brilliant success. This festivity was designed to celebrate the presentation of a new set of colours to the regiment, by the Countess of Enniskillen, which had taken place at Chatham, on the Monday before. The colours were employed to form part of an effective-looking military trophy, erected in the ball-room, which is shown in one of our Illustrations. It displays a large crystal star, with two figures of "mail-clad knights as its supporters, on each side; and two shields bearing the armorial devices of the regiment, which are the Castle of Inniskilling, with St. George's colours; and the White Horse, with the motto, "Nec aspera terrent;" accompanied by lances, sabres, muskets, drums, and other implements of warfare. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment gave their own ball, at St. Mary's barracks, Chatham, on Tuesday week.

THE WOLF ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

The first rays of the sun rising on the coast of Cornwall on Monday, the 19th, witnessed an interesting and impressive scene. The completing stone of the light-tower, built on the Wolf, an isolated and dangerous rock nine miles from the Land's End, was then laid by Sir Frederick Arrow, who is Deputy Master of the Trinity House. He was accompanied by his colleague, Captain Owen, one of the Elder Brethren; by Commander Kay, R.N.; and by the Douglasses, father and sons, whose names are connected with all the great engineering works which the Trinity House has carried into execution. The landing, always a matter of difficulty, and often of danger, was quickly made with the help of the experienced workmen who had well learnt the art during the eight years they had been engaged at this work. Around the rock were grouped at the moorings the Trinity yacht Irene, which conveyed the party to the spot, and the steam-tug and sailing-tender and barge employed in carrying out the work, all gaily flying their ensigns with the well-known four ships—the ancient arms of the Trinity House—on their broad red folds. On the summit of the tower, around the steam-crane by which the stones were raised and placed in position, and at the top of which they had hoisted a flag-staff to hoist an ensign when the task was done, the workmen were gathered. A delicious balmy morning breeze gave a sense of keen enjoyment as the little party, surrounded by the workmen, now began their pleasing last duty. Having duly spread the cement, the stone was lowered into its place; and then, having tested it with square and level, the Deputy Master, giving it three blows with a mallet, declared it well and truly laid, and that the tower was finished. A short prayer from the Deputy Master, all standing bareheaded, thanking God for the blessing which had attended the work, and commending it for the future to His beneficent care, completed the ceremony. Three ringing cheers were then given by the party on the summit and answered from the vessels. The ensign was raised to the masthead, and the dreaded Wolf, whose jaws have been the grave of many a seaman, stood a monument of man's skill and energetic industry, agreeable to God's holiest attributes of mercy and benevolence. The Deputy Master thanked the resident engineer, assistants, and workmen for the zeal they had displayed in this difficult and dangerous work, and gave each a gratuity as a memento of this interesting event. The party then descended and returned to the Irene, which soon steamed away, leaving the resident engineer (Mr. W. Douglass) and the men to go on with the work of getting up the lantern and fittings for the tower. The fixing of these will take some time, but it is hoped that by Jan. 1, 1870, the light will be exhibited. The work has been carried out from Penzance, distant fifteen miles from the rock, where workshops were established in June, 1861. The stones, of the best Cornish granite, were all dressed and fitted together there, and the first landing on the rock was effected on March 17, 1862. Nearly two seasons were passed in excavating, making a landing-place, and adapting the rock—a hard felspathic porphyry—for the foundations; and on Aug. 6, 1864, the first stone was placed, 2 ft. above low-water mark. The level of high water was reached on July 24, 1866, and the last three years have brought the tower to completion. During the earlier periods of the work, great dangers had to be encountered. Exposed to the full force of the Atlantic Sea, with the rock uncovered only for an hour or two a day, the workmen had often a desperate battle to fight; and though at times they were washed from the rock by a sudden roller, owing to God's good providence and the taking of every human precaution, no life was ever lost nor serious injury received. The work now remaining to be done is the erecting the lantern and light apparatus, and finishing the interior of the tower; but, as the men will soon be enabled to reside in it, this will go on uninterruptedly. The light will be a first-order dioptric revolving

light, showing alternate flashes of white and red, and will be elevated 110 ft. above high-water mark. The apparatus for producing this light is now in progress of manufacture by Messrs. Chance Brothers, of Birmingham.

THE STATUE OF MR. PEABODY.

The ceremony of publicly unveiling the bronze statue of Mr. George Peabody, the American benefactor of the London poor, was performed by the Prince of Wales on Friday week, and the Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries, with the new American Minister and many of the leading citizens, took part in the proceedings.

The Prince of Wales, before unveiling the statue, honoured the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress with his company at luncheon, which was served with much splendour in the great saloon of the Mansion House. A select company had been invited to meet his Royal Highness, including the American Minister (Mr. J. L. Motley), Miss Burdett Coutts and Mrs. Brown, Sir Curtis Lampson, Sir Anthony de Rothschild, the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. Crawford, M.P.), General Sir William Knollys, Lord Alfred Hervey and Major Grey (in attendance on the Prince of Wales), Alderman Sir James Duke, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Alderman Sir Francis Moon, Mr. Alderman Finnis; Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., and Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence; Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P.; Alderman Sir Robert Carden, Mr. Alderman Carter, Mr. Alderman Hale, Alderman Sir W. Rose, Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips, Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, Mr. Alderman Dakin, Mr. Alderman Gibbons, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Cotton, Mr. Sheriff Hutton, Mr. Alderman Causton, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crosley, Mr. Under-Sheriff Sloe; Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., honorary secretary to the Peabody Memorial Committee; Mr. J. S. Morgan, partner of Mr. Peabody; Mr. W. W. Story, the eminent American sculptor of Rome; Mr. Russell Sturgis; the Chamberlain of London (Mr. B. Scott), the City architect (Mr. Horace Jones), Mr. H. A. Isaacs, Mr. M'George, Mr. Griswade, Mr. W. F. Rock, Mr. Breffit, Mr. John Richardson, Mr. Harris, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Longden, Mr. E. Lawrence, Mr. Sprackley, Mr. Bontems, Mr. Somerby, Mr. J. E. Saunders, Mr. John Scott, Mr. Hubback, Mr. Singer; the Rev. Wm. Windle, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; and Mr. Joseph Gibbs, private secretary. The staircase and lobbies were decorated for the occasion with a profusion of rare and exquisite flowers, and the tables were laden with a fine display of the Corporation plate, tastefully arranged. The Prince arrived at the Mansion House at half-past two o'clock. He was received at the entrance by the Lord Mayor, and escorted to the principal drawing-room, where the rest of the guests had already assembled. His Royal Highness on alighting was cheered enthusiastically by the crowd outside. From the drawing-room the Prince, giving his arm to the Lady Mayoress, proceeded to the saloon, where luncheon was served, his Royal Highness occupying a seat immediately on the right of the Lady Mayoress, and next to his Excellency the American Minister on the other hand. Miss Burdett Coutts sat on the left of the Lord Mayor. The health of the Queen was duly toasted, and the health of the Prince of Wales, who returned thanks. The company then rose, and at half-past three o'clock his Royal Highness was escorted from the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, the American Minister, Miss Burdett Coutts, the members of the Court of Aldermen, and some of the high officers of the Corporation, all in open carriages, to the site of the memorial, on the eastern side of the Royal Exchange and immediately in front of the Scottish Amicable Life Insurance Company. A great multitude of people thronged the streets, the windows, and the housetops. A troop of the Hon. Artillery Company attended as a guard of honour, and the ground was kept by a picked body of the City Police.

Arrived at the site, the Prince, the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, Miss Coutts, Alderman and Sheriff Cotton and Mr. Sheriff Hutton, the Governor of the Bank of England, the American Minister, Sir Benjamin Phillips; Colonel Fraser, Commissioner of City Police; Sir Anthony Rothschild, Sir Curtis Lampson, and other persons, including the committee of management, took the positions assigned to them on the dais, and the ceremony proceeded. Sir Benjamin Phillips, as chairman of the Peabody Memorial Committee, addressed the Prince, stating that it was designed by this statue to commemorate an act almost without parallel in English history, and to express the gratitude of the English people for Mr. Peabody's gifts to the poor of this city. "It will tell," said he, "to future generations and, for all time, to our children and our children's children, how a plain and earnest man, born in another country, settled among us, and by a long, prosperous, and honourable career, became one of our merchant princes, and, having realised a kingly fortune, conceived the desire of distributing it in his life, not with the object of self-aggrandisement, but for the Godlike purpose of ameliorating the miseries, assuaging the woes, and elevating the social and moral condition of his fellow-creatures." He further stated that the committee had chosen Mr. Story for the sculptor of this statue, as a distinguished countryman of Mr. Peabody, in order to show their regard for the United States of America. They hoped it would be symbolical of the peace and friendship that should always exist between the two countries, inhabited by people of the same race, speaking the same language, and inspired with the same love of freedom.

In reply to this address the Prince of Wales said:—"Among the many duties which I have the privilege of performing none could have given me greater pleasure than to assist and take part in the unveiling of this statue on this occasion. The name of George Peabody is so well known to all of you that really I feel some difficulty in saying anything new of that remarkable man; but, at the same time, it affords me the deepest gratification to join in paying a mark of tribute and respect to the name of that great American citizen and philanthropist—I may say that citizen of the world. England can never adequately pay the debt of gratitude which she owes to him, London especially, where his wonderful charity has been so liberally distributed. For a man not born in this country to give a sum, I believe, of more than a quarter of a million of pounds sterling for purposes of benevolence is a fact unexampled. His name will go down to posterity as one who, as Sir Benjamin Phillips so justly remarked, has tried to ameliorate the position of his poorer fellow-citizens, and especially to benefit their moral and social character. I have not yet had the opportunity of seeing the statue which is about to be unveiled; but, having had the privilege of knowing the sculptor, Mr. Story, for a space of now about ten years, I feel sure it will be one worthy of his reputation, and worthy also of the man to whom it is dedicated. Before concluding the few imperfect remarks which I have ventured to address to you, let me thank Mr. Motley, the American Minister, for his presence on this occasion, and assure him what pleasure it gives me to take part in this great and, I might almost say, national ceremonial of paying a tribute to the name of his great and distinguished countryman. Be assured that the feelings which I personally entertain towards America are the same as ever they were. I can never forget the reception which I had there nine years ago, and my earnest wish and hope is that England and America may go hand in hand in peace and prosperity."

Mr. Motley afterwards spoke, and in the course of his remarks said that the name of Mr. Peabody needed no eulogy. "Most fortunate as well as most generous of men, he has discovered a secret for which misers might sigh in vain—the art of keeping a great fortune for himself through all time. For I have often thought in this connection of a famous epitaph, familiar, no doubt, to many who now hear me—'What I spent I had; what I gave I have; what I kept I lost.' And what a magnificent treasure, according to these noble and touching words, has our friend and the poor man's friend preserved for himself till time shall be no more,

> And tongues to be his bounty shall rehearse
> When all the breathers of this world are dead!

Of all men in the world he least needs a monument." Mr. Motley went on to speak of the statue, which he had seen in Mr. Story's studio at Rome, and which he praised as a faithful likeness, having once seen Mr. Peabody and his statue seated side by side. "It is a delightful thought that the tens of thousands who daily throng this crowded mart will see him almost as accurately as if in the flesh, and that generations after generations—that long, yet unborn, but, I fear, never-ending, procession of London poor—will be almost as familiar in the future with the form and features of their great benefactor as are those of us who have enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship in life." Mr. Story, the sculptor, having been called on, said, jocosely, he had no speech to make. He added, significantly, pointing to the statue, "That is my speech," a remark which occasioned much merriment. The ceremony was then brought to a close, and the Prince took his leave. His Royal Highness, as he did so, was repeatedly cheered.

A letter which Queen Victoria wrote to Mr. Peabody on his leaving England is published by the *Boston Post*. Her Majesty wrote:—"The Queen is very sorry that Mr. Peabody's sudden departure has made it impossible for her to see him before he left England, and she is concerned to hear that he is gone in bad health. She now writes him a line to express her hope that he may return to this country quite recovered, and that she may then have the opportunity, of which she has now been deprived, of seeing him and offering him her personal thanks for all he has done for the people." The note was transmitted by Mr. Arthur Helps, the Clerk of the Privy Council, who adds that the Queen also commanded him "to be sure and charge Mr. Peabody to report himself on his return to England."

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Admiral Sir Henry John Codrington, K.C.B., will succeed Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, Bart., K.C.B., as commander in chief at Devonport.

The troops at Aldershott had a field-day, on Thursday week, in the vicinity of Bagshot, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett.

The annual field-inspection of the 5th Dragoon Guards and 10th Hussars, stationed at Aldershott, was made, last Saturday, by Major-General Lord George Paget, K.C.B.

The annual inspection of the 15th (King's) Hussars, under the command of Colonel Fitz Wygram, was made by Major-General Lord George Paget, K.C.B., at York, on Monday.

Yesterday week a review and field-day was held in Hyde Park, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and a host of spectators. The troops consisted of the third battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Bruce and Colonel Randolph; and the second battalion of the Coldstreams, under the command of Colonel Hardinge and Colonel Baring. About 1200 men of all ranks were on the ground.

A cavalry field-day took place in the Long Valley, Aldershott, on Monday morning, under the command of Major-General H. B. White, C.B. The troops consisted of the Royal Horse Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie; the 5th Dragoon Guards, Major Burnand; the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. W. Thesiger; the 7th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, and the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, Captain Sawbridge. Three battalions of horse artillery, under the command of Colonel Smyth, C.B., with Lieutenant-Colonel Goodenough, brigade-major, were on the ground.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The rifle contest for the bargeases of Westminster challenge cup, value 50 gs., which was commenced on Thursday week at the rifle-butts at Wormwood-scrubs, was brought to a close with the following results. Forty-five men competed. Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots at each; Hythe position, Wimbledon scoring, long Enfield rifles (Government pattern); minimum pull of the trigger, 7 lb.:—No. 2 company, 247 points; No. 3 company, 232 points; No. 7 company, 240 points; No. 8 company, 256 points; No. 11 company, 181 points; No. 13 company, 242 points; No. 14 company, 163 points; No. 15 company, 233 points; No. 17 company, 233 points. No. 8 company were thus the winners. Their only strong opponents throughout the contest was No. 3 company.

Last Saturday the official inspection of the 1st Surrey Artillery Brigade took place on Tooting-common. There was a splendid muster of the brigade, and also a large and fashionable attendance of the gentry of the neighbourhood. Colonel Brendon, R.A., was the inspecting officer; and at the conclusion of the evolutions he said he was much pleased with the way in which the corps had acquitted themselves. He had minutely examined the guns and harness of the horses, as well as the movements which the field batteries had carried out. He was also satisfied with the number as well as general bearing of the regiment. His remarks equally applied to the garrison artillery, which he had previously inspected at head-quarters. He should feel it his duty to make a favourable report to the War Office.

The Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade and the 48th Middlesex Rifles were officially inspected on Saturday evening, in Regent's Park, by Colonel Daubeny, C.B., and at the same time had a lesson in brigade drill. There was a good muster of the Tower Hamlets corps, and, considering the condition the 48th was in twelve months ago, the muster on Saturday must not be considered a bad one. In his address to the men the inspecting officer said he was pleased with everything the Tower Hamlets had done, and was only dissatisfied with the state of the arms. The 48th did not get so much praise; but their deployments and marching in line and column were characterised as very good. Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers was in command of the 48th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson of the Tower Hamlets Brigade.

Colonel Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, the honorary Colonel, inspected the 46th Middlesex (Central London) on the same evening, in the square of Gray's Inn, and expressed his satisfaction at the way in which they had gone through their drill.

On Monday and Tuesday the Metropolitan rifle-range at Wormwood-scrubs was the scene of several important gatherings of the metropolitan volunteers, who assembled in large numbers to compete for prizes offered in connection with their regiments. The prize shot for on Monday consisted of a silver salver, value 25 gs., presented by Baron Heath, one of the directors of the Bank of England; and prizes of about similar value in the aggregate, given by the officers of No. 1 company of the North-West Middlesex Rifles, of which regiment Colonel Biggs is the Commandant. The competitions which created the greatest interest were those for the Heath prize and the match between the Harrow "Boys" and the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles. In the contest for the former (decided on Monday) there were thirty-three competitors, members of the Bank of England Rifle Association; and the highest scores were as follow:—Lieutenant A. Kingsmill, Civil Service, 56; Private A. G. Smith, West Middlesex, 55; Ensign Latter, 1st Kent, 48; Lieutenant Hurley, Harrow Rifles, 46; Private Rose, Civil Service, 46. The remaining scores ranged from 45 downwards; and among the competitors were members of the Victoria, Queen's (Westminster), Tower Hamlets Rifles, &c. The latter was shot off on Tuesday evening, the contest commencing soon after five o'clock, at the Queen's ranges. No. 2 company of the Queen's contested the honour of victory with the Harrovians, and some excellent shooting was the result. The Harrovians were under the command of Captain Bentley, and the Queen's under Major Charter and Captain Oldershaw. The match was brought to a close at half-past seven o'clock, the scores being as follow:—Harrow School—Captain Boulton, 37; Lieutenant Elgood, 36; Captain Hennery, 35; Captain Bentley, 34; Ensign Rendall, 32; Ensign Cockran, 29; Corporal Sadler, 24; Lieutenant Grey, 22: in all, 247. Queen's (Westminster)—Ensign Dennis, 37; Private Winchester, 39; Private Bourdas, 27; Private A. Black, 43; Lieutenant Smith, 25; Sergeant Hughes, 31; Private Pulmore, 34; Private E. Clothier, 40: in all, 276. The Queen's were thus the winners by 29 points.

A rather considerable body of Norfolk and Suffolk volunteers was reviewed on Thursday week, at Lowestoft.

A still larger review was held on the same day, at Belton Park, near Grantham, the seat of Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire. The inspecting officer was Lieutenant-Colonel Wombwell, and the force reviewed was divided into two brigades. The first brigade comprised the 1st Derbyshire Administrative Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmot, M.P., 700; the 1st Lincolnshire Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Ancotts, M.P., 450; and the 2nd Lincolnshire Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Thorold, 450: total, 1600. The second brigade consisted of the Robin Hoods, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, M.P., 600; the 1st Nottinghamshire Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Pyre, 325; and the 1st Cambridgeshire Battalion, Major Fraser, 350: total, 1375. Including seventy of the 1st Lincolnshire Light Horse, under Lieutenant Thorold, the total force assembled thus comprised 2845 of all ranks.

Two of the Leeds volunteer corps attended Divine service, last Sunday afternoon, in the roofless nave of Kirstall Abbey Church.

The annual review and sham fight of the Durham and Northumberland volunteers took place, on Monday, in Lambton Park. The turn-out of volunteers this year was very large, while the spectacle was greatly enhanced by the presence of the 29th Regiment, stationed at Newcastle. The weather, however, materially interfered with the success of the spectacle. The rain came down at intervals in torrents, accompanied occasionally by thunder and lightning. About four o'clock Sir John Garrock, K.C.B., the reviewing officer, rode on the field, accompanied by his staff; the Earl of Durham being also present in the uniform of the Lord Lieutenant of the county. The march past then commenced, the first to pass the saluting-point being the Seaham Battery, which was followed by the 3rd Northumberland Battery; the 1st Newcastle Battery, the 16th Regiment, the Seaham Artillery Volunteers, the Hartlepool Artillery Volunteers, the 3rd Northumberland Artillery Volunteers, the Jarrow Engineers, 2nd Battalion Durham Rifle Volunteers, 4th Battalion Durham Rifle Volunteers, 1st Battalion Durham Rifle Volunteers, 14th North York, and 3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers. The sham fight occupied the remainder of the day, the evolutions being ably carried out on both sides; and at the close of the proceedings Sir John Garrock addressed the officers, expressing himself highly satisfied with the efficiency of the men.

The Elcho challenge shield, which was won by the Scotch representatives at the Wimbledon meeting, was presented to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, as custodier, last Saturday, in the presence of a large assemblage of volunteers and others. The street, from the Council Chamber to the Great Hall of the Parliament House, was lined with volunteers belonging to Edinburgh and Leith; and the shield was carried in procession on the shoulders of five stalwart men belonging to the Edinburgh Highland Corps. Lord Provost Chambers, in his uniform of Lord Lieutenant of the county of the city of Edinburgh, with the magistrates and council, in their official robes, headed the procession. On the arrival of the procession in the Parliament House, the shield was brought in front of a dais erected in the centre of the hall, and the presentation was then made on behalf of the Scotch eight by Captain Horatio Rose, who has had the honour of presenting the shield to the Lord Provost three times. The trophy was placed over the entrance in the hall of the Parliament House, where it will remain while it is retained for Scotland.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Caroline Louisa, Viscountess Ranelagh, has just been proved, under a nominal sum.

The will of Sir William Bowles, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, was proved in London, on the 21st inst., and the personalty sworn under £40,000. The trustees and executors are his brother, General Sir George Bowles, K.C.B.; Admiral Arthur Farquhar, and Thomas Fassett Kent, Esq. The will is dated June 5 last, and the gallant Admiral, who entered the Navy in 1796, died on the 2nd inst., at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Sir William married, in 1820, the Hon. Frances Temple, sister of the late Viscount Palmerston, her Ladyship died in 1858. The testator has left to his executor, Mr. Kent, a legacy of £500; to the Adult Orphan Institution, £1000; to his butler and housekeeper, each £100 a year; and to his coachman and footman, each £50 a year. He has directed that his estates should be sold, the freehold with the consent of his said brother, Sir George Bowles, and out of the income arising therefrom he leaves to his sister, Anne Bowles, £1000 a year, and the remainder of the income to his said brother, Sir George; and should his said brother leave issue, then the principal to him and his heirs; but, in default of issue, the principal, subject to the payment of annuities, is left amongst several of his (testator's) relatives and friends, and to those charitable institutions to which he had been a subscriber a legacy of £250 each. The testator has left to his said brother, General Bowles, his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and his plate, wine, furniture, and other effects absolutely.

The will of Lady Auchmuty, widow of the late General Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, G.C.B., was proved in the London court under £25,000 personalty in England. Her Ladyship, whose maiden name was Buchanan, married, in 1817, Sir Samuel, who died April 20, 1858. Her Ladyship made her will on June 12 following, and died at Pau, in the Pyrenees, Jan. 2 last, aged sixty-nine. She leaves the whole of her property, real and personal, to her niece and adopted child, Margaret Hatton, with a request that she takes the name of Isabella Auchmuty, to be added to her own. She has also appointed her sole executrix, to whom grant of probate was made on the 1st inst.

The will of Edmund Catherwood, Esq., late of Arundel-square, Barnsbury Park, and formerly of Charles-square, Hoxton, was proved under £14,000 personalty—the executors appointed being his brother, George Catherwood, and his (testator's) cousin, Alfred Catherwood, since deceased. The will is dated Aug. 6, 1861; and testator died June 16 last, aged sixty-seven. Probate was granted on the 5th inst. He has left the following charitable bequests, viz.:—To the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Religious Tract Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, Irish Church Missions, the Society for the Promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews, and the Church Missionary Society, each £100, free of duty; to the Parochial Schools, St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, £100; the Sunday and Day Schools, St. John's, Hoxton, and St. Mark's, Old-street, each £50; to the Rev. J. D. Williams, Head Master, Collegiate Grammar School, Brecon, £500; and a like bequest to a goddaughter of his (testator's) sister, and annuities and legacies to his servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his said brother, George Catherwood, absolutely.

Travellers visiting Venice ought to know of a spot whose very existence had been half forgotten, but which has lately been made accessible. Whether because of a general change in the relative level of the Venetian lagoons and the sand islands that support the city, or of a local subsidence of the soil under the great weight of the Church of St. Mark, the ancient crypt gradually sank below the level of the adjoining canal. After several ineffectual attempts to resist the influx of water by raising the pavement, the effort was abandoned as hopeless. Somewhere about 1580 the original entrance was walled up, and for more than two centuries the place seems to have remained undisturbed. Soon after the Austrians became masters of Venice, some ecclesiastical antiquary called to mind the fact that the marble coffin believed to contain the body of St. Mark had been left in the centre of the crypt, supported on four stone columns. The cathedral authorities were moved to action; an opening was made through one of the small windows in the vaulting of the roof. The crypt was found half full of salt water, but the precious relic, supported at a height of 3 ft. above the pavement, was found untouched. It was solemnly raised into the church, where it has since remained, the opening was again closed, and for a further period of over sixty years one of the most curious portions of this wonderful fabric was lost to sight—almost to memory. Thanks to the energetic intervention of Signor Torelli, the present active Prefect of Venice, it is now as accessible as when first constructed. When the water has been pumped out and the layers of concrete removed that had been introduced to raise the level of the original pavement, there was no great difficulty in making the structure quite water-tight by means of excellent hydraulic cement, the materials of which are found near Bergamo. The architecture is of great interest, and will doubtless furnish matter for much discussion when more generally known.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE UNDERGROUND SURVEY OF JERUSALEM.

Our readers will recollect that, in the Number of this Journal for April 24, we gave a series of Illustrations, drawn by our Special Artist, of the important discoveries beneath and around the basement wall of the ancient Jewish Temple on Mount Moriah, now called the Haram, which has been diligently explored during the last two years by Lieutenant Charles Warren, R.E., and his assistants, in the employment of the Palestine Exploration Fund Committee. Some more recent discoveries have since been announced in the reports issued by the Committee, one of which is the subject of an Illustration engraved this week. It is a passage found at the north-east angle of the Haram, adjoining the Birket Israel, or Pool of Bethesda. The Haram wall on the east side is continued some length beyond the angle, as though an external tower had stood there, rising above the old city wall. A small opening, 18 in. wide and only 4 in. high, was found in this wall; and, by enlarging the slit till men could squeeze through, a passage was entered, which runs westward to the east end of the great tank, called the Birket Israel. This passage, 3 ft. 9 in. high and 2 ft. wide, is 46 ft. in length; its direction is nearly horizontal, but there is a steep, downward shoot, falling 12 ft. as it advances 12 ft., to enter the passage from the narrow slit in the Haram wall. On the south side of it is a staircase cut in the masonry, but now blocked up with stones. West of this staircase the bottom slopes down rapidly; and at the farther end of the passage is a large perforated stone, closing it up towards the Birket Israel, and showing that it was a concealed aqueduct for the overflow of that reservoir, at a height of 26 ft. above the present bottom of the pool. This stone, which is shown conspicuously enough in our Illustration, has a niche or recess cut in it, 4 in. deep, and in the niche are cut three circular holes, each 5½ in. in diameter, arranged so as to form a triangle; below which there seems to have been a basin to collect the water, but it has been removed. It is probable that the soldiers defending the wall or tower above, in time of siege, would come down the staircase into this passage to get water. Some attempts have been made to open another channel for the water, at a lower level; and the workmen engaged in this job have left their mark on the wall, in the shape of a Christian cross of the Byzantine type. It is to be hoped that these interesting researches will not be stopped for want of pecuniary means to carry on the enterprise so well begun under the management of the Palestine Exploration Fund Committee, which we commend to the liberality of our readers.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATIONS: NEWLY-DISCOVERED PASSAGE IN THE OLD WALL OF THE HARAM, AT JERUSALEM.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OF AMERICA.

The recent completion and opening for common traffic of the entire system of railways across the whole breadth of the North American Continent, which is a distance from New York, on the Atlantic coast, to San Francisco, on the Pacific, of more than 3000 miles, is one of the marvellous achievements of our time. We have received from Mr. Frederick Whymper, who lately travelled all the length of this line, stopping at several places on his way in order to make sketches and to ask for local information, an interesting series of Illustrations to be engraved and published in our Journal. Two of these Illustrations appear in the present Number. It must first be understood that the newest portions of railway, finished in the spring of this year, and now joined to each other so as to form a complete line of railway communication from sea to sea, are called the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad; but it is the former which really occupies the most central position. The "Union Pacific" line, which is about 1600 miles long, starts from the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, on the Missouri river, at the boundary of Nebraska and Iowa, near the 19th deg. of west longitude. It meets the "Central Pacific Railway of California," in the territory of Nevada, somewhere beyond the Mormon land of Utah, on the farther side of the Rocky Mountains. Both the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Companies have been stimulated by grants of money and lands, from the Federal Congress of the United States, besides the assistance given to the latter by the State of California, which exceed all previous example. A bonus varying from 16,000 dols. to 48,000 dols. per mile, according to the local difficulties of construction, with half the land, divided into equal sections of convenient saleable size, lying on each side of the railway within twenty miles of the line, amounting altogether to fourteen million acres, must be reckoned a very liberal remuneration for such a work. There were grants of timber, stone, and other commodities, being public property, which were needful to the construction of the railway. With these magnificent prospects the work was undertaken, in great haste, immediately after the conclusion of the Civil War. The laying of the track from Omaha was commenced in July, 1865, and the first section of the Union Pacific line, one hundred miles in length, was finished and opened within a twelve-month. A great railway bridge across the Missouri at Omaha is now in course of construction, which will connect together the Chicago and North-Western and the Union Pacific Railways. This bridge is to have twelve piers—eleven of them being iron of tubular construction and the twelfth being of stone. The river at this point runs between the two rival towns of Council Bluffs and Omaha: it is but a muddy, shallow, and shifting stream. At the present moment the traveller is conveyed by omnibus and steam-boat between the opposite railway terminal; and the steam-boat carries the omnibus, or sometimes as many as a dozen waggons and omnibuses, horses and all, boldly across the stream. The city of Omaha has now a population of 16,000 people—one fourth of the whole number of inhabitants in the State of Nebraska, of which it is the principal town. It is not, however, the legislative capital, though it formerly was; and our Artist's sketch is taken from the "Capitol," a building now turned into a school-house. The city of Lincoln is now the seat of Government and State capital of Nebraska. The city of Omaha has twelve churches, at one of which—the Roman Catholic—the pews were lately sold by auction, on a Sunday, for 200 dols. each; there are also good schools, a theatre, and newspapers. The Union Pacific Railway Company has erected large machine-shops and carriage-factories here. Omaha, as the eastern terminus of this great line of continental travel and traffic, is destined to become an important place.

The Union Pacific line, traversing the vast prairies of the Far West, rises quite imperceptibly to a high level, the gradients not being more, on the average, than 30 ft. in a mile, and nowhere steeper than 96 ft. to the mile throughout a length of 600 miles. It seems like a boundless plain; at first of grass, then of alkaline sand. Few buffaloes are now to be seen; but a herd of antelopes now and then, and plenty of the little animals called prairie-dogs.

Our second Illustration shows a prairie on fire, as seen at night from the Union Pacific Railroad. The grass is almost annually burnt off in some sections of the country. The lurid flames, the overhanging smoke, an occasional tree or settler's homestead standing up blackly against the light, the stars looking down calmly over all, make a scene not easily forgotten. A curious fact has been observed in connection with these prairie fires. In spots where the progress of settlement has prevented such conflagrations as the one above mentioned, trees of many varieties spring up spontaneously, in what was before considered a treeless district. It appears that there were living roots of trees in the ground before; and, though burnt off when shooting, the vitality of the roots has remained intact.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

The fashions, so far as the form of the robe is concerned, have undergone very little change of late, the chief novelty being in the choice and combination of materials. Although robes entirely of one colour are still much in favour, there is an evident disposition towards those striking combinations which every now and then are sought to be introduced. Flounces are, of course, *de rigueur*, and the greater their number the stricter their accordance with the mode. Fringes are also prevalent. Puffs are perhaps a trifle less voluminous than formerly; still, there is no evidence of any inclination to relinquish them, as the natural contour of the female figure, in these degenerate days, is evidently not to the taste of Parisian modistes. Unbleached materials of various descriptions are very much in favour, and white robes have been largely in fashion during the recent hot weather. Altogether, hardly anything else is to be seen in the Boulevards and in the Bois except toilettes de campagne, as they are styled, composed of jupes courtes in light, though frequently very bright-coloured, materials, ornamented with puff and flounce, and worn in connection with coquettish-looking little hats smothered almost beneath the towering bouquets of flowers and the large gauze veils with which they are trimmed. If robes have undergone very little transformation, it is not the same with chapeaux, for these are of endless variety, ranging from the chapeau diademe the chapeau fanchon, and the chapeau bébé, which still retain their hold on female favour, to chapeaux ronds and chapeaux ovales, and the last great novelty over here, the chapeau Patrie (named after Sardou's popular drama), a some-

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OF AMERICA: OMAHA, NEBRASKA, EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY, VIEWED FROM THE CAPITOL.

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Archæology of the Month.

At the Congress of the Royal Archæological Institute, held at Bury St. Edmunds, from the 20th to the 27th inst., the temporary museum formed in the lecture-hall, at the Athenæum, under the direction of Mr. C. Tucker, F.S.A., was the paramount attraction of the meeting. The collection was rich in books from the old abbey; in glass, jewellery, and wood carvings, &c. Her Majesty contributed the elegant pectoral cross of gold, found a few years ago at Clare Castle, and engraved in our Journal. Among the autograph treasures was a copy of Ovid (Amsterdam, 1630), in which are pasted the autographs of "Hugh Myddelton and "John Dryden;" and on the 9th page, in what seems to be the hand of the poet, "Thyne assuredie, W. Shakspere.—Stratforde, March 18"—apparently the end of a letter. On the 20th inst. the Mayor of Bury entertained the members of the society at a luncheon; after which the ruins of the abbey were inspected, as were the Guildhall and other venerable buildings in Bury. On Wednesday excursions were made to Clare Castle and Priory, and Clare Church; to Melford, Lavenham, and Kentwell. On Thursday, at a general meeting of the members, it was decided that Leicester should be the place of meeting next year. Meetings of the sections were held, when the Ven. Lord A. Hervey read a paper on the archæological and genealogical history of Suffolk; Mr. Joseph Burtt read a paper on Sir Symonds D'Ewes, the famous Suffolk antiquary; and the Rev. E. Hill, a paper by Mr. J. Rye on the Guilds of Bury St. Edmunds. The Marquis of Bristol, president of the meeting, received about 300 ladies and gentlemen at his historic mansion at Ickworth. Horringer Church, Westow Hall, and Hengrave were also visited. On Friday, papers were read on the Mints of Bury, by Mr. C. Golding; on the Vestiges of the Historic Anglo-Hebrews in East Anglia, by the Rev. D. Margoliouth; on King Edward's School at Bury, by the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw; and on the Worthies of Suffolk, by the Ven. Lord A. Hervey. In the afternoon, the Churches of St. Mary and St. James, at Bury, were visited; and an excursion made to Hardwicke House, where some Etruscan antiquities were illustrated by Professor Babington. On Saturday an excursion was made to Framlingham, where the remains of the castle were described by Mr. G. T. Clark; and thence the visitors passed to Ipswich, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor of Ipswich; and the antiquities of the town were inspected. On Monday, the visits terminated with an excursion to Gipping Chapel; the party returning by Haughley Castle and Park, Woolpit, Kesset, Rougham, and Rushbrooke. The proceedings closed on Tuesday.

The *Athenæum* correspondent writes from Jerusalem, June 11, "We have, during the last few days, succeeded in driving a gallery up to the great block of masonry forming the north-east angle, and have found the wall to be built of great bevelled stones to a depth of at least 60 ft. below the surface, and we have not come on the rock." "If the portions above ground are *in situ*, it would appear that this angle is a portion of an ancient tower reaching above the old city wall, probably somewhat similar to the view De Vogüé gives of it."

At the meeting of the Archæological Institute, on the 2nd inst., General Lefroy commented on a photograph from a fresco at Lucerta, which he exhibited. It represented a siege in the year 1443, in which hand-guns were used on both sides; while in the foreground a bombard of 10 in. or 12 in. calibre was directed against a castle. The painting had been brought to notice by Capt. Angelucci, a Piedmontese officer, who had published a valuable volume of "Monumenti Inediti," relating to firearms. The Very Rev. Canon Rock gave some "Observations on Ecclesiastical Symbolism Exemplified in an Orphrey of English Needlework lately Exhibited by Miss Maitland." This fine piece of embroidery was the earliest "Jesse" tree Canon Rock had seen, and was full of curious symbolism from beginning to end. It was as early as the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. Mr. Oldfield gave an "Account of the Present Condition of the Monument of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, and remarks on the operations now in progress upon it." Commencing with some general observations upon the Royal monuments in the abbey, and especially in reference to the tomb of Margaret Beaufort, Mr. Oldfield spoke of its disfigured condition by dirt and neglect till very recently. He described the Beaufort monument as it left the hands of Torregiano. The murky atmosphere of London had completely hidden the gold emblazonment of the copper figure. Gold, it is well known, had no patina, and should always be bright. The figure had simply been brought back to the appearance it was always intended to have, and some necessary repairs had been done with great caution. Mr. Oldfield then spoke of the details of the work of Henry VII.'s tomb, and of the ill-effects of the use of so corroding a metal as iron in the ties and bands of the structure. Much of the work was split and otherwise injured by this cause. Copper would be substituted for iron in such cases, and the decay of the work arrested. Great caution had been used in all that was done, and would be in what was intended to be done. The Dean of Westminster thought the result quite justified the operations upon the tomb of Margaret Beaufort; great care had been taken, and many beauties in a fine work had been displayed for the first time to the present generation.

There has been added to the British Museum a noble vase of great beauty and fine proportions, which was discovered in the course of excavations, made just a hundred years ago, in the villa of Hadrian, at Palestrina. It is about 10 ft. in height, and probably dates from the early part of the second century. It is described and engraved by Piranesi. The design is a Bacchanalian scene, from the Italian wine-press, in which the prominent figures are satyrs; they are admirably grouped, as are the gatherers of grapes, and others filling goatskins with their juice. The vase was purchased only a few years ago by the trustees of the Museum, and until recently was lying, in a sadly mutilated state, among the Halicarnassian marbles in the sheds which still disfigure the fine façade of the Museum. The vase has been carefully restored, the broken parts being rejoined with copper fastenings.

The Antiquarian Society of Scotland have just received a donation to their museum of the sea-chest and carved cocoanut cup which were the property of Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe; they were used by him on Juan Fernandez, and were brought home with him when taken off the island by Captain Woodes Rogers. They were subsequently used by Selkirk while he lived at Largo; the chest held his clothes, and, when he left Largo, was left to his descendants, with the cup. Both relics were purchased by Sir David Baxter, who has generously presented them to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. The chest is of mahogany, and has carved on it Selkirk's initials and what seems to have been his number in the ship.

A ceramic discovery of some interest is announced in the ancient town of Caerwys, Flintshire, where has been found imbedded in old masonry some ancient ware which must have remained concealed for many generations. Caerwys was a town of great importance during the sovereignty of the native Princes of Wales; and the present adjoining hall of Maesmynan stands on the site of the palace of that noble chieftain, Llywelyn ein Llow Olaf, the last independent Prince of Wales.

Mr. R. D. Ferrey proposes to publish, by subscription, a work in illustration of the charming old manor, South Wingfield, in Derbyshire, built in the reign of Henry VI. The architectural features are very fine: it was for several years the prison-house of Mary, Queen of Scots.

There is about to be reprinted by subscription that remarkable and very scarce book, Mr. Thomas Sharp's "History and Antiquities of the City of Coventry," prefixing thereto a brief sketch of the life and literary labours of the author; and adding an account of the visit of Henry VI. and his Queen to Coventry, in 1455; the receiving of Prince Edward, 1474; and Prince Arthur, 1498; with various verses written on these occasions, and two specimens of rare poetry from the City Leet Book, 1494.

The new part of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* contains papers of more than average attraction. It opens with a paper on Cotswold and its Popular Customs, by Mr. Dillon Croker. This is followed by "Richard of Cirencester and his Writings," in which Mr. Woodward sums up the mischief which Professor Bertram (yclept "Richard of Cirencester") has perpetrated by his forgeries. It was no difficult matter to conquer the critical averment of Dr. Stukeley, and through him the Society of Antiquaries, by which means the errors and false statements have been quoted as a genuine authority in the maps of the Ordnance survey, in Maclauchlan's Survey of Watling-street, in Babington's map of Roman Cambridgeshire, the Useful Knowledge Society's maps, and portions of Stuart, Lingard, and Lappenberg, are partially vitiated, the exposure of which is an eminent service to literature and education. This paper is followed by a fearful picture of Cirencester during the Civil War, 1642-6. Among the Proceedings is an elaborate twelve-page description of the painted windows of Fairford Church, declaring them to be the work of Albert Durer. The Oxford Architectural Society lately visited Fairford Church, when a discussion ensued upon these famous windows, seeming to show that the glass is not all of one period or of one country, much less the work of one artist. Some portions seem to fit the windows better than others, as if in the one case the glass was specially made for the windows, but in the other cut out of larger pieces to the size of them.

The archæological researches in that part of the Palatine Hill which belongs to the Pope have been suspended, by order of Baron Visconti, until November, on account of the great summer heats. The principal results of the winter and spring excavations have been the discovery of a grand staircase, crusted with marble, descending to the Palestra—the Palestra hall itself, with its granite columns reversed, but the marble bases still in their places; a hall of baths, a fountain ornamented with mosaics, several fragments of statuettes and architectural ornaments, landscapes executed in coloured marbles, stucco vaults, chambers, corridors, extensive stables, secret staircases, water conduits, and fresco paintings.

FINE ARTS.

The further debates on the National Gallery management in the Commons and the Lords have, on the whole, tended to strengthen the favourable impression of the competent judgment and taste of the present director entertained by those best informed. The country has, indeed, been exceptionally fortunate in obtaining in succession two directors who have made comparatively so very few mistakes—who have so materially aided in raising to the foremost rank one of the youngest national galleries in Europe. At the same time, the thanks of the public are due to Mr. Bentinck and Lords De L'Isle and Winchilsea for ventilating some questions relating to the purchases fairly admitting of discussion. The errors committed by the assailants of the management consisted in importing into their argument dogmatic assertions respecting the genuineness of some pictures, the cleaning, and other matters of opinion only to be decided, so far as they admit of any decision, by the weight of qualified authorities. The question raised respecting the genuineness of the picture of "Christ Blessing Little Children," attributed to Rembrandt, may be considered to be set almost at rest by the array of testimony produced in its favour by Lord Overstone, as one of the trustees of the National Gallery. Our own high opinion of the work we recorded at the time of the purchase. Doubtless it has obvious faults; but the faults are of a kind common to the productions of Rembrandt, as well as those of his immediate followers. On the other hand, the picture has merits so great that there is no other known master to whom they can be ascribed with equal probability. The picture apparently exemplifies a somewhat exceptional phase of the master's practice. The chiaroscuro is quite worthy of him; in handling and impasto, however, it compares disadvantageously with some of his works in Trafalgar-square; but then these qualities are rarely seen in such supreme excellence in the accredited works by Rembrandt in other galleries. It is, however, the conception and sentiment which seem to fix the authorship to the great Dutch master more than the technical qualities—the sacred benignity of Jesus associated with the humblest types of humanity, that homely presence and relations of the Godhead which led one critic to regard it as the most Protestant picture in the world.

On one count of Mr. Bentinck's indictment no disproof was offered by the defence, notwithstanding Mr. Layard's sweeping contradiction. The statement that the two pictures by Van Huysum and A. Cuyp lately placed in the gallery were recently purchased at Christie's by a dealer for about 750 gs., and sold by him to the National Gallery for £1800, was suffered to pass without challenge. The inference is that either negligent oversight or unreasonable timidity is chargeable to the direction. Probably we pay heavily for the caution of the National Gallery authorities, and this instance was certainly a very heavy tax on their indecision. But better even this than to suffer from gross impositions. And against this case of costly delay and timidity we have to place the courage and connoisseurship which secured the Michael Angelo for £2000—a picture which should have been acquired at almost any price. Apropos of this debate, Mr. Layard wrote a letter to the *Times* which called forth a personal statement from Mr. Bentinck on Tuesday last. The latter gentleman complained, and with sufficient ground, as we think, that the First Commissioner wrote to our contemporary, not merely to correct a misrepresentation in the report of his (Mr. Layard's) speech, but, as it might seem, to carry a discussion, which should have been confined to the House of Commons, into the columns of a newspaper; and, besides, did so by prefacing his letter with the gratuitous and ungracious, if not also unfounded, assertion that "the public probably do not take much interest in the periodical criticisms of the member for Whitehaven upon the pictures in the National Gallery."

Another explanation offered to the House by Mr. Layard, on Tuesday, in regard to the mosaics ordered for the central hall of the Westminster Palace appears to us far from satisfactory. We do not allude to the connection of the First Commissioner, as one of the original shareholders, with the Murano Glass and Mosaic Company, formed by Dr. Salviati, of whom these mosaics have been ordered. A lover of art such as Mr. Layard might have aided the company with the best possible motives; moreover, his connection with the company has ceased, he having transferred his shares. We refer simply to the discrepancies between the various statements made by and for the First Commissioner with respect to the contract made with the company for the mosaics in question. When the intention of introducing mosaic decorations into the central hall was first announced to Parliament, Mr. Layard assumed the entire responsibility. He himself was going to "try mosaic;" he had asked two artists to prepare designs, without even referring to the Treasury; the Supply vote was rather pitifully begged because, although Mr. Layard was admitted to have acted irregularly, he had done so at his own personal risk to the amount (preliminary) of about £2500. No one was surprised that Mr. Layard should recommend a form of decoration of which he is known to be a warm admirer, and upon the advantages of which he has publicly lectured; the House approved of mosaic as the most fitting wall decoration in this climate; but censures were allowed to be passed on Mr. Layard's unconstitutional mode of proceeding. On Tuesday, however, all this was altered. It was represented to be Mr. Barry's suggestion that the central hall should be decorated with mosaics, as the frescoes had not succeeded, and were crumbling away; the First Commissioner's preference had nothing to do with the matter. "The agreement," said Mr. Layard, "for the decoration of the central hall was made entirely without his knowledge. It was one of those questions of detail connected with the architectural designs which were settled by the architect without consulting the First Commissioner, and this course had been taken in the time of both his predecessors in the decoration of the Queen's robing-room and the crypt." Yet Mr. Layard afterwards admitted that "when he came into office the first thing brought under his notice was Mr. Barry's proposal for decorating the central hall." Now, without pretending to reconcile these apparent contradictions, we think that to allow the architect of a public palace to make so novel and costly a contract free from all control (as in a subsequent letter Mr. Barry himself says was the case) is not a little objectionable; and if he is to have such power what duties remain to be performed by the First Commissioner—what need for his office? The important pictorial mosaic compositions now for the first time to be introduced into the body of the palace confessedly to take the place of the frescoes recommended by the Fine-Art Commission, cannot be compared, as a mere "question of detail," with the mosaics, chiefly ornamental, of the Queen's robing-room and crypt. And we presume that something more than a general estimate presented for the latter and the sanction of Parliament obtained before any contract was entered into. If the mere "recommendations" of the Commission were to be considered binding, Mr. Maclise would now be proceeding with his stereochrome decoration of the Royal Gallery, and not have had his contract positively broken. Lastly, Mr. Layard most assuredly errs in regarding mosaic as about one third or one fourth the expense of fresco decorations. A fresco-painter need prepare only a slight design or small coloured sketch, afterwards to be enlarged, but a coloured cartoon for a mosaic picture must be as complete as a finished fresco, added to which, of course, there is the additional cost of enamels and long manual work.

A complete and beautiful series of interior decorations has been purchased at Paris for the South Kensington Museum, and is now being arranged in a corridor of the South Court. The decorations are those of a boudoir about 13 ft. square, ornamented in the style of Louis XVI., and the whole are being set up at the museum so as to reproduce the original room. The boudoir was fitted up by Madame Lerilly (who before her marriage was a favourite maid of honour to Marie Antoinette) as a surprise to M. Lerilly, after his temporary absence from France. The Queen, Marie Antoinette, assisted Madame Lerilly in the direction and superintendence of the work. The decorations, which were executed by the best artists of the period, and are among the choicest and most elegant examples of the style then in vogue, consist chiefly of arabesques, panels with fanciful or mythological subjects, a chimneypiece with marble figures, and ormoulu appliqué ornaments.

A very remarkable piece of ceramic art has just been added to the North Court of the South Kensington Museum. This is a statue modelled with great spirit of the full lifesize, in hard (biscuit) porcelain. The statue appropriately represents Bernard Palissy absorbed in thought over some experiment, holding one of his dishes, and with a pile of his books at his side. The figure was executed expressly for the museum by the manufacturers, Messrs. Pouyat, Vico, and Bazry, of Paris; M. C. Lévy being the modeller. There is no perceptible trace of distortion, although the size is so unprecedented; the brilliant white of the material would be a great advantage for some situations, and it presents the further advantage of perfectly preserving every touch of the modelling tool. The price of this copy of the work was £74.

Mr. Wallis, the keeper of the Art-Museum, South Kensington, has devised a sketching-box (procurable from Messrs. Rowney and Co.), which deserves the notice of both professional and amateur artists. It is so ingeniously contrived that all the essentials for an ordinary sketching-tour are made to pack into a box which may be comfortably carried in one's pocket; and it is equally convenient in use.

MUSIC.

The musical season is at an end—that is, as the season was formerly understood to mean the period during which the Italian Opera is open, concurrently with the sitting of Parliament. Now, however, there is a musical season, more or less active, in London almost continuously throughout the year; still, the most important portion is over. The Royal Italian Opera closed on Saturday last, as announced for some weeks previously. Performances were given on each night of the final week, three of the occasions having been the benefit nights of those distinguished prime donne who have been such prominent attractions of the season. Wednesday week was Madame Patti's night, and it brought forward that great artist in a character which she had never before essayed in this country. As Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto," this lady again proved that she has acquired a greater force in the expression of tragic pathos and emotion, without losing any portion of that genial grace and charm which were heretofore considered her chief characteristics. These latter qualities were displayed in as great perfection as ever in the earlier scenes of the opera, when innocent love for her father, and the infamous Duke who wins her affections in student disguise, are the deepest feelings to be realised. With the progress of the dismal story—the baseness of the tyrant and the knowledge of her father's degraded position as Court jester to the despot by whom they are both so shamefully wronged—Madame Patti rose to a high degree of dramatic power. Thursday week's performance was a repetition of "Le Prophète," with that powerful impersonation of Fidès by Mdlle. Titiens of which we spoke last week, and which was fully as fine on the second occasion as on the first. The repetition of the opera was much benefited by the substitution of Signor Tamberlik for Signor Mongini as John of Leyden, a part in which the former artist won renown here some seasons since. That Signor Tamberlik's voice is neither so fresh nor so strong as it was ten or twelve years back can scarcely be concealed; but, on the other hand, the artistic use which he makes of it, his elevation of style and admirable phrasing, largely atone for some degree of physical deterioration. There still remains that exceptional high chest C (the "ut de poitrine") which was displayed in the Prophet's triumphal hymn—transposed to that key from the tone below—not, perhaps, in its former force, but still such as few tenors of the day can command. Friday week's performance, for the benefit of Mdlle. Nilsson, exhibited that artist in three of her best impersonations—in selected acts from "Martha," "Faust," and "Hamlet." In the spinning-wheel quartet and the romance "Qui Sola" (the adopted air "The Last Rose of Summer") of the first; in the garden scene of the second, and especially in Ophelia's death scene in the last, Mdlle. Nilsson separately renewed those triumphs which have so frequently attended her in the representation of the entire operas—her final performance having elicited a parting testimony of enthusiastic admiration such as is rarely drawn from a fashionable audience, especially at the end of a long evening's entertainment. The closing night, on Saturday last, offered a repetition of that exquisite impersonation by Madame Patti of Rosina in "Il Barbiere," which no amount of reiteration can deprive of its charm and interest. Here, again, a triumph was achieved by the artist, and a demonstration offered in admiring and regretful farewell by the audience, such as only the rarest gifts and accomplishments can realise and command. The introduced piece in the lesson scene (Eckert's aria, "L'Echo") was followed by the ballad "Home, sweet home," an encore producing a repetition of the last verse of the well-known English song. The torrents of bouquets which this performance brought down from all parts of the house nearly covered the stage, and almost broke down the little square piano on which they were piled. The cast of the opera was much the same as in recent representations, a welcome change having been the Count Almaviva of Signor Gardoni.

The season which has just ended will long be memorable for the coalition of the former rivals and opponents, Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson, and the combination of the two companies of Her Majesty's Opera and the Royal Italian Opera at the latter establishment. One result has unquestionably been an assemblage of vocal talent such as is rarely found at one opera-house. To the great artists previously associated with Mr. Gye, at the head of whom of course was Madame Patti, were added those celebrities who had previously been exclusively engaged to Mr. Mapleson, foremost being Mdlle. Nilsson, whose English success has been as rapid and as great as it is genuine, and will be continuous. Mdlle. Titiens supplied the want which had long been felt in Mr. Gye's establishment of a singer uniting high vocal powers and accomplishments with exceptional acquirements as a tragic actress; and Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, singing more brilliantly than ever, was an acquisition to the company. Mr. Santley, too—most efficient and versatile of baritones—was a very important aid to the strength of the Royal Italian Opera. In the present dearth of great tenors Signor Mongini was of value, and would have been still more so were his splendid and exceptional voice allied to greater musical and dramatic intelligence. With these transferences, however, it is not a little strange that some of those great classical works which were revived at the Haymarket opera—such as Gluck's "Iphigenia," Cherubini's "Medea," Mozart's "Il Seraglio," and Weber's "Oberon" and "Der Freischutz"—were not imported to Covent Garden with the singers (Mdlle.

Titiens and Mr. Santley) who were so especially concerned in their representation. Mdlle. Sinico should also be mentioned as a welcome addition to the Covent Garden company. Her ready efficiency, not only in secondary parts, but also, on emergency, in those of primary importance, has long been known to the public. Mdlle. Scalchi, the young contralto who was first favourably known during Mr. Mapleson's short season at this house last winter, still further improved her position by her recent performances under the combined management. Other estimable artists were also contributed by Mr. Mapleson, among them having been Mr. Lyall and Signor Foli, both valuable for their versatile readiness.

Of Mr. Gye's last year's company, headed, as already said, by that indispensable popular favourite, Madame Patti—Mdlles. Vanzini, Lucatelli; Signori Naudin, Graziani, Bagagiolo, Cotogni, Ciampi, Tagliafico, and others were retained, with the important, although late addition, of Signor Tamberlik, who reappeared, after four years' absence. Mdlle. Pauline Lucca, announced in the prospectus, was prevented by illness from fulfilling her engagement; and hence, we presume, it was that neither "Fra Diavolo," "Le Domino Noir," nor "Figaro" have been given this year. Much consideration, however, should be shown for the non-performance of managerial promises, which are necessarily made before the commencement of a season whose hindrances and difficulties cannot possibly be foreseen. From some such unknown cause we have not had, as promised, "L'Etoile du Nord," nor even "Otello," although Signor Tamberlik was here, and the Roscinian version of Shakspeare's Moor was one of this great singer's best parts. The single important novelty of the season has been the production of M. Thomas's "Hamlet," for which we must ever be grateful, as having given us that unparalleled representation of Ophelia in which Mdlle. Nilsson at once realises the ideal conception of the poet and the highest requirements of the most refined vocal art. Here, as in Paris, her performance has been the main support of the opera, which has gradually dwindled under successive abbreviations and will probably subside into the one act (the fourth) with the scene of the madness and death of Ophelia. The very poor comic opera "Don Bucefalo"—a weak farce distended into three acts allied to some very trifling music by Signor Cagnoni—was only performed once entire, a single detached air afterwards given at the close of an evening being all that has been, or probably will be again, heard of this production. Signor Bettero, the new basso, for whom it was produced, achieved no success in it, and but little in his after performances as Don Pasquale, the Podesta in "La Gazza Ladra," and Basilio in "Il Barbiere."

The season, which commenced on March 30 with "Norma," has comprised performances, in addition to the operas already incidentally referred to, of "Fidelio," "Il Trovatore," "Linda," "Les Huguenots," "Il Flauto Magico," "I Puritani," "Tell," "Lucia," "La Traviata," "Roberto," "La Sonnambula," "Don Giovanni," "Dinorah," and "La Figlia del Reggimento." In recent performances of "Faust," the hero was represented by Signor Corsi, a new importation from Italy, who, with moderate powers of voice and style, proved serviceable in several parts of secondary importance. The accession of Sir M. Costa was probably as well met as it could have been by the appointment of Signor Arditi, whose skill and efficiency had long been tested and proved at her Majesty's Theatre; but the division of the duties with a second (and apparently inexperienced) conductor, Signor Li Calzi, led to some great and frequent inequalities in the performances. The splendid mise-en-scène of this establishment, the care and expense bestowed on costume and decorations, have been as conspicuous as in former seasons of Mr. Gye's undivided management. Already rumours are rife of very different arrangements for next year, when, according to report, we may expect at least two operas.

The yearly public concert of the Royal Academy of Music took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday last, when the students gave proof of the advantages derivable from the institution in the pursuit of a professional education in the various branches of musical art. The most successful exhibitions were those of several young pianists whose playing bore testimony both to their individual talents and the excellence of their instruction. A very juvenile performer, Miss Waite, gave a movement of a concerto by Dussek with a power, a decision, and neatness that showed no signs of juvenility. Misses Scates, Fiebl, Salmon, and Vokins, and Mr. Shakspeare also earned well-merited applause by their pianoforte-playing. The principal solo vocalists, all displaying more or less merit, were Misses Lanham, M. Severn, R. Jewell, Ferrari, Goode, Christian, Greenaway, and others. Various compositions, exhibiting proofs of well-directed studies, were produced by Messrs. Wingham, Richards, Alwyn, Shakspeare, Shepherd, and Brion. During the afternoon medals and prizes were distributed by Mrs. Gladstone to those students who have particularly distinguished themselves. Silver medals were presented to Misses Severn and Scates and Mr. Alwyn; bronze medals to Misses Lanham, Field and Waite, and Messrs. Richards and Wingham; and prizes of books to Misses Christian, Salmon, M. Taylor, Vokins, S. and J. Ferrari, and Pocklington, and Messrs. Parry, Shepherd, Cook, and Beardwell. The restoration this Session of the small Government grant of £500, which was withheld last year, is a deserved but moderate aid to an establishment which is occupied in the diffusion of professional art-education on terms that cannot be self-supporting.

THE THEATRES.

SOME of the theatres are beginning the season early. Among them the Gaiety and the Strand have mounted two new pieces this week which are likely to last. First of the first, and indeed the newer, house, which, under the excellent management of Mr. Hollingshead, has taken a position which ensures its prosperity, Mr. W. S. Gilbert is the author of the new drama, which is in three acts, and entitled "An Old Score." It is announced as a "new and original" comedy, and, notwithstanding the intrusion of a French phrase or two in the dialogue, we are disposed to accept the description. The treatment of the theme is somewhat serious, and much of the dialogue consists of business details which give an air of great realism to the manners portrayed. The hero is one James Casby, a Bombay merchant (Mr. Henry Neville), who has worked his way from the streets to a position of great wealth. Rescued in early life from destitution by one Colonel Calthorpe (Mr. S. Emery), the latter is in the habit of reminding him of the obligation unpleasantly, which at last Casby resents, but in a manner which reveals a generous nature. The Colonel becomes Lord Overton, but his career is not entirely guiltless. Not only had he formed a mercenary match with a wealthy widow, but he had forged some bills of which Casby has the custody. These bills Casby consumes in the presence of his Lordship, and thus, at a great personal sacrifice, delivers him from the danger of being punished as a felon. Such is the outline of the action, which is partly filled up with love episodes. Lord Overton has a son, Harold Calthorpe (Mr. John Clayton), who runs away with his nursery governess, Mary Walters (Miss Rosina Rance), and becomes editor of a satirical journal, and, falling into illness, is indebted to her for his safety. But she has a serious rival in his cousin, Ethel Barrington (Miss Henrade), who, for his sake, is inclined to discourage the advances of Casby. Ultimately, however, his noble conduct commands her affection, and she willingly leaves Harold to poor Mary, whom he promises to compensate by marriage for the injury she has suffered by his misconduct. In such a plot there is not much strong interest; but Mr. Gilbert has depended on his dialogue, which sparkles with wit and sometimes has a pathetic force that makes its way to the heart. He is also indebted to his actors for the completeness of their impersonations, to whom, one and all, we must render our hearty acknowledgments. The new scenery, by Mr. George Gordon, was in all respects excellent. The performance was, no doubt, a success. At the Strand Mr. J. S. Clarke appeared on Monday in a new character, in a two-act farcical comedy by Mr. John Brougham, entitled "Among the Brokers." The title is entirely figurative. Babington Jones, a groom (Mr. J. S. Clarke), having been granted a month's holiday by his master, attires himself like a gentleman, gets into society, becomes his master's rival in a love affair, is mistaken for another, and narrowly escapes being shot in a duel or arrested for felony. The humorous incidents produced from these complications are not very ludicrous, but the broad acting of Mr. Clarke is irresistible, and provokes the laughter of the most cynical. There can be no doubt of his genius, which has peculiar qualities, racy, natural, and pathetic, and in every mood works with a facility and a felicity which distinguish him from every other comedian of the day. A new version of "The Toodles" followed. Mr. Clarke impersonated the famous Timothy in a manner truly admirable. Both pieces will certainly command a long run.

The Dramatic College Fête at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, differed from its predecessors in a more dignified arrangement of the programme. The objectionable items of former years were omitted, and a rational entertainment provided for the benevolently disposed towards dramatic artists. Some twenty or thirty thousand people attended, and as many of them as could witnessed and heard the performance of "No Thoroughfare" and Mrs. Stirling's reading of a selection from "The Midsummer Night's Dream." These were followed by a scene from "The Love-Chase," acted by Miss Amy Sedgwick and Mr. Vernon; and by another from "The School for Scandal," acted by Mr. Barry Sullivan and a portion of his company. The Queen's company were also represented by Mrs. Frank Matthews and others in a scene from "The Turn of the Tide;" as were also the Gaiety's, by two scenes taken from "Good for Nothing." Mr. Santley, too, sang "The Stirrup-Cup," and roused the audience to enthusiasm. After the air of "God Save the Queen," the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived, and were led to the private box provided for them in the gallery over the central transept. The stage-performances were then resumed, Mr. J. Clarke and Mr. C. Smith representing Sarah Gamp and Betsy Prig, Mr. J. L. Toole giving his lecture and histrionic imitations, and the Japanese troupe displaying their wonderful evolutions. The Prince and Princess then proceeded to the raised dais in front of the stage, and graciously received the purses of money dropped at the Princess's feet by a long and brilliant procession of ladies and gentlemen, while the band of the Grenadier Guards performed selections from Mendelssohn, Strauss, and other eminent composers. The outdoor amusements of the palace consisted of cricket, archery, boating, athletic sports, grand pyrotechnic displays, and an illumination of the fountains—a series of exciting and spectacular performances which gave to the evening a brilliant close that will be long remembered by those who partook of the festivities of the day.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Children's Choral Book. Edited by the Rev. C. S. Bere. (Boosey and Co.) The editor of this little book speaks strongly of the neglect of music in the education of the people of this country. "In the German schools," he says, "the song-book is as important a part of the little school library that the child carries to and from school as its spelling-book or any other lesson-book. Our children seldom possess a song-book of their own; or, at least, not one with music, there being scarcely any one cheap enough for them. I hope that the price of this collection may put it within their reach." This the editor is well warranted in saying; for, among the merits of his work, one of its most conspicuous features is certainly its cheapness. "The Children's Choral Book" is a collection of little songs in three-part harmony. The contents are admirably fitted for educational purposes. The songs are attractive, so that they serve as excellent lessons, while they furnish the scholar with an agreeable pastime, and their words are addressed to the best feelings and affections of the youthful mind. It may be added that the songs may all be sung in unison, but they are arranged in pure and simple harmony for the encouragement of part-singing in our schools. "It is most important," says the editor, "that our children should learn to sing by note, and not merely by ear, and part-singing almost implies some knowledge of musical notation. Besides, that weak, shrill tone so often observable in children's unison singing disappears to a great extent when they sing in parts." In short, the general introduction of this little manual into our schools would give our rising generation the same advantage which is derived from the system of musical tuition now so prevalent in Germany.

A Catechism for the Pianoforte Student, containing a Full Explanation of the Rudiments of Music. Illustrated by numerous Examples from the works of great Composers. Designed for the Use of Schools and the Assistance of Teachers. By John Hiles. (Brewer and Co.) Novelty is not to be looked for in a work of this kind; but clearness, conciseness, methodical arrangement, and completeness are essential in every work, and are all to be found in the work before us.

The Cambrian Flame. A Song. The words by Henry Davis; the music by Brinley Richards. (Duncan Davison and Co.) This is an admirable song. The words are patriotic and epithet, the music is graceful and artist-like, and the whole is effective.

Select Subjects from William Sterndale Bennett's Sacred Cantata "The Woman of Samaria." Arranged for the Pianoforte, with Accompaniments for the Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, by William Hutchins Callcott. (Lamborn Cock and Co.) This cantata is the most masterly, as well as most successful, of all Professor Bennett's orchestral works. Mr. Callcott has arranged it with his usual skill and felicity, and in so doing he has conferred a boon on the lovers of the grand and the beautiful in sacred music, and especially on the admirers of one who may be said to stand at the head of the art of music in this country.

Take, O Take those Lips Away! Song from Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure." The music by Miss Macfarren. (Lonsdale.) This song, one of the most exquisite effusions of the matchless genius of Shakspeare, first appeared, in conjunction with the music of Miss Macfarren, in the *Shakspeare Vocal Magazine* several years ago, and forms a remarkable feature of that excellent serial publication. In the music, the fair composer has been inspired by the genius of the poet, and her song is a worthy companion to the masterpieces in which he has been illustrated by the Purcells, Arnes, Bishops, Haydns, and Mendelssohns of former days. The *Shakspeare Vocal Magazine* has grown to a considerable magnitude, and is a rich mine of musical beauties of the highest order.

Birds in the Night. A Lullaby. Adapted to a Melody of Arthur Sullivan by Lionel H. Lewin. (Boosey and Co.) Mr. Sullivan, by affixing his signature to the title of this publication, has shown that he approves of and sanctions Mr. Lewin's treatment of his melody. The words and music, taken together, make a very charming morceau.

The *Moscow Gazette* says that the Russian and Chinese Commissioners appointed to trace the frontier between the two empires have met at the military station of Oakek, in Eastern Siberia. The Russian Government purposes to open a trade with the western provinces of China, and has instructed its Consul at Koudja to draw up a report on the industrial resources of the district.

The *San Francisco News-Letter* of June 26, alluding to some recent experiments in San Francisco with a new flying-machine, declares that the problem of aerial navigation is solved; that "the thing is done—fully, finally, and completely done." "Within four weeks," it adds, "the first aerial steam carriage, capable of conveying six persons, and propelled at a rate exceeding the minimum speed of thirty miles an hour, will wing its flight over the Sierra Nevada, on its way to New York and other remote parts."

Accounts in the German papers state that the nun recently released from a Carmelite convent in Cracow was found in a dark and unhealthy cell, where she is said to have been confined twenty-one years. She was without clothes, had a wild look, and had almost lost her senses. The police were first informed of the matter by an anonymous letter. They were assisted in their investigations by several ecclesiastics, among others by the Bishop of Cracow, who overwhelmed the abbess and the nuns with reproaches, and asked them whether they were women or furies. He also thanked the magistrate for the energy and tact he had displayed, and suspended the chaplain of the convent. The released nun has been taken to a lunatic asylum, but the medical men despair of her recovery.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It was not one of the least pleasant features of the racing last week that the jockey who was once the favourite of fortune among the lads was in the saddle six times after a severe protection, and won every other race he rode at Hendon and Huntingdon. He and Kendal, who was also "up," are both able to ride 8st. 5 lb., and the latter even less. Hermit's sister Religieuse, and, like him, a 1000-guinea purchase at Middle Park, won the Milton Stakes at Huntingdon, with nothing to spare, from Thunderstorm; but Mr. Chaplin's Pompeii was only second best to Fortunio for the Cup, a statuette of King John, a sort of guardian saint of the town. First Lord, one of Lord Clifden's stock, won at Stamford; but 61 gs. was his buying-in price; and the whole meeting was such a failure that in future it will cast in its lot with the Bath week, and try and secure those two-year-old entries which the new statute of limitations denies to Northampton. There was the usual sale of blood stock under the old oak-tree in the Wothorpe paddocks. Mr. Chaplin bought Seville (foaled in 1858), with the Knight of St. Patrick colt foal (120 gs.) and his own yearling brother (300 gs.); but the cream of the yearlings was thought to be the Gladiateur-Algerian colt, half brother to Lecturer (250 gs.).

The Goodwood programme did not promise a very exciting week, and the sport on the opening day was better than might have been expected. Blue Gown and Vespasian played the third game of the rubber in the Craven Stakes; and the former, in receipt of 3 lb. for the two years, won by a head. In the Levant Stakes Sunshine only just caught the Bacquine filly, who is a far better animal than her own sister, Bonnie Katie; yet this performance made her a still better favourite for the Derby, and, in spite of a painful remembrance of Lady Elizabeth, backers are content to take 10 to 1 about her. After Fichu had spread-eagled his field, a la Tibthorpe, for the Stewards' Cup, St. Ronan, Blueskin, and Merry and Wise performed a burlesque in the Anmeley Stakes. This amusing little game, however, cost Mr. Saville £500, as six furlongs is far more to St. Ronan's taste than nearly three miles, and he went too fast for Blueskin. Kingcraft confirmed his Newmarket reputation by beating Sunlight very cleverly, and Rupert won his maiden race. The large bet of £6000 to £350 was backed in favour of Hawthornden for next year's Derby, for which race he is third favourite.

Very little is known of the Harvard crew, whose race with Oxford will take place towards the end of next month, as they have only appeared on the river two or three times since their arrival in England. On the whole, their rowing seems to be very good, though the strokes are rather short and quick; but Oxford is the favourite here, while odds are laid on the Harvard men in America.

The most important cricket-match of the week was that between the North and South, which was won by the latter by 66 runs. This victory was entirely due to the fine play of Mr. W. G. Grace, who made 122 in his first innings, and took six wickets. For the North, Lockwood made 49 and 28, while Emmett put together 23 (not out), and Freeman's bowling was fatal to thirteen "Southerners."

THE POST OFFICE.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General, published on Monday morning, shows that the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in 1868 was, in round numbers, 608,118,000—an increase of 4·29 per cent over the number in 1867. This gives an average of 26 letters to each person, 149 to each house; in England 30 letters to each person, in Scotland 24, in Ireland 10.

The number of book packets, newspapers, and pattern packets delivered by post in the United Kingdom in 1868 advanced to 105,845,000, an increase of 3·49 per cent over the number in the previous year.

The depositors in Post-Office Savings Banks at the end of the year 1868 were 965,154, an increase of 12·8 per cent over the preceding year; 13·3 per cent in England, 3·6 per cent in Scotland, 8·7 in Ireland. The balance due to depositors—£11,666,655—showed an increase of 19·6 per cent; 19·2 per cent in England, 19·2 per cent in Scotland, 33 per cent in Ireland. The total number of depositors in Post-Office Savings Banks and the old savings banks, 2,336,654, or one to every 13 persons, showed an increase of 97,307.

The number of policies effected with the Government through the Post Office increased from 1435 at the close of 1867 to 1739 at the close of 1868; the amount insured, from £111,437 to £134,824. The number of immediate annuities, from 651 to 874; the amount, from £12,393 a year to £18,789. The number of deferred annuities, from 137 to 160; and the amount, from £2574 to £2671.

On the other hand, the amount for which money orders were issued fell from £19,282,169 in 1867 to £17,079,162 in 1868, a decrease of about 1 per cent, due to the distribution of the Parliamentary grant for education by the Privy Council Office being no longer made by means of money orders. Only £115,837 of this grant was thus distributed in 1868, as against £162,950 in 1867.

In 1868, letters coming from France by the night mails were for the first time delivered in London at half-past seven in the morning instead of at nine. During the four busiest hours of the day half-hourly collections began to be made from sixty additional receiving-houses and pillar-boxes in the City. Paddington was placed on the same footing as other parts of the metropolis in regard to the frequency of its collections and deliveries. Direct communication was established between some of the district post-offices and others, instead of the letters being passed at one central point and thence distributed; thus still further extending the advantages of the district postal system.

There were 13,833 letters posted during the year without any address, and of these 12,833 letters 281 were found to contain money to the amount of £6375.

In the last annual report it was stated that the Post Office, which had already undertaken the distribution of forms of applications for dog licenses, was about to undertake the distribution of the licenses. This it has now done for some months, and the arrangement has worked admirably. During the first quarter of the present year 381,676 licenses were issued by the Post Office—340,813 in England and Wales, and 40,863 in Scotland.

As regards a reduction of postage upon newspapers and other printed matter, respecting which there was a debate in the House of Commons only the other day, "It will be my duty (the Marquis of Hartington says) carefully to consider the question before the next meeting of Parliament."

The next mails for Australia will be despatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Aug. 7; via Marseilles, on the evening of Aug. 13.

The Great Eastern, under the command of Captain Halpin, arrived at Sheerness on Monday, and is now moored in the Medway. Immediate steps will be taken for placing on board the Anglo-Indian cable, which is to be laid between Aden and Bombay, a large portion of which is now completed by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

The Hungarian journals relate the following extraordinary case of suicide by an over-sensitive shopkeeper:—Last week John Stebalecki, a shopkeeper in the Rue Sebastiani, at Pesth, came down from his bedroom at five o'clock in the morning, leaving his wife in bed, whilst a clerk was sleeping in an apartment at the back. He then shaved himself, put on his best clothes, stretched himself on the counter, and, having loaded a pistol, discharged the contents into his heart. Death was, of course, instantaneous. The horror and astonishment of his wife, the clerk, and the neighbours were indescribable, and the more so that no one knew of any motive for the commission of the desperate act. Whilst all were but in conjecture, an old friend of the deceased came rushing up, out of breath. He had just received by post a letter from Stebalecki, dated the preceding evening, and thus worded:—"My dear Friend,—I have decided to kill myself to-morrow. Life is insupportable. I adore my wife, but she has grown so stout—she that was of so ravishing a figure when I married her. Adieu! my friend. Tell my wife that I prefer to die rather than to be unfaithful to her or to separate myself from her by means of the law. Farewell! and pity me."

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The Royal Norman-French has been spoken about the Irish Church, and we see the end of the Session. Members have been appealed to by the leaders on both sides not to hinder discussions of Supply, as eight clear days must elapse between the vote and prorogation. When a Minister's request and the assent of Mr. Disraeli fail to induce gentlemen to be silent, it is difficult to know what other argument can avail. A member of Parliament believes—at least until he has been in the House a good many years—that no rational being cares for anything but politics, and that if the solar system had been referred to a Select Committee astral arrangements would have been improved. Consequently, any impatience to witness the end of political debate seems to him frivolous in the extreme. Let us admit that he has a right to keep our helpless families sweltering in London in an arid and scorching July, that Parliament may discuss matters in which no action is possible, but let us throw ourselves on the mercy of the honourable gentleman who, outside the House, is not altogether divested of the gentle feelings of humanity, and let us implore him to let the season be brought to a close. The politicians have had a very good innings—never has there been a Session in which so many men in both Houses have had chances of coming to the front: they have been splendidly reported, and the journals have been very generous with praise or censure, which is as good, or better, for the purposes for which speeches are made. Now let palaver perish from off the face of the earth, and let us get into cool shades and coverts hid from day, or into hearing of the splash of the sea waves. Even the indomitable Premier is ill, and, after the gallant effort which he made at the finish of the Irish debate, he succumbed. There is no single question on the paper, except the regular legislation, on which anybody can possibly want to hear anything, or that will not be improved by keeping until another Session. I can say no more; but if the Government will depute its least gentle tempered members to make any answers that may be necessary, it is possible that a nuisance may be somewhat abated. There are two or three who know how to make persons "sorry they spoke."

We have been hearing so much of the angelic character of the Irish priests—who are not, we are told, in the least like those described so effectively by William Carleton (whose books you should read, nevertheless), but models of missionary teachers—that it is refreshing to discover an exceptional case. I certainly find one in the Rev. John Boland, of the county of Wicklow. A national schoolmaster, named Furlong, had the merit of deserving this priest's hatred, and it was pleasingly proclaimed in bitter curses from the altars of Mr. Boland's three chapels. The pastor not only implored the most terrible spiritual fall for his enemy, but imagining himself possessed of the power of the saint of Iona, who stood forth and appalled the savage Danes,

While the pauses amid his speech
Were more awful than the sound,

declared that the hand of the victim "should be withered with palsy's shock." Contrary, moreover, to the teaching of Rome, which makes a feature of her ever struggling to the last to bring about penitence, Mr. Boland announced that he should pray that, even *in extremis*, there might be no mercy for the evil Furlong. Though the maledictions produced no more harm to Furlong than the curse in the Legends did upon anybody except the Jackdaw of Rheims, it is disagreeable to be abused from the altar, and Mr. Furlong, with courage unusual in the humbler sort of Catholics, actually brought an action against Boland for slander. And it would seem that the priest did not feel confident that a jury would stand by him, for he elected to settle the matter by paying £200, for damages and costs. One would like to know whether his clerical superiors propose to take any notice of this reverend gentleman's performances. I would not, of course, have made such a remark before Monday last, but now we all have a right to take an interest in the affairs of the Catholic Church, as it is, according to the leader of Opposition, the dominant "Establishment" in Ireland.

That was a noteworthy speech by Lord Overstone on the Rembrandt picture, and he has been furnished with a valuable catena of evidence in support of its claim to genuineness, though the best evidence seems to me to be that which *Punch*, who was cited by his Lordship, advised cultivated people to take, the evidence of their own feelings. The picture has been seen by myriads, and an engraving which appeared in this Journal has introduced it to myriads more who will never see the original. I rejoice that the House of Lords was the scene of such honourable testimony to the judgment of Mr. Boxall. All the exhibitions of pictures are closing; even those in the Thames Tunnel shall be seen no more (the place, sold to a railway, is shut up). One may mention for the benefit of country visitors that if they see nothing but the rearranged National Gallery, they will be furnished with æsthetics that will last them till the Cattle Show.

No, we cannot even perform a ceremonial in England. In what other country in the world would an Heir Apparent and his Princess have been placed on a platform, unfinished till the last moment, to receive contributions for a charity, with no receptacle for the donations, so that they had to be laid on the ground, at the feet of Royalty, and the Prince had to hook them out of the way lest succeeding donors should sweep them off? It was "nobody's business," at the Dramatic Fête, to think of a table, or of a vase, or urn, which would have been more graceful; so the purses were put upon the floor. That was not much; but the comic element was increased marvellously for the spectators, by reason of the attitudes forced upon the generous benefactors. It is not given to everybody to stoop lowly and gracefully in the presence of a Prince and Princess and 20,000 other folks and drop a purse. Everybody remembers John Leech's picture of "Common Objects by the Seashore;" and a good many people at the Crystal Palace remembered it last Saturday. However, the Prince is good-nature personified, and treated the whole business with his usual kindness. I am glad to add that the fête was a decided success, not merely because it was for a charity that finds a home for theatrical persons who have been unfortunate, but because the promoters made a wise concession to the feelings of the better class in the profession and to the representatives of the press. All the vulgarity and impropriety which have marked previous festivals and procured the "plentiful absence" of ladies and gentlemen from recent ones, were unsparingly swept away—female jockeys, black-faced minstrels, sham shows, touting ballet-girls, all had vanished, and there was a perfectly legitimate exercise of talent, on the part of successful actors and actresses, in behalf of the unsuccessful. The only thing to be regretted was that in that vast concourse few could hear; but that it was a vast concourse is answer enough. Mr. Webster and the Dramatic Asylum are to be congratulated on an honourable triumph.

It is easy to laugh—at least, some people find it very easy—and hence the recognised provocatives to laughter become as facile of manufacture. But the received mode of treating a new announcement is sometimes found to have been the unwise one. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, was much derided; but in the next edition of his travels it will be an honest editor's business, and I hope pleasure, to make acknowledgments of the veracity of many statements at which it hath pleased many witty persons to make merry. There may be rehabilitation for my Lord Monboddo—I know not; but I am not going to laugh at Mr. Cameron, the Indian savant, who declares that in Borneo there be men with tails. It has been held, the learned know, that men are monkeys who have, in the process of ages, lost their tails. I suppose that these Borneo people have not developed as rapidly as the rest of the world. But I should say, don't laugh, but send and see. Mr. Cameron, I read, desires that an expedition should be dispatched, under his charge, to investigate the matter. Surely the Anthropologicals and the rest of the philosophers who interest themselves in races of men will subscribe funds. Consider what a big fact they will have to deal with, if a single tail can be discovered! Talk of the famous one which is mentioned in answer to a certain riddle—why, the Borneo tail, if there be one, will reach a good way further than the moon. Only—and the condition hath weight—you must find it first!

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. D. R., Nova Scotia.—The space allotted to Chess in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is so limited that we cannot possibly devote sufficient of it to answer your several questions. We refer you to the "Fundamental Laws of Chess and Legal Definitions," in a new [illegible], which will afford you all the information you can reasonably require as to "check" and "checkmate."

BRANDENBURG.—Your best course will be to apply direct to M. C. Jansen, Rue des Écoles, 76, Paris.

F. K. Reuben.—The brochure containing *Statuten der St. Petersburger Schachgesellschaft* has been safely received.

LIBRARIAN.—They shall have due attention.

St. GEORGE'S CLUB.—We shall be glad to have some additional specimens.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1326 by [illegible] are correct. All others are wrong.

. The majority of our replies to Chess Correspondents are unavoidably postponed from want of space for them.

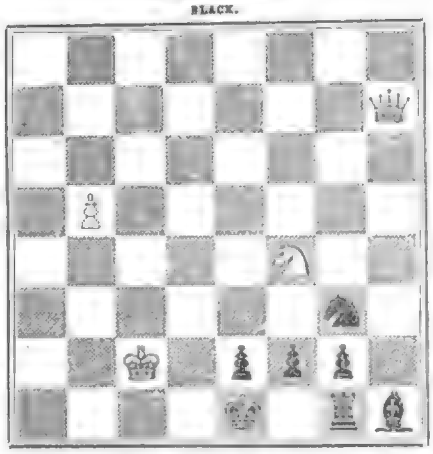
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1326.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to K B 2nd (dis ch)	Kt takes R	3. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Any move
2. Kt to Kt 4th (ch)	P takes Kt	4. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1327.

By Mr. V. PORTILLA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

We proceed to give, as we promised, a few specimens of this eminent player's skill, in the dawn and in the maturity of his chess career. The following is a game played between him, when he was a very young man, and the great French champion, Des Chapelles, then, probably, the finest player in the world [*Scotch Gambit*]:—

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. D. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 4th
6. B takes B P (ch)	Kt takes B
7. Kt takes Kt	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
8. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
9. P takes P	B takes P (ch)
10. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
11. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to B sq
12. B to Q R 3rd (ch)	P to Q 3rd
13. P to K 5th	

The attack is carried on by Mr. Cochrane from beginning to end with masterly ability.

13.	Q to K Kt 4th
14. P takes P	

Clever and unexpected.

14.	Q takes Q
15. P takes P (dis. ch)	K to B 2nd
16. Kt takes Q	B to Q 2nd
17. Castles on K's side	R to Q B sq
18. B to Q 6th	K to K 3rd
19. R to K Kt 3rd	B to Q B 3rd

If he had captured the Kt it would have been merely an exchange of pieces, as White must have won the Bishop in return directly.

20. Q R to Q sq	B takes Kt
21. K R to K sq (ch)	K to B 2nd
22. R takes B	Kt to K R 3rd
23. R to Q R 5th	

Everything has been taken by this move, and with reason, as a loss of time, but it is the only weak step in the attack.

23.	Kt to K B 4th
24. R to Q B 5th	Kt takes B
25. K B P takes Kt	K to B 2nd
26. K R to Q sq	K R to K sq
27. K R to Q 6th	K R to K 2nd
28. Q R to K B 5th (ch)	

The finish is singularly pretty.

28.	K to K sq
29. R to Q 8th (ch)	R takes R
30. R to B 8th (ch)	K takes R
31. P takes R,	

becomes a Queen, gives check, and wins.

Game between Mr. COCHRANE and Mr. ST. AMANT.—(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. St. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th
4. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th
6. P takes P	P takes P
7. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 4th
8. Castles	Kt to K 2nd
9. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd

Black's position is so constrained that, perhaps, he offered to give up a Pawn for the sake of more freedom. If this were not the motive, we are at a loss to account for the move in the text.

10. B to Q R 4th	

It is evident that he could have taken the Pawn with impunity.

10.	Castles
11. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
12. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
13. P to K R 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
14. B to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
15. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd
16. Q to K R 5th	P to Q 3rd
17. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
18. P to K R 5th	Kt to K 2nd
19. B to K R 2nd	P to Q 4th
20. Q R to Q sq	P takes P
21. R to K 6th	Q to Q 3rd
22. P takes P	P to Q 6th
23. P to K 5th	B takes B (ch)
24. R takes B	P takes P

If he had first taken the Kt, White would have captured the Bishop with Rook, threatening here to take K R Pawn with Queen and give mate next move.

25. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
26. Kt to B 7th (ch)	R takes Kt
27. Q takes R	B to Q 4th
28. P to K B 5th	P takes P
29. R takes K B P	Q to B 4th (ch)
30. K to R sq	B takes P (ch)
31. K takes B	R to K Kt sq (ch)
32. K to B 2nd	Q to K 6th (ch)
33. R to B 3rd	Q to K 7th
34. Q to B 6th (ch)	R to Kt 2nd
35. Q takes P (ch)	R to R 2nd
36. R to B 8th (ch),	

and mates next move.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—Referring to the famous Indian Problem, it appears to me that the essential moves on White's part are—

1. B to Q B sq
2. R to Q 2nd
3. R to Q 4th. Mate

Would it not, then, be an improvement to omit the White Pawn at Q R 2nd and the Black Pawn at Q Kt 3rd, and make the problem one of three moves? The alteration suggested would simplify the position, and leave its point and beauty unimpaired.

C. C. M.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I have a query to submit to your consideration in reference to the Indian Problem, which you lately reprinted.

It has often occurred to me that the position would be finer even than it is if the White Rook were placed on the Q's second square, instead of on the Q's square. The position would then be:—

White: K at Q R sq, R at Q 2nd, Bs at K R 6th and K Kt 2nd; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 2nd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, Kt at K R 4th; Ps at K 4th, Q Kt 3rd and 4th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

This alteration first suggested itself to me many years ago, when the problem was printed in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*; and it appeared to me that if the author had placed the Rook at Q's 2nd, he would have added to the difficulty of the solution.—Yours truly,

O. D.

To a silly *canard* about an alleged sale of the ownership of *Punch*, the proprietors of that journal, in a letter to the *Times*, have replied that there never has been any such sale, nor has such a thing ever been in contemplation.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. J. JOCELYN.

The Hon. John Jocelyn, who died on the 22nd inst., was elder son of Robert, second Earl of Roden, K.P., by Juliana Anne, his second wife, youngest daughter of John Orde, Esq., of Westwood, Northumberland, and was consequently half-brother of the present venerable Earl of Roden. He was born in July, 1824, and served as Captain in the 7th Hussars. He married, first, July 18, 1852, Emily, daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq., of Holgate Lodge, in the county of York, and by her, who died May 3, 1845, had two sons, William Henry and Robert Julian Orde, the latter an officer in the 5th Regiment. Captain Jocelyn married, secondly, Aug. 18, 1855, Helen, daughter of Captain Hill; but by her had no issue.

LADY DALRYMPLE FERGUSSON.

Lady Dalrymple Fergusson, who died on the 26th ult., at Newhailes, near Edinburgh, was the second daughter of the late Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, and was grand-niece of John, third Earl of Glasgow; and, on the mother's side, of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton. Her Ladyship was married, June 1, 1829, to Sir Charles Fergusson, fifth Baronet, of Kilkerran, in the county of Ayr, who assumed, in 1838, the additional name of Dalrymple. By this union her Ladyship leaves issue three sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest son is the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, P.C., sixth and present Baronet; and the second son is Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Esq., M.P. for the county of Bute. Of Lady Dalrymple Fergusson's daughters, the fourth, Mary Dalrymple, is wife of Walter Severn, Esq.

THE DEAN OF DURHAM.

The Very Rev. George Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham, who died on the 20th inst., was born in 1793, and received his education at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Browne's medallist in 1811, and University Scholar and Chancellor's medallist for English verse in 1813. He graduated in 1815, and became Senior Chancellor's medallist. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of his college, and, previously to his appointment, in 1840, to the deanery of Durham, was Vicar of Masham, in Yorkshire. Dr. Waddington acquired considerable literary reputation: he was author of "A Visit to Ethiopia," "A Visit to Greece," "The Present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church," "A History of the Church from the Earliest Ages down to the Reformation," "History of the Reformation on the Continent," and some lectures on national education. He was a generous contributor to London charities, and in the county of Durham a supporter of nearly every benevolent institution. He recently gave to the Durham County Hospital two sums of £2000 each, and a few months ago he made a present of stained glass for one of the large windows of Durham Cathedral, at a cost of £1400.

COMMANDER HEWSON.

Commander Francis Hewson, R.N., a highly-meritorious young officer, who died at 36, Albert-street, Regent's Park, on the 11th inst., aged thirty-nine, was the son of the Rev. N. Hewson, Rector of Cloughrist, Cloyne, in the county of Cork. He entered the Royal Navy in July, 1843. He served on the coast of Africa for two years and a half in the Penelope, during which time that vessel captured five slavers. He afterwards joined the Raleigh on the South American station, and was for twelve months landed in charge of a brigade of sailors in co-operation with the French forces at Montevideo. He subsequently, on board the Hydra, at the same station, captured a full slaver. After being on the Mediterranean station, he went, as Lieutenant in the Bellerophon, to the Crimea, where he was engaged in the bombardment of the forts and in the naval brigade and battle of Inkerman. He became a Commander, Dec. 12, 1863, and had the order of the Medjidie. He married, March 2, 1867, Selina, second daughter of Y. W. Barton, Esq., F.R.S. His early and lamented death is attributed to damage to his constitution from privations suffered in the trenches before Sebastopol.

MR. JENKINS.

Thomas Lowten Jenkins, Esq., of Wraxall House, Somerset, J.P. for that county, who died, on the 17th ult., in his fifty-eighth year, was the youngest son of William Jenkins, Esq., formerly of the Treasury, Dublin Castle, and was descended from the learned lawyer and Judge, David Jenkins, who was detained a prisoner in the Tower of London, and again in Wallingford Castle, for his loyalty to King Charles I. Mr. Thomas L. Jenkins was educated at Eton, and was called to the Bar. He proceeded to India in December, 1848, where he became Master in Equity in the Supreme Court of Bombay. He married, in June, 1849, Emily Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Charles Vaughan, Esq., of Gloucestershire, by whom he leaves three sons and three daughters. On his return from India, he retired to Wraxall House, where, particularly in the department of county finance, he did good service as a justice for Somerset.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, July 24:—

In London the births of 2119 children (1076 boys and 1043 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2030.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1600. It was the twenty-ninth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1514. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 569, the corrected average number being 553. Five deaths from smallpox, 23 from measles, 75 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 8 from typhus fever, 21 from enteric fever, and 14 from simple continued fever were registered. The deaths of 249 children and 4 adults from diarrhœa were recorded; in the preceding week the total number was 102. Thirty-five cases occurred in the west, 96 in the north, 28 in the central, 50 in the east, and 44 in the south districts. Simple cholera or choleraic diarrhœa proved fatal to 32 children and 1 adult. One hundred and sixty persons died from phthisis, 64 from bronchitis, and 76 from pneumonia. Thirty-four deaths were caused by apoplexy and 36 by paralysis; in the preceding week the deaths from these diseases were 20 and 24 respectively. The deaths of 2 persons from alcoholism, of 4 children and 2 adults from burns or scalds, of 7 persons from drowning, of 8 infants from suffocation, and of 10 persons who committed suicide were registered. The deaths of 5 children who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were recorded.

In the week 4437 births and 3289 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 28 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 26 per 1000 in London, 22 in Edinburgh, and 16 in Dublin; 23 in Bristol, 14 in Birmingham, 27 in Liverpool, 35 in Manchester, 28 in Salford, 27 in Sheffield, 24 in Bradford, 25 in Leeds, 24 in Hull, 20 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 15 in Glasgow. The increase of deaths shown in most of the towns last week was due to the greater fatality from diarrhœa. The return from Birmingham was remarkably favourable, and showed but a slight mortality from diarrhœa.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending the 24th inst. was 23 per 1000. The rate in Berlin during the seven days ending the 15th inst. was 37 per 1000, and in Vienna 31 per 1000 during the week ending the 17th inst. During the above-mentioned weeks the annual rate of mortality from diarrhœa in these foreign capitals was 0·7 per 1000 in Paris, 11·2 in Berlin, and 5·7 in Vienna.

It is announced that a fault was discovered on Saturday in the 1866 Atlantic cable, about 130 miles from the Irish coast. Communication through this cable still continues, but steps are being taken to repair the damage as soon as possible. The cable of 1865 is in perfect condition.

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THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

requisite to guarantee full political liberty to the subjects of the Empire. The Emperor still retains that supreme authority which was vested in him, seventeen years ago, by universal suffrage. He parts with none of those prerogatives which, in the last resort, he judges would be indispensable to the preservation of order and to the establishment of a Napoleonic dynasty. His reserves may mean much or little, as it respects the practical freedom of his subjects, according to the personal motives which he has for insisting upon them and the theoretical respect which is shown to them by the Legislature. Our own Sovereign, limited on all sides by the usages of the British Constitution, is, nevertheless, in theory invested with large powers; and the French Emperor, while retaining formidable rights to the Imperial Crown, may nevertheless, in course of time, be so restricted in the actual exercise of them as in fact to occupy the position of a Constitutional monarch. One after another, he is putting into the hands of his subjects privileges, the discreet use of which will hedge him round by sentiments, usages, and precedents which it will be morally impossible for him to break through; just as, in our own country, the veto which the Constitution gives to the Crown has grown to be a dead letter simply because other and better means have been gradually found for the expression of the Sovereign's political judgment. We are convinced, therefore, that, whatever may be the forms and modes of authority which Napoleon III. may reserve to his own personal use, the points on which he has yielded to the popular will in respect of the Legislative Body will virtually give to that body the power of establishing supreme control over the political affairs of France.

The chief danger, as it appears to us, lest the seeds of a more liberal Constitution should be destroyed before they have fairly germinated, consists in the general want of faith exhibited by all classes of the Empire in the axiom that true national freedom is never the result of manufacture, but of growth. What is required, above all things, for the steady development of free institutions is patience and self-restraint. Nothing worth having comes into existence in a perfected condition—systems of government least of all. There must be continuity, both of purpose and of action, or there will be no real progress. Something must be taken for granted, and acquiesced in as practically unalterable, or it is vain to look for satisfactory political development. In France, owing to historical causes into which we cannot now enter, it has been too much the habit of the people to break into pieces defective machinery of government, instead of labouring to supply the defects. Nations cannot be always beginning at the beginning, nor going back to the primary principles of things. France, and especially France as she now is, might do herself more good if she were less logical—if she would consider utility a little more and symmetry a little less. The science of making the best possible use of the means within our reach does more to help us on our way to better means than any speculative search after those which will better satisfy our reason. If France were disposed to accept certain facts in her history as final, even though she might not approve of those facts as matter of choice, she would probably make much more rapid advance than she has done in securing for herself the results of good government.

Unquestionably, the Emperor, even when his acts are interpreted by M. Rouher, has given to the French people most of the materials requisite for a free Constitution. Whoever will closely and intelligently study the text of the Senatus Consultum will acknowledge, we think, that it comprises all the concessions really necessary to Parliamentary rule. In effect, it confers upon the nation the elementary means of self-government. We are not sure that France has been put, by any of the violent revolutions she has undergone since 1789, so completely within reach of regulated political freedom as she will be by the last move of her imperial Sovereign. She has, it is true, to work out her own destiny; but the means of doing so peacefully and gradually have been at length conferred upon her. By using what she has, it is in her power to obtain all that she wants. But then, in order to this result, she must make up her mind to postpone—nay, if need be, to sacrifice—the theoretical to the practical. By renouncing all thought of dynastic change, by rigidly keeping all her future efforts for political progress within the limits of the law, and, above all, by a resolute abstention from party movements, which would put a greater strain upon her guaranteed Constitutional rights than they are yet able to bear, she may not only retain, but strengthen and expand, those appliances which will eventually enable her to satisfy her loftiest ideas of good, sound, fruitful, and progressively improving government. The key is in her own hands—it will henceforth be her own fault if she does not obtain access to the treasures she has long coveted.

The Senatus Consultum, as summarised by M. Duvergier, Minister of Justice, recognises in the Corps Législatif the right of initiative in proposing laws; creates for the Ministers an aggregate as well as individual responsibility; puts an end to the incompatibility between the position of Deputy and the functions of Ministers; gives to the Senate the right of fixing its own internal regulations, makes its proceedings public, authorises it to send bills back to the Corps Législatif for modification, and extends its power of opposing the promulgation of laws; confers on the Corps Législatif the right of electing its president and vice-presidents and of framing its own standing orders; recognises in every member of the Legislature the right of questioning Ministers and of adopting orders of the day, with reasons assigned; facilitates the examination of amendments; prescribes the voting of the Budget by chapters and articles; and deprives of all legal force any modifications introduced in future into the customs or postal tariffs by international treaties. "These," said M. Duvergier—and we agree with him—"are profound changes in our institutions; and the mention of them alone is sufficient to show their importance."

MESSRS. CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS.

No man who has been
where Lincoln's bell
Flings o'er the fen its ponderous knell

can fail to have heard of Clayton and Shuttleworth's works "down hill" in the old cathedral city. The firm had its origin in 1842, when the brothers-in-law, who had been in a different line of business, began to make thrashing and portable engines on a small scale. The nucleus of the manufactory was a row of workshops on the side of the Witham, with offices above them. These twelve arms, on which the present premises stand were then a complete morass, and there was nothing for it but to drive down piles wherever a foundation was to be made. The treacherous nature of the soil is proved by the crumbling state of some small walls which are not built on piles; but all these difficulties were overcome, and gradually six acres have been covered with buildings, while the other six are devoted to yards and the stacking of timber. Much of the earlier business was confined to the casting of water-pipes (including those for the many miles of water service from Miningsby brook to Boston), and general railway work, as instanced by a bridge across the Trent for the Nottingham and Grantham Railway; but in 1849, when the firm commenced exhibiting their portable engines and thrashers, and were awarded a prize by the Royal Agricultural Society, at the Norwich meeting, they determined to take up this branch of agricultural engineering as their specialty, and devote their whole energies to its development. The result was that the plain thrashing-machine gradually received the addition of shakers, riddles, blowers, elevators, and screens, and stood forth as the complete finishing machine of 1854. Gradually the firm has widened its borders and strengthened its stakes until over 1200 workpeople are employed at Lincoln, and about 300 more at their branch workshops at Vienna and Pesth.

The first catalogue was published in 1850. In 1855 it was translated into German and French for the Paris International Exhibition, and gradually into nearly all the European languages. It had to record no common triumph, the firm having taken a leading position at all the international exhibitions—namely, the prize medal in London, 1851; first-class medal at Paris, 1855; two prize medals in London, 1862; and a gold medal at Paris, 1867, for portable engines and thrashing-machines. At the Royal Bury meeting, in 1867, every first prize for steam-engines (against twenty-five competitors), as well as £15 for a finishing thrashing-machine, and a silver medal for special improvements fell to their lot. Besides these, a great number of medals and money prizes have been gained by them at Royal and local shows in England and on the Continent. Up to the present time the firm has sent out 9287 engines and 8401 thrashing-machines. The great corn-growing districts on the Danube have been one of its principal foreign spheres, and for more than ten years past it has supplied Hungary, Wallachia, Bessarabia, South Russia, Australia, Chili, &c. Besides the branches at Vienna and Pesth, already referred to, the firm has established agencies in all parts of the world. These finishing-machines and their engines are to be found, as a writer in the *Rockwood's Magazine* puts it, "not merely in the happy homesteads of England, but also in the steppes of Russia, the prairies of Hungary, the Canadian prairies, and in the Australian bush."

A walk of rather more than half a mile from the High-street and down the Witham side brings you to the door of the works, the mass-room of which is approached from the outside. It is furnished with rows of ovens at each end, and about 300 of the outlying workmen take their meals there every day—"a great fact" to which the heap of milk-cans, each with its curious "hall-mark," bear ample testimony. Just inside the gate grows a vine, facing the south, the only bit of nature that we see in that great workshop of art. A canal runs up the centre of the main yard, giving water communication with the river Witham, the Foss Dyke, the Trent, and Humber, for the conveyance of pig-iron from Scotland, deals from the Baltic, &c. Both water and rail are most handy, as a branch-line connecting with the various railways is laid down throughout the works, and is furnished with an hydraulic-lift and cranes for hoisting the engines and machines on to the trucks.

It would take a jury of mechanics two good days to compass the twelve acres and report upon the things which they had seen and heard. To us the task seems about equivalent to describing Niagara, and we must sum it up by saying that, by the system of complete division of labour which has been adopted, and the introduction of special machine tools, classified according to the varieties of work to be done, a degree of perfection in the workmanship is reached which can be attained by no other means. The first shop we enter is the turning, fitting, and erecting department, filled with lathes, and slotting and drilling machines in great variety. Three cranes traverse the top of the erecting-shop, and lift all the heavier engine-fittings on the boilers. Here we counted twenty-eight portable and two fixed engines in process of erection, and those old ones were in for repairs. A side door leads into the stores, in which large numbers of connecting-rods, cylinders, chimneys like huge inverted hats, governors which regulate the pace by their ball-laden arms, and all the other component parts of engines are held ready for the creator's use. Each set of fittings is ticketed with the name of the man who put them together, so that he is at once responsible for his judgment if anything goes wrong. So completely is this system carried out that each engine, as it leaves the shop, receives a number, and is registered in a book, with the position of the tubes and every particular, so that if repairs are needed there is no difficulty in identifying and sending off what is wanted to any part of the world. We glance at the brass-casting house and its clay cores and boxes full of red Mansfield sand, and carry away with us from another place the recollection of some open sand castings on the floor, which look like a gridiron of fire, sacred to the departed Beefsteak Club.

Now we are out in the open once more, with three graceful chimney-stalks, each 100 ft. above us, and winding our way among the engines in the test-shed. They are tested to double the working pressure by means of cold water through a force-pump, and, as it has not the same expansive power as hot, all danger of explosion is avoided. The great large-house, of some 180 ft. long, by 80 ft. wide and 20 ft. in height, was our delight. The white walls and chimneys under each of which a couple of the fifty-two furnaces stand, give the whole such a cool and pleasant look, while the smiths, with their white nightcaps, are busy at their anvils, and six steam-hammers do their wonderous and remorseless fight. The most beautiful process is fixing the tires on wheels. The tire is taken red hot out of the furnace, and fitted on to the wheel above a sort of tank. In an instant the whole rim of the wheel is one mass of flames, and then it sinks suddenly beneath the water. For a minute or more the surface is covered with graceful wreaths of white smoke, and the union of wood and iron is made, and some rivets complete the work. There is one little smith's shop under the roof of the tramway, in which merely the tools are made, and its neatness is such that we seem to fancy that we have some picture catalogue in our hands, and have just arrived at "Interior of a Dutch Smithy." Passing through the foundry, we note the mode in which the pattern is withdrawn from the mould by machinery, without any of the risk which attends the handling by the most experienced and skilful workman. Tramways and hydraulic cranes are here provided to facilitate the labours of the workmen. We next enter the boiler-shop, a most spacious apartment, being 255 ft. long by 100 ft. broad, where punching and shearing machines are doing their work with a gusto which seems almost human; and, after a little more experience of the clatter of hammers and the deep, dull thud of the steam riveters, we are glad to change from iron to wood, and ruminate among the stacks of oak, elm, ash, and pine, which undergo their years of seasoning in the yard. There is still, however, the "case-hardening" to notice, by which process a surface as hard as steel is produced on each of the working parts of the engines and machines as are subject to wear. This consists of heating them for a number of hours in a furnace surrounded by a composition, and plunging them, while hot, into cold water.

The "lagging" house lets us into a mystery as to the casing of engines with felt, wood, and iron, and then we quit the birthplace of these green-and-chocolate wheeled monsters for the painters' shop, where the thrashing-machines are receiving their drab-and-red facings. Four are there, having their final touches, for England, Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Bohemia. In the lighter departments hard by the workmen are busy with tin cups for cross-elevators, and wire riddles; and anon we are among huge barrels of raw linseed oil and other delights of the kind, which would no doubt make a Russian or a Laplander desire a tasting-order on the spot.

One side of the works is pretty nearly devoted to shops for wood drying, when it has come in from its weather probation in the yard. Upon each stack of wood in the yard the date of stacking, its quantity, and the thickness are marked.

Situated in the centre of the wood-yard is the wood-shop, where are vertical, circular, and band saws; tenoning, mortising, and planing machines, for preparing the frame timbers and boards of the thrashing-machines before they are laid in the above-mentioned seasoning-sheds. Here, also, all the wood wheels required for the engines, thrashing-machines, and straw-elevators (from 100 to 160 per week) are made. Amongst the special tools in this department we noticed a clever spoke-lathe, which is prepared to turn any shape, whether round, square, or oval, according to the pattern given it to copy from.

The refuse timber, sawdust, and shavings made by the machinery in this shop drop through holes in the floor, and are used for heating the steam-boilers.

The oak which is intended for the spokes of wheels is all split, so as to get it along the grain. This wood, which principally comes from Herefordshire, Warwickshire, and Northamptonshire, is also exclusively used for the frames of thrashing-machines. The axle-beds are made of ash, and so are the felloes of the wheels, as no wood, save the old witch-elm, which is hard to get, can rival it in elasticity. Mahogany is also required for the riddles, but it is of the Bay-wood kind, and perfectly free from knots, which is not the case with the Honduras. We might have lingered for hours watching the beauties of the planing process and all the cunning arts of the wood machine-shop, where the steel arm and that of thew and muscle combine in planing, and finishing, and drilling holes, and other curious arts; but it was Saturday mid-day, and the dinner bell was sounding the close of the labours of the week.

The Illustration on page 132 shows Messrs. Clayton and Co.'s works in the foreground, with the show-yard of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society immediately in their rear, on the lower part of Canwick-common, a most eligible site, perfectly flat, and intersected by the Great Northern Railway. The lines of sheltered inclosures can be seen, and further in the distance is the City Cemetery, the view being bounded by the oolitic ridge which forms a prominent a feature in all Lincolnshire scenery.

SHOW OF FOX-HOUNDS AT LINCOLN.

Among the leading points of a brilliant gathering at Lincoln which put the seal on the amalgamation of the North and South Lincolnshire Agricultural Societies last week the fox-hound show may most truly be reckoned. Their introduction on such occasions is only of recent date. Masters of hounds are not fond of bringing them into public, and prefer quiet days on the flags, with a roll of scarlet cloth as the simple prize. However, about twelve years ago Mr. Tom Parrington instituted hound shows in connection with the Durham County Society, of which he was then the secretary; and, with the aid of Lord Middleton, Lord Yarborough, the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliam, Mr. G. L. Fox, &c., some very pleasant ones took place. Tom Sebright and Ben Morgan generally bore off the lion's share of the prizes, and the delight and cheering when old Tom marched up to the top table to receive his prize and then returned thanks were something to be remembered. If they had known of Tom's masterly performance of "A southerly wind and a cloudy sky," and how the old man's face glistened when he spoke to his hounds in the song, and found them doing everything he told them, that merry audience would not have rested without that hunting melody from his lips. Gradually the Yorkshire Agricultural Society began to have hound shows in connection with their meeting; and when Mr. Parrington resigned the Cleveland secretaryship and took that of the Yorkshire, he brought the annual custom, so to speak, with him. Still, the hound show has never been annexed to the larger one, except so far that no one can attend it who does not pay to go through the large yard, and this year even that "privilege" was only granted to its promoters by a majority of one on the Yorkshire Society's council. Hound shows have been held on a very limited scale at Birmingham, but they are quite out of keeping in connection with a dog show, and they have only flourished in Durham and Yorkshire. Societies object so strongly to giving any portion of their funds towards them, despite the strong interest which farmers feel in breeding hunters and "walking" the puppies, that the expenses are now always borne by private subscription. So it was at Lincoln. Mr. Chaplin, as president for the year, set his shoulder vigorously to the wheel, and used his influence with masters of leading packs at a distance, while his own, the Earl of Yarborough's, the Grove, Lord Kesteven's, and the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliam's, in or on the very borders of the county, formed the nucleus of no contemptible show in themselves.

Thirteen kennels—the Brocklesby, Grove, North Cotswold, Cottesmore, Lord Rendlesham's, the South Wold, the Quorn, Badminton, Fitzhardinge, Milton, York and Ainsty, Burton and Wynnstay—made entries, and, with the exception of Lord Rendlesham's, they were all present. As regards quality, such a lot of hounds were, perhaps, never brought together at one show, and £215 were given in prizes and £56 in gratuities to huntsmen. Six kennels out of the twelve shared the prizes—to wit, Lord Yarborough's, two firsts and three seconds; Lord Galway's, two firsts and two seconds; the Hon. G. Fitzwilliam's, two firsts; Mr. Chaplin's, a first and a second; Lord Fitzhardinge's, a first; and Lord Coventry's, two seconds.

Our Illustrations represent, at the top of the page, the Hon. G. Fitzwilliam's Rubicon, Richmond, Rattler, and Reckless, by Belvoir Rubicon from Milton Gaddy, the winners of the highest prize of the day, £25 for the best litter of unentered hounds, of not less than four. Lord Galway was second, and The Quorn and Lord Coventry's were also in the lists. A Yarborough group, including the celebrated nine-season Nelson and some of his sons, which were second to Lord Fitzhardinge's Pomfret in the class for "the best stallion hound, to be judged by his produce," stands in the middle; and at the bottom are Mr. Chaplin's first prize, two couple of entered hounds, Saladin, Sampson, Damper, and Warrior, whose deep chest produced quite an ovation from his "feeder" towards the close of the day. Lord Kesteven's hounds, which were the champion kennel at the last Yorkshire show, were quite out of it, in consequence of being so high in condition.

The hounds were judged by Lord Doncaster and Mr. G. Lane-Fox, and no substitute was found for Mr. Williamson, who was not able to come. There was a fine attendance of masters, many of whom were staying with Mr. Chaplin at his house "up hill." The huntsmen were all in scarlet, with the exception of Charles Hamblin, huntsman to the Duke of Beaufort, who wore the green plush coat and red waistcoat of the Badminton Hunt. Macbride was in the scarlet with black collar and silver fox running up hill on the collar which marks the Fitzhardinge Hunt. The old livery of the hunt was "orange tawny," but the great hunting Earl changed it to what it is at present. His brother, resumed the orange tawny, and now the present Earl in turn has adopted scarlet again. Among the most noticeable spectators were those octogenarian sportsmen, Mr. Howson and Will Lowe, many years huntsman to the Badminton hounds, and now keenly enjoying the Brocklesby triumph of his son Nimrod. Age has not taken the edge off either of them, and, as Will says, "the foxes don't look a bit bigger than they used to do." The awards seemed to give great satisfaction. If they did not, masters and huntsmen were remarkably reticent on the subject, and the owners of other stock might well take a lesson from them.

Last Saturday the employés of the Great Northern Railway held their annual fête in Panshanger Park, which was placed at their disposal by Earl Cowper.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Senate has met according to the decree, and the Senatus Consultum has been presented to it through the medium of M. Duvergier, Minister of Justice. After the usual preliminaries M. Rouher, the new President, rose and made a very liberal speech, which was received with considerable applause. Several new senators were then introduced and took the oath. The President next announced a communication from the Government, and M. Duvergier ascended the tribune and read the following Senatus Consultum, preceded by an exceedingly long *exposé de motif*:—

Article 1. The Emperor and the Legislative Body possess the initiative of proposing laws.

Art. 2. The Ministers are dependent on the Emperor alone. They deliberate in council under his presidency; are responsible; can be impeached only by the Senate.

Art. 3. The Ministers can be members of the Senate or of the Legislative Body. They can take their seats in either Assembly, and have a right to speak when they consider such a course advisable.

Art. 4. The sittings of the Senate are public. On the demand of five members the House can resolve itself into a Secret Committee. It fixes its own internal organisation.

Art. 5. The Senate can, on indicating the modifications of which any bill before it appears to be susceptible, send the measure back to the Legislative Body for a new deliberation. It can, in every case, by a resolution, with reasons assigned, oppose the promulgation of a bill.

Art. 6. The Legislative Body fixes its own internal regulations. At the opening of every Session it nominates its president, vice-presidents, and secretaries. It also appoints its questors.

Art. 7. Every member of the Senate or of the Legislative Body possesses the right of addressing an interpellation to the Government. Orders of the day with reasons assigned can be adopted. The reference to the bureaux of such orders of the day is a matter of right when demanded by the Government.

Art. 8. No amendment can be discussed if it has not been sent to the Committee charged with the task of examining the bill and communicated to the Government. When the Government does not accept the amendment, the Council of State gives its opinion; the Legislative Body then pronounces definitively.

Art. 9. The Budget of Expenditure shall be presented to the Legislative Body by chapters and articles. The estimates of each Ministry are voted by chapters, in conformity with the nomenclature annexed to the present Senatus Consultum.

Art. 10. The modifications introduced in future into the Customs or postal tariffs by international treaties cannot be obligatory unless in virtue of a law.

Art. 11. The relations of the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State, with the Emperor and among themselves, are regulated by an Imperial decree.

Art. 12. Are abrogated: all enactments contrary to the present Senatus Consultum, and especially those of Arts. 6 (Par. 2), 8, 13, 24 (Par. 2), 26, 40, 43, 44 of the Constitution, and 1 of the Senatus Consultum of Dec. 31, 1861.

The press is of course very busy discussing the concessions which the Emperor's Government has thought proper to make, and which have been received generally with marks of approbation.

Some of the semi-official journals announce that the new Ministry are bent upon measures of economy and the maintenance of peace; and, as an earnest of this determination on their part, they state that already have all the men whose terms of military service expire during the present and following year been dismissed to their homes, and that within the next two months all those enlisted until 1871 and 1872 will have an unlimited furlough accorded to them. Altogether, it would appear that something like 50,000 men are to be disbanded. Curiously enough, at the very moment this announcement is made, the Minister of War has been forwarding a circular to the Generals commanding departmental divisions throughout the empire, enjoining them to hasten the instruction of men of all arms under their command.

The *France* informs us that a final effort is being made with the ex-Queen of Spain, "by friends whose devotedness cannot be questioned," to persuade her to abdicate in favour of the Prince of the Asturias. "The ex-Queen," it says, "who had hitherto peremptorily rejected every counsel of that kind, now seems somewhat shaken in mind, and for the first time has consented to discuss the question. The partisans of the abdication argue that the young Prince's name would not only attract the majority of the Spanish people, but would have a chance of being accepted by the political men placed at the head of affairs in Spain."

M. Cogniard has retired from the Théâtre des Variétés, after ten years of successful management, and is succeeded by M. Bertrand. It is said that the former has made a very comfortable fortune—a thing rather rare over here among theatrical managers, which may be principally attributed to the successes of late years with Mdlle. Schneider and the Offenbach répertoire. "The Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein" is to be revived shortly, with Mdlle. Zulma Bouffar in the part which was so successfully played by Hortense Schneider in Paris and London.

Paris has been occupying itself with a trial, before the Cour d'Assises of the Seine, of the chief cashier of the Union Life Insurance Company, one M. Taillefer, and a former intimate friend of his, M. Pic, late director of the *Étendard* newspaper, the one being accused of having embezzled nearly a million and a half of francs of the company's capital, about one third of which was lost in various speculations, the chief being some new form of road-sweeping machine, and the remaining two thirds having been advanced to Pic to carry on certain banking operations, and to found the *Étendard* newspaper. Pic was in his turn charged with having been a party to Taillefer's fraudulent proceedings, and so culpable did the court and jury consider the latter to have been that he was first of all found guilty without extenuating circumstances, and then sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude, while Taillefer, whom the jury had considered to have been in some measure an instrument in the hands of Pic, escaped with seven years' ordinary imprisonment.

A few evenings since an individual who had ascended the southern tower of Notre Dame suddenly precipitated himself on to the pavement beneath, breaking his limbs and otherwise severely injuring himself during his fall. When picked up he was, of course, found to be dead, and the body was conveyed to the Morgue, there to await recognition.

Workmen are at present engaged in gilding the monster bronze statues which were raised to the summit of the New Opera at the latter part of last week.

Four men were suffocated at the sulphur baths at Enghien, a few days since. It seems that one of the bath assistants having accidentally fallen into the principal reservoir, three of his companions hastened to his rescue, when they were overcome by the fumes of the sulphuric hydrogen, and one after the other succumbed.

SPAIN.

The Carlist movement shows itself by starts. A Madrid telegram reports that in Corlova a band of insurgents has been defeated by a body of volunteers, and the position of affairs is described as "improving." At Ciudad Real two of the Carlist leaders have been shot by order of a court-martial.

Intelligence has reached New York from Cuba that a large force of negroes in insurrection attacked Puerto Principe on the 28th ult., but were repulsed. This despatch comes by the French Atlantic cable.

PORTUGAL.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Cortes the Marquis Sa da Bandeira, President of the Council of Ministers, announced that the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice had resigned. Senor Pamvia de Carvalho has been appointed Minister of Finance, and Dr. Mendoza, member of the Cortes, Minister of Justice.

The Chambers have authorised the Government to grant concessions for the establishment of submarine telegraph lines from the coast of Portugal. In virtue of this law the Government is prepared to receive proposals at Lisbon for granting the exclusive privilege for twenty years of the submarine telegraphic lines to England, to Gibraltar, and to North America, viâ the Azores.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold presided, on Thursday week, at the opening of the Triennial Exhibition of the Fine Arts in the Botanical Gardens of Brussels. His Majesty was received at the entrance by the members of the committee, when M. Anspach, the president, pronounced a complimentary allocution, to which the King replied as follows:—"Gentlemen,—I am much touched by the words addressed to me in your name by the Burgomaster of Brussels. This exhibition, which I have already more than once visited, has caused me, by the remarkable objects which it contains, a very lively satisfaction. I beg the exhibitors, whether Belgian or foreign, to receive my warm congratulations. Belgium, like myself, proud of the genius of her painters and sculptors, thanks them for perpetuating the traditions of the Flemish school. In coming to preside over this ceremony, I cannot avoid again expressing a desire—in which, I am sure, you participate—to erect for our exhibitions a permanent edifice worthy of our brilliant phalanx of artists, and of a country which in every age has owed to the arts one of its greatest glories." This reply was greeted with loud applause. The King then made a tour of the rooms, accompanied by the committee, the Ministers of the Interior and of Public Works, and the officers of his household.

ITALY.

The papers announce the death of Dolfi, the baker of Florence, who obtained something more than a local reputation as an Italian patriot, owing to the influential part he played in political affairs a few years since. His funeral took place on the 27th ult., and was attended by a great number of persons, the streets through which the coffin passed being thronged.

Great progress is being made with the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the works being actively carried on night and day; and there is every probability the line will be opened in the course of next year.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Budget Committee of the Reichsrath Delegation discussed, on Wednesday, the estimates of the Ministry of War. The proposed expenditure for the construction of two ships of war for the Danube was struck out, as were also the estimates for some guns for fortifications and other war material. During the debate Count Beust said it was hazardous to promise the maintenance of peace for any considerable length of time; but he was of opinion that, if no war broke out for the next four years, the preservation of peace in Europe for a long period might be looked upon as certain.

The Communal Council of Vienna has decided unanimously to address a petition to the Government and the two Chambers to obtain the suppression of all the convents and religious communities whose statutes are contrary to the organic laws of the empire. A knowledge of the number of convents now existing in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is therefore of some importance. Austria possesses 676, with a population of 6140 monks and 4914 nuns. In Hungary there are 293, inhabited by 2530 of the former and 770 of the latter.

The wife of Prince Karageorgewich having petitioned the Emperor to grant a pardon to her husband, his Majesty, acting under the advice of the Hungarian Ministry, has declined to grant this act of grace, and has ordered the case to be dealt with by the ordinary tribunals of the country.

GERMANY.

The Queen of Prussia visited the King at Ems on the 27th ult. His Majesty received her at the station and accompanied her to his apartments. She left for Coblentz at half-past one o'clock. On the 29th his Majesty dined with the Queen at Coblentz, and afterwards walked with her through the plantations on the Rhine.

The *North German Correspondent* says that the preliminary surveys for a canal through Schleswig-Holstein, uniting the North Sea with the Baltic, are completed. It had been proposed that the work should be carried out by private enterprise, but for naval and military reasons the Prussian Government has determined, it is said, to undertake it. The estimated expense is thirty million thalers.

The authorities are engaged in important works for deepening some parts of the harbour of Kiel, so that the whole may be fit for naval purposes.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has recently reviewed the iron-clad fleet in the Baltic, and witnessed various experiments showing the destructive power of concentrated fire and manœuvres by the steam-rams, with which it is said his Majesty was highly satisfied.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

According to the *Levant Herald*, the Porte has sent an ultimatum to the Viceroy of Egypt intimating that, in the event of his Highness refusing to accede to the demands of his suzerain, the Porte will consider itself free to withdraw the privileges granted in the firman of 1841.

From Alexandria we learn that the hereditary Prince Mechmed Tefwik Pacha has been appointed Minister of the Interior, with Raghib Pacha as Councillor; Ali Mouhark has been intrusted with the office of Minister of Public Works; Cherif Pacha has been nominated to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the room of Linat Pacha, who has resigned; and Zulfikar Pacha has been appointed Governor of Alexandria. The Khedive went last Saturday to Tanta, proceeding thence to Cairo and Ismaïla.

AMERICA.

Through the Atlantic cable we learn that the Democratic party has gained another important victory, having carried, by an immense majority, the elections for the State of Kentucky.

Meetings in several Fenian circles have been held recently, giving rise to rumours of another invasion of Canada being organised, thereby creating some excitement in the towns on the St. Lawrence.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the public debt of the United States shows a decrease of 7,500,000 dols. The coin in the treasury belonging to the Government is 63,500,000 dols.; and the coin in the treasury for which there are certificates of deposit outstanding amounts to 34,750,000 dols. The currency in the treasury amounts to 23,250,000 dols.

There has already been a reduction of fares on the Pacific Railroad, and emigrants are now conveyed the entire distance from New York to San Francisco for 50 dols.

The advent of swarms of Chinese labourers, not only into California, but thence by the Pacific Railway, just opened, into the other States, is said to be attaining the dimensions of a phenomenon. There are now about 100,000 of them in California, and they are coming still by thousands.

The *New York Herald* agrees with many of its contemporaries in approving of the suggestion to tax American bonds held abroad.

Fifteen gun-boats which were being constructed in New York for the Spanish Government were all seized, on Tuesday, by the United States Marshal, for violation of the neutrality laws, the complaint being lodged by the Peruvian Minister, who alleges that these vessels were intended for an attack against Peru.

INDIA.

Official advices have been received at Bombay in reference to recent events in Afghanistan, according to which Ismail Khan, nephew of the Ameer Shere-Ali, having been discontented for some time in consequence of the new army arrangements introduced by the latter, the Ameer endeavoured to conciliate him by the offer of a large annual allowance. Ismail Khan, however, rebelled against him, but was captured. The Ameer spared his life, and sent him and his two brothers into British territory. Ismail Khan managed to escape, and is now hiding in Afghanistan. His two brothers arrived at the British frontier garrison at Kohat. The Indian Government will keep them at Lahore, where they will be suitably provided for. All is quiet in Afghanistan. The accounts of the rainfall in all parts of India are good.

The Government has intrusted Mr. W. W. Hunter with the work of preparing a "Gazetteer" of India.

The overland mail brings intelligence of a disastrous flood in the Cashmere Valley, which has laid most of the houses in ruins and destroyed the magnificent crops of wheat.

By the same mail we learn that the Ameer of Cabul has taken steps for keeping open the Khyber Pass, and that the organisation of the Ameer's new army is proceeding rapidly.

Captain Thackwell, of the 5th Lancers, who had been severely mauled by a tiger, died at Bareilch, on June 24, from the effects of his wounds. Captain Cherry, of the 5th Fusiliers, has been "terribly mauled" by a bear in the Tilail valley, in Cashmere.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Odd Fellows held their annual fête at the Crystal Palace on Monday. Large numbers travelled to Sydenham by road and rail.

The members of the Upper House have given up their conference chamber, which fronts the river, for a dining-hall for the representatives of the people.

Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, fell in one of the passages of the House of Lords on Sunday evening, and broke his knee-cap. He is eighty-one years of age.

Another action has been instituted against Madame Rachel. The victim is a lady of good family in the north of Ireland, and the transactions in question show extraordinary credulity on the plaintiff's part.

The return of the Poor-Law Board gives the number of paupers in the metropolis in the fourth week of July at 124,414, in the proportion of 91,682 outdoor to 32,732 indoor. This was a decrease of 2093 upon the figures of the corresponding period of last year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Waugh, who was a bankrupt in 1862, and again in 1866, now appears in that capacity for the third time. He owes about £600 to creditors in London, and, having been arrested, was lodged in Whitecross-street. His release was ordered on Wednesday, and the first meeting under the bankruptcy was held.

The report of the Select Committee on the New Law Courts was issued on Wednesday. Believing that the Carey-street site upon the whole affords the best opportunity of concentrating the courts and offices, and that it would be greatly to the public advantage that this site should be adhered to, the Committee recommend that the original intention should be carried out.

The vestry of St. Pancras resolved last week, by a majority of 36 to 27, to construct a new bridge over the Regent's Canal, near Gloucester-gate, at a cost of £9025, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Crown Commissioners of Public Works, and application was ordered to be made to the Metropolitan Board, asking them to contribute their quota towards the carrying out of this great public improvement.

The "captive balloon" has got into Chancery. An application has been made to Vice-Chancellor Malins for an injunction to restrain the proprietor from letting up the balloon, on the ground that it is a source of danger and annoyance to the inmates of St. Mark's College, in the vicinity of the grounds where the balloon is now exhibited. The Vice-Chancellor expressed a decided opinion that the balloon was a nuisance, but ordered the application to stand over until Michaelmas Term.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, the proposal to build upon a portion of Southwark Park gave rise to an animated discussion. The Commons and Open Spaces Committee had recommended that the plans determined upon for building upon certain parts of the park be adhered to; and on the motion for the adoption of the report, an amendment was moved calling upon the Committee to reconsider the matter. The Board being equally divided, the chairman gave his casting vote in favour of sending the report back to the Committee.

A deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday, with a view to obtain the assistance of the Government in preserving Epping Forest to the people. The reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not encouraging. While admitting the desirableness of the object the deputation had in view, he could not accede to the arguments by which it was pressed upon him. The rights of the Crown over the forest were feudal rights, which it would be inexpedient to revive or enforce. He promised, however, to consider the subject.

At the annual meeting, yesterday week, of the Royal Society for prevention of Cruelty to Animals it was stated that during last year 1200 convictions had been obtained by the society against persons guilty of cruelty to animals, mostly in the case of horses. The attention of the society had also been directed to the transit of cattle and poultry by railway, to the shearing of sheep in cold weather, to the cropping of dogs' ears, to the muzzling of dogs in hot weather, &c., and many modifications of the existing evils had been effected. By the efforts of the society the practice of vivisection, once so prevalent in France, had almost ceased in that country.

A sumptuous entertainment was given on Thursday week by Mr. C. O. Humphreys, the chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Corporation of London, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street. On this occasion the presentation of a piece of plate to the late chairman, Mr. R. N. Philippe, took place. Amongst the guests present were the Lord Mayor; Mr. T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P.; Colonel Alroyd, M.P.; Mr. Charles Reed, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Dakin, Mr. Sheriff-elect Vallentin, the Under-Sheriffs, the Chairmen of Committees, and others. The testimonial consisted of a massive and elegant silver salver, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Corporation of London to Richard Nathaniel Philippe, Esq., LL.B., F.S.A., J.P., in testimony of their personal respect and appreciation of his valuable services as Chairman, 1868."

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, July 31:—

In London the births of 2142 children (1066 boys and 1076 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1859-68 the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2101.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1646. It was the thirtieth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1654. The deaths in the present return are slightly below the estimated amount, but exceed by 46 the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 711, the corrected average number being 670. Four deaths from smallpox, 33 from measles, 88 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 18 from typhus fever, 15 from enteric fever, and 10 from simple continued fever were registered. The mortality from diarrhœa continues to increase; the deaths of 291 children and 20 adults from this disease were registered last week. In the three preceding weeks the total numbers were 30, 102, and 253. 27 children and 3 adults died from simple cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. Measles and scarlet fever were more fatal than in the preceding week. 176 persons died from phthisis, 48 from bronchitis, and 46 from pneumonia. The deaths of 6 persons from delirium tremens, of 3 children from burns or scalds, of 13 persons from drowning, of 4 infants from suffocation, and of 3 persons who committed suicide were recorded. The deaths of 4 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were registered.

In the week 4313 births and 3451 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 28 per 1000 persons living.

The annual rate of mortality last week was 27 per 1000 in London, 21 in Edinburgh, and 20 in Dublin; 21 in Bristol, 22 in Birmingham, 26 in Liverpool, 27 in Manchester, 27 in Salford, 25 in Sheffield, 26 in Bradford, 20 in Leeds, 17 in Hull, 26 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 32 in Glasgow. The mortality from diarrhœa showed a further increase upon recent weeks in most of the English towns. The annual death-rate from this disease last week was 10 per 1000 in Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford, and 6 per 1000 in London. The deaths from the same cause were also excessive in Leeds. This mortality occurred almost entirely among infants.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending July 31 was 22 per 1000. The rate in Berlin during the seven days ending July 29 was 38 per 1000. The annual rate of mortality last week from diarrhœa in Paris was only 1·3 per 1000, while in Berlin it was 12 per 1000.

The committee of the Northern Counties Idiot Asylum has received from the executors of the late Dean Waddington an intimation that he has bequeathed £5000 to that charity.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Continuing the Illustrations which were begun in our last Number in connection with this great link of the vast railway scheme that connects the Atlantic with the Pacific, and travelling westward, we arrive at Salt Lake City. This settlement, situated in the territory of Utah, was formed by the Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints, after their expulsion from the city of Nauvoo, in Illinois. Their prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother, were murdered in the gaol of Carthage by an armed mob. In the beginning of 1846 the van of the Mormons, under the guidance of Brigham Young, the successor of Joseph Smith, crossed the Mississippi on their journey for the western wilderness; and, after enduring great privations on their journey, the pioneers reached, in 1847, the spot where they established the city, and in autumn were joined by the main body. During the winter and spring they suffered from famine; but on the arrival of harvest provisions became abundant.

There can be little wonder that the more ignorant of the Mormons, when they first see the "City of the Saints" believe that they have reached the promised land. The city site has been well chosen. It lies in a charming and almost entirely level valley, surrounded by hills and grand mountain peaks, watered by innumerable rivulets. The waters of "City Creek Canon," divided into innumerable streams, run down every principal street of the city. The roads are wide, and, except in three or four business streets, each house has a large garden, and very frequently an orchard attached to it. Light and graceful trees line each street. The climate of the valley is good; peach and apricot trees are flourishing everywhere. So calm and tranquil is the course of life in the Mormon capital that the remark of the Shaker to Artemus Ward would seem to be applicable to it, "Here all is peas." And whatever may be said about those peculiar institutions which have made the Mormon religion a by-word and a jest, every visitor is constrained to admit that the industry of this remarkable people has made what was once little else than a barren alkaline desert to "blossom as the rose." Their local government is excellent. Crime, in the full sense of the word, is almost unknown among them, or is confined to the "Gentile" residents. There are but four bar-rooms and one billiard-saloon in Salt Lake City to a population of 27,000—a remarkable fact in this western country, where there is usually a bar-room to each twenty or so inhabitants. Rapid changes will, no doubt, follow the progress of civilisation in this community, and the completion of the Pacific railroads can hardly fail to inaugurate them.

Our Illustrations, taken from a sketch by Mr. Frederick Whymper, shows the general plan of the city. The Tabernacle, irreverently termed by Gentiles "the great egg-shell," from the form of its roof, is plainly seen in the middle distance. The building will hold 10,000 persons, and 7000 persons can be comfortably seated. It is one vast room, the dome being supported by a Howe truss, resting on stone columns. It possesses the second largest organ in the United States, and has an immense platform, with several desks for the president, the twelve apostles, and others. It is the place of worship for the Mormons of the city; and on every Sabbath they gather there to listen to exhortations often delivered—as was the case when visited by our correspondent—by a dozen speakers. The roof is composed of wooden shingles, which, having turned somewhat grey with age, have the appearance of a dull metallic surface. The "Temple," of which we have heard so much, is a separate building, and its foundations, of granite, only are laid, although the work was begun fifteen years ago. The grand range of the Wasatch mountains is seen in the distance.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY: THE GREAT SALT LAKE, UTAH, FROM THE OGDEN ROAD.

Salt Lake City will be in direct communication with the Pacific Railroad in October next, by the branch line to be known as the Utah Central Railroad.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE, UTAH.

This lake lies on the western slope of the Wasatch mountains. It is seventy-five miles long, and its breadth varies from fifteen to thirty miles. The Jordan and the Bear river run into it, but it has no visible outlet.

Our view of the Great Salt Lake is taken from the Ogden road, and on the direct route which will be adopted for the new branch railroad to the "City of the Saints." The main line of the Pacific Railroad does not pass through Salt Lake City, but runs round the northern end of the great lake. The nearest point is about forty miles from the city, and at present the traveller has to take a stage or private conveyance.

The Ogden road skirts the mountain foot, sometimes miles of table-land intervene between the hills and the Salt Lake. The edges of the lake are still in many places white with alkaline deposits: it is said that a gallon of salt may be obtained from the evaporation of from three to four gallons of the water. Many beautiful mountain streams fall into the lake, and the industrious Mormon farmers have largely utilised them for irrigation. The valley must once have been a terribly barren, parched-up district; now it is covered with neat farms and homesteads, surrounded with gardens, meadows, and especially orchards of peach, apricot, and other fruits. The Utah peaches are famous. There are three country towns, Farmington, Centre-ville, and Sessions, between Ogden and the Mormon capital. The houses are usually built in a more substantial style than is common in the Far West. Owing to the scarcity of timber, a large number of stone and adobe (sun-dried bricks) dwellings are met with. There are several hot and sulphur springs in the neighbourhood of the lake: one is utilised in an excellent bath-house in the outskirts of the capital. The waters of Salt Lake are said to be rising gradually at the rate of one foot per annum. A small steamer, the Kate Conner, has been built for use on the lake, and has been employed so far in bringing timber for "ties" (sleepers) to the Pacific Railroad.

The country round the head of Salt Lake immediately on the line of the Pacific Railroad is of a most unattractive character. Miles on miles of alkaline desert, the ruins of past railroad camps, with a broken debris of tin cans, bottles (especially bottles), lying round in wild profusion; the skeletons and remains of slaughtered cattle, or poor, overworked horses and mules, and the occasional wreck of a freight or construction train, form together a very depressing scene. The wolves hold glorious carnival by night; the crows and buzzards pounce down by day on the nauseous morsels scattered all around, nor is an occasional human skeleton wanting to complete the picture, and prove the former presence of guilt and violence in the great camps of the railroad. The traveller hastens gladly on his journey towards the wondrous scenery of the Sierras, and the happy valleys of California, leaving this scene of desolation far behind.

An important despatch, addressed by the Secretary of State for India to Lord Mayo, was published yesterday week. It is the reply of the Duke of Argyll to despatches from Lord Mayo on the subject of the Indian railways. His Grace repeats in a more detailed manner than was done in making his financial statement the principles on which the Government propose to carry out the extension of the railway system in the dependency—namely, that in expending such additional capital as may be required for new lines, the Government should secure for itself the full benefit of its credit, and of the cheaper agencies which ought to be at its command.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY: SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Google

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Kustendjie, Turkey, Mrs. Edward Harris, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Lausanne, the wife of William Alexander Neave, Esq., of a son.

On the 30th ult., at 22, Wimpole-street, the wife of Edward Wood, Esq., of a son.

On the 31st ult., at Devonport, the wife of T. A. Davies, Esq., 23rd Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Croxted House, Farnborough, the wife of Captain Hector Vaughan, 9th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Leamington, Warwickshire, the wife of Lieutenant Samuel Buckle, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Alington Abbey, Northamptonshire, Lady Rumbold, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Cambo, Lady Erskine, of twin daughters.

On the 30th ult., at Chester-square, Lady Gifford, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, Lady Elphinstone, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Consall Hall, near Leek, Lady Maud Hooper, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Tremayne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lieutenant-Colonel Shelley, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Lady Mary Stopford, third daughter of Earl Courtown.

On the 29th ult., after banns, at Holy Saviour's Church, Tynemouth, by the Rev. George Watson, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Featherstone, Vicar, Albert Garner, second son of John Richards, Esq., Macmine Castle, in the county of Wexford, to Isabella Mary, youngest daughter of William Barkus, Esq., Tynemouth, Northumberland.

On the 31st ult., at St. Michael's Church, Highgate, by the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Edwin Thomas Harker, of The Limes, Highgate, to Susan, daughter of the late C. Lightbody, of Surrey. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Jennings, George Beetham Batchelor, Esq., of 14, Essex-street, and 81, Denbigh-street, to Jane Leeman, fifth daughter of George Leeman, Esq., of York, and 7, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at 112, Piccadilly, Thomas William Cowell, Esq.

On the 26th ult., at Hough-green, Chester, Sarah, wife of Thomas Sleight, Esq., Belle Vue Villa, Rhyl, North Wales, and daughter of the late John Boyle, Esq., of Chester.

On the 26th ult., at Dundonnell, Ross-shire, Hugh Mackenzie, Esq., of Ardross and Dundonnell.

On the 27th ult., by a fall on the Schreckhorn, the Rev. Julius Marshall Elliott, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Venn Elliott, and Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Brighton, aged 27.

On June 23, at Nagpore, Central India, Harry Fayrer, the infant son of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Beatson.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14.

SUNDAY, August 8.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. George Canning, orator and statesman, Prime Minister of England, died, 1827. Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Rev. C. Marshall, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; 3.15 p.m., Rev. R. Gregory, Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth.

MONDAY, 9.—The Ashburton Treaty, defining the limits of Canada, &c., concluded at Washington, 1842. Opening of the Art-Union Exhibition of 1869.

TUESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence, martyr, about 259. The Royal Astronomical Observatory, Greenwich, founded, 1675. Anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—Half-quarter day. Durham Cathedral founded, 1093. The formation of the French Atlantic Telegraph Company announced, 1868.

THURSDAY, 12.—Robert Southey, poet laureate and historian, born, 1774. Sir William J. Hooker, botanist, keeper of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and founder of the museum there, died, 1865.

FRIDAY, 13.—Sir George Rooke's victory over the French off Malaga, 1704. Beginning of the great earthquake in Peru and Ecuador, 1868.

SATURDAY, 14.—Incorporation of King's College, London, 1829. Review of 60,000 troops at Paris by the Emperor, 1868. Moon's first quarter, 0.41 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 6	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 11	3 [illegible]	3 55	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	6 14	6 [illegible]	7 2

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAY.	Daily Means of Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July	28	29.942	53.1	54.7	.80	8	42.0	62.8	WSW. NNE. N. NNE.	113	.440
	29	29.964	61.4	51.2	.71	4	45.3	78.7	SSW. WSW. SW.	431	.000
	30	30.043	63.5	55.8	.80	9	60.5	74.9	SW. SSW.	253	.000
	31	29.980	63.0	56.5	.83	10	61.5	72.2	SSW. SW.	370	.020
Aug.	1	...	...	...	...	...	54.5	72.7	—	205	.030
	2	29.643	57.9	46.1	.63	4	50.1	68.3	W. WSW.	211	.190
	3	29.553	57.8	50.4	.76	10	49.7	67.2	S. SSW. WSW.	340	.277

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29.979	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.813	29.670	[illegible]
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SSE.	SW.	SSW.	WSW.	W.	S.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, AUG. 31 and 31, Sept. 1, 2, and 3, 1869. Under the patronage of Her MAJESTY the QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY. [illegible] Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Handel's [illegible] "Moses in Egypt," [illegible] Three Grand Miscellaneous Concerts [illegible] Mr. Benedict. Applications for Tickets will be received at the Hall on and after Saturday, Aug. 7 to 24 inclusive, when the application-book will be finally closed.
CHARLES H. GILMAN, P. E. HANSELL, } Hon. Secs.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—AUGUST.—The EXCURSION MONTH of [illegible] [illegible]
Wednesday, Aug. 11.—Grand Choral Concert of associated singers of the Tonic Sol-fa Association. Conductors, Mr. J. Proudman. [illegible] Orchestra, will be sung as a night singing test.
Thursday.—"Sonnambula."
[illegible]

THE LAST WEEK.
MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, Mr. ARTHUR CECIL, and Miss [illegible] NO CARDS, written by W. S. Gilbert, and [illegible] by F. C. Burnand and A. Sullivan. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight, all the Year Round, the popular and really charming Entertainment of the Original CHRISTY MINSTRELS, lately increased to Thirty-two Performers, retaining all its original members now surviving except two. No other troupe in existence possesses a single individual member of the celebrated company first brought to this country in 1857. Here, at St. James's Hall, all the most eminent of the original members, who created the title and made the name of their troupe familiar as a household word throughout the world, have been reunited, while every performer of the least degree of eminence has been added to this the original company, rendering it beyond all question the only Ethiopian company in England worthy of notice.—Vide the whole of the Metropolitan Press.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges. Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, AUG. 9, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault. The following performers have been selected to represent the characters with which this piece abounds:— Messrs. [illegible] J. Morris, [illegible] Miss Rose Leclercq [illegible] The Scenery in London and on the Thames has been painted by William Beverley and assistants. The performance to commence with the Farce of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

NEW GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—The largest and most magnificently-decorated Theatre in the world, seating 3000 persons.—Mr. John Douglas has great pleasure in announcing that the most important Engagement of his present long and brilliantly-successful season will commence on MONDAY, AUG. 9, when the Original and only-recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, of St. James's Hall, return to the scene of their earliest triumphs in England, with their great Company increased to Forty-five Performers, all the old and celebrated favourites being still retained. The Engagement of the Christys at this Theatre will not interfere in any way with their regular Performances at St. James's Hall. Doors open at Half-past Seven. West-End booking-office, St. James's Hall.
Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

Parliament at this moment resembles a dockyard from which a gigantic vessel, the work of a couple of years, has just been launched into the waters, leaving a vast vacuity. There was nothing else but that one huge thing, upon which all eyes and hopes were fixed, and when the supreme hour arrived and there was danger that she might not stir, and that the army of workmen would either throw down their hammers in despair or turn them upon one another, the interest for a time became excitement. But the scientific men came to the rescue, the screw was put on, and suddenly the vessel slid with smooth rapidity into the deep, where she now safely swings at moorings. She is gone, and the dockyard is a blank.

All rejoice, of course, that the Irish Church Bill has passed. There are various kinds of rejoicing, as will occur to those who remember the declaration of the sea-captain that he had left his crew as happy as possible. He had flogged two dozen of them—those were happy that the flogging was over, and the others that they had escaped. But we need not inquire too curiously into the feelings of those who have made majorities and minorities, and are unanimous in wishing to bring the Session to a close as soon as possible. A great measure has been carried, and already is it bearing its fruits. Trinity College, Dublin, loses no time in accepting the fact that the religion which that institution was bound to uphold is no longer a State religion in Ireland, and therefore no longer does reason exist for excluding those who are not of what was the State faith from the government of the University. So sudden a deposit of the spoils of victory at the foot of the conqueror appears to have given the Government no particular satisfaction. The act may in some sense be held to have cut at the ground of one of the numerous pieces of Ministerial legislation which we are promised next year. Government intend to introduce a bill to give facilities for the purchase of glebes and residences for ministers of all denominations, and it is supposed that a portion of the University property will be required to carry out that object. Be this as it may, the throwing open the Trinity College portals much wider than those of English Universities is a first result of the great Irish Act, and majorities and minorities have not been allowed to disperse before seeing that the machine which they have laboured over so long is one which has got at once into gear, and works formidably. The Ecclesiastical Commission for Ireland is also at an end, by virtue of the Act, and does not appear likely to obtain even the gratitude of thanks for the great quantity of good which it has undoubtedly effected.

It may be proper to mention that one at least of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates has delivered himself with due decorum on the subject of the victory gained by his Church. Victory he certainly insists on calling it, in the plainest terms; but he declares that the triumph of the Catholics is not mixed with any ungenerous feeling in regard to "those who have been vanquished in the fight." His joy is not that they have lost, but that he has won; and now he hopes that, as the wall of separation is thrown down, Catholics and Protestants will remember that they are the children of the same Mother, and join to wipe the stains of suffering from her fair face. Dr. Butler spoke eloquently, but we do not know that his eloquence can as yet be expected to work much upon the Protestants of Ireland. They are as alive to the fact that, though thinking men, and statesmen, and journalists describe the removal of the Irish Church as a simple act of justice and one over which one side has no right to triumph nor the other to lament, the result, looked at with the coarse eyes of human nature, does present, as the Bishop of Limerick says, something uncommonly like a tableau of victors and vanquished. All such feelings will be got over, after a time, when the Orangemen discover not only that the world is not at an end, but that it rotates with the same accuracy as ever, and that seed-time and harvest come at their appointed seasons; but just at present we must make allowances for a certain sullenness; and, though it seems ridiculous to compliment grown-up men on not breaking the law, it is almost fair, when they are Irishmen, to say that they have behaved in an English fashion in somewhat discouraging circumstances. If this praise sound at all impertinent, we must recall the recollection of the tremendous things that were to be done if England and Scotland persisted in passing the bill. It is passed, and the Queen rules in Protestant Ireland. It would have been sad had Mr. Grant Duff, when enumerating all the foreign countries whose united size is transcended by that of the domain of the Empress of India, been obliged to find compensation in that fact for the loss of Ulster to the Queen of England. The ultra-Protestants have been a great deal better than their word.

Doubtless it is a great thing that great measures should be passed; but there may be something more important still. We have had two of such measures in close connection, and, for a much longer period than we are able to believe is wholesome for a State, Parliamentary energy has been at its fullest strength. There be some among our leading politicians who enjoy all this, who delight in the current of a heady fight, and love to ride on the whirlwind. Such is not our idea of the highest type of British statesman. We make to such men a present of the concession that neither the English Reform Act nor the Irish Church Act could brook longer delay; and we will say nothing about the necessities of party, which some of us may hold to have created one at least of those measures something prematurely, because assuredly its form was not in accordance with the convictions of some of its promoters. Parliament has been kept at high pressure, and we will allow that this could not be well avoided. But is this kind of thing to go on? Once for all, let us ask, is no Session of Parliament to end without the passage of some large and disturbing measure, which is to keep the Legislature and the nation in a ferment, and at the end is to be pointed at, as we have said, as a tableau of victors and vanquished in the fight? Are we all to subscribe to a political Hobbes, and say that our natural state is one of war? If this is to be so, and if statesmen can keep well before the public only by initiating grand measures, we shall have more reason than we ever had before to fear for the old, sturdy, slow, sober-sided institutions, which it is Philistine to say that foreigners envy, so let us say that they only imitate—imitate, it is true, as the cheap furniture-maker attempts to render his richly painted deal like the old mahogany of a thousand banquets—but still the excellence of the original is shown by the eagerness of the copyist. Are we, however, to take a lesson from the foreigner, who lives in grand ideas and theatrical situations? We own to a certain uneasiness when we hear too much about "legislation on a large scale." It is not always wanted when ambitious men, of broad views, affirm that it is, and it is certain that it is not wanted very often. It is even more certain that when it is wanted it is not in reference to questions which array combatants against one another and call in the fierceness of antagonism to the business of legislation; but it is desirable when matters on which good men will not seek to fight, but to agree, are before them—as the treatment of pauperism, the education of the poor, and the promotion of emigration. Here are great subjects, which demand large views; but these are not the themes that excite Parliament, far less mob meetings. No "cry" is to be got out of schemes for amending the union, paying the schoolmaster, embarking the settler. Yet these are truly great works, and better worth dividing on—if "Agree" be called in vain—at two in the morning than almost any topic in which eloquence can work up faction to white heat, and bid the reporters set down that the roof rang and rang again with the long and loud cheering. Ignoble as the wish may be, after several Sessions of hard fighting, we greatly desiderate one which shall allow strained faculties a term of rest, and permit quiet men to perform a few necessary acts of imperial and not provincial legislation.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

On Tuesday Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice were present at the Cowes regatta, on board H.M.Y. Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen.

On Wednesday Princess Christian laid the corner-stone of the new parish church at Ryde. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Princess Louisa and Prince Christian.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, makes daily excursions around the neighbourhood of Osborne.

Earl De Grey, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, and the Dean of Windsor have been on a visit to her Majesty.

The Hon. Mrs. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon have had the honour of dining with the Queen.

Colonel Gardiner has left Osborne.

Colonel the Hon. Arthur Hardinge has succeeded Colonel the Hon D. De Ros, as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen will hold a Council at Osborne on Saturday (this day).

The Court is expected to remain at Osborne until about the 17th inst., and then to proceed to Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Brussels on Thursday week en route for the baths of Wildbad, in Germany. The King of the Belgians accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the railway station at Brussels. The British Minister was also in attendance.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Osborne House, on Thursday week, on a visit to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., at Lockinge House, near Wantage. The Prince and Princess proceeded in the Royal yacht Alberta, D. N. Welsh, commander, to Southampton, and travelled thence by an ordinary train, viâ Reading, to Wantage-road. The town of Wantage (the birthplace of King Alfred) was gaily decorated with triumphal arches and other floral devices, the church bells were rung, and bands of music enlivened the scene. Upon the arrival of their Royal Highnesses in the market-place the carriage was stopped, and the Rev. W. J. Butler, the Vicar, in the name of his fellow-townsmen, bade the Prince and Princess welcome, and requested the permission of the Princess to present to her Royal Highness some flowers as a token of their affection and respect. The Princess graciously acceded to the request, and two girls, representing the Church and Dissenting schools, each presented a bouquet to her Royal Highness. The Prince and Princess afterwards continued their route to Lockinge amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators.

On Friday their Royal Highnesses were present at the annual inspection of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Berkshire Rifle Volunteers at Abingdon, of which corps the Prince has consented to become honorary Colonel. The Princess distributed the prizes won

during the week by the successful competitors. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Osborne House on Monday.

During last week the Prince visited the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar at Sandown.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur took part in a review of troops on Woolwich-common, on Saturday last, before the Duke of Cambridge; and in the evening the Prince was entertained at a farewell banquet, in the Royal Artillery mess-room, upon the occasion of his Royal Highness leaving the garrison previous to his departure for Canada to join the Rifle Brigade as Lieutenant. The Duke of Cambridge presided at the banquet. The Prince has made valuable presents to various members of his regiment, among which are a gold cup to the mess, a gold cup to Colonel Turner (his Royal Highness's Colonel), a handsome piece of plate to Lieutenant-Colonel Field, a diamond ring to each of the officers of the Prince's battery, a gold pocket-case and gold pen to Battery Quartermaster-Sergeant King, a timepiece to Battery Sergeant-Major Spinks, a silver watch each to Sub-division Sergeants Hewett and Young, and a handsome black marble timepiece to Sergeant-Major Morris, of the Royal Artillery mess. The Prince proceeded to Osborne House on Monday.

Prince and Princess Scherbatoff have left the Clarendon Hotel.

Prince and Princess Wladimir Bariatinsky have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi have left the Austrian Embassy for Vienna.

His Excellency the Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham has arrived at Mauriger's Hotel from Stockholm.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton arrived in town, on Saturday last, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood Park, Sussex.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and family have left Stafford House, St. James's, for Trentham Hall, Staffordshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left town for Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde left, on Saturday last, for Bad Gastein, Austrian Tyrol.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley have left their residence on Carlton House-terrace for Cholmondeley Castle.

Earl and Countess Percy have left town for Alnwick Castle.

Earl and Countess Amherst have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Montreal, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp have left town for Madresfield Court, Great Malvern.

The Earl and Countess of Granard have left town for Johnstone Castle, Wexford, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey and Lady Mary Dawson have left town for Wiesbaden.

The Countess of Chesterfield has left town for Germany.

The Countess of Cardigan has arrived at her marine villa, Rose Cottage, West Cowes, from Deene, Northamptonshire.

The Earl of Dalkeith has left town for Dalkeith Palace, near Edinburgh.

The Count de Bismo has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

Viscountess Jocelyn has left town for the Continent.

Viscount Monck has left Brown's Hotel for Charleville.

The Right Hon. Sir William Hutt, M.P., and Lady Hutt have left Grosvenor-square for the Continent.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy have left their residence in Grosvenor-crescent for Hunstad Park, Kent.

The Bishop of Derry and Mrs. Alexander have left London for the palace, Derry.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his customary dinner before the prorogation of Parliament, on Wednesday evening, to the principal officers of the House of Commons.

Miss Burdett Coutts, on Wednesday evening, entertained at her residence, Holly Lodge, Highgate, the Nawab of Bengal and his Highness's two sons. The Nawab was attended by Colonel Layard. The company included the Duke of Argyll (Secretary of State for India), the Duchess of Argyll and Lady A. Campbell, Lord Churston, the Dowager Lady Combermere and Miss Haughton, General and Mrs. Gascoigne.

MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK AND THE PRINCESS LOUISA OF SWEDEN.

The marriage of Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark, and Princess Louisa of Sweden took place, on July 28, in the chapel of the Royal palace at Stockholm. A brief account of the ceremony appeared in our columns last week. The marriage was celebrated in both countries with great popular rejoicings. Marriage presents were sent from all the principal Scandinavian towns. Christiania presented several fine paintings, Copenhagen a piece of silver plate representing the four Danish Queens, Stockholm a magnificent Bible, and Slesvick a characteristic landscape-painting. The Royal family was everywhere received with cordial manifestations of loyalty, and at both Stockholm and Copenhagen a series of fêtes were given in honour of the occasion. We this week publish Portraits of the illustrious pair, and subjoin some biographical particulars.

Christian Frederick William Charles, Crown Prince of Denmark and eldest brother of the Princess of Wales, was born at Copenhagen on June 3, 1843. His father, the present King of Denmark, had not at that period been declared successor to the Danish Throne, and little prospect existed of the distinction which his family were destined to attain. He received, however, a careful education in his infancy. On July 31, 1852, his father, then Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was adopted by King Frederick VII. as heir to the throne of Denmark. This event naturally exercised a most important influence on the circumstances of the young Prince, who, after spending two years at a public institution, was placed under the charge of Professor Petersen, assisted by masters of the first eminence in their various departments. He is said to have manifested a peculiar interest in historical studies. In 1857 his military education commenced, and in October, 1860, he received a commission in the army. In October, 1863, he proceeded to the University of Oxford, where it was intended that he should study for a year. Scarcely, however, had he arrived when he was recalled by the death of Frederick VII. and the consequent succession of his father to the Danish Crown. The disastrous war with Austria and Prussia broke out in the following year. The Prince joined the army, and served from March 8 to May 15. He is stated to have distinguished himself by his coolness and intrepidity under trying circumstances. From that time to his marriage the principal incidents of his life have been his numerous journeys, chiefly on family affairs. He escorted his sister, Princess Dagmar, to Nice, on occasion of the death there of her betrothed, the Czarewitch Nicholas; and again to Russia, on her union with the Czarewitch Alexander. He accompanied his brother, the King of the Hellenes, to Russia, on occasion of his marriage with Princess Olga; and subsequently visited him in Greece, travelling over that country, visiting Constantinople, and returning to Denmark by way of Turkey and Hungary. He has twice officiated as Regent in the absence of his parents—in March, 1867, and in August, 1868. He first met his bride, the Princess Louisa of Sweden, in June, 1865; and their formal betrothal took place on July 15, 1868. According to the organs of public opinion in Denmark, the Prince is highly popular with his countrymen, on account of the uniform excellence of his conduct, the affability of his address, and the ingenuous frankness of his character.

Princess Louisa Josephine Eugénia, the only child of Charles XV., King of Sweden, and his consort Anna Louisa, Princess of the Netherlands, was born at Stockholm, on Oct. 31, 1851. On her father's side she is a descendant of Bernadotte, and her grandmother was a Princess of the house of Leuchtenberg. Her life has hitherto been passed in almost complete privacy, but a highly-favourable account is given of her attractions, amiability, and accomplishments. She is said to be especially distinguished by liveliness and good-nature.

No Royal marriage was ever more popular than this with the nations whom it concerned. Patriotic Danes and Swedes have long regarded a more intimate connection between their respective countries as a vital necessity for both, and hail this union as a most important step towards its accomplishment.

The Prince and Princess are to make their public entry into Copenhagen on the 10th inst. The Danish papers contain a long description of the ceremonial to be observed on that occasion.

Our next Number will contain some illustrations of the marriage festivities.

THE CHURCH.

The Commissioners appointed under the Irish Church Act are to hold their first meeting on the 14th inst.

Dean Stanley has caused a series of notices to be affixed to several parts of Westminster Abbey, in which is given an epitomised history of the structure, together with references to the surrounding records of the entombed.

Dr. Oxenden was consecrated, on Sunday, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada in Westminster Abbey. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Ely, and Rochester.

A new church in the village of Hoylandswaine, near Penistone, was consecrated, yesterday week, by the Bishop of Ripon. The building will accommodate 322 persons, and stands on a plot of land given by Mr. Wentworth, of Stainborough.

The Bishop of Chester, in addition to consecrating St. Margaret's Church, Liverpool, on July 20, consecrated St. Nathaniel's Church in the same town on the 17th; and on the 27th, St. Paul's, Crewe—three new churches in ten days.

The Bishop of Salisbury died at his palace at Salisbury on Sunday morning, in the sixty-first year of his age. In consequence of Dr. Hamilton's death, the Right Rev. Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, becomes entitled to a seat in the House of Lords.

The Church of Holy Cross, Yelling, Hunts, was reopened on Wednesday week, after having been closed for sixteen months for necessary repairs, which have been carefully effected by Mr. Preedy. The same gentleman has also executed a window, placed in the north aisle, as a memorial of a former Rector.

The Rev. William Henry Jenkins, Vicar of Clymping, Sussex, has been presented with a timepiece by the congregation and parishioners of Holy Trinity, Shoreditch, as an earnest of their affectionate and grateful remembrance of his nineteen months' ministry and mission work while amongst them.

The Rev. W. C. Lake has been appointed to the Deanery of Durham. Mr. Lake obtained a first class in classics, at Oxford, in 1838, was a Vinerian scholar and Latin essayist in 1840, and was formerly a Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, and Exeter College, Oxford. Public examiner in 1853, Fellow of Exeter College. He is now a preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

The Archbishop of York preached, on Thursday week, at the reopening of Hedon church, Wakefield, after a restoration by Mr. Street, architect, at a cost of £2000, of which one half was given by Mr. C. Sykes, M.P. The work comprises a partial rebuilding of the south transept, an entire new roof, the removal of the galleries, and the destruction of the old pews. The undertaking originated with the Rev. C. E. Cumidge, Vicar, who was appointed only last year.

Gainsborough parish church was reopened on the 18th ult., on the completion of the refitting and rearrangement of the chancel, and the erection of a new pulpit, at a cost of £500. This church was rebuilt in 1736, in the Grecian style, but the original tower was allowed to remain undisturbed. The parishioners are entirely indebted to the indefatigable exertions of the Vicar for the improvements which have been thus effected, as well as those which took place previously.

Princess Christian on Wednesday laid the corner-stone of the new parish church of Ryde. Her Royal Highness and Prince Christian were met at the entrance to a pavilion by the Mayor and Corporation of Ryde, the church building committee, and others. The dedication service was conducted by Bishop Ryan. A number of ladies presented purses, after which a luncheon was given at the Townhall, presided over by the Mayor of Ryde. About 150 persons were present. The church is to be finished within two years from the present time.

The following are the preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings for the remainder of August:—8, the Rev. Charles Marshall, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; 15, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, Rector, of All Hallows, Lombard-street; 22, the Rev. William Josiah Irons, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Brompton; 29, the Rev. Edward Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. Divine service commences at 9.45 a.m. The Rev. Robert Gregory, Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, will be the canon-residentiary for the month, and will preach at the Sunday afternoon services, beginning at 3.15 p.m.

One of the earliest public acts of the Queen, when Princess Victoria, was to lay the first stone of East Cowes church in a locality already interesting to her, and with which the purchase of Osborne has subsequently identified her Majesty more closely. The growth of the population has lately necessitated a great enlargement of this church, the expense of which has been only partially defrayed by subscription. To liquidate the debt, an alternoon amateur concert, at which Princesses Christian and Louise have signified their intention to be present, will be held, by the noble owner's permission, on Monday next, the 9th inst., in the picture-gallery of East Cowes Castle, the Dowager Viscountess Gort's residence in the Isle of Wight.

The sixth church built or restored by Mr. R. Benyon, M.P. for Berks, was consecrated a few days ago by the Bishop of Oxford, at Mortimer, near Reading. The old parish church of St. Mary had no pretensions to architectural beauty, and, as it did not afford sufficient accommodation, the parishioners resolved, in 1865, to replace it with a building more in conformity with modern times. Mr. Benyon, who is a large landowner in the parish, was appealed to for help, and with much liberality he volunteered to defray the cost of the work (about £14,000). The ancient edifice was accordingly pulled down, and a beautiful church now occupies the site. Special gifts in connection with the work have been made by Major Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., and Lady Hunter, Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., the Vicar, and other residents in the neighbourhood.

Mayfield church, Sussex, which is of noble dimensions and great antiquity, has been for some time undergoing restoration. The work, which has been carried on under the direction of Messrs. Slater and Carpenter, architects, is now completed, as far as the funds will allow, and the church, which has recovered something of its ancient grandeur, forms an object of great interest to visitors from Tunbridge Wells. The taste for Munich glass is more and more increasing in this country; and the beautiful specimens with which the splendid east window and a smaller one in the chancel have been filled by the liberality of individuals form the greatest embellishment of this fine old church. The subject of the east window is the Resurrection of Our Lord, and is a memorial to the late John Anstey Dalrymple, Esq., and the late Morgan Treherne, Esq., M.P. The north window contains figures of the Evangelists St. Matthew and St. Mark. Both were executed by Messrs. Mayer, of Munich and London.

St. Andrew's Church, Alford, near Aberdeen, was consecrated on the 10th ult., by the Bishop of Aberdeen, who preached the sermon, which was followed by celebration of the holy eucharist. The church, which has been in use some few years, during which the services have been carried on by the Revs. W. Walker, of Monymusk, and J. Leslie, of Rhynie, was built from the designs of Mr. Matthews, architect, of Aberdeen, and owes its existence chiefly to the liberality and energy of Mr. Farquharson, of Haughton. The cost of the building, which consists of a nave and chancel 65 ft. long, was £1200. At the west end is placed a massive baptismal font, made from Caen stone, a gift from Sir William Forbes, of Craigievar and Finzay. The altar is covered with a decorated crimson cloth, made and presented to the church by Miss Farquharson, sister of the proprietor of Haughton. The candlesticks upon the altar are an offering from Mr. Athole Forbes, Castle Forbes. A pair of ornamental chairs, placed at each side of the altar, the credence-table, and lectern under the chancel-arch, were an offering by Mr. Farquharson, of Haughton.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Eton College, yesterday week, closed for the vacation, which will terminate on Sept. 15, with the return of the lower boys: the fifth and sixth forms will follow on the 16th and 17th respectively. The subjoined list in connection with the examinations has been issued:—Places of Scholars elected for King's and Eton, July, 1869—King's: Tindal (ma.), Bell, Gregory. Eton: Tatham, Foley, Ruggles-Brise, J. H. J. Elliott, Atkinson, Rawnsley, Bode, S. M. Burrows, H. E. Ryle, R. H. Macaulay, Graham, Barton, Pashley, A. J. Ryle, Thurston, Boyce, J. C. Vincent, Cook, Swan, Thring, Rowe. List of Scholars examined and passed by the Electors, July, 1869—Ætat. nineteen: Maude, Churchill, Carter. Ætat. eighteen: Rawlins, Wilson, Ferry, Grant, Mitchell, Goldsey, Freeth, Tindal (mi.), Woodhouse. Ætat. seventeen: Radcliffe (ma.), Tilley, Armistead (ma.), Salt—Hawkins, Thornton, Pulman, Carter (mi.)

Election week at Winchester College began on Tuesday morning with the reception of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, when the speech *Ad Portas* was delivered by Hughes, senior scholar. The following prizes were also awarded:—Gold Medals—Latin Essay—H. H. Risley. English Verse—"Charles the Fifth"—A. F. Leach. Silver Medals—Latin Speech—A. K. Cook. English Speech—C. R. H. Hill. Warden and Fellows' Prizes—Greek Iambics—From Shakspeare: "Winter's Tale," act v., scene 3—J. H. Freese. Latin Verse—"Pompeii"—C. R. H. Hill. English Essay—A. K. Cook. The Roll for New College, Oxford, is as follows:—1, G. R. Scott; 2, H. H. Risley; 3, A. F. Leach; 4, A. K. Cook; 5, F. T. Green; 6, C. R. H. Hill. For the Roll for Winchester College there were 140 candidates, of which the following were declared successful:—1, J. H. H. Manley; 2, E. A. Jennings; 3, H. B. Allen; 4, T. A. C. Hampson; 5, H. S. Carry; 6, F. A. T. Phillips; 7, H. Bradley; 8, A. H. Stanton; 9, R. A. Daniell; 10, A. O. Acworth; 11, J. S. O. Tombs; 12, C. J. Bradshaw; 13, C. L. Raynor. Exhibitioners in Commoners—1, E. R. Kenyon; 2, F. S. N. Bousfield; 3, W. S. A. Benson. Bonham hall took place on Wednesday.

The distribution of prizes at University College School was made on Thursday week, under the presidency of Mr. Ingram Bywaters, a former pupil of the school, now Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Cambridge.

That prosperous institution the London International College, the foundation-stone of which was laid by its Patron the Prince of Wales (a view of which was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), has recently had its new wing completed, with a handsome second dining-hall, rendered necessary by the great increase in the number of pupils. Thursday week was the annual speech-day. Several of the directors and a large assemblage of parents attended. Dr. William Smith, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, took the chair. Dr. Schmitz, the Principal, addressed the audience, and explained that, regarding classic recitations as little more than a test of memory, he had not included them in the day's arrangements, but that the modern languages, to which the institution devoted more attention than usual, were in a different category, and recitation tested the pronunciation acquired by the pupils. After an extract from a clever prize essay on the Spanish Armada, recitations were given in French, German, and Italian, interspersed with part-singing and pianoforte-playing, and the most cordial applause was elicited. The prizes were then distributed, and not the least pleasant part of the business was the vehement plaudits with which the successful boys were hailed by their fellow-labourers. The chairman then congratulated the winners; urged the unsuccessful to new efforts, remarking that talent often failed, industry never, in the end; and he paid a warm tribute to the energy and judgment of Dr. Schmitz, who had come there on "a sort of adventure, to begin his life's work afresh, and to inaugurate a new system, in which modern languages and natural science were combined with the ordinary subjects of teaching, in accordance with the requirements of the age." The directors had therefore to thank the Principal for the remarkable prosperity of the college. Professor Huxley, as another director, had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks. Mr. Shirley Brooks, as the parent of two pupils (one a prize-winner), bore willing testimony to the kindly and intelligent leadership which characterised the school, and begged to be allowed, on the part of the parents, to join in the vote of confidence in Dr. Schmitz. An exhibition of capital gymnastics and the singing of the National Anthem closed the proceedings.

The Lord Mayor, according to custom, attended in state, yesterday week, at the City of London School, for the purpose of listening to the recitations and distributing the prizes to the successful students of the past year. His Lordship was received by Alderman Hale, the President of the school; the Rev. E. A. Abbott, M.A., the Head Master; Mr. Cuthbertson, the Second Master, and other officials. The examiners presented highly satisfactory reports in reference to the general efficiency of the school.

On Monday, at a graduation ceremonial, the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Roderick Murchison.

The Chair of Biblical and Historical Theology, in the Manchester New College, has been accepted by the Rev. J. Drummond, B.A., one of the Ministers of Cross-street Chapel

The commemoration of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, was held on Thursday week, when speeches, &c., were made. The most distinctive feature of the programme was an original musical setting of the famous Aristophanic "Frog Chorus," by the Rev. J. Powley, organist and choirmaster, given with great spirit and effect by his pupils.

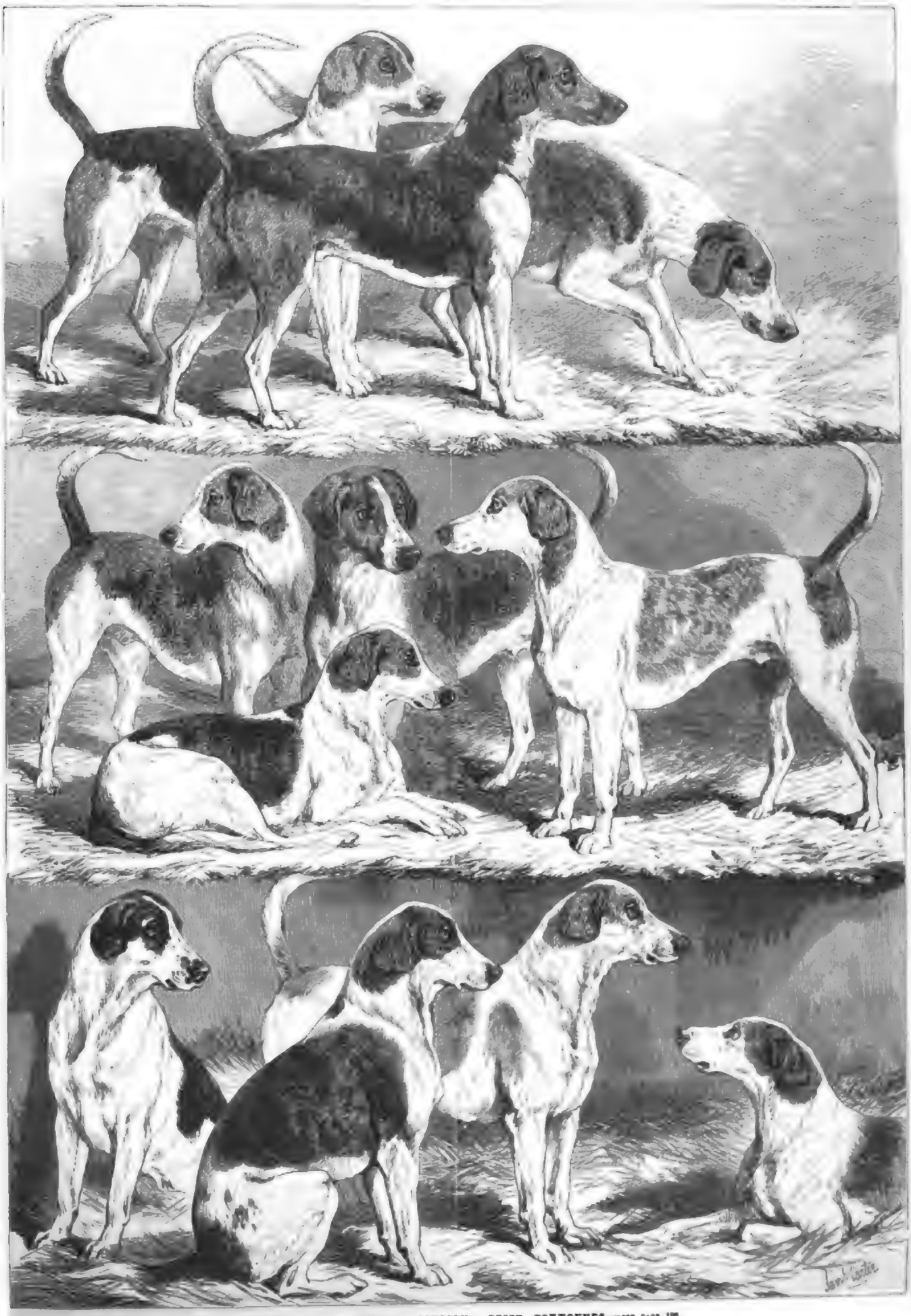
The Rev. J. C. Jackson will reopen the Hackney Church of England School, under the title of the Hackney Collegiate School, in Union with King's College, on the 16th inst.

The distribution of prizes at the St. Clement's middle-class school, Notting-hill, took place on Wednesday week. The presentations were made by Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who, after briefly expressing his approval of the general scheme of middle-class education, and his full satisfaction at the principles of this school, delivered the prizes.

The Rev. George Porter, M.A., has been appointed Assistant Classical Master in the Bishop-Stortford Grammar School; and the Rev. V. T. T. Orgill, M.A., late Curate of Brentwood, Second Master of Ludlow Grammar School.

The results of the examination for women, lately held by the University of Cambridge are as follow:—In group A, including religious knowledge, arithmetic, English history, literature, and composition, ten ladies were placed in the first class, eight in the second, and seven in the third. In group B (languages) two were placed in the first class, two in the second, and ten in the third. Several ladies obtained special marks of distinction in religious knowledge, arithmetic, English, French, and German. One passed in mathematics, three in political economy, two in drawing, and one in music. Thirty-six ladies entered their names. Of these eleven were either absent from the examination or failed to satisfy the examiners.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, will hold its first examination for women between March 25 and April 15, 1870. The senior lecturer has charge of the arrangements for these examinations. Two classes of candidates, senior and junior, are contemplated—juniors to be between fifteen and eighteen; seniors, eighteen. In any town or locality where a ladies' committee is constituted, and where twenty candidates present themselves, an examination will be held, each candidate paying a fee of £1. Certificates will be given, but no list will be published; the result of the examination will be sent to each successful candidate. The subjects comprise English language and literature, French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Latin.



AGRICULTURAL MEETING, LINCOLN: PRIZE FOXHOUNDS.—see page 136.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Probably there never were such proceedings in the House of Commons in the penultimate week of the Session as have gone on now. During Mr. Gladstone's absence the House has been led by the Home Secretary; and though, when he is sitting quiet, Mr. Bruce looks worn, haggard, and so tired that his limbs seem quite flaccid, yet he has shown the most indomitable perseverance—indeed, obstinacy—in pressing forward and determining to pass against all opposition two of the Government measures. He has had a trouble-some task, for a section of the Ministerialists—Radicals who sit below the gangway, of whom Mr. Fawcett is a type—have been in open revolt against the Government, have been dividing against Ministers with singular steadiness, and on one occasion absolutely contrived to defeat them. In justice it must be said that a good deal of this antagonism is personal in its origin, for Mr. Ayrton, who has the conduct of several bills on which these divergences have occurred, is certainly most successful in causing irritation and contention. When, too, he has set his own congeners into something like rage, up gets Mr. Lowe to placate, as it is supposed; and he says such bitter, sarcastic things, with a sardonic sneer on his face, that impartial and disinterested lookers-on feel themselves becoming furious. As to the length of the sittings, they have been abnormal in the highest degree. Three o'clock in the morning is the average hour of adjournment, and this on two days in the week, when the House meets at two o'clock in the afternoon. Thus it has happened more than once—last Saturday and last Wednesday, for instance—that the Speaker, some, and indeed a good many, members, the officials, and other human appurtenances of the House, left it at half-past three or so, to reappear at twelve o'clock the same day. And yet it is no fiction to say that the flow of talk, the eagerness of members to keep up discussion, is, if possible, more developed than it was in March. The process of obstructing measures is resorted to, night after night and morning after morning, in all its varieties; and gentlemen—and mostly the same gentlemen—come up to time, day after day, fresh, vigorous, and—to use an expressive phrase of the prize-ring—smiling. The enlarged constituencies may have reason to be proud of the patriotic zeal and powers of endurance of their representatives; but there are those who, skilled in the mysteries of Parliament, sometimes venture to think that there is one thing that the new House wants, and that is, the art of doing the business of legislation.

A specimen of the long and lead way into which the House has got was to be found on that occasion when the last of the Estimates in Supply were taken. The necessity for getting them finished entirely on that day, if there was to be prorogation on the 10th inst., was evident. Nevertheless, a protracted and, for all its real purposes, what the Scotch call exceeding debate took place at the instance of a member who, being a Lancashire manufacturer, may be supposed to have a perfect knowledge of the requirements of diplomacy, and the exact sum necessary for the maintenance of that end. There was, perhaps, as much perfunctory twaddle talked by certain administrative Reformers as could well be imagined, which became even more intensified after the speech of Sir Henry Bulwer, who, himself a Reformer, and speaking from a Reform point of view, put the question in its true light to every one—except, perhaps, those political Illuminati who, looking at England in her insular character only, think that, in regard to foreign relations, she should adopt a policy which would cause a great European empire to act just as if it was, say, Bermondsey. It was not much that Mr. Otway did to combat the parochiality of these minnow statesmen, for, cumbrous and floundering as he generally is, on this occasion he was more cumbrous and floundering than ever, the struggle which is always going on in him between his desire to prove to the Radicals that he is still a Radical and the necessity of doing the best for his department being painfully obvious. There was towards the close of that evening's discussion an episode which was amusing in a certain sense, and the originator of which was Mr. Fawcett, for he showed up one of the most comic official documents that ever was composed, which is known as the Miscellaneous Estimate. This is, as it were, a financial dust-pan, into which all the scraps of votes which can go nowhere else are swept, and curious enough are some of the items. One says nothing of the item which Mr. Fawcett principally assailed—a sum of £9000 which the Duke of Edinburgh disbursed in presents during his first voyage to the antipodes, because that was, in some sort, a necessary expenditure of his semi-mission; but who can conceive that the cost of luncheon to some Prince of Hesse or Darmstadt while he was crossing from Dover to Calais should be set down at £10, while a contribution to a subscription for the relief of sufferers from famine at Cephalonia stands for £10! and, while the cost of conveyance of Prince Christian and some other German Princelets to and from the Continent is charged £62, the next item is 12s. 2d. for a suit of clothes for an African King, which, of whatever they might have consisted, could not have been dear at the money.

It was remarkable that on the day when the last figment of the Estimates was got through, and the Appropriation Bill, the bringing in of which is the knell of the Session, was imminent; at nine o'clock at night gentlemen set in one after another to discuss abstract questions as calmly and as earnestly as if it had been mid-April. One says nothing of Mr. Newdegate and one of his flings at Roman Catholics, because he is always in the way, is always lengthening out and wasting time; but Mr. Haines fully, and with apparent enjoyment, told a long story about the advisability of getting up a railway from Rangoon, and through Burmah to Western China, and he got so many members to join him in his incubations that several hours were consumed. Then, at half-past twelve, Mr. Delahunty rose, with an ineffable smirk of importance, to introduce a discussion on the national currency. Now, this gentleman has disappointed the House, for, whereas on the first occasion of his speaking he promised to be a Parliamentary mime akin to the lamented Mr. Vincent Scully, he was inconceivably dull and prosaic at his second essay. Thus, when he now began to repeat his story about currency and one-pound notes in Ireland, almost in the very words of his previous dull speech, the usual modes of teaching a member that he is a bore were resorted to. At once Mr. Delahunty stood at bay, and, with a manner and in tones that suggested a Fenian head-centre defying the whole power of England, signified that he was not to be put down. Nevertheless, somehow, in a very short time afterwards, he was found to be subsiding, and in due time, that is in a very short time, collapsed.

The reappearance of Mr. Gladstone on Monday was an event. He looked fearfully ill; was evidently feeble; and no greater proof could be had of his physical weakness than the fact that when he came to move the Bishops' Resignation Bill, he of all men asked to be excused from making a statement. He had sat many hours in the House, and it was late, so that his strength must have given way. Indeed, when, shortly after, he attempted to interfere in something that was going wrong—probably the below-the-gangway Radicals playing some of their pranks—it was obvious that he spoke with difficulty, and that the few words he uttered exhausted him.

Perhaps, however, the most striking recent Parliamentary event has been the début of Mr. Grant-Duff as the pronouncer of the Indian Budget. There were several circumstances of novelty about the delivery of this statement beyond the fact, a suggestive one, that Mr. Grant-Duff was to be the deliverer. In the first place, he had to tell a tale for the second time which the Duke of Argyll had already related in the Lords. Then he was to speak at a morning sitting, and last, and not least, instead of the fourteen or fifteen members who alone hitherto have attended to listen to an Indian Budget, there were, perhaps, as many as forty present when he rose. How many there were when he sat down it is not necessary to say, but it may be mentioned that there was not then one single occupant of the Treasury Bench, before which he was standing. Mr. Grant-Duff is nothing if not peculiar and out of the way. He places himself in an erect posture, which he maintains throughout; and, apparently with his eyes shut, he pours forth in unbroken sequence, and with scarcely any stops, a series of neatly-cut sentences, into the midst of each of which there is stuck an eccentric phrase or an odd illustration; so that altogether the effect is very singular. On this occasion he commenced his speech in a manner which caused people to stare; for, as it were, he "put a girdle round the earth"—that is, he enumerated a number of countries, specially including Scandinavia, in order to give the grown men of the world whom he was addressing an idea of the geographical extent of India, and presently he seemed to invoke the aid of the good fairies to enable him to compass the task which was before him. If he had continued to dwell on each item of Indian finance as long as he did on some of those of which he treated early in his discourse, there is no reason why he should not have been speaking until the end of the week. There was some ground for his expounding the principle of the assessment of land in India, but when he came to speak of an item of revenue of £900,000 derived from forests, there did not seem to be any need to occupy twenty minutes in lecturing on the natural history of woods, their use and abuse. Whether or not in the composition of his speech, when he got half way, he grew weary and got to business, what is certain is that about half way of his address as delivered he changed his flighty tone, took up facts and figures, and put them so clearly and closely as to show that he was far better in dealing with figures of arithmetic than with figures of speech. Of course it was not in human nature as it is developed in Mr. Grant-Duff to dispense with a peroration; and so he indulged his special fancy to the full in that happy part of his speech—happy because it was the end. One triumph he achieved, and that is, the adjournment of a debate of an Indian Budget, which had continued long, at the demand of several members who desired to continue it.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday.

The House had a morning sitting, at which the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill was passed through Committee. The clause enabling trustees to invest in the Metropolitan Stock was postponed until the report, and the only controversy which arose was on a clause proposed by Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens prohibiting the Metropolitan Board of Works from selling or letting any lands acquired for the purposes of a park or recreation ground. It was opposed by the Government, but on a division Mr. Torrens carried it by 40 to 35.

The Hackney and Stage Carriages Law Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

The report of the last Committee of Supply having been agreed to, the Appropriation Bill was brought in and read the first time.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:—The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses), the Militia (Ireland), the Militia Pay, the Basses Light (Ceylon), the Public Works (Ireland), the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act (1863) Amendment, and the Accounts, &c., Presentation.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

There was a Commission to give the Royal assent to a number of measures, amongst which were the Greenwich Hospital Bill, the Municipal Franchise Bill, and the County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill.

Lord Strathedeu laid upon the table a bill (which their Lordships subsequently read the first time) conferring on town councils the right of providing a borough fund for educational purposes.

The Courts of Justice Salaries and Funds Bill was read the second time.

The Civil Offices (Pensions), the Millbank Prison, the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental (No. 2), and the Straits Settlement Bills were passed through Committee.

The reports of amendments in the Evidence Amendment, the Contagious Diseases (Animals), the Jamaica Loans, and the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bills were received.

The Savings Banks and Post-Office Savings Banks, the Contagious Diseases, the Pharmacy Act (1868) Amendment, the Presentation of Benefices belonging to Roman Catholics, the Valuation of Property (Metropolis), the Public Schools Act (1868) Amendment, and the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bills were read the third time and passed.

The Dublin Freemen Commission Bill, after some discussion, was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr. Gladstone, on returning to the Treasury Bench after his recent illness, was heartily cheered.

Mr. Bright, in reply to Mr. Norwood, stated that a bill on the subject of merchant shipping was prepared, and would be laid upon the table before the close of the Session.

Mr. C. Fortescue, in answer to Mr. Blake, gave a promise that the whole subject of State railways should receive the consideration of the Government during the recess, and added that he hoped early next Session to make a communication to the House on the subject. Replying to Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Bright stated that four systems for enabling railway passengers to communicate with guards had been sanctioned by the Board of Trade, and that they were to have come into operation on various lines on the 1st of the present month.

Mr. Beresford-Hope, having appealed to Mr. T. Chambers not to continue the hopeless contest of endeavouring to pass this Session the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, Mr. Chambers owned that he could not now hope to induce Parliament to sanction the bill, but he congratulated the multitude of persons interested on the great progress which the question had made since last presented to Parliament, and announced that he intended to reintroduce the bill at the earliest possible moment next Session.

On the order for considering the Lords' amendments to the Bankruptcy Bill, the Attorney-General explained that the other House had expunged the words by which "keeping his house" or leaving his house constituted an act of bankruptcy by a non-trader. They had also inserted twelve instead of six months as the arrear of rent which a landlord would be enabled to recover by distress on a bankrupt's premises. At the recommendation of the learned gentleman the House agreed to these amendments, but negatived the others, the Attorney-General expressing a hope that their Lordships would not insist upon them.

In Committee on the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, Mr. Bruce proposed an alteration, the effect of which would be to exempt parochial schools from the operation of the bill, leaving them, as at present, under the control of the heritors who support them. A division took place on an amendment moved by Mr. O. Ewing to give power to the Scotch board to distribute not only the funds raised by local taxation, but the Imperial grant also. This was negatived by 81 to 17. Another division took place on the clause which gives power to the board to provide for the erection of schools, which was retained by 123 to 11. After some attempts to stop the further progress of the bill, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The Bishops Resignation Bill was, upon the motion of Mr. Gladstone, read the second time, on the understanding that the discussion should be taken upon the motion for going into Committee.

On consideration of the Metropolitan Board of Works Bill, as amended, Mr. Ayrton proposed to rescind the decision of the House on Saturday with reference to Finsbury Park. On a division, the motion was carried by 79 to 56 votes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Joint-Stock Companies Arrangement Bill was withdrawn by Lord Lichfield.

The Telegraphs Bill was read the second time, on the motion of Lord Lansdowne, who explained the increased facilities the new system would offer to the public, and held out hopes of an eventual uniform rate of sixpence.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill was read the third time and passed, after a fruitless protest by Lord Salisbury against the constant imposition of new burdens, individually small but collectively heavy, on railway companies, which were not allowed to recoup themselves by additional charges.

The Trades Union (Protection of Funds) Bill, the Civil Offices Pensions Bill, the Evidence Amendment Bill, the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bill, were severally read the third time and passed.

The Courts of Justice Salaries Bill was passed through Committee.

The opposition to the Dublin Freemen Commission Bill was renewed by Lord Longford, who, however, receiving no encouragement from Lord Cairns, did not press his amendment, and the bill went through Committee.

The Nitro-Glycerine Bill was read the second time. Lord Cairns advocated the exemption of harmless compounds, such as dynamite, from its provisions; but Lord Morley replied that the Home Secretary would be able to license their importation and storage.

The Earl of Winchilsea recalled attention to the gendinesses of certain pictures in the National Gallery, and proposed a resolution directing Mr. Bloxall to make no foreign purchases without special permission from the trustees, unless the paintings were accompanied by complete and authentic pedigrees. Earl Granville, however, contended that the present system best ensured effective responsibility, and expressed an opinion that Lord Overstone's statement in a former evening was a conclusive answer to the doubts cast on the authenticity of several pictures in the National Gallery. The motion was then withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The morning sitting was nearly given up to the Indian Budget, which Mr. Grant-Duff submitted to the House in a long and elaborate speech. The leading points of this financial statement have necessarily been anticipated by the Duke of Argyll in his speech on the subject recently given in the House of Lords. Mr. Grant-Duff remarked on the immense extent and importance of our Eastern empire, and on the ease, one might almost say heedlessness, with which the English nation sustained the "too vast orb of destiny," though the success of our administration seemed to show that the instinct which taught us to acquire still helped us to keep our wonderful possession. On the whole, he thought the financial position of India not so very bad. In 1874 we should get rid of a charge of about £430,000 a year, being so much of the old Indian Stock as would be covered by the guaranteed fund now accumulating to pay off as much as it could of our liabilities under this head. As to the railway capital, one line after another would gradually become paying, and the burdens of the State under this head would be largely reduced. Then in the next two generations the sale of waste lands, partly to natives, and in certain districts also to European colonists, would not improbably to some extent lighten our burdens. That, however, was for the future. For further helps present we must look to economy, and our chief hopes must centre in a large reduction of army expenditure, and a determination to restrict public works (ordinary) within reasonable limits. He had no doubt, however, that if the Anglo-Indian mind once disabused itself of the pernicious heresy that its finances were in a thoroughly satisfactory state, and once for all resolutely refused to listen to the sirens who sang to it that barracks and the like should be built out of loans, they would soon put an end to Indian deficits. It should never be forgotten that our revenue in India not only rose, but positively sprang upwards, not by acquisition of fresh territory, and in spite of the fact that India, after making all allowances for the comparative poverty of her population, was one of the most highly-taxed countries in the world. The progress seen in all directions was great and incessant. If India was living fully up to her income she had at least the consolation of enjoying her life. The two great branches of the Indo-European race which parted before the dawning of history on the plateau of Central Asia had met, rich with the contrasted experience of he knew not how many thousand years. The ancient and fruitful antagonism between East and West, which filled so large a part of human history, was renewed under changed conditions—to what strange issues who could say? In the conversation which ensued Mr. Crawford, admitting that the Indian Government might advantageously take the construction of railways into its own hands in certain cases, maintained that there was no reason to find fault with the railway companies. Sir S. Northcote took a hopeful view of Indian resources, but advised caution as to the railways. Sir C. Wingfield suggested that the railways should be taken more into account in fixing the stations of troops in India, and recommended the separation of judicial from executive and fiscal functions and the establishment of native consultative bodies. Mr. R. N. Fowler and Sir W. Lawson inveighed against the opium traffic, and Colonel Sykes urged that an unnecessarily large European force was maintained in India. On the motion of Mr. J. B. Smith, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Crawford (Governor of the Bank of England) called attention to what he called an important alteration in the bill—namely, a general power given to the Treasury to borrow money in any quarter where they could obtain it on the easiest terms. He assured the House that he did not bring the subject forward in the interest of the banking institution with which he was connected, but merely because he thought the public ought to be informed of the change which had been made. The bill was then passed through Committee.

The Warehousing of Wines and Spirits, &c., Bill was passed through Committee.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Fawcett moved a resolution in favour of freeing Trinity College, Dublin, from all religious disabilities, which, after a short debate, was withdrawn.

Mr. Lambert next moved a resolution calling on the House to take steps gradually to reduce the National Debt, which was also withdrawn on the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointing out that this was actually the practice of the country whenever the revenue permitted it. Mr. Lowe stated that the National Debt had been reduced by £37,819,000 within the last ten years.

Mr. H. B. Sheridan called attention to the administration of justice in Sierra Leone by Mr. Huggins, and enumerated several cases in which severe and illegal sentences had been passed by this Judge. After a short discussion, the subject dropped.

Mr. Rykin urged upon the Home Secretary the necessity for instituting further inquiry into the conduct of the police, in the case of the three bank clerks whose arrest excited considerable interest a short time ago. Mr. Bruce adhered to his original position, that it was not necessary or desirable that he should take any farther steps in the matter; but Mr. R. Gurney, Mr. Kinnaird, and Mr. Jessel all urged the importance of fresh investigation. Mr. T. Chambers (the Common Serjeant) entirely differed in opinion from the Recorder, and both he and Mr. Gotlney supported the decision at which the Home Secretary had arrived. A good deal of scattered discussion ended in the withdrawal of a motion for the production of correspondence.

Leave was given to Mr. Rathbone to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the remuneration of attorneys and solicitors, and to Mr. Gourley a bill to amend the Act for the regulation of benefit building societies.

The House then went into Committee on the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, and after several appeals to the Government to withdraw the bill, and two or three divisions, progress was reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Mr. Otway told Mr. W. H. Smith that some information had been received, through the medium of American officers, as to the condition of the Englishmen supposed to be detained by President Lopez in Paraguay, and informed Lord Milton that all questions in dispute between ourselves and the United States Government as to the occupation of the island of San Juan had been referred to the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Confederation.

Replying to a question from Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. W. E. Forster stated that cases of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle had occurred in the neighbourhood of Windsor and also in Ireland; but that there was no reason to believe that it had been imported from Spain or that it was a premonitory symptom of rinderpest.

Sir R. Anstruther inquired what is to become of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, and was assured by Mr. Bruce that the Government intend to prosecute the measure with all dispatch.

In moving that the House should go into Committee on the Habitual Criminals Bill, the Home Secretary explained the objects and provisions of the measure, which had come down with the approval of the House of Lords, where, he said, it had undergone ample discussion. Admitting that there was no greater or pressing necessity for the bill at this moment than there had been during the

last ten or twenty years, he nevertheless hoped the House would enter upon its consideration, and, if possible, pass it into law in the present Session, as he was convinced that, although it might not be a perfect measure, it would prove useful in diminishing crime throughout the country. After a discussion, in which Sir C. Adderley, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. T. Chambers, Mr. Henley, Sir G. Jenkinson, and Mr. Hadfield took part, the House went into Committee, and devoted the remainder of the sitting to the consideration of the clauses, the principal emendations being made in the ninth and tenth. The former, which provided that a person twice guilty of felony, and not punished with penal servitude, should be subject to the supervision of the police for seven years, was altered by the vesting in the Court the discretion of ordering any less period. In the case of the other clause a person was made liable, after being thrice convicted, to be punished with penal servitude, and if subsequently found under suspicious circumstances, with imprisonment, either with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding one year; but this was amended by striking out the provision relating to penal servitude. The remaining clauses were agreed to; but on reaching the schedule the Chairman was directed to report progress.

The Appropriation Bill, the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, the Inclosure of Lands Bill, the East India Loan Bill, the Dividends on Public Stocks Bill, the Harbour of Galle Loan Bill, the Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment Bill, and the Metropolitan Commons Act (1866) Amendment Bill, were read the third time and passed.

The order for the Committee on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of Harrowby laid on the table a bill to amend the law relating to the sequestration of livings in England and Wales. The bill was read the first time.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was brought up from the Commons and read the first time.

The Seeds Adulteration Bill passed through Committee.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, their Lordships agreed to the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments in the Bankruptcy Bill, and not to insist upon the amendments to which the Commons had disagreed.

The Adjutants (Jury) Exemption Bill, Cursitor (County Palatine of Durham) Bill, and Expiring Laws Continuance Bill were each read the second time.

The following bills passed through Committee—viz., Telegraphs, Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act (1863) Amendment, Public Works (Ireland), Clerks of Assize, Zanzibar (Jurisdiction of Consul), Fortifications (Provision for Expenses), Basses Lights (Ceylon), Criminal Lunatics, Local Officers Superannuation (Ireland), Militia Pay, Militia (Ireland), Nitro-Glycerine, Railways Abandonment, Volunteer Act (1863) Amendment, and Metropolitan Building Act (1865) Amendment.

The Courts of Justice (Salaries and Funds), Fisheries (Ireland), Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., and Land Tax Commissioners Names Bill were severally read the third time and passed.

The Dublin Freemen Bill, after some discussion, was read the third time and passed.

Earl Granville, replying to a question put by the Earl of Malmesbury), stated that the Government hoped that the prorogation would take place on Wednesday next or Thursday at the latest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Several notices of motion were given for next Session. Amongst them was one by Mr. W. Williams, to call attention to the existing state of religious inequality in Wales, and to move a resolution declaring that the time had come for the introduction into Parliament of a measure regarding the Established Church in Wales similar to that just passed for Ireland; and that the surplus funds obtained by means of disestablishing and disendowing the Church shall be applied to a national and purely undenominational system of education.

BISHOPS RESIGNATION BILL.

Mr. Gladstone said that the subject to which this bill related was of so great importance that, previous to the House going into Committee, he felt it to be his duty to make a few remarks upon it. Very great inconvenience had been suffered in many dioceses, especially those in the south of England, from the age or infirmity of the Bishops. In consequence of the extent to which this had grown, it had been brought under consideration, and the Archbishop of Canterbury had taken steps to ascertain the feelings of the Bishops on the matter. They were of opinion that it was desirable to pass some such measure as this without further delay. The bill proposed to enact that any Archbishop or Bishop in England, being incapacitated by mental or other infirmity, should have certain terms adjusted upon which he might be compelled to retire. If he should resign his post the Government of the day would see that a sufficient pension should be assigned to him, and if her Majesty should see fit an episcopal residence might likewise be assigned to him. A coadjutor would be appointed who would perform the duties of the diocese exactly as though he were himself a Bishop. The evil which the bill was designed to deal with was so serious that he hoped the House would pass the measure proposed. The time for its operation had been limited to two years, in order to see how its provisions would work, and also to form some opinion as to how far it would be expedient to extend its principles to parochial clergy.

Mr. Dickenson said that the measure was not in accordance with the principles of good sense.

Mr. Beresford Hope believed the bill to be a wise and tentative measure, and hoped that it would pass.

Mr. Hadfield objected to the preamble of the bill, and hoped it would not be further pressed this Session. In conclusion, he moved that the House go into Committee that day three months.

Mr. Dalrymple seconded the amendment.

After some further discussion, Mr. Gladstone said it was notorious that several dioceses were practically without Bishops, and all that Government proposed to do by this bill was to provide means for doing away with the existing disadvantages. There was precedent for the course now adopted, and he trusted, therefore, the House would go into Committee without further delay. For the amendment, 26: against, 112—majority, 86.

The House then went into Committee.

Several clauses having been passed,

Mr. Dickenson moved that retiring Bishops have £1500 a year.

Mr. Gladstone intimated that Government had resolved to recommend to the Committee that, on the retirement of a Bishop, one third of the income should be granted; and on the retirement of an Archbishop, the income of £5000 a year should be allotted.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

The other clauses were passed after verbal amendment—one clause being added by Mr. Gladstone limiting the Act to two years.

The bill then passed through Committee.

The Metropolitan Board of Works Loan Bill was read the third time.

Yesterday week the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Archery Association was brought to a close at Birmingham, after a very successful three days' competition. Prizes to the amount of £400 were awarded. The championess for the year is Mrs. Horniblow, who scored 629; and the Rev. Mr. Rimington again carries off the champion's belt with a score of 909.

The half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held at the office in Cecil-street, Strand, on Saturday last. Lord Houghton presided. The report of the committee showed that the invested capital remains at £1422, but it is proposed to invest a further sum of £500. Since the supplementary report to Dec. 31 last four grants have been made to members, amounting in the whole to £90, which makes the total so applied for the year £260, the recipients being eleven in number. The roll-book of the society comprises 247 members, of whom 171 are resident in London, and the remaining seventy-five in the country. The number of life members is now sixty-two. The report was adopted unanimously.

THE MAGAZINES.

The month of August should be the period when magazines are at their best, for it is that when, by the cessation of the regular publishing season, the reading public is left mainly dependent upon them for its amusement or instruction. The question of the merit even of ephemeral literature assumes considerable importance when this literature is to form the main intellectual resource of a Highland shooting-box or a yacht in the Baltic. Our favourite periodicals appear to recognise and to respond to the demands thus made upon them, being nearly all unusually good this month. We are especially pleased to congratulate the *Cornhill* on the recovery of that vivacity and dexterity in literary manipulation which seemed to have forsaken it for the last few months. All the contributions are excellent; but the best, and certainly the most curious, is the translation of "A Japanese Sermon." Without many pretensions to a distinctively religious colouring, this singular performance contains strong common sense, sound practical philosophy, and enough humour to make the fame of a dozen Beechers or Spurgeons. The preacher evidently considers that his audience labour under an almost invincible propensity to sleep, which is to be counteracted partly by direct exhortations to wakefulness, partly by quaint illustrations and amusing stories. The text is from the first chapter of Kôshi, in the book of Môshi. An English philosopher who preaches a sermon on vocations does not in all respects compare favourably with the Japanese divine. The latter talks with levity, but is evidently very much in earnest; the former pretends to be serious, but deals chiefly in paradox. The gist of his essay is that the Strand is preferable to the Alps, "in the long run"—as if anybody ever went to the Alps for the long run. Mr. Hannay writes very pleasantly about Barcelona, although the subject is not altogether a pleasant one. He describes the Catalans as a sordid and supremely uninteresting race, equally deficient in intellectual culture and public spirit. They have the faults of the South, without its redeeming picturesqueness. As British Consul, he has probably seen them on their worst side. A paper on the buccaneers, compiled after the memoirs of De Lussan, most graphically describes the exploits of these hardy adventurers towards the end of the seventeenth century. Their discipline was extraordinary; and nothing, probably, but the unfavourable climate prevented them from founding new States, as their Danish and Norman ancestors had done before them. The writer speaks approvingly of their piety; he might have added that a chaplain was a necessary constituent of every respectable crew, and that, if Fame may be credited, one of these reverend pirates ultimately became a most reverend prelate. If Lancelot Blackburne, Archbishop of York, ever really officiated as chaplain to a buccaneer crew, it must have been at this very time, and perhaps on this very expedition. "The Church and the Chase" is a sensible, genial, and charitable essay. The second and concluding part of "Sola" has all the quiet and pathetic beauty of the first. A sonnet, entitled "Desolate," and subscribed Philip Bourke Marston, adds one to the small number of excellent compositions of this kind in our language. Nothing can be more exquisite than this little cabinet piece—in sentiment, in structure and in versification.

Macmillan is also extremely good this month. The most remarkable paper is the conclusion of Professor Seeley's essay on Roman Imperialism. The Professor investigates the causes of the downfall of the empire, and pronounces that the principal was under-population, the absolute numerical diminution of the inhabitants. But what was the cause of this? Every allowance made for pestilences and famines, other and more subtle agencies must have been at work. Mr. Ralston contributes an interesting paper on the romantic story of Princess Tarakanof, or rather the adventuress who assumed her title. Much undeserved sympathy has been bestowed upon this person, who richly merited punishment; although it must be allowed that she was entrapped by an unworthy ruse, and that the Empress Catherine's treatment of her showed a characteristic want of feminine delicacy. Almost any other Russian Sovereign, however, would have sent her to Siberia. The sympathy excited for her has arisen partly from her being confounded with the real Princess Tarakanof, and partly from the unfounded belief of her having perished in her cell by an inundation of the Neva. Mr. Hugh Macmillan's simple account of the Thorwaldsen Museum in Copenhagen is the best tribute that could be offered to the genius of this great sculptor. Professor Maurice has a great faculty for self-delusion. He seriously thinks that he communicates novel and valuable information about Landor and H. C. Robinson by quoting passages from their biographies. Miss Yonge's essay on the didactic juvenile literature of last century is, on the other hand, full of matter; sound sense conveyed in a charming style. The Sun, though under a cloud, is still decidedly the fashion. *Macmillan*, the *Cornhill*, and *Saint Pauls* have all articles upon him. *Macmillan's* deserves the palm, both from being illustrated by diagrams and being written by our great solar astronomer, Mr. Norman Lockyer, whose scientific enthusiasm actually leads him to complain of the infrequency of London fogs. Dr. Sebastian Evans, like M. de Pourceaugnac, "a retenu quelques mots en lisant les romans." He has been deep in Ritson and Ellis, and has accumulated an immense stock of verbal felicities for his poem on "Arthur's Knighting." "Aigrelance," "mortrewe," "gipciere," "fetously," are specimens. "Estelle Russell" and "A Brave Lady" are continued with undiminished ability; and, indeed, the present instalment of the latter is the best we have yet had.

The continuation of "The Three Brothers," in *St. Pauls*, is clever, but painful. "Olivia's Favour," a new story, is an historical romance of the Jacobite times. It begins well. The sensible and impartial review of the great debate in the Lords bears evidence of proceeding from Mr. Trollope's pen. "Evenings Abroad" is a dissertation on the nocturnal amusements of London. The writer does not take an unfavourable view of their moral tendency, on the whole, and we feel inclined to repose considerable confidence in his judgment. "Greek Romance" is mainly a summary of the oldest, and far from the worst, of extant novels, the "Aethiopica" of Heliodorus. A paper on Lord Lyndhurst is an impartial, and consequently a damaging, though not an unkindly, review of the career of this discerning but indolent Judge, and brilliant but unprincipled statesman.

Fraser is an exception to the general merit of this month's magazines. The contents are either too heavy or too light. Some *tertium quid* is much required between the abstruseness of such articles as that on "Credit and Crises" and the flippancy of A. K. H. B. and the writer on Irish tourists. "Jabez Oliphant" is an amusing, though caricatured, delineation of the vigorous, but eccentric, sweeping of a new broom in an old-fashioned village. An essay on education contains some good and some questionable suggestions. "Shakspeare's Vocabulary and Style" has some interesting and acute elucidations of his text.

Nearly half of *Blackwood* is again very agreeably occupied by the author of "A Year and a Day," and "Eulenburg." The latter story is, however, concluded. There is a certain sameness in the plot of each, both turning on the rivalry of a fierce and a gentle beauty for the hand of a highly-refined young gentleman. In "Eulenburg" the problem is solved very happily, and quite in harmony with the character of this dainty caprice, written in the spirit of Tieck, and possibly suggested by a reminiscence of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun." How "A Year and a Day" will terminate is yet to be seen; the chapters of this month's instalment are delightfully idyllic. A paper on Hogarth is a worthy member of the able series of which it forms a part. "Cornelius O'Dowd" is wittier than he has been for some time. We trust, however, that his observations on the Irish Church Bill do not indicate the spirit in which Irish Protestants mean to accept the new order of things. They may see by another paper in this number how little their political allies in Great Britain really care for their cause, except as an instrument of party warfare.

Two articles in the *Fortnightly*, on Landor and Crabb Robinson respectively, contrast forcibly with Professor Maurice's in *Macmillan*, and show how fruitful a subject the memoir of each may prove in the hands of a competent writer. Mr. Dowden deals chiefly with the literary aspect of Landor's career; his criticism is sound and telling. Mr. Bagehot's paper is a valuable sketch of the late Mr. Robinson as he appeared to an intelligent observer, and affords a useful supplement to the account he has given us of himself. We gather from Mr. Bagehot that Mr. Robinson scarcely did justice to his own capacity and attainments, or to the originality and independence of his character. A paper on emigration to the United States, by Mr. C. E. Norton, seriously recommends the English people to dispatch the flower of their labouring population to America, and keep the idle and inefficient at home. We take this to mean that intelligent Americans are becoming alarmed at the comparatively slow increase of the Anglo-Saxon population, and the influx of Irish, Germans, and Chinese. Their best way of encouraging English immigration will be to terminate all misunderstandings with England as speedily as possible. Dr. Bridges' paper on "The Influence of Civilisation on Health" contains many valuable facts and suggestions. It would have been better still if the author had been able to write without indirect reference to his peculiar philosophical principles.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is, as usual, very pleasant and agreeable. "Yachting," "The Royal Agricultural Society," and "The Schools' Day at Lords'" are sketches in its best and most characteristic style. Mr. Brooks has this time been to Nathaniel Lee for a story from the old dramatists. His analysis of Lee's "Duke of Guise" will help to recall attention to an unduly neglected writer. Victor Hugo's story steadily increases in bombast and extravagance. The writer's frantic efforts to lash himself into inspiration only render the decline of his powers more apparent.

"Austin Friars" continues to be the chief feature of *Tinsley*. "In the Family" is a powerful story; and there is a very pleasant sketch of Watteau. A criticism on Miss Rossetti's poetry is just in the main; but we think the illustrations of the writer's arguments might have been more judiciously selected. The miscellaneous contents of *Belgravia* afford a fair amount of entertaining reading. The best are the striking tale "A Night with King Pharaoh" and Mr. Blackburn's word-paintings of Normandy. There is nothing remarkable in the *Dublin University*, but the *Argosy* is unusually good. "Johnny Ludlow's" story, in particular, is one of his happiest efforts. Neither Mr. Burnand nor Mr. Gilbert is at his best in the *Britannia* this month, which is equivalent to saying that the number is not up to the mark.

The *Month* contains two articles of considerable importance. One, nominally directed against "Liberal Catholicism," is in reality an expostulation with the Ultramontane party; and, though extremely guarded in its language, sufficiently evinces the uneasiness caused by recent proceedings to moderate English Catholics. The other is a temperate but searching examination of the Darwinian theory, which we commend to the attention of the many who have adopted Darwinism for the same reason as people anciently went to the Crusades, "because it is the fashion."

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of *Once a Week*, the *Monthly Packet*, *Chambers's Journal*, the *Leisure Hour*, and other periodicals.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A passenger-train was run into by a goods-train when entering Bolton station, on Wednesday, and many persons were injured.

The Cheddar Valley Railway, an extension of the Bristol and Exeter system, was opened, on Tuesday, for public traffic.

A Dundee schooner, the Lorina, was wrecked off the mouth of the Tay yesterday week. Three lives were lost, and the mate was only saved through the heroism of some fishermen.

Sir William Armstrong has subscribed £500 towards the restoration of the steeple of St. Nicholas's Church, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in addition to £100 he had previously given for the same object.

Mr. W. Callam, the master of St. Matthew's School, Leeds, was, on Wednesday, fined 20s. and costs, for having caned with undue severity a boy in his school who had misconducted himself.

A colliery accident—happily not fatal—happened near Rotherham on Thursday week. Owing to the breaking of a rope, 200 men and boys were imprisoned for six hours, but were all rescued.

Mr. Josiah Mason, a citizen of Birmingham, has erected an orphanage at Erdington for 300 children, at a cost of £60,000, and has endowed the charity with landed estates valued at £200,000.

The election for Salisbury took place on Thursday, the candidates being Mr. Seymour (L.), Mr. Marsh (L.), and Mr. Ryder (C.). The contest lay between Seymour and Ryder, the former heading the poll.

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers has held its annual conference at Newcastle this week. Sir W. Armstrong, the president, delivered an able address, in which he dealt at length with the subject of guns and armour-plating.

Margaret Brass, a former pupil at the Liverpool Blind Asylum, left a legacy of £250 to the institution in which she received early instruction, and that amount has been handed over to the treasurer by the legal representatives of the deceased.

It appears from correspondence published in the *Scotsman* that the Sutherland gold-diggings are yielding sufficient quantities of the precious metal to remunerate the diggers. The 10 per cent royalty charged on the proceeds leads the miners fraudulently to conceal the real value of their finds.

A sad accident occurred on the river Mersey, at the entrance of the Wellington Dock, on Monday. A flat, laden with salt, filled from a succession of heavy seas, the hatches not being properly battened down, and went to the bottom. The captain's wife, sister, and three children, who were in the hold, were drowned.

The Prince of Wales has presented to the Exeter Museum a mummy and coffin discovered during the progress of some excavations recently made in Egypt by command of his Royal Highness, with the sanction of the Viceroy of Egypt. The coffin is covered with hieroglyphical inscriptions, an explanation of which has been supplied by Mr. S. Birch, of the British Museum.

Manchester is to have a marble statue of Oliver Cromwell. On Thursday week, at a meeting of the general purposes committee of the city council, a letter was read from Mr. Noble stating that some time ago he received a commission to execute a large statue of Cromwell, the condition being that the Corporation of Manchester should find a suitable site for it, inside the new Townhall being preferred. The town clerk was authorised to assure Mr. Noble that a site for the statue would be gladly found in the Townhall.

During the past three months (we learn from the *Scotsman*) pearl-fishing has been assiduously prosecuted in the Tay, the Earn, and the Isla. The dry summer hitherto has been favourable for fishing, as the several rivers have been at a low level. In the Tay and Isla, however, though mussels were abundant, yet very few good or valuable pearls have been obtained. Upon the Earn, from its junction with the Tay up to Kinkell, there were a large number of fishers, who have been generally successful. A little below Kinkell Bridge, a beautiful pearl was got which weighed 23 grs., and was sold for £20. Last week a good many small pure white pearls were picked up between Dupplin and the mouth of the Earn, and the price realised for them was from £1 to £2 10s. The pearl fishing is now about closed for the season, the rivers above mentioned having been fully dredged at different times.

The Rev. Julius M. Elliott, of Brighton, was killed, last Tuesday week, by a fall from the Schreckhorn.

The following telegram has been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, at Halifax:—"The Bermuda Dock hove to off Bermuda on July 23—weather fine."

A fearful accident, caused by stormy weather, occurred on Monday in the Burg Colliery, in the valley called the Plauenscher Grund, near Dresden. More than three hundred men are said to be shut up in the mine, and there is no hope that any of them will be rescued.

A correspondence between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England has been published, respecting the payment of dividends at the Bank by means of warrants sent through the post when fundholders desire it—a proposal to which the Bank authorities have acceded. With respect to a suggestion that dividends should be paid quarterly, the Bank reserves judgment.

Lord Nelson, Dean Stanley, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Digby Wyatt, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and others.

This institution was first established in Cannon-row, Westminster, about eighteen years ago. It has since formed part of the South Kensington Collections. The great desire for a more central locality mainly induced the council to return to Westminster.

Its objects are strictly technical education—viz., the improvement and encouragement of the art-workmen of our day, as well as of students in architecture, by bringing before them casts from the most beautiful architectural works of bygone ages. It is a joint organisation of art-amateurs and architects.

The building, designed and carried out gratuitously by the hon. secretary, Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., of Stratford-place, architect, exhibits, in its numerous presents of decorative work, the results of the teaching of the museum since its foundation; and these gifts, by their presence, are so many silent witnesses of the value of the institution to those for whose benefit it was established. It is supported solely by voluntary contributions, in return for which considerable privileges are offered. Her Majesty has recently become patron of the museum, and has presented £50 to its funds.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The prospect of an interruption in the peaceful relations between Turkey and Egypt has promoted an uneasy feeling on the Stock Exchange. Consols, in consequence, notwithstanding the abundance of money, have been very flat, and a fall of fully ⅛ per cent has taken place in prices. For delivery, the quotation has been 92⅝ to 92¾; and for Sept. 8, 93 to 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to 93. Exchequer Bills, March, are quoted at 5s. to 1s. prem., and June 6s. to 10s. prem. Indian Securities have continued firm, at 111⅞ to 112; and the Bonds at 22s. to 24s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have sold quietly, but no change of importance has taken place in prices. Canada, 1877-84, 92½ to 93½; New South Wales, 1888-96, 90 to 100; New Zealand Consolidated, 90½ to 91½; South Australian 1883-1906, 109½ to 110½; and Victoria 1891, 112 to 113.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107 to 109; East Indian, 110½ to 111½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15¾ to 16¼; Great Indian Peninsular, 109 to 110; Great Western of Canada, 15 to 15½; Oude and Rohilcund, 106½ to 107½; and Scinde, 106½ to 107½.

Foreign.—Grand Luxembourg, 10¼ to 10½; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22¼ to 22½.

In American Securities a healthy business has been doing, at improved quotations; Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been quiet, on the whole, and a weakness has been apparent in the value of some descriptions; Telegraph Shares have been in full average request, and prices have been well maintained; and Miscellaneous Securities have sold slowly, at about previous quotations.

In the open market the rate for negotiating good three-months' paper has been 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

On the Continent money has been quiet, at previous quotations.

Considerable supplies of bullion have arrived from America; but next to nothing from other quarters. There being no export inquiry, large additions have been made to the stock in the Bank of England.

The Continental exchanges have become more favourable to this country, and the rates on Paris have ruled firm. The New York Exchange has fallen to 110; but that quotation is sufficiently high to admit of further shipments of specie to this country.

A bill will be immediately introduced before Parliament authorising the payment of the dividends by warrants through the post. It is expected that persons willing to avail themselves of this facility will be enabled to do so in time for the October dividends.

The tenders for £325,000 in bills on India have taken place. The amounts allotted have been—to Calcutta, £224,500; and to Madras, £100,500. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10⅞d. Tenders on both Presidencies, at 1s. 11⅛d., will receive about 52 per cent, and all above that price in full. These results show a diminution in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

At a meeting of the London and County Bank the report showed that, after paying interest to customers and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £85,660 2s. 7d. This sum, added to £5,017 4s. 10d., brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £90,677 7s. 5d. They have declared the usual dividend of 8 per cent, with a bonus of 2½ per cent, for the half year, free of income tax (being at the rate of 17 per cent per annum), which will absorb £84,500 0s. 10d., and leave £6226 17s. 7d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The dividend of the Midland Railway will be at the rate of 5½ per cent, against 6 per cent for the corresponding period of last year. The dividend of the London and South Western Railway will be at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, being at the same rate as at the corresponding period last year. The directors of the Great Eastern recommend a dividend at the rate of ½ per cent per annum. The directors of the Great Northern Railway recommend a dividend of £2 2s. 6d. for the half year on the ordinary stock, of £3 on the B, and of £1 5s. on the A Stock.

The Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company (Limited) have announced a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

At the half-yearly meeting of the City of London Brewery Company an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 4 per cent was declared.

The report of the Oil Seed-Crushing Company (Limited), to be presented on the 11th inst., recommends a dividend of 2s. per share, being equal to 8 per cent per annum.

A final dividend of 7s. in the pound, making, with the previous distributions, 17s. in the pound, has been paid to the creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

The Master of the Rolls has ordered a further payment of 1s 6d. in the pound, making 17s. in the pound, to be paid to the creditors of the Joint-Stock Discount Company.

The directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 10s. per share for the quarter ended July 31.

The report of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (Limited), to be presented on the 10th inst., shows an available total of £4551. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is recommended.

The Cagliari Gas and Water Company have announced a dividend of 7 per cent.

The French Atlantic Telegraph Company (Limited) have announced that their cable will be open for traffic on Aug. 15. The rate on a message of ten words will be £1 12s., with 3s. 3d. for each additional word.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols are flat, at 92⅞ to 93⅛ for Delivery, and 93⅛ to 93 for the Account.

Railway Stocks are inactive. Metropolitan, 100½ to 101½; Caledonian, 81 to 81½; London and Brighton, 44½ to 44¾; South-Eastern, 76½ to 76¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 55 to 55½; Great Northern, A, 103½ to 104½; Midland, 117½ to 118½; London and North-Western, 119 to 119½; Great Western, 51½ to 51¾; and Great Eastern, 33½ to 33¾.

Foreign Bonds are quiet. Egyptian Seven per Cents, 1868, 76½ to 76¾; Italian, Nine per Cents, 87 to 87½; Italian, 1861, 55½ to 55¾; Mexican, 12½ to 12¾; Peruvian, 1865, 79 to 79½; Spanish, 1867, 29½ to 29¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 1865, 60 to 60½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 43½ to 44½.

For money there has been more demand, and good three-months' paper has been done at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Scarcely any English wheat was offered to-day. In consequence of the unsettled appearance of the weather, the trade was firm, and full rates were realised, but the demand was by no means brisk. The show of foreign wheat was tolerably good. Sales progressed slowly; nevertheless, the quotations were well maintained. Moderate supplies of foreign barley were brought forward, but scarcely any home-grown. With a firm but quiet trade, full rates were realised. Malt was inactive, at previous quotations. The market was fairly supplied with foreign oats, but scantily with English produce. The demand was steady, at full rates. Beans were purchased to a moderate extent, and peas met a fair sale. The flour market was firm, although business was not extensive.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 930; oats, 180; beans, 70 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 23,100; barley, 1480; oats, 5560; maize, 19,170; beans, 740; peas, 2020 qrs.; flour, 14,130 sacks and 4490 barrels.

English Currency.—Red wheat, 44s. to 50s.; white ditto, 50s. to 55s.; barley, 29s. to 44s.; malt, 50s. to 74s.; rye, 31s. to 33s.; oats, 21s. to 31s.; beans, 30s. to 40s.; peas, 33s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 32s. to 43s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 51s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 4d.; oats, 27s. 9d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 37,805; barley, 132; oats, 1212 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The market for English seeds continues very inanimate, and prices are altogether nominal. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled dull.

New white turnip, 15s to 18s.; swede, 14s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 40s. to 48s.; canary, 62s. to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s to 72s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 66s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter.

Tea.—The market has ruled moderately active, and prices have been well supported.

Sugar.—Both raw and refined goods have been in request, on fully former terms. Stock, 85,715 tons, against 88,344 tons last year.

Coffee.—No movement of importance has taken place in the market, but the general tendency of prices has been upwards. Stock, 23,173 tons, against 18,445 tons last year.

Rice.—The inquiry has ruled inactive; but values have remained without quotable change. Stock, 50,529 tons, against 30,716 tons in 1868.

Provisions.—The butter market has been less heavily supplied, and prices of all foreign descriptions have advanced considerably. Irish bacon has been in demand, at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Cheese and hams have tended upwards in value.

Hay and Straw.—Prime old hay, £5 5s. to £5 15s.; inferior ditto, £4 to £4 15s.; prime new hay, £3 15s. to £4 5s.; inferior ditto, £2 10s. to £3; prime old clover, £6 to £6 15s.; inferior ditto, £4 10s. to £5 5s.; prime new clover, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; inferior ditto, £3 to £4 5s.; straw, £1 14s. to £2 per load.

Wool.—Pending the opening of the public sales of colonial produce, the demand for wool has ruled very inactive, manufacturers having operated to supply immediate wants only. Prices, however, have ruled firm.

Potatoes.—There have been large supplies of both home-grown and foreign produce on sale, for which the demand has ruled dull, at depressed quotations.

Spirits.—The rum market has been very firm, owing to the decreasing stocks on hand. The quantity now held is 25,418 puns., against 26,166 puns. last year. Brandy and grain spirits have remained steady.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £31 to £31 5s.; English brown rape, £39 15s. to £40; foreign, £42 to £42 10s. Fine Lagos palm is steady, at £42 10s. to £43.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, at 44s. for P.Y.C., on the spot, and 47s. 3d. for October—December.

Coals.—Newcastle, 14s. 3d. to 15s.; Sunderland, 17s. to 18s. 3d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 16s. 3d. to 18s. 3d.; Blyth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 15s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Plantation accounts continue favourable on the whole. At the Borough the demand has been only to a moderate extent, at about previous quotations. Mid and East Kents, £2 10s. to £8 10s.; Weald of Kents, £2 5s. to £4 0s.; Sussex, £2 0s. to £3 15s.; Farnhams, £3 10s. to £6 0s.; Country, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; Bavarians, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; Belgians, £2 0s. to £3 0s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; American, £2 5s. to £3 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Moderate supplies of beasts were on sale here to-day. The trade was quiet, but prices were maintained. The market was fairly supplied with sheep. The business doing was limited, nevertheless the quotations were unaltered. Lambs were firm, at from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d. per 8 lb. Calves sold quietly, and the demand for pigs was limited. In prices no change took place.

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Newgate and Leadenhall Meat Market (Friday).—The supplies of meat are moderate. The trade is quiet on the whole, and prices rule as under:—Inferior beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF DENMARK.

THE NATIONAL COTTAGE HOSPITAL, NEAR VENTNOR.

The foundation-stone of the second pair of buildings designed to form a part of "The National Cottage Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest" was laid, as stated in our last Number, on Wednesday week, on the Undercliff, about a mile west of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, by Princess Louisa. Ventnor was decked out gaily with colours. The Princess was accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian. A guard of honour from the 5th Hants (Isle of Wight) rifle volunteers was in attendance, with the band of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Infantry, the guns on the Yarborough battery firing a Royal salute. The Princess was received by the president of the hospital, Lord Eversley, Governor of the Isle of Wight, the members of the general and reception committees, the clergy of the district, and others, and conducted inside the cottages, where luncheon had been prepared. A procession was formed, and her Royal Highness, entering the interior o

PRINCESS LOUISA LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE SECOND PAIR OF BUILDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COTTAGE HOSPITAL, VENTNOR: THE PROCESSION

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the great marquee which had been erected over the site for the foundation-stone, was conducted to a chair of state which had been placed on a raised dais covered with crimson cloth. Viscount Eversley presented an address from the presidents, vice-presidents, and members of the committee of the hospital, thanking her Royal Highness for consenting to lay the foundation-stone, and expressing a hope that the climate of the Undercliff would be a saving medicine to many poor persons. A prayer having been offered up by Bishop Ryan, on behalf of the Bishop of Winchester, and the foundation-stone duly laid, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Yarborough battery, on the cliffs below St. Lawrence. Ladies then advanced to the stone, and, with respectful obeisances to the Princess, deposited upon it their offerings of purses for the benefit of the hospital. After all the purses had been presented, the choir chanted the 68th and parts of the 92nd and 99th Psalms. Prayers from Bishop Ryan followed; and these, with the benediction, brought the proceedings in the marquee to a close. On leaving the marquee, her Royal Highness made an inspection of the interior of the hospital cottages erected in No. 1 block and afterwards planted a tree in the ground in commemoration of the day. The Royal cortège then left, amid the cheers of the assembled spectators. After the departure of her Royal Highness, the visitors and committees partook of luncheon in a tent upon the grounds, at which Viscount Eversley presided.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Lord Lytton opened the twenty-sixth annual congress of the British Archæological Society at St. Albans, on Monday, with an address in which he referred at considerable length to the antiquities of Hertfordshire.

His address concluded as follows:—"So long as we keep the past before us as a guide we have, speaking humanly, and with due submission to the decrees of Providence, some power to shape the future, so as to preserve, throughout all its changes, that national spirit, without which the unity of a race disappears. It has been vouchsafed to England to diffuse her children and her language amid realms unknown to the ambition of Alexander, and spreading far beyond the boldest flight of the Roman eagles. Agre hence, from the shores of Australasia and America, pilgrims will visit this land as the birthplace of their ancestors, and venerate every relic of our glorious if chequered past, from the day of the Druid to that in which we live. For while we speak we are making history, and becoming in our turn the ancients to posterity. May no future Gibbon trace to the faults of our time the causes which ensure the decline and fall of empire! Century after century may our descendants in those vast new worlds, compared to which Europe itself shrinks into the dimensions of a province or a shire, find still flourishing on these ancestral shores, not ashamed to number the men of this day among its fathers, a race adorned by the graces of literature and enriched by the stores of science! May they find still unimpaired, and sacred like from superstition and unbelief, the altars of Christian faith! Still may our havens and docks be animated by vessels fitted for commerce abroad, and armed in case of need for defence at home! Still may our institutions and our liberties find the eloquence of freemen and patriots in our legislative halls, and the ermine of justice be unsullied by a spot in the courts where she adjudicates between man and man! These are the noblest legacies we receive from the past, and while we treasure these at every hazard and through every change, the soul of England will retain vitality to her form, and no archæologist will seek her grave amid the nations that have passed away."

The programme of the week's doings runs thus:—Monday: Opening meeting at the Townhall; inaugural address to the president, at 12.30 p.m.; déjeûner at the Townhall; examination of the Abbey Church and Monastery, at 3 p.m.; dinner at the Townhall, at 7 p.m.—the president in the chair. Tuesday: Excursion to Redbourne, Kensworth, Markyate Cell, and Dunstable; lunch at Dunstable; inspection of the Icknield Way. Wednesday: At St. Albans—Examination of the churches and town and Sopwell Nunnery; luncheon at St. Albans; visit to Verulam and the special excavations; visit to the Earl of Verulam at Gorhambury, if time permit. Thursday: Excursion to Hatfield; examination of Hatfield House; visit to Knebworth; reception by the president; and déjeûner. Friday: Excursion to Hemel Hempstead and inspection of the collections of Mr. J. Evans, F.R.S.; lunch at Berkhampstead, examination of the church and castle, and of Penley Manor House. Saturday: Excursion to Abbot's Langley, King's Langley, and Chenies; lunch at Chenies. Evening meetings each day (except Monday) at 8.30 p.m., at the Townhall, for the reading of papers and discussions.

A fearful catastrophe, not unlike that which occurred at Santiago in the year 1864, though, happily, less disastrous, has taken place in the cathedral of Trani, near Naples. Some drapery, which had been erected for purposes of ornament, took fire during a religious festival, and in the rush out of the building which ensued sixteen persons were trampled to death.

The Empress Eugénie is expected at Constantinople towards the end of September, and she will occupy the Sultan's palace of Beylerbey, on the Asiatic bank of the Bosphorus, now being fitted up for her. Advices from the Turkish capital state that, in consequence of this Imperial visit, a street from the landing-place at Tophanch to the French Embassy is to be specially widened for her Majesty's convenience. The roads in the environs of Constantinople are also to be improved.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £20 6s. were granted to the crews of the Stonehaven, Boughty Ferry, and Wicklow life-boats, for going off during the storms of the past month with the view of assisting the crews of distressed vessels. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were voted to Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Hartlepool, and £20 to the crews, consisting of nine men, of his three steam-tugs for putting off in the steamers and assisting safely into harbour fifty-one fishing-boats and their crews. The boats had been caught in a heavy gale from the N.E., which had suddenly sprung up, and were in danger of being wrecked off Hartlepool, on June 16, when Mr. Dawson most promptly and gallantly ordered out his steamers to the aid of the poor fishermen. Other rewards were granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £3325 were ordered to be made on life-boat establishments. New life-boats have recently been sent by the institution to West Hartlepool and to Montrose, N.B. The first boat was the gift to the society of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and is named the "Foresters' Pride." It was publicly exhibited and launched with much éclat at Roker, Sunderland, on Monday last, on the occasion of the High Court meeting of the order at Sunderland. This is the second boat contributed by the Foresters, their first one being stationed at Newquay, Cardiganshire. The committee expressed their deep condolence with the family of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir William Bowles, K.C.B., who since the establishment of the institution had been a member of its committee of management and a liberal contributor to its funds. A remittance of £450 had been received from Dr. Adams, of Bungay, on account of the Penny Readings Life-Boat Fund, which is to be appropriated to the boat about to be stationed at Wells, on the Norfolk coast. The late Miss S. C. Childers, of Doncaster, has left a legacy of £25 to the institution. It was decided to place another life-boat at Fishguard, South Wales, and to use for that station the second Worcester life-boat, the cost of which had been raised by Captain F. Saumarez Fraser, R.N., the boat being named the "Fraser." The secretary of State for War was about to authorise the medal of the institution being worn, under certain regulations, by the officers and men of the Army to whom it had been voted for services in saving life from wrecks on our coasts. A report was read from Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats to the institution, on his recent visits to different life-boat stations.

MUSIC.

The summer series of concerts at the Crystal Palace terminated last Saturday, when the occasion (the eighth) was rendered special by the appearance of Mille. Christine Nilsson, who sang three pieces which served well to display the versatility of her powers, Handel's bravura song from "Samson," "Let the bright Seraphim;" the graceful air, "With verdure clad," from Haydn's "Creation;" and the scena, "Allin son tua," from "Lucia," with an elaborate introduced cadenza and various florid embellishments, evidenced the accomplished singer's command over the brilliant and expressive styles in very different schools and periods of the art. Of Mille. Nilsson's finished performances of these pieces we have previously spoken—of the two first, in our notice of the concerts given by her in June last; and of the last in association with her appearance in the opera of which the scena forms a portion. The reception of the popular singer was of the most enthusiastic kind—the demonstration at the close of her final air having amounted to a perfect ovation. In Handel's song the accustomed trumpet obbligato of Mr. Thomas Harper was wanting in consequence of that gentleman's sudden indisposition, but was replaced by the clever cornet-playing of Mr. Walmore, of the Crystal Palace band. The programme also comprised many vocal pieces, all more or less familiar, executed by Mdlles. Sinico and D'Alton; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Signori Urio and Foli. The prayer from "Masaniello" and that from "Mosé," Mendelssohn's part-song "O hills, O Vales," and Handel's "See the Conquering Hero," were very finely sung by the Handel Festival Choir, of some 2000 voices; the overtures to "Masaniello" and "Athalia" were given with great effect by the increased band of a hundred performers; and Mr. J. M. Wehli played with much power Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brillant," for pianoforte, with orchestral accompaniments. Although not offering any novelty, the concert was one of great and varied interest, and formed a worthy close to the series.

Operatic performances are now going on at the Crystal Palace, and at the Olympic and the Princess's Theatres. At the first-named establishment Miss Blanche Cole has been succeeded by that clever singer Miss Rose Hersee, who is announced for six appearances there previous to her departure for America, the operas selected for this week having been "La Sonnambula" and "The Bride of Lammermoor."

Miss Cole, of whose success we have previously spoken, has removed to the Princess's Theatre, where she made her first appearance on Monday in Handel's "Acis and Galatea," and met with a reception of the most favourable kind. In her execution of the charming music assigned to the character of Galatea, Miss Cole displayed the same bright and sympathetic quality of voice, refined and expressive style, and general merit that have recently brought her into such prominent notice at the Crystal Palace. In each of Galatea's solos Miss Cole was greatly applauded, especially in the air, "Heart, the seat of soft delight." Mr. Vernon Rigby, who was Acis, was also successful in his several airs; the declamatory "Love sounds the alarm" being that which is best suited to his voice and style. This was encored, and the first part repeated. The graceful, melodious music of Damon was sung with much refinement and expression by Mr. Montem Smith, who came in for a large share of the general applause. He also received an encore in "Would you gain the tender creature," which he repeated from the minor part. Herr Formes was a very demonstrative Polyphemus, mingling somewhat of the comic with the terrible. He gave the great air, "Oh! ruddier than the cherry," with a rough energy that was rather in accord with his make-up and demeanour than with the music itself. The choruses were very well sung by a well-trained choir selected from the Italian operas; and a compact and complete band from the same sources gave effect to the overture and the accompaniments—Mr. J. L. Hatton conducting. The work is placed on the stage with great splendour of scenery, which is copied from the original designs of the beautiful paintings executed by Clarkson Stanfield for the revival of Handel's serenata by Mr. Macready in 1842. The opening scene of a grotto on the coast of Sicily, with moonlight effects, and the ingenious imitation of the rolling of the billows and the dash of the surf, with the glittering of the spray, is a triumph of scenic illusion equal to that of which it is a copy. The "View from a Vineyard" and the last scene, "The Temple of Neptune," are beautiful realisations of warm sunlight and bright aerial effects. The loud and prolonged applause at each of these exquisite displays was but a just tribute to the skill of the artists, Mr. F. Lloyds, Mr. W. Hann, and their assistants. The present revival, like that of Mr. Macready, includes the additional music supplied by the late Mr. T. Cooke to precede that of Handel, the effect of which it serves to enhance by extreme contrast. The success of the production is so complete that the manager, Mr. Vining, will doubtless find his account in the large outlay which he must have incurred. The theatre, which reopened on Monday, has been entirely renovated and re-decorated in the best style and taste, and is brilliantly lighted by additional sunlights. "Acis and Galatea" was preceded and followed on the opening night by Mr. Boucicault's drama, "Presumptive Evidence," and the farce, "A Quiet Family."

The so-called operatic performance at the Olympic Theatre (which reopened on Saturday last, under the management of Miss Constance Rolen) consists of an adaptation of Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris," with some few pieces of the original music omitted, and many more supplied by Mr. W. F. Taylor, who conducts. This practice of mutilation and interpolation was very prevalent some years since, when even the great operas of Mozart and Rossini were subject to such ill-treatment at the hands of English adapters. Although Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris" is comparatively but a trifle, it has sufficient completeness and distinctiveness of character to entitle it to exemption from such a fate. Mr. Taylor's additions, however, were, apparently, quite as much to the taste of the audience as any of the original music, one of his songs, "Love rules the world" (assigned to Miss F. Reeves, who played Olivia with much spirit), having been vociferously encored; and another, "The Maiden and the Echo" (given by Miss Roden, who played the Princess of Navarre), having pleased especially. Miss Lennox Grey was efficient in the small part of Rose, the inn-keeper's daughter. Mr. Elliott Galer, who was John of Paris, sang carefully, but with more of English robustness than of French grace. Mr. J. G. Taylor was a quaint representative of the innkeeper; and Mr. Dunsk Corri a burlesque Grand Chamberlain. The piece is well placed on the stage, and will prove more effective with repetition and the recovery from hoarseness of Miss Roden, for whom an apology was made on the first night.

THE THEATRES.

The New Adelphi is indebted to Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson for a new and clever adaptation from the French, which he has entitled "The Serpent on the Hearth," in which we may gather the determination of the management to return to that old class of pieces for which the house was once so celebrated, and on which its reputation was so long established. The new play is a complex and elaborate production, just like the old Adelphi drama, with plenty of characters, plenty of incident, and plenty of sensation, picturesque scenery, and pegnant dialogue, and each act terminating with a striking tableau. The central character is tragic, and belongs to the heroine, represented by Mrs. Etburne, who throws the whole force of her style into the assumption, and makes the most of the thrilling situations into which she is cast by the ingenuity of the dramatist. Perhaps this ingenuity is too ostentatiously shown; nevertheless, it is eminently effective. But it is time to ask what is meant by "The Serpent on the Hearth." Mr. Simpson wishes us to understand by these words the passion of jealousy. He presents us with two husbands whom are infected with this passion: one Sir Simeon Sykes (Mr. Stuart) and the other Barak Maule, Master of Hamsleden Ironworks (Mr. R. Phillips). Barak is constitutionally jealous, and suspects his wife, Marie Marguerite (Mrs. Etburne), first of a liking for an artist staying in his house, one Claude Ruby (Mr. W. H. Eburne), and then for a Captain Trevor (Mr. Dalton). It is in relation with the latter that the distress of the action lies. Trevor is in reality in love with Lady Sykes (Mrs. Leigh Murray), but superscribes his letters with the name of Marie Marguerite, and places them in a tree hollow; one of these, containing his eternal farewell before his departure for India, falls into Marie Marguerite's hands and then into her husband's. Barak is implacable, and prohibits her from again crossing his threshold or seeing her child, whereupon she rushes to a breaking bridge and throws herself into the water. In the second act we see her as a lunatic, under the care of Doctor Mildmay (Mr. C. H. Stephenson), who feels interested in her case and undertakes her cure. Soon enough as to the present, she cannot be brought to remember the past except that she is continually caressing a locket and calling on her child, and also engages in sketching the likeness of her husband, which, when observed, she destroys. But she cannot recollect his name, nor that of the place of her home. Now, among Barak Maule's workmen was one Mark Measley (Mr. Atkins), who had been discharged for drunkenness, and he, in revenge, stimulates his master to jealousy, and steals his child, Marie (Miss Amina Dunbeny). He joins a company of strollers and makes the poor girl perform gymnastic tricks. Maule goes forth in search of his child, and arrives at the village green, where the show-booth had been pitched, and where his discarded wife was residing under the care of the benevolent physician. Captain Trevor, returned from India, had also arrived at this spot on a visit to his uncle, Dr. Mildmay. Thus all parties are brought together. The mother recognises her lost child, and claims it; Trevor takes her part against the mountebank, Measley; and, while supporting her drooping frame, the jealous husband enters with the doctor, and, seeing his wife in the Captain's arms, strikes him down, while Measley, in the confusion, runs away again with the child. This is, indeed, a very striking tableau, and the whole act is powerfully performed by the company. The third act is, perhaps, not equal to the two former; but is needful for the final explanations. Dr. Mildmay calls on Sir Simeon Sykes to compare notes concerning his nephew's conduct with the two ladies; and Marie Marguerite wanders in with her child, when she has recovered, and implores Lady Sykes to do her justice, and clear her fame with her husband; when, just as she is about to succeed, Barak enters with the physician, who has been enabled to clear up the mystery, and thus restores the erring husband to his suffering patient. He then volunteers a plausible explanation to Sir Simeon, who pities the credulity of Maule, unconscious that he himself is the general object of pity for being blind to his wife's delinquency. The drama is well mounted. Three good scenes, by Messrs. Maugham, illustrate the action, and the business of the stage is carefully attended to throughout. The performance was perfectly successful.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

My Recollections of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. By E. Devrient, Official Director of the Opera at Carlsruhe. Translated from the German by Natalia Macfarren. (Bentley.) This is a valuable addition to our somewhat meagre stock of musical literature. The name of Devrient is illustrious in Germany in connection with the drama, and has been borne by more than one of the greatest actors of the day. The family of Devrient was closely related to that of Mendelssohn, and the author of the present work was an intimate friend and companion of the celebrated composer. They were kindred spirits, and Devrient's "Recollections" embrace the most interesting circumstances of the composer's artistic as well as private and domestic life. The author has fully availed himself of his opportunities, and has produced the most important contribution to the biography of the musician that has yet appeared. For several years after Mendelssohn's death, there were many and heavy complaints of the paucity of his posthumous remains, and his relatives were severely blamed for their remissness in not collecting and communicating them to the world. But this fault has been in some degree amended; and if we add the contributions of M. Devrient to those already made we shall find that the memory of Mendelssohn has been by no means neglected. The volume before us contains many letters now given to the public for the first time, and Mendelssohn's extensive intercourse with the most eminent men of his day has furnished a rich mine of curious and interesting matter. The accomplished lady to whom we are indebted for the English version of the work has performed her task (doubtless a labour of love) with great correctness, purity, and elegance, and deserves the thanks of every lover of music.

Responses to the Book of Common Prayer. By Edward J. Hopkins. (Metzler and Co.) We need not tell our readers that Mr. Hopkins stands in the first rank of cathedral organists, and that his labours have been of great importance to the musical service of the Church of England. This collection of "Responses" is extensive and ample: compiled with great knowledge and judgment from the works of the ecclesiastical composers since the days of Tallis to the present time. The grand old harmonies of the English school are sedulously preserved; and this collection ought to have a place in the organ-loft of every choir in the kingdom.

Awake! awake! the Flowers Unfold. Song. The words by Richard Ryan; the music by J. M'Murdie, Mus. Doc. (Lambert Cock and Co.) We always expect something good when we find a new work by Mr. M'Murdie, and we are never disappointed. In this song there is sentiment, but not passion; and the composer has not attempted to throw into the music emotions not suggested by the words. But the thoughts are refined and pleasing, and so is the music. Mr. M'Murdie's melody is elegant, graceful, and sustained by a pure and masterly accompaniment.

Two morceaux de salon for the piano, from the pen of Miss Marian Buels, have just appeared. The one is a *ballade*, the other a *scherzo*. (Lamborn Cock and Co.) They are of extraordinary merit, and more than make good the promise of her earlier compositions. They may be called songs without words, being strikingly vocal in style and expression, a quality which peculiarly fits them for being used as studies for young pianists. Miss Buels is very young, but these pieces are finished and masterly in the highest degree.

Dream Not of Me is a cavatina for the voice and piano, with an *ad libitum* accompaniment for the violoncello by C. E. Horn. (Davison and Co.) This form of accompaniment is generally effective, and is peculiarly so in the present instance. It has been written (as we learn from the titlepage) by the eminent violoncellist Herr Joseph Lidel, to whom the song is dedicated. It is quite in the style of Mozart, and will remind everybody of the accompaniment to "Batti, batti," in "Don Giovanni."

An international congress, with the following programme, is to open at Brest on Sept. 20:—"To maintain and encourage the study of the language, literature, customs, and history of the Celtic races, and create a bond of union between the men who take an interest in these questions in France, Great Britain, and elsewhere."

At the general meeting of the Credit Foncier, on Tuesday, the shareholders learned for the first time the agreeable intelligence that some of the old directors had agreed to pay £60,500, with £1500 costs, as a compromise for the demands upon them. The chairman further announced that he hoped to recover the best part of £20,000 more from other directors. The directors with whom the agreement has been concluded are the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley and Messrs. Albert Grant, Edward Warner, William Harrison, W. Dent, and Henry Fownall.

According to a note in the last number of *Trübner's Literary Record*, it appears that "the inhabitants of Norwegian Lapland (districts of Finmark and Tromso) have resolved to promote the holding of an exhibition at Tromso during the months of August and September, 1870, for all the raw materials found in these districts, as well as for every description of work and industrial production of the inhabitants of those districts. The King of Sweden has already made a considerable grant towards the formation of a fund for conferring prizes for the best articles exhibited. English visitors to this Arctic exhibition will find the way easy and pleasant enough. Steamers are continually running between Hull, Christiansund, and Bergen. Thence comfortable steamers will convey the travellers along the Norwegian coast to Tromso and Cape North, regions where the sun never sets."

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The Wife's Sister Bill has been thrown over until next Session, with a smile from Mr Beresford Hope and a sigh from Mr Thomas Chambers. Its prospects are thought to be improved, Mr. Gladstone having signified his adhesion to the cause of its promoters, and no doubt this fact will have weight. But the Premier has also given his reasons, and they happen to address themselves to the class that makes laws—at present. He has no doubt that the change, if made, will cause "confusion" among the educated order—but he thinks that the lower order need the measure, and that numerical superiority should gain the day. The issue is raised plainly, at all events. The way in which the matter now stands is therefore this: People in society will not marry their sisters-in-law, and other people will go on doing it, as they do now, and wait with perfect patience until their breach of law shall be condoned by the law-makers. On the question itself I have no desire to argue. Personally, I believe that the ladies of the kingdom are opposed to the alteration. But then we are told by strong-minded women and weak-minded men that the ladies of the period are not fit to give judgment in a serious matter; that they are fastidious, and want sympathy, and believe in the clergy, and accept the charge of being physically and mentally inferior to man, and are otherwise undisciplined, and that we must call in the women of the people to redress by their calmness, cultivated minds, sober habits, and freedom from prejudice, the mischief caused by their social superiors. Well, while we await the next revolution, we may be allowed to examine the case from the upper point of view. I would suggest, with sincere respect, that too much, perhaps, has been made of one pretty picture, which tells charmingly in novels, and may be seen in real life, but which—and this is forgotten—is so evanescent as hardly to be worth grave consideration. We hear of the delightful intercourse between a young husband and his wife's unmarried sisters—how they become his own sisters, with even a pleasanter relation, and how agreeable a party is thus made. I cannot do better than remind you of Mr. Thomas Traddles, with Sophy and all the Devonshire beauties, in the little set of chambers in Gray's-inn, one of the very happiest limnings by the happiest limner of domesticities. We are told that this sort of thing would be impossible could Mr. Justice Traddles marry a second of the Dermian girls. Granting what I really do not see, how long is such a picture to be in action? Where there are many nice young ladies, and one goes off—I mean, marries—there is much enjoyment for a little while on the part of the nice young gentleman who has dropped into the centre of the loving and laughing party, and is treated as one of the family, or better than the long-legged smoking brother Tom, or the taunting, spectacled, studious brother James. But it does not last. The other nice sisters follow Arabella's lead, and get nice young gentlemen for themselves; and then, so far as I have observed brother-in-law, that party is no longer an object of any particular petting, except, if lucky, by his Arabella. The charming scene is but a very short episode in his life—a sort of sequel to the *lune de miel*. I fear the objection raised on this ground is sentimental. But there are many others much more tenable, and, expressing my own opinion solely, I think that we may defer to the indisputable wish of the ladies of England, until the strong and weak minded of whom I have spoken get the mass of women on the register. Then *brekekekex coax coax*—then Lysistrata. Only we shall not be allowed to study such frivolities as Aristophanes in those days.

As Mr. Carlyle began when he demolished the French wind-bag marked *Le Vengeur* (apropos of treachery, the scoundrel whom Napoleon the Great pensioned for trying to murder his conqueror is dead), "let us overhaul this matter" of the Cardiff Jews. It will be a good deal referred to, and it may be convenient to have the record in brief. Firstly, clear away an error that connected the Wesleyans with the business. The Christian parties to the case were Baptists—members of the persuasion that distinguished itself in Jamaica some little time ago. There is a Jew pawnbroker—another parenthesis—How do Jews manage to be pawnbrokers? In Exodus xxii. 25 they are ordered not to lay usury upon their brethren, and if a Hebrew has taken his neighbour's raiment to pledge, it is to be delivered back by sun-down. How is this very clear and strict rule got rid of? Times are altered, and the Jews no longer have a land of their own. Very good answers, but why will they not serve for a great many other rules certainly not more stringent? However, we now come to the facts. A poor Jew pawnbroker has a grown-up daughter, who was stated to have preferred reading novels—perhaps those in which the late Premier illustrated the glosses of her race—to minding the shop or doing housework. The young lady alleges that this proclivity her mother, following the counsel of the great Hebrew monarch and proverbialist, sought to correct by vigorous treatment. This allegation against Mrs. Lyons was unsupported, I think—and we know that the kindness of Jews to their children is generally excessive. Cruelty to the young is eminently an "Anglo-Saxon" vice. Miss Esther Lyons, we may assume, was dissatisfied with her position and duties. The Rev. Nathaniel Thomas, who was neither an Israelite nor entirely without mild guile, but a Baptist "pastor," laudably anxious to increase his flock, learns the state of the case, and, to cut a story short, he, aided by his wife and some other zealous Baptist ladies, uses "enticements" (the word is that of the Welsh jury), the effect of which is that Esther believes like Vashti, and rebels against constituted authority, leaves her parents, and becomes as much of a Christian as the Baptists can, at short notice, make her. She is cleverly concealed from her friends, who are thrown off the scent with serpentine wisdom. I would not speak lightly of convictions; but it is an imperfect form of Christianity that teaches a convert to write as from a foreign land where she is not, and to describe its scenery. If Jesuits had managed thus there would have been a dreadful outcry, though the Jesuit would only have been acting up to his avowed rule about means and end. Ultimately, the father discovers enough to enable him to bring an action for enticement; and, after a trial full of incidents (not the least amusing one being a barrister's gravely reproving a minister's wife for jesting on a religious question), a verdict—not, I think, expected or desired by Mr. Justice Channell—is given against the Baptist for £50. It is to be appealed against. So far as I can make out, the verdict is a right one, and I hope that it will not be disturbed. Meantime, to adapt the *mot* which Louis the Beared did *not* make, "There is but one Christian the more." For the process by which she has been made does not encourage missionarying.

Having committed myself to noting the vicissitudes of the law-courts-site question, I must set down that Temple Bar is again despondent. The Committee, by a narrow majority, decide on the Carey-street ground and the reduced building. The majority was two, and Lord Stanley did not vote. I suppose that, as usual, we are going to lose a splendid opportunity of setting ourselves right with posterity. However—I remember a negro story—we never get them now that the negro is a legislator. A black man persuaded a new hat upon a black friend, and demanded where he got it. "Where should I get it, but out of a shop?" "And what might be the price of that hat." "That I am unable to inform you—the shopkeeper was not there." When posterity turns up its young nose at our "reduced" law court we shall be "not there." Take what comfort rests in that.

Mr. Lowe may knock down the governor and company of the Bank of England and make them offer as many facilities as he likes for the obtaining Mint certificates, better known as bank-notes, with perfect security; but does he think that the thousands of worthy persons with whom "going to take my dividends" is the double event of life will pay any head to new-fangled inventions, powers of attorney and the like? Ha! ha! as they write in plays. He is a strong man; but human nature is stronger than he. Has any one of my readers seen a dear old lady from Brixton come to the Bank and fight her way, with many denunciations of the system that gives her so much delight, finally get her money, stow it away in some safe place, her eyes defying the keen pickpocket, go to Birch's and have a lunch, and then trot off, full and rich, to Gracechurch-street, and then have another fight for the "lus"? If so, he will not talk to that woman of a six-and-sixpenny "power."

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

A sensational paragraph respecting the trial of an aerial machine has reached us from America, and it is supposed by some persons that the great problem of the successful navigation of the atmosphere has been resolved by the success of this experiment. In point of fact, however, nothing has been done that had not before been accomplished; as the new aerial machine, instead of deriving its sensational capabilities from the exertion of mechanical power, as in flying, is in reality only a cigar-shaped balloon, with certain expedients for guiding and propelling it, which could at any time have been adopted. The principles upon which alone a successful aerial machine can be constructed were expounded in this Journal in 1863, when noticing the futility of Henson's contrivance, which at that time attracted much public attention and enlisted many believers. Henson's machine was substantially a great kite, which was to derive its sensational force from being propelled against the air by screws driven by a steam-engine. We showed, however, that such a machine could not rise from the ground, as there were no means at that time known for reconciling the requisite propulsive power with the requisite lightness, and although we see no reason to doubt that such a combination will yet be discovered, its realisation must be the necessary antecedent of real achievement and of intelligent faith. A balloon, however shaped, has the serious defect that it is too bulky to be propelled against the wind. The American balloon is 37 ft. long and about 8 ft. in diameter. It has steadying wings or fins on each side, and a tail like that of a bird for steering. It is propelled by a screw on each side driven by a small engine. Such an apparatus is a mere toy, and in no way advance aeronautical science.

Mr Macfie, M.P. for Leith, has addressed to the *Daily News* a letter in reply to a very able article which had appeared in that paper showing the injustice and impolicy of Mr. Macfie's Communistic proposal to deprive patentees of any property in their own inventions. Certainly, the patent laws stand in much need of amendment. But whoever before heard the doctrine maintained that because the laws regarding a certain species of property require emendation the property itself should be confiscated? The property which a man creates by the beneficial exercise either of his head or hands he has at least as equitable right to as property in land, which the possessor never created at all, and is the spectacle to be presented to the world of the lesser right being vindicated and protected while the greater is disallowed, merely because inventors are not rich and influential, and do not muster strong in Parliament? Mr. Macfie is supported by a meeting of working men, over which Sir Roundell Palmer presided, turned against him, and, instead of cursing the patent system, rather blessed it, and carried resolutions in direct opposition to those it was invited to pass. But what else could have been expected? Mr. Macfie quotes Count Bismarck as being opposed to the patent system; and certainly difficulties of the most disingenuous kind are thrown in the way of obtaining patents in Prussia. But such a policy is no more worthy of admiration than the policy pursued by the repudiating States of America, nor is it more politic, since it is not always an easy thing to introduce inventions into a new country, and no one will take the trouble where he does not reap the benefit. When Krupp wished to introduce the manufacture of Bessemer steel into Prussia he found it to his advantage voluntarily to pay a royalty to Bessemer to instruct him in the art. So that the policy of Prussia is not only dishonest, but unpractikable too.

Professor Kirkwood, of Indiana University, in America, has lately been pursuing researches into the correlation of the zone of asteroids which form a portion of the solar system with the other members of that system, and has deduced from the relations thus established an argument for the probable truth of the nebular hypothesis. It has been supposed by some astronomers that the asteroids are the remains of an orb which had been burst by explosion. But it can be shown that, if this were so, the orbits of the fragments would intersect at a common point, which, in fact, would be the point where the explosion occurred; and this they not only do not now do, but it can be shown from their actual orbits they never could have done. Professor Kirkwood shows that a particle of matter travelling in the asteroidal zone would be disturbed by the attraction of Jupiter, and that the period and eccentricity of its orbit would be so affected that if there were many such particles there would be intersections of the orbits, and consequently collisions. There appears to be reason to infer the formation of the zone of asteroids from a zone of nebulous or cosmical matter. The constitution of the rings of Saturn appears to resemble that of the asteroidal zone, these rings being now recognised as composed of discrete satellites.

A new kind of cotton, called "bubuy," is now cultivated in the Philippine Islands. The tree which produces it is of large size, and it begins to yield in its fourth year.

M Becquerel has recently endeavoured, in the *Comptes Rendus*, to explain the circulation and other functions of plants by referring them to an action which he terms "electro-capillarity." It has long been known that whereas water refuses to flow out of a capillary tube, it will nevertheless at once begin to flow if the tube be electrified. The central part of a tree is always positively electrified, and is less and less so as we approach the bark.

A new type of star spectrum has been described by Father Secchi as having been lately discovered by him in certain red stars. This spectrum in all its material features is identical with that of carbonic oxide.

The chrome green discovered by M. Carthalas promises to be of much utility in the arts, not only from the brilliancy of its colour and its innocuous nature, but also from the state of impalpable subdivision in which it is produced. It is prepared by slowly precipitating chrome salts by treating them with hydrated metallic oxides, insoluble or but slightly soluble in water, or with hydrated metallic carbonates or sulphides.

Mr. P. Muir explains, in the *Reports of the Glasgow Philosophical Society*, the sources of the preservative efficacy of creosote when applied to timber. It congulates the albumen and gives stability to the cambium and cellulose of young wood; it absorbs and appropriates the oxygen within the pores of the wood, and thus hinders the oxygenation of the lignous tissue; it solidifies as resin within the pores of the wood, and thus shuts out both air and moisture; and it acts as a poison to fungi, acari, and all other parasites. In 1848 Mr. Bourne exposed different kinds of wood preserved by the different processes of Bethell (creosote), Margary (copper), Sir W. Burnet (zinc), Payne (iron), and some others to the attacks of the white ant in India, and in dry situations it was found that some were eaten and some were not. But in damp situations the whole were eaten.

In Belgium aluminium has been tried as a metal for bells, it is said, with satisfactory results. At home aluminium has been tried as a basis for artificial teeth, instead of gold.

Mr P. Rust, of Barnsley, finds that copper may be welded by strewing upon the surfaces powdered microcosmic salt, or a mixture of this salt with borax, which hinders the formation of films that would prevent contact. No charcoal must be suffered to come into contact with the surfaces, and the flame should be an oxydizing one.

The Gulf Stream is a great heating apparatus about 50 miles broad, 1000 ft. deep, and moving at the rate of about 4 miles an hour. If at its source the temperature be taken at 80 deg., and at its termination at 40 deg., it will have parted with 25 deg. of heat in its circuit, which is equivalent to a force of about 165 trillions of foot pounds per day. A horse power is equal to 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. high in the minute, or 1,980,000 lb. raised 1 ft. high per hour, or 47,520,000 lb. raised 1 ft. high per day of twenty-four hours. Every day, consequently, the Gulf Stream transmits as much heat as, if it could be used beneficially in perfect engines, would generate over three billions of horse power.

The iron-clad turret-ship Monarch, which combines the principle of a turret with a broadside armament, has been tried at the measured mile, and also at sea. With a draught of 23 ft. 8½ in., a displacement of 8070 tons, an immersed midship section of 1306 square feet, and an indicated power of 7842 horses, the mean speed at the measured mile was 14·037 knots. The pressure of steam in the boilers was 31½ lb. per square inch, and the engines made 63½ revolutions per minute. The fault of the Monarch is that the free board is too great, and consequently the armour is too thin.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Those who did not think very highly of Blue Gown's performance in beating Vespasian by a head at 3lb in the Craven Stakes changed their tune when Sir Charles's horse came out on the Friday and scattered, with 10 st. 4 lb. on him, a field of eighteen for the Chesterfield Cup. The Palmer was the first favourite, but, though Morphia, the winner of the Nursery Stakes, is one of the six winners the few seasons he has kept his stud. His dam, Wensleydale, is by Colsterdale, and the only one out of 200 of the old Baroness's sort that was kept at Sledmere. She is so far the dam of two winners, but has no foal this year. Morphia looked an overgrown and rather ungainly colt when he was sold for 150 gs. at Doncaster last year. The race Rupert showed an utter inability to stay in the Cup, and, oddly enough, Restitution, the hero of so many seconds, finished a good first, when everyone had settled that second to Brigantine was his lot. This Oaks and Ascot Cup mare has, it is feared, quite broken down. The meeting threw no light on the two-year-olds beyond showing that the Bucyrus filly was quite as fast as Sunshine at half a mile, and it was without effect on odds. A more dreary Goodwood as regards racing was never known, but the stakes are absolutely "starved" for lack of added money, and two of the races are far too long.

Morphia appeared at Ripon on Monday, and ran a dead-heat with Catalonia, giving her 4 lb. This is the first time that the Lord Clifden and Macaroni blood have met in a head-and-head finish, like that which their sires had at Epsom. The following day Morphia was again made favourite, but failed to give Promptress 9 lb. in the Claro Stakes. Bad weather spoiled the first day at Brighton, but the racing was decidedly good. Blue Gown is either sadly in want of a rest, or else has turned rogue, as Baffoth, in receipt of 7 lb. only, gave him no chance. Winifred, who was made such a favourite for the Huntingdonshire Stakes, but put out her chances by bolting, was once more backed heavily for the Brighton Stakes, and scored a very clever win for Caractacus. She, however, only carried 5 st. 7 lb., and Robespierre's third with 8st. was a better performance. The Blue Bell colt's victory in the Corporation Stakes makes the two-year-old form still more complicated, as Burgundy, who cantered away from Alaric at Goodwood, was nowhere here.

The Harvard crew are now in daily practise on the Thames. Their own boat does not seem adapted to our waters, and they will probably row the race in the one that Salter is building for them. Their performances during the last week have not increased the number of their friends; and, like Hamill, they seem to depend too much upon their arms, and neglect to use their legs in rowing.

Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P. for the East Riding, has received from the Prince of Wales an autograph letter, thanking him cordially for the hospitality shown to the Prince and Princess at Brantinghamthorpe. His Royal Highness has sent a turquoise ring set with diamonds, which he asks Mr. Sykes to accept as "a slight remembrance of their very pleasant visit."

The summer drawing of the Russian Government lottery took place, at St. Petersburg, on the 13th ult. The fortunate winner of the £28,000 prize on this occasion is a subordinate clerk in one of the banking establishments of the capital, who became possessed almost accidentally of the successful ticket.——At the recent drawing of the Brunswick Railway Lottery Loan the great prize (90,000 thalers) was won by the Darmstadt Bank. The bank, with extraordinary liberality, has distributed this sum among its officers and servants, according to their position in the establishment and the length of their services.

A possible danger to bathers is the subject of a long letter which has appeared in the *Times*. The writer was bathing in the Thames, at Cookham, the other day, having with him a retriever dog of a very large breed. The dog, apparently from the impression that his master was drowning, seized him in the water, and it seems that it was only by dint of great self-possession, and from the fact that he was a thoroughly expert swimmer and diver, that the gentleman escaped with his life. A precisely similar case occurred a week since in Hyde Park. A boy of twelve years old, bathing in the Serpentine, was seized by a large dog (not his own), and was not rescued without some difficulty. A writer in the *Times* says that, in case of being seized by a dog when bathing, the proper thing to do is to splash the water in the dog's face and eyes. On this strength of experience he declares that this will be effectual.

LINCOLN LAY CONFERENCE.

An influential meeting of lay members of the Church connected with Lincolnshire was held in the County Assembly Room, on Thursday week—the Bishop of Lincoln in the chair. Having opened the meeting with prayer for the Divine blessing, his Lordship explained in a lucid address the object for which he had invited the attendance of the laity, and then called on certain noblemen and gentlemen to move resolutions affirming the desirability of an organisation of the laity for united deliberation and action with the clergy, to whom the Bishop might resort for counsel in matters affecting the interests of religion and the Church. These resolutions were passed, as was another stating the opinion of the conference that the diocese of Lincoln ought to be divided. Upwards of one hundred persons of various conditions of society were present, including Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Harrowby, K.G.; Lord Kesteven, the Right Hon. R. A. C. Nesbit Hamilton, Mr. A. C. Johnston, High Sheriff, the Mayor of Lincoln; the Hon. A. Melville, Sir Hickman Bacon, Bart., Sir John H. Thorold, Bart., Colonel Ancotts, M.P.; Mr. E. Turner, M.P.; Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., Mr. C. Turner, Mr. J. B. Stanhope, Col. Packe, Col. Reeve, Col. P. Fane, Mr. G. K. Jarvis, Mr. A. Trollope, Mr. H. Tweedd, Mr. W. Hutton, Mr. G. Neville, Mr. A. W. G. Thorold, Mr. J. L. Pytche, Col. Ellison, Mr. G. C. Copleby, Mr. G. A. Luard, Mr. C. F. M. Mundy, Mr. A. S. L. Melville, Capt. D. Yorke, Col. Moore, Mr. W. Parker, Major Ellison, Mr. T. L. Hopkins, Mr. J. Bromehead, Mr. H. Peacock, Mr. T. Beach, Mr. W. H. Smythe, Mr. J. Duigan, Mr. T. Garfit, Mr. W. Oxley, Mr. R. Everard, Capt. Parker, Mr. C. Dee, Capt. Gleed, Capt. Bussell, Mr. J. Philips, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. G. Cayley, Mr. E. Burton, Mr. W. K. Bailey, Mr. F. M. Burton, Mr. J. C. Barker, Mr. C. Kirk, Mr. H. E. Rollin, Mr. J. Mawer, Mr. L. Ridge, Mr. S. Cartwright, Mr. J. Hurst, Mr. W. Brooks, Mr. J. Speechley. The Bishop was supported by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lincoln, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Stowe, the Venerable Archdeacon Mackenzie (Sub-Dean of Lincoln), Chancellor Massingberd, the Proctors for the Diocese in Convocation, and the Bishop's Chaplain, the Rev. Prebendary Gilbert.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

George Wright, a young Bermondsey waterman, has this year won the livery and badge bequeathed by Doggett the comedian, in 1715, "for ever," to the most skilful oarsman of the Thames watermen. Monday was the 154th race, and, being the Londoners' great aquatic event, the contest was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The race was from the Old Swan, London Bridge, to the White Swan, at Chelsea.

The start took place at four o'clock, by pistol-shot, from Mr. Dardes', the bargemaster of the Fishmongers' Company. The "jolly young watermen," freemen of scarce a year old, were—Wm. E. Johnson, Westminster; Isaiah Taylor, Wapping; George Wright, Bermondsey; George Richard Dewar, Rotherhithe; Henry James Kent, Bermondsey; Samuel B. Bayley, Cherry-garden-stairs. They lost no time in getting to their stations, and the flood had barely made when they were sent away to a splendid start—two steamers accompanying. Bayley and Johnson were first away, all presenting a pretty sight as they left the scratch, keeping the course of the river to the Cannon-street bridge. At Westminster Wright was fifty yards in front, and a hundred at Vauxhall; but his steerage, which had been exceedingly good, now became faulty; and Kent, putting on one of those spurts which he had been plentifully

indicated were maintained until about a quarter of a mile from home, when Lady Highthorn and Adelaide dropped back, and Vespasian, in company with Islam, drew up to President Lincoln. Brambridge heading the remainder. Dryad was beaten before reaching the distance, and Vespasian, next the rails, ran up level with President Lincoln and Islam, but the latter was in difficulties at the commencement of the inclosure, where Vespasian took up the running, and, drawing gradually ahead of President Lincoln, won easily by three lengths; Brambridge was a bad third, Judge a moderate fourth, Islam fifth, Cap-à-Pie sixth, The Palmer seventh, Lady Highthorn eighth, Alpenstock, Vacuum, and Standard Bearer next, the others, pulling up in a cluster, being whipped in by Parryejor.

STAMFORD RACES.

THE CLIFDEN CUP.

This cup, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., represents Lord Burghley receiving Queen Elizabeth at Burghley House, a view of which is given on the front panel of the pedestal. It was won on the 23rd ult., by Mr. Moreton's Vagabond, after an exciting race. The flag fell to an excellent start, in which Parmesina was the first to show in advance, but was soon drawn a neck behind Compromise and Miss Gladiateur, who made running on the right, Parmesina being followed on the left by Neuchatel and Prince Imperial, with the rear brought up by Vagabond. They run thus for nearly a mile, when Departure was in hopeless difficulties; and Vagabond, closing with Compromise and Miss Gladiateur, raced with them to the distance, where he and Parmesina shot out, Prince Imperial at the same time compounding under the weight, and leaving Compromise in pursuit of the leading pair. He could not hold them, however, and in a severe fight from below the Stand the advantage hung in the balance to the last stride, in which Vagabond defeated Parmesina by a head, Compromise finishing third, two lengths behind, with Prince Imperial fourth, Miss Gladiateur fifth, Neuchatel sixth, Departure seventh, and Monkshood beaten off.

LITERATURE.

Hirell. By the Author of "Abel Drake's Wife." (Bentley.) Apart from its dramatic power and idyllic grace, the fact that considerable alterations have been made in this tale since its appearance in the *St. James's Magazine* warrants a brief notice of it in its present form as a three-volume novel. Among the additions is a chapter entitled "Are the English Anglo-Saxons?—a Sketch which impatient readers may pass by." The ingenious disquisition comes aptly enough from Mr. Rhys, who is steeped to the lips in antiquarian lore; but surely some more opportune occasion might have been found than the farewell visit of a disciple to give it utterance. This, however, is a trivial blemish, especially as readers have the option, of which they are pretty sure to avail themselves, of skipping the dissertation, with a passing note of wonder as to how it got there, until the fortunes of the respective characters are traced to their close. "Hirell" abounds with lifelike portraitures—some sketched with a vigour verging on coarseness, others dainty as a poet's dream. The only unlovable person is John Cunliff, the hero, whose gross selfishness runs like a black vein through the work. If it was, as it seems to have been, the author's intention to show how sensual sloth may out into and utterly destroy an originally fine nature, he has succeeded only too well. Cunliff causes the death of one woman, a married lady, and brings another and a purer being to the brink of the grave—worrying her even then with his intense egotism, which is almost sublime in its audacity. Perhaps the full working out of this was necessary to the author's purpose; but the description of the interviews between Cunliff and Mrs. Rhys, although quite free from the profligacy which stains too many modern novels, is not wholesome reading. One longs (this is in a sense complimentary to the author) to kick the fellow as he babbles his maudlin sentimentalisms. In fine contrast to Cunliff stands out the bluff Kentish yeoman, Robert Chamberlayne, by no means a gifted person in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but possessing that choicest of all gifts—a pure, loving heart. His character is more developed than as originally presented, and a still more patient care in its portrayal would have been amply repaid. New life seems to be given to the author when he touches Welsh soil. Glowing descriptions of landscape, every one a distinct picture, and diverse characters, which have veritable being, crowd upon us. Passing over Butty Hughes, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, and others, what a charming group is presented in the Bod Elian household, around which the interest mainly gathers! Elias Morgan, rough, but true as steel; his daughter Hirell ("beam of light"); impulsive Hugh; and nunlike, precise Keziah Williams;—each stands out with a marked individuality. So, too, does their guest, the Rev. Ephraim Jones, that big-boned, big-voiced Christian, with a still bigger heart. And all, in their own way, are so lovable. How the fortunes of these are interwoven with those of others, and what is the issue, must be sought in the tale; which, with the exception of the interposed chapter referred to, goes on with unhalting pace. A word of praise is due to the style. Here are no slipshod, sprawling sentences, that shuffle drearily along. The movement is vigorous and brisk, reminding one of the elastic tread of youth on mountain heather—the air, meanwhile, redolent with the fragrance of crushed herbs and musical with the song of birds, and the sky suffused with ever-changing colours. Those who have read "Abel Drake's Wife" will welcome this fuller and mellower product of the author's mind.

Chaucer's England. By Matthew Browne. (Hurst and Blackett.) The social history of this country in the fourteenth century derives abundant illustration from the admirable sketches of every variety of English popular life in the Canterbury Pilgrims' Tales, but especially in the Prologue, with its graphic, sagacious, and humorous portraiture of so many different classes and characters of men. These two pleasant volumes, rich in curious anecdotes and original reflections, by one of the cleverest literary essayists of the day, present a critical view of all that is to be learnt from Chaucer about the manners and condition of our ancestors in the reign of Edward III. The author has taken pains to explore the most approved antiquarian treatises relating to that period, and to make copious extracts from the old chronicles, satires, and romances which gossip most freely of the habits of our nation. His chapters on the diet, the dress, the houses and furniture, the trades and professions, the aspect of town and country, the means of travelling, the Church ordinances, the state of education, religious belief or superstition, and of ordinary morality, which commonly existed 500 years ago in the southern shires of England, will be found both entertaining and instructive. There are one or two separate chapters, discussing the apparent indelicacy and coarseness of social opinion, in Chaucer's age, with reference to the sexes, and other topics significantly hinted at by the title of "Mediæval Nullitarianism," which we should advise most readers to skip; but they will meet with nothing that should alarm or offend them in the remaining portions, which constitute five sixths of the entire work. The engravings, at the head of each chapter, are quaint copies of diverse groups and scenes found in pictorial representations bearing on the subjects here treated; they are sometimes very droll, and are full of life and spirit.

The Education of Girls and Employment of Women. Two Lectures. By W. B. Hodgson, LL.D. (Trubner and Co.) The publication of these lectures, which were approved by audiences of intelligent and influential people when delivered in London and Manchester, is designed to benefit the funds of the College for Women, about to be established at Hitchin, half way between London and Cambridge. This institution is under the active management of a committee of ladies and gentlemen, including the Dean of Canterbury, Lady Augusta Stanley, Mrs. Bodichon, Mr. James Heywood, Professor Seeley, and Miss Emily Davies; while amongst the general committee are the Bishops of St. David's and Peterborough, Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Mrs. Cowper, Lady Marian Alford, Mr. Russell Gurney, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and other persons of social distinction. Dr. Hodgson himself is known as one of the most experienced advocates of educational reform, and his testimony upon the subjects here discussed will have considerable weight; but he has fortified his own opinions with a great array of citations from other contemporary writers, which fill a large part of this little volume. It is dedicated to Mr. William Ellis, the enlightened and beneficent founder of the Birkbeck secular schools.

Good Society: A Complete Manual of Manners. By the Right Hon. the Countess of * * * * (Routledge.) A book of advice how to behave in decent company is neither the better nor worse for being the work of a Countess, since it has never been supposed, in England or in any other country, that the wives of the hereditary aristocracy were better-mannered women than the wives of other gentlemen. But whatever may be the authorship of this treatise, its spirit is good, and its recommendations are generally correct. We presume, however, that the Countess is not to be held responsible for the nine appendices, including presentations at Court, tables of precedence, formal modes of addressing letters or official petitions, outlines of speeches for public dinners or wedding breakfasts, a collection of "toasts and sentiments," a few hints on carving, and the vocabulary of the language of flowers! All these extraneous matters, which seem to be of questionable value, might well have been left out of the volume; and its judicious chapters on personal introductions, visiting, conversation, dress, dinner-parties, evening parties, morning calls, cards, and the promenade, would have been acceptable enough to many awkward young people who go into the world alone. The authoress considers, wisely and rightly, that the foundation of the art she teaches is "the law of truthfulness, of kindness, of consideration for others, and forgetfulness of self." We have somewhere heard it said, indeed, that there are three principles of good manners; the first being to take care not to offend our neighbours; the second, not to try too much to please our neighbours; and the third, to please ourselves. It is certainly a science of negative virtues, and the best-behaved persons are those whose deportment shows the fewest conspicuous points for the observation of those around them.

The Queen of the Air. A Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm. By John Ruskin, LL.D. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The combined learning and sagacity of all the Greek scholars and all the professors of physical science amongst us would scarcely be equal to guessing who it is that Mr. Ruskin means by "The Queen of the Air." Mr. Gladstone, for one, had no idea of her appearing in this character when he wrote his commentary on the gods and goddesses of Homeric mythology. It is no less a person than Athene, or Athena, as Mr. Ruskin prefers to write her name; the goddess of wisdom, to whom he thinks fit to ascribe that function of presiding over atmospheric phenomena which has usually been imputed to her father Zeus, or Jove. We shall not trouble ourselves to ascertain their respective titles to such a jurisdiction in the realm of wind and weather. Mr. Ruskin, in these three eloquent lectures, which were partly delivered to an audience at University College, London, pursues a highly-fanciful analogy between the supposed powers of his favourite Athena in the material and in the moral or intellectual regions of activity, till we are glad to get back safely to our common-sense monotheism and to the secure inductive science of Mill, Huxley, and Tyndall. There are some digressions, however, in Mr. Ruskin's treatise which display his charming faculty of description with unabated force. We are particularly delighted with his observations on the habits of a fly, and with all he can see and say about mountains, clouds, and flowers. But, in the departments of moral philosophy and political economy, we should choose a more sober and logical mind for our guide.

Carols of Cockayne. By Henry S. Leigh. With numerous Illustrations by A. Concanen and the late John Leech. (J. C. Hotten.) This attractive volume is full of musical fun, containing some of the cleverest *vers de société*, or light and playful lyrical poetry for the drawing-room, that we have lately met with, of the same class as Mr. Frederick Locker's, and of pretty nearly the same degree of merit. There is a vein of pensive feeling beneath Mr. Leigh's humorous pleasantry which is thoroughly natural and sincere; he never grimaces, but jests like a gentleman and a man of sense, and makes ten witty points for one mere vertal pun. His versification has an elastic spring, which keeps its accents dancing in the reader's ear long after the book is laid aside. The parodies of common-place pieces of poetry are fairly done; but the most amusing things in this collection are the paradoxical specimens of bad advice to children; such as that dreadful old person, "The Mad Grandpapa," insists on giving to Mary and Charley, and the other girls and boys. Mr. Leigh's book is worthy of a better title than the affected and unmeaning one, "Carols of Cockayne," which is not of his own invention.

The French Mastery Manual. By Alfred Colignon. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This is a special application to school use of the "mastery system" of Mr. Prendergast, which consists of an imitation of the natural process of children in learning to converse, taking a very small number of words, and practising the formation of a great variety of different short sentences with the same words, instead of beginning with the accumulation of a large vocabulary, and with the abstract study of grammatical rules. Mr. Colignon, who is a successful French teacher at Manchester, has shown much skill in planning the lessons so as to present all the possible idiomatic combinations of some three hundred French words, four or five new words being introduced in each sentence, and interchanged with the words already made familiar to the scholar. The little book will be found very useful.

A Progressive Drawing-Book for Beginners. By Philip H. Delamotte, F.S.A. (Macmillan and Co.) The accomplished professor of drawing in King's College and King's College School provides every learner, by the aid of this little manual, with plain and precise directions, and with a set of easily-advancing copies for examples, to help on the work of self-instruction. It is better, no doubt, to have the personal superintendence of a teacher; but this, in some situations, as in an out-of-the-way country house, may not always be obtained. Mr. Delamotte has therefore supplied a real want and performed a real service. The engravings on wood, fifty or sixty in number, intended to be copied with the pencil, are produced by Mr. J. D. Cooper's new process, which imparts to them a varying depth of tone characteristic of pencil drawings. The whole is beautifully printed on the finest paper.

The Corporation of Dublin, on Monday, unanimously elected Mr. Purdon, a Conservative, to be Lord Mayor for the next year.

A drinking-fountain which has been erected in the Broad Walk, Regent's Park, and which is the gift of Cowasjee Jehangheer Ready-Money, a distinguished Parsee, was opened on Monday by Princess Teck. It is to be hoped that the fountain which previously stood on the same site will be placed in some other part of the park, or the public will not greatly benefit by the good Parsee's gift. If it be allowable to take into consideration the use of a work of art, it may be stated that the fountain are too high to be reached by children, to whom the water is, or would be, the greatest boon. The steps, too, will always be in a sloppy state, owing to there being no arrangement for carrying off the water, which is sure to be continually spilt. As we intend to give next week a view of the opening ceremony, we reserve till then the description of the fountain and the account of the inauguration.

It is a problem in these summer weeks to keep our houses cool, not a difficult one to solve; but it is hard to imbue some minds with the solution. The general rule is to throw doors and windows open; the right thing is to keep them closely shut. Exclude the hot air as rigidly in summer as you do the cold air in winter. Open all your casements early in the morning, as nearly at sunrise as your uprisings permit, for that is the coldest time of the whole day; but when the morning warms shut them up tightly, and be as chary as possible of opening them again during the heat of the day. A house well closed will keep cool for many hours while the external heat is unbearable. The secret is to catch the cold air when you can, and when you have got it, keep it jealously. If the outer air grows cold during the day and your rooms are warmer at the time, open windows and get a cooling; but otherwise keep all closed. Generally observe this maxim (a couple of common thermometers, one in doors, the other out, will help you):—Warmer out than in, keep shut; colder out than in, throw open.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The next examination of candidates for direct commissions is to be held at Chelsea Hospital on Nov. 1, and following day.

A general order issued from the Horse Guards states that "no soldier who has been discharged 'on reduction of establishment' is to be re-enlisted or re-engaged without special authority."

A general order issued from the Horse Guards announces the appointment of Sir J. W. Gordon, K.C.B., R.E., to be the Inspector-General of Royal Engineers.

An intimation has been received at Cork that Mr. Childers and other members of the Admiralty Board will visit Cork harbour, accompanied by the Channel Fleet, in the last week of September. The object of the visit is the opening of the new basin and dock at Hawbowline. The fleet will probably remain at Cork three days.

The English squadron, under Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, anchored on the 22nd ult. in the harbour of Messina. The squadron consisted of the Lord Warden, the Royal Oak, the Prince Consort, the Caledonia, and the Cruiser. It again sailed from Messina for Naples, which it reached on the 30th.

It is notified in a general order that the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have decided upon the withdrawal, at the termination of the present year, of the privileges in respect to the postage accorded to officers of the Army serving in the colonies or India, published in General Order 87, of 1867.

A review of the whole of the troops at Chatham was held, on Monday, on Chatham Lines, by Major-General F. Murray, in command of the district. The troops were drawn up on the review-ground shortly before eleven o'clock, and, on the arrival of General Murray, gave a general salute. After marching past by grand divisions skirmishers were thrown out to meet the advance of a supposed attacking force from Chatham. A variety of manœuvres ensued, occupying some time, and terminating with a general advance in line and salute, the troops returning to their quarters.

A number of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the first battalion of the 3rd Buffs, first battalion of the 16th Regiment, 31st Regiment, and 73rd Regiment, at Chatham, were on Thursday week presented with silver medals and gratuities, by order of the Duke of Cambridge, for long service and exemplary conduct. Each of the non-commissioned officers and men to whom medals were awarded had been upwards of twenty-one years in the service, during the whole of which period they had not been guilty of any military offence. The gratuities awarded varied in amount from £15 to £5, which will be deposited for the recipients in the regimental savings-bank until they are discharged from the service.

The whole of the troops in Woolwich garrison were paraded, last Saturday afternoon, on Woolwich-common, in light marching order, for the inspection of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. After marching past his Royal Highness, a portion of the troops were told off to take up positions of attack and defence and carry out a few evolutions in the nature of a sham fight, the proceedings being brought to a close about seven p.m. After this a banquet was given by the officers of the Royal Artillery, at which the Duke of Cambridge took part as Colonel of the regiment, in their mess-room at the Royal Artillery Barracks, to Prince Arthur, who terminated his duties with the Royal Artillery on that day. Amongst the guests were Prince Teck, Lord Sydney, the Secretary of State for War, Sir J. Hope Grant, Sir G. Pollock, and Sir R. Wardle. The Commander-in-Chief, in proposing the toast of the evening, stated that Prince Arthur, having served in the Corps of Engineers at Chatham and with the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, was now going to Canada to join the Rifle Brigade. Prince Arthur, in replying, expressed his thanks for the unvarying kindness he had received during his sojourn at Woolwich, and assured his hearers that he should carry to his new sphere of duty the most pleasing recollections of his stay in that garrison.—The appointment of his Royal Highness as Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade was gazetted on Tuesday.

A capital field-day was held near Aldershott on Monday, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge. There was no programme, and every officer of the attack or defence felt individually interested, the one in concealing his advance, and the other in discovering it. Near Frimley the enemy sent away a squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards, two guns, and some companies of infantry to the left of the camp force in the direction of the Hartford Bridge Flats. It was this movement which led General Scarlett to strengthen his defences in that direction. It was but a feint, however, for after their object was accomplished the detachment returned and rested behind Hawley, whence they were to make their feint attack upon the centre. While this was being done the main body of the attacking force made a rapid flank march, by green lanes and pretty by-ways, all concealed behind the Frimley ridges, and all more or less nearly converging upon a given spot near the station of the North Camp Railway. The detachment made a sharp attack on the centre, and the continued booming of the guns, afterwards succeeded by the incessant crackle of rifles, brought most of the spectators at full gallop to the scene of action. The fight upon the centre was short and sharp; and, after the infantry came into action, the position of the camp defenders became untenable. They retired in good order, however. Within a few minutes after this first check to the camp troops the real attack commenced on the right from Frimley ridge, and at once horse artillery and cavalry, with infantry regiments at the double, swept in a dusty, hurried rush along the new roads which lead to the Ash station of the North Camp. The camp guns, too, got into action as fast as they came up; and the sandy-looking knolls of the Ash ranges, and the thickets of the Frimley hills, were soon vehemently attacked. Of course there was an immense mass of cavalry and infantry at once ordered to meet the assailants; but, as in warfare the latter were supposed to be superior in force, the camp lost the day, and their position was pronounced to be turned.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonels Campbell and King and Major Bertock, who had charge of the commissariat at the Wimbledon meeting, report to the council of the National Rifle Association that the refreshment-department arrangements were satisfactory, the provisions and liquors of the best quality, and the table appointments good and scrupulously clean. They suggest an enlargement of the first-class dining-room next year, and recommend that smokeless coal only shall be used in the furnaces. The medical report, signed by Surgeon-Major Wyatt, states that there was little or no sickness during the meeting. Last year there were more admissions into the hospital in one day than there were this time during the whole fortnight, and the medical officer attributes this improved state of things to the excellent quality of the provisions supplied by Messrs. Spiers and Pond and to the "earth-closet system, which has again proved most successful." A long list of articles found at Wimbledon during the meeting is published in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, and owners can have their property on application to Superintendent Butt, police station, Wandsworth.

The annual meeting of the National Volunteer Artillery Association has been held this week at Shoeburyness.

The annual inspection of the 4th Middlesex, or West London, took place last Saturday evening in Hyde Park, by General the Hon. James Lindsay. The battalion was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro, assisted by Major Woodall, and mustered six companies. The march past took place in a very creditable manner. Lord Truro then put the battalion through a variety of field-day movements, and at the conclusion General Lindsay expressed his satisfaction generally, but pointed out some mistakes, especially on the part of the officers, and complained of the paunity of members present.

Colonel Duabeney, C.B., officially inspected the 7th Surrey Rifles, last Saturday evening, in the grounds adjoining Lambeth Palace. Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford was in command, and there were rather over 200 men on parade. The inspecting officer found fault with the attendance, with the drill, and also with the state of the arms, but expressed his approval of some of the movements.—Afterwards the same officer inspected the 19th Surrey Rifles in

Kennington Park. Lieutenant-Colonel Labrow was in command, and the corps mustered six companies of nineteen files. Colonel Daubeney said he was pleased with the drill and the state of the arms, and promised a favourable report.

The 1st Tower Hamlets Artillery, under Colonel Mellor, were inspected, last Saturday, by Major Palmer, R.A., at the Tower—in the moat, in battalion movements; in the Devil's Battery, in garrison-gun, Armstrong-gun, and field-gun drill. They were complimented by the inspecting officer for the proficiency they exhibited in knocking about each of these descriptions of ordnance. Their infantry movements were not quite so well performed as the drill which constitutes their specialty as an artillery corps.

A competition for the Inland Revenue challenge cup, valued at £35, took place, yesterday week, at the ranges of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, at Wimbledon, between ten efficient members of the E company (Captain Ennals) of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, and a like number of the E company (Captain Notman) of the London Scottish Volunteers. This match was won by the London Scottish, who scored 300, against 250 made by the Civil Service. The highest score in the competition (40) was made by Armourer-Sergeant Kerr, London Scottish. The highest score made on the side of the Civil Service was 31.

The Eton College volunteers, under the command of Captain Evans, were inspected, on Thursday week, by Colonel Buller, of the Grenadier Guards.

On Monday the 1st Administrative Battalion of Wilts Volunteers commenced their annual encampment and prize meeting, on Harnington-down, near Salisbury. The work of erecting the tents was undertaken by the Salisbury corps, and the 130 sleeping-tents, with the marquees and other temporary places which have been put up, impart a picturesque appearance to the site, which commands a view of the whole of the surrounding country.

The 1st Administrative Battalion of Berks Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., held their annual prize meeting and encampment last week. They were joined by the Oxfordshire and Bucks rifles, besides the field battery of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which company Colonel Loyd-Lindsay is also commanding officer. The encampment was close to the Abingdon junction on the Oxford branch of the Great Western Railway, and was bounded on one side by the Thames, which divides the tented ground from Nuneham Park, the picturesque seat of the Rev. W. Harcourt. On Monday the tents were pitched, and each day was spent in prize-shooting, drilling, &c., as heretofore, while sports filled up the evenings. The competition for the regimental prizes (Berks) was carried on under some amount of difficulty, as rain descended in torrents while the shooting proceeded at 400 yards. Private C. Smith, of the Windsor Great Park corps, proved himself the champion of Berks, with a score of 55 points, and carried off the county challenge cup, with £20 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association; Private Witham, of Abingdon, won the second prize, a silver cup value £20, with a score of 53. Private H. J. Lawrence, of Newbury, made 52 points, gaining the third prize, a silver cup value £15. Musketry-Instructor Sergeant T. Turner, of Reading (who has in former years distinguished himself at Wimbledon), won a £10 prize, with a score of 51. Money prizes were also gained by Private Lloyd, Windsor Great Park; Sergeant Cull, Maidenhead; Private Warwick, Reading; Sergeant Charles Goslage, Reading; Private Charles Jackson, Newbury; Private Williams, Reading; Private Nicholson, Windsor Great Park; and Private P. Blatch, Reading. The file-firing prize was won by the Faringdon corps, who scored 250. The prize for volley-firing was gained by the Windsor corps, who scored 124. The prize given by Princess Christian, a silver challenge cup and £5, was won by Private Capper, of Sandhurst. Private Silver, of Maidenhead, won a money prize. A silver cup, presented by Mr. H. Hippesley, of Lambourne-place, was won by Private Gilroy, of the Maidenhead corps. Prince Christian has consented to become the honorary Colonel of the Berkshire volunteers. On Friday the prizes awarded to the successful competitors of the Berkshire rifles were distributed by Princess Christian, in the presence of Prince Christian and a large assemblage of nobility and gentry of the surrounding districts. On Saturday a competition took place, in the presence of Major Sir C. S. Paul Hunter, Bart., between Corporal Bambridge and fourteen picked men of the battalion using long Enfield rifles, and three men using the "Super" direct-action breech-loader. The targets were similar to those used for file-firing, but only half the usual size. Distance, 200 yards; time, 3 min.; each party to fire as rapidly as they please. The scores were as follow:—Enfield rifle, 272 points; Super breech-loader, 388 points: majority in favour of breech-loader, 116 points. It will thus be seen that two men with the breech-loader scored six points more than fifteen men with the Enfield—Private Warrick having fired eighteen shots the first minute, twenty-one the second, and seventeen the third; and Sergeant Super having scored five bull's-eyes before a single shot was got off by the squad opposed to him.

The ninth annual prize meeting of the Cheshire Rifle Association at Shotwick was brought to a close yesterday week. The county competition, which excited the greatest interest, was shot for by the representatives of three counties, and the prize was won for the fourth or fifth time by a Lancashire team with 199 points, the Flintshire man coming second, with 191 points, and the Cheshire representatives last, with 183 points. At the close of the shooting, Lieut.-Colonel King, of the 1st Administrative Battalion C.R.V., delivered the prizes to the winners.

Colonel Green Wilkinson inspected the 24th Lancashire (Rochdale), last Saturday, at Sparth Bottoms. There were present, of all ranks, 350, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Nield. The inspecting officer congratulated Lieut.-Colonel Nield and the other officers and the men on the state of the corps. He was pleased with their soldier-like appearance, and the way in which they had gone through their drill. Last year he had to complain of unsteadiness in the ranks, but he now saw a marked improvement; though they might still do better.

The seventh competitive meeting of the East Lothian Rifle Association was brought to a close on Monday week. There were only two competitions remaining over from Saturday—the squad competitions, ten men from each company in the county rifle battalion, for the challenge cup given by Lord Wemyss for volley-firing, and the cup given by Lord and Lady Ribblesdale for the highest gross score at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each. On this occasion the volley-firing cup changed hands from the No. 1 (Haddington) company to the No. 2 (Gifford) company, who won it with a gross score of 128. For the Elcho cup, the Aberlady (No. 6) squad were for the fifth time the victors, having made the excellent gross score of 266, against their own winning score of 250 last year. Sir Hew Dalrymple and Captain Hay of Belton represented the council of the association on the ground, and officiated as umpires.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. James Cockle, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

At a quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on Monday, the Earl of Dalhousie, Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason for Scotland, moved that the Prince of Wales be elected patron of the Masonic craft in Scotland, in succession to his Royal Highness's great-uncle, the late King William IV. His Lordship stated that he had had an interview with the Prince on the subject, and that his Royal Highness had expressed his willingness to accept the proposed honour. The motion was cordially adopted.

A duel has taken place at Chantilly between an English gentleman named Russell, said to be a relative of the Duke of Bedford, and M. de la Poese, a French gentleman. A quarrel respecting a female frequenter of one of the dancing-gardens of the French capital is said to have been the cause of the meeting. Swords were the weapons used. M. de la Poese received three wounds, one of his lungs being perforated, and he lies in a dangerous state. Mr. Russell seems to have escaped uninjured. Proceedings will, it is reported, be taken against both combatants by the French authorities.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VICE-ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, C.B., M.P.

George Henry Seymour, Esq., Vice-Admiral, C.B., M.P. for the county of Antrim, who died at Hampton Court Palace, on the 26th ult., was born March 20, 1803, the second son of Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, by Georgina Mary, his wife, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George C. Berkeley, and granddaughter of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour (fifth son of the first Marquis of Hertford, K.G.), by Lady Anne Horatia Waldegrave, his wife, half-sister of H.R.H. William Henry, Duke of Gloucester. Vice-Admiral Seymour, who obtained his Lieutenant's commission June 27, 1828, and that of Vice-Admiral 1869, gained distinction as commander of the Wanderer, in the Yang Tse-Kiang, in 1842, and served on many foreign stations, especially in the operations in China and in the Baltic. He had under his orders the squadron that conveyed the Prince of Wales to Canada, and was subsequently in command of the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht. He was first chosen M.P. for the county of Antrim in 1865, and held office as a Lord of the Admiralty from July, 1866, to December, 1868. He married, Sept. 4, 1861, Sophia Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Derick Hoste, Esq., of Barwick House, Norfolk, and leaves two sons and one daughter.

GENERAL CHAMBERLAYNE.

William Chamberlayne, Esq., a General in the Army, who died on the 24th ult., at his seat, Orford House, Essex, was born Aug. 12, 1788. He was the second son of the late Staines Chamberlayne, of Ryes, by Mary, his wife, only child of William Brooke, Esq., of Spains Hall, also in Essex. The family from which he descended, that of Chamberlayne of Prince Thorpe, in the county of Warwick, is a branch of the old Norman house of Chamberlayne of Prestbury, in the county of Gloucester, so distinguished as diplomatists in the time of the Tudors. General Chamberlayne entered the Army as Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, in 1806, and during his long military career was remarkable for energy and discipline. He attained the rank of full General Jan. 14, 1866. He married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Preston, of Healey Hall, in the county of York, and has left two daughters. His nephew is the present Staines Brooke Brooke, Esq., of Spains Hall, Essex, whose father, the General's eldest brother, changed his name from Chamberlayne to Brooke.

PROFESSOR JUKES.

Joseph Beete Jukes, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Director of H.M. Survey of Ireland, and Professor of Geology to the Royal College of Science, whose death recently occurred, was born Oct. 10, 1811. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1841. He, in 1839, was appointed geological surveyor of the colony of Newfoundland, and shortly after his return to England, in 1841, was nominated by the Admiralty to the office of naturalist to H.M.S. Fly, then about to proceed on a surveying and exploring voyage to the shores of Australia and New Guinea. On his return, in 1846, he was appointed to a post on the geological survey of the United Kingdom; and subsequently, in 1850, he proceeded to Ireland as local director of that branch of the survey. Mr. Jukes was the author of numerous works on geology, and contributed largely to the journals of scientific societies.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Irish probate of the will of the Right Hon. Edward Lawless, Lord Baron Cloncurry, of Lyons Castle, Kildare, Abington, Lanesrick, and Maretimo, Dublin, was sealed in the London Court on the 11th ult., the personalty having been sworn in Ireland under £30,000.

The Scotch confirmation or testamentary disposition of Sir George Sinclair, Bart., of Ulster, was sealed in the London Court on the 2nd ult.: the personalty was sworn under £1500.

The will of Admiral Sir George Robert Lambert, G.C.B., who died on June 5 last, aged seventy-four, was proved in the principal registry, under £4000 personalty.

The will of Robert Falkner, Esq., merchant, of Broughton Park, Lancaster, was proved, in the registry at Manchester, under £120,000 personalty. The executors and trustees appointed are John Lindsay Scott, Esq., 102, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, formerly of Dumfries; William M'Lean, of Stand Lodge, Pilkington; W. B. Gordon, of Carlisle, bank manager; and Robert Falkner, the testator's cousin. The will was made in 1866, and a codicil in March last. He has left to each of his brothers, James and William, an annuity of £150, and to others annuities. To his cousin and executor, Robert Falkner, £1000; and to each of his executors, for their trouble, £100; to each of his daughters a legacy of £10,000; to his son Robert £20,000, and appoints him residuary legatee of both real and personal estate.

The will of Miss Louisa Perry, of Avenue-road, Regent's Park, was proved under £35,000 personalty. The executors are her sister, Amelia Perry, her nephew, John W. Perry Wallington, and Charles Cancellor, Esqs. The will, made in 1865, contains many liberal bequests; and the carrying out of a power of appointment under her late father's will. She leaves to her brother, the Right Rev. Charles Perry, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne, £5000; £4000 amongst the children of her late brother, the Rev. George Perry. Like liberal bequests are also made to the testator's sisters Mary Ann and Amelia, and to others. The residue of her property she leaves amongst her three executors for their own use and benefit.

The will of William Carr, of St. Mary's Church, Torquay, Devon, was proved at Exeter under £3000 personalty. The executors are his brother, John Carr, of St. Mary's Church; and John Fulford Owen, of Ridgeway Oaks, Enfield, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. The will is dated March 23, 1866, and a codicil Jan. 6, 1869, and the testator died May 11 last, aged sixty-four. He has left annuities to each of his servants, or the value thereof if preferred, also small legacies to upwards of fifty of the officers and servants on the South Devon Railway, and the sum of £10 to be laid out in books to be selected by the secretary for the use of the officers employed on the said railway. To the poor of St. Mary's Church, £25. To his father, John, he leaves the Quanta, with the furniture and the land appertaining thereto, and all the rest of his property absolutely.

The will of Edmund Slocock, Esq., J.P. for Berks, formerly of Newbury and late of Bellevue House, Chelsea, was proved in London under £35,000. The executors are his sons, the Rev. Samuel Slocock and the Rev. Oliver Edmund Slocock, and testator's daughter, Miss Mary Slocock. It is a family will, the testator having divided his property amongst his six children. The advowson and right of presentation of Kelvedon Hatch he has left to his eldest son, the Rev. Samuel Slocock. His residence and furniture he leaves to his unmarried daughters.

Mr. George Francis Birt Jenner, a Third Secretary, has been appointed a Second Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

The journey from London to Edinburgh, a distance of nearly 400 miles, has been recently accomplished on a bicycle, by a Mr. Kilsmroth, in six days.

The quarterly report of the Registrar-General for the quarter ending June 30 informs us that 257,437 children were born and 162,503 persons died in the United Kingdom. The number of persons married in the previous quarter was 106,386. The marriage-rate, after a season of depression extending over two years, rallied during the first quarter of the present year; the birth-rate in the second quarter is remarkably low. The natural increase in the population was at the rate of 766 daily, which number, however, was considerably reduced by emigration. The health of the country generally was good. The average price of wheat was 45s. 7d. per quarter, or 3d. 3d. less than in the spring quarter of 1868. Potatoes also were cheaper; but animal food was slightly dearer. The Registrar-General points out that the mortality of London has steadily increased within the past three years, and once more urges the necessity of securing an uncontaminated supply of water.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. J. P. Benjamin, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed a Queen's Counsel for the county palatine of Lancaster by Mr. Justice Hannen, senior Judge of Assize. He was a member of Mr. Jefferson Davis's Government, and, on the capitulation of General Lee, he sought refuge in England, and was called to the Bar in 1866.

At last the Sheridan legitimacy case has been disposed of. Yesterday week, without calling upon the counsel on the other side, the House of Lords dismissed the petition, which Miss Sheridan and her father had sustained before their Lordships for twenty-five days, against the decision in the Divorce Court. The judgment of the House was therefore adverse to the claim which Mr. Sheridan and his daughter sought to support.

The Nottingham election inquiry terminated on Monday. Mr. Seely is declared duly elected, but he does not pass for costs, a course which the Judge entirely approved. His Lordship, however, severely reprobated the employment of "lambs" on either side. Mr. Seely, in his evidence, said there was no organisation of this nature up to the morning of the polling-day on his side, but that, in consequence of the violence of Mr. Seymour's friends, he was advised that it would be impossible to go through the contest without such aid.

The Master of the Rolls gave a judgment, on Tuesday, sanctioning a compromise in the suit instituted by one of the shareholders of Charles Lafitte and Co., against Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., and other directors of the National Bank, to compel them to restore £330,000, as having been illegally taken from the funds of the company.

An application was made at Judges' Chambers, on Tuesday, by the Sheriff of Nottingham, who wished to know how to deal with a large sum of money in his hands arising from the sale of the Duke of Newcastle's property at Clumber. It was stated that the Sheriff had been threatened with an action by Mr. Fadwick, and that proceedings against the Duke of Newcastle were still pending in the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Baron Bramwell directed the Sheriff to pay the money into court, and to await further orders.

On the application of the official liquidator of the English Joint-Stock Bank, Vice-Chancellor James, on Monday, made an order to compel Mr. Finney, the late manager, to refund two sums of £4000 and £666 13s. 4d., wrongfully received by him as commissions. It was urged on behalf of Mr. Finney that he had already been subjected to a criminal prosecution in respect of both sums; but the Vice-Chancellor held that the making of the order would be a matter of course.

At the instance of the Treasury, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London were summoned, last Saturday, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, for having infringed the provisions of a Cattle Plague Order in Council. It appeared that one of the servants of the Corporation employed at the Islington Cattle Market had neglected to furnish the police with a number of passes for the removal of the cattle sent to the market to be slaughtered. There were two summonses, and the magistrate, recognising the fact that the Corporation had not intentionally broken the law, inflicted a penalty of 40s. and costs in each case.

In the Rolls Court, last Saturday, Mr. Best, a solicitor, was ordered to be suspended from practising for ten years. A petition was presented from the Liverpool Law Society, praying that his name should be struck off the rolls. The misconduct with which he was charged was the receipt of moneys amounting to over £600, in connection with a legacy, for which he had not accounted.

The action against the Rev. N. Thomas, a Baptist minister, and several other persons, for the abduction of a young Jewess, named Esther Lyons, terminated, at Cardiff, last Saturday, in a verdict for the girl's father, with £50 damages. Leave was, however, given to the defendants to move to set aside the verdict upon certain points which were reserved.

Mr. Brierley, the unfortunate gentleman whose proceedings in various courts have gained for him some notoriety, created a disturbance at the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, and, all efforts to induce him to desist proving fruitless, he was removed by force, shrieking and resisting violently.

Mr. Robert Salisbury Saltmarsh, merchant, Mincing-lane, was brought up at the Mansion House, on Monday, charged with forging a bill of exchange for £200. He was remanded.

A raid upon an alleged gambling-house was, on Monday, the subject of an inquiry at the Hammersmith Police Court. Several betting men were charged with having kept and used a common gaming-house at Wormholt-scrubbs. It appeared, however, that the police had acted upon the warrant of the Chief Commissioner, instead of upon one issued by a magistrate at the instance of two householders. The case was therefore adjourned, in order that the police might be provided with legal assistance, and the defendants were liberated on their own recognisances.——The betting-agency prosecutions were again before the notice of Sir Thomas Henry on Monday. Counsel on both sides having agreed upon the details of a "case" for the decision of a superior court, the magistrate imposed the penalty named in the Act of Parliament—viz., £100. It is probable that the points at issue will be argued before the Court of Exchequer in the course of Michaelmas Term.

Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest at Hendon, last Saturday, respecting the death of a boy named Trosser, aged ten years. The boy was of a very irritable disposition, and, having had a few words with his father, committed self-destruction by hanging himself. The verdict was "Temporary insanity."

At the Clonmel Assizes, on Saturday last, a man, named John Riordan, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for "Whiteboyism," in having assembled with other persons and assaulted the house of Thomas Kiely.

Yesterday week, at the Maidstone Assizes, Susannah Seaman was convicted of attempting to poison another woman from motives of jealousy. The trial disclosed an amazing degree of moral turpitude. She was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Another military murder is reported. At Devonport, on Saturday, William Taylor, a private of the 57th Regiment, shot a corporal named Skullen dead, and then attempted to commit suicide. Taylor, it seems, had been guilty of some breach of military discipline for which he was reported in due course by Skullen. This is the only explanation that can be given of the crime.

The capital sentence passed upon Fanny Oliver for the murder of her husband has been commuted by the Home Secretary to one of penal servitude for life, on the recommendation of Baron Pigott, who tried the prisoner.

One of the most substantial consolations yet received by candidates defeated at the last election was presented, on Tuesday, to Mr. Thomas R. Walker, who contested Wolverhampton in the Conservative interest. He was entertained at a banquet, and presented with a silver vase, valued at £600.

A demonstration took place in Limerick, on Sunday, in favour of the release of the Fenian prisoners. Twenty thousand persons, from Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, including the organised trades, assembled, and walked through the city with banners and bands. An open-air meeting was subsequently held, which adopted a letter to Mr. Gladstone demanding the release of the prisoners in the name of the Irish people.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been discussing the working of the Bank Act of 1844. The subject was raised by a motion of Sir Edward Watkin in favour of a Royal Commission to investigate the matter. Sir Edward, while declaring himself a thorough bullionist, commented strongly on the inconsistency of having three different currencies in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and on the division of the Bank of England into two departments, with not unfrequently a surplus of bullion in the one and a deficiency in the other. Much diversity of opinion was expressed in the discussion, but all the speakers were agreed on the necessity of maintaining the absolute security of the bank-note. The motion was carried by 12 to 1.

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THE FARM.

Mr. Hudson, of Castle Acre, the great representative farmer of Norfolk and the leading tenant of "Coke of Norfolk" and the Leicester family for many a long year, died on Monday week, in his seventy-fifth year. Before he gave up 600 acres to his son to combine with another 500-acre farm, Castle Acre comprised about 1600 acres, and was held on a lease which had (as we have heard) a special cropping clause, as an acknowledgment of the heavy, not to say extravagant, outlay on cake and artificial manures which Mr. Hudson had made upon that light and hungry soil. His farm, which was a great object of curiosity to foreigners, was fully described by Mr. Almack, some years since, in the *Royal Agricultural Journal*, as well as elsewhere; and in the last year of his life Mr. Jenkins, the secretary of the society, accompanied by Mr. Torr, stayed at Castle Acre two or three days and made notes for a report which will, with seven others, appear in the forthcoming number of the journal. The late Mr. Coke said of Dishley, in Mr. Bakewell's day, that it was "the best inn on the road;" and certainly the same might be averred of the Old Grange of Castle Acre. His hospitality was a proverb. Everything round him—the little pond, the iron fencings, the hothouses—was of the nattiest kind, and he could give you home-grown strawberries before May-Day. Almost to the last he was one of the most energetic of buyers and sellers in the beautiful corn market at Lynn, and a well-known figure in his "noble-lord-hat" among the cattle and sheep rows on a Saturday, at Norwich Hill. He was a member of the Royal Agricultural Society from its commencement, and a sketch of him in oil, when "his locks were like the raven," nearly thirty years ago, is one of those which hang round the council-chamber. Out of nearly sixty of those agriculturists who attended the Bristol meeting scarcely a tithe remains. For some years Mr. Hudson was a member of the council, but he did not take a very active part in the discussions, and resigned about two years since, when he found his health failing. He was better suited when writing a short detail of his cropping to the newspapers, or making a terse and telling two-minutes' speech in proposing a toast—to wit, "The Trustees" at the last Smithfield Club dinner he attended—than in sustaining a discussion upon principles and details round a board of green cloth. He was a man of figures rather than of speech, but a little too glowing, perhaps, in his description of large dealing transactions and other minor matters. His farming accounts were kept with admirable adroitness, and balanced every week on both sides, according to a system of his own, which has been very much adopted. Even Quilter and Ball might have taken a leaf out of that "weekly register." Judging from the state of the farm, the energy of the old man knew no decay. You hardly knew which to admire most—the sunny aspect, the cleanliness of the land, on which you could not find a barrowful of twitch, the excellent system of mixed white and green cropping, or the very extensive stall and sheep feeding, which was much aided by the fifty acres of model water meadow. These originally cost £60 an acre in sluices, and top drains were arranged on the best principle, so that the overflow might deal equally with every root. Beyond a few cows for dairy purposes, he had no herd, but he kept a very large flock of crossbred ewes. His periodical purchases of stock were very extensive; but they did not linger long at Castle Acre, and were disbanded to the metropolitan and other leading markets. Scarcely any English farmer sold more mutton, beef, and wool in the course of the year. Fattening stock off the farm for the purpose of producing manure was one of his great delights, and at one time he made his own oilcake. The large steam-engine, with its tall chimney, which stands close by his house, is one of the earliest in Norfolk, and how many tons of bones it has crushed is an illimitable query. He died at Cirencester, on a visit to his son-in-law. He leaves one son behind, Mr. Thomas Hudson, and a grandson, who was completing his agricultural education at Castle Acre.

The amalgamated societies of North and South Lincolnshire held their first joint meeting at Lincoln last week, under Mr. Chaplin's presidency. The show was held on the Cow Paddle, or old ground occupied by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1854, when Master Butterfly, as a calf, made his maiden appearance, and Mr. Douglas's Rose of Summer was a very bright star. Canwick House, once the residence of that political "old cannon-ball," the late Colonel Sibthorpe, looks down from the top of Canwick Hill, that dread of mail-horse contractors in old days; and the stately cathedral crowns the northern height. The railway divided the two yards, and the visitors had to pass from one to the other over a well-guarded crossing. Some few tried to steal down the railway without paying, but were promptly headed back. The second day quite exceeded all expectation; but on Saturday many of the landlords sent their labourers in waggons, and the turnstiles told of about 20,000 entrances. Of these, 4000 were by sixpenny tickets, which were sold to the operatives and their wives in Lincoln. About 750 visitors sat down to luncheon, with Mr. Chaplin in the chair. Lincoln was quite a city of banners on the occasion, and it has been determined to hold the meeting here every third year. The champion prize for bulls was won by Mr. Foljambe's Knight of the Bath, and that for shorthorn females by Mr. Booth's Lady Fragrant. Lady Pigot's Charles le Beau and Lady of Rosalea, and Mr. Torr's Cherry Queen IV. were all first in their classes, and so was Lady Anne, who exactly reversed the Manchester decision with Mr. Booth's Patricia. Mr. Lynn's Queen of Diamonds, which sails for Mr. Cochrane's Canadian pastures with a consignment of shorthorns from Aylesbury, Ayrshires, Essex pigs, and a Cleveland coach-horse, under Mr. Beattie's charge, was second, as before. The prize for the best hunter in the classes went to a Motley horse; and Dalesman won the blood-sire prize. On the whole, the shorthorns were good, but few; the horses very good, and more especially the three-year-old hunting colts and fillies which tried for Lord Yarborough's prize. Leicesters were in no great force, but the Lincolns quite restored the balance, and Mr. Marshall and Messrs. Dudding went well to the fore. The prize for the 28-lb. fleece was, as usual, not claimed. Mr. Duckering kept his own in his own county; and the ubiquitous small white sow, which Mr. James Turner, one of the very finest judges of pigs that ever entered a show-yard, declares to be the best he ever saw, was quite the queen of the classes. Sleaford will be the place of meeting next year, and Grimsby will not improbably take the next turn, and then Lincoln again.

After being beaten by Charles le Beau and Gaylad at Bishop Auckland (where Mr. Thomas Booth restored the Durham county cup into possession with Lady Fragrant), Mr. Wiley's bull went on to the Richmond show, and took the head prize. Although it rained heavily on the last day, the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Edinburgh was quite a success, and cleared not far short of £3700 in entrances. The exhibition of Border Leicesters, Cheviots, Poll Angus cattle, and Clydesdale mares, and three-year-old fillies was excellent. One of the most curious mistakes was made by overlooking Mr. Statter's magnificent grey in the dray-horse competition. He is nearly eighteen hands high, 21 cwt. in weight, and with action like a pony withal. The system of attendant members on the judges was strictly kept up, and the Duke of Buccleuch was assigned to the black-faced classes. His Grace, talking to the Marquis of Tweeddale, the oldest agriculturist in Scotland, who had Jefferson Davis as his companion in his phaeton, was a scene worthy of being fixed by photography. "Jeff" seemed most at home among the Ayrshires, which did not cut a very great figure. Mr. Fleming's Clydesdale sire, Prince of Wales, was sold for 400 gs. or upwards to stay in Scotland.

The grand total of receipts from the Royal Agricultural meeting at Manchester reaches £18,114; but the expenses will be very heavy. Prices seem to have been pretty well sustained. Queen of Diamonds made 200 gs.; Mr. Torr offered Mr. Sanday 100 gs. in vain for his first-prize Leicester shearling, a son of old Quid, of the Aylesby flock; and the foreigners took Mr. Bonar's hack Royalty at a high price, as being the only one in the showyard which went high enough to suit their ideas. The preparations for Oxford are in a state of forwardness, and rolling stock to the value of £2000 or so, in the shape of turnstiles, office-fittings, &c., will be shortly passed on there from "the reformed morass" at Old Trafford. No trial-ground for implements is required, as the fixed engines will be tried inside the yard; but the space devoted to the yard is not large enough in its present form, and negotiations are going on for more broad acres. Wolverhampton is spoken of as an eligible place for '71, when "the black country" is to be visited.

The sheep sales and lettings have gone on favourably. Mr. Hugh Aylmer's highest-priced shearling let for £25, and the total amount realised was £17 more than last year for the same number of sheep. Mr. Rawlence had a smart sale for his Hampshires, and Mr. Morrison of Fonthill took two ram lambs at 65 gs. and 50 gs. Mr. Charles Howard's fifty-three Oxford Down rams averaged £13 8s.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. A., Jersey.—Your attempted solution of Problem No. 1326 is altogether a failure.

I. Phoenix.—The weather is too exhausting for five-move problems. Keep to mates of three, or, at most, four moves. They please the reader far more than protracted studies.

J. A. R., Dublin.—It shall have early attention.

C. M. E.—They both admit of a second solution.

A. F.—The most complete, the most conclusive, analysis of the French Opening by far is the admirable one lately contributed to the Chess World by the great Russian theoretician, M. de Jaenisch. Your best course to attain this is by buying the volume of the magazine in which it was published. It has never been printed in a collected form.

A. W., Tonbridge Wells.—Surely, you have yet to learn the moves of the men. How can Black, by playing R to K B 4th, check his adversary's King at K Kt 2nd?

C. F.—You must be good enough now to wait awhile. There are very many contributors entitled to priority.

Solutions of Problem No. 1326 by Aristides, R. A., Larry, F. R. D., Eber, G. E. D., and Nuts, Derwent, Pip, F. H. Moss, Percy, D. D.; E. P. G. R., of Bruges; Lionel, Paolo, I. N. K., Flos, M. P., R. H. T., Alfacios, Charley, Phineas, I. Baxter, Cleta, Gemma, D. C. L., Arkstead, Pomphey, H. F. G., T. D. H., W. B., I. N., F. C. S., Betty, Tramway, Velocipede, Pigeon, W. R. H., Philius, Callinee, Iseeya, Dan, E. P. O'Brien, H Readers, L. Weldon, Freda, R. W., Milly, Flanders, J. T. V., Cara, Magnus, W. E. W., Leon, R. W. B., T. T., Miles, Margot, Ros, W. E. K., John of Salisbury, Fanny, A Clerk, J. W. E., Robin, Bob and Cos, I. L., Morley, Longings; H., of Wexford; T. C. D., Alloyte, Morgan, Ironside, T. S., W. S. P., E. R. K., Nimrod, Hibernus, Trio, Dominus, Paolo, Ned, Kobe, Sam, Manfred and Hen Friday, Ellipse, Stanley, W. N., Bolivar, Viceroy, Quentin, A. Z., 1869, Dependant, Solar, J. W. G., H. Menzies, O. B., H. S. T. E., Victrix, are correct. All others are wrong.

Solution of Problem No. 1327.

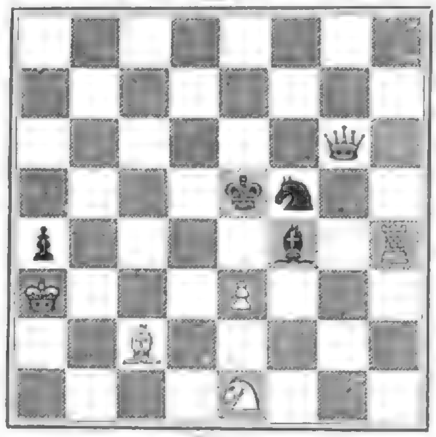
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 3rd	P to K B 8th, becoming a Kt, or *	2. Q takes P (ch)	Kt takes Q
		3. Kt mates.	

* 1.	P to B 8th, becoming a Queen	2. Kt takes K P, and 3. Q mates.)	
(If Black move his King, then follow—		2. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	K moves
		3. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1328.

By Capt. Clark, of Sneznogorsk, in Siberia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

The two Games following were played, *circa* 1834, between Mr. Cochrane and M. La Bourdonnais, then both young to the chess world.—(*King's Gambit.*)

BLACK (M. La B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
6. K to B sq	P to K B 6th

This modification of the defence in Salvio's Gambit was first introduced, we believe, by Mr. Cochrane, and is considered an improvement by most authorities on 6. Kt to K B 3rd, or 6. Kt to K R 3rd, the lines of play laid down by Salvio.

7. P to K Kt 3rd

The best move here for the attack is, perhaps, 7. P to Q 4th; but the defence, with careful play, will have an advantage even then.

BLACK (M. La B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
7.	Q to K R 6th (ch)
8. K to B 2nd	Q to K Kt 7th (ch)
9. K to K 3rd	B to K R 3rd (ch)
10. K to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
11. B takes P	Kt to Q R 3rd
12. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
13. B tks K B P (ch)	K to K 2nd
14. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th (ch)
15. K to Q B 2nd	Kt takes K P
16. Q to K B sq	B to K B 4th

The counter-attack established by Mr. Cochrane is very cleverly maintained after this to the bitter end.

BLACK (M. La B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
17. Q takes Q	Kt to K B 7th (dis. ch)
18. P to Q 3rd	P takes Q
19. R to K Kt sq	Q R to Q sq
20. B takes B	Kt takes B
21. R takes P	Kt takes Q P
22. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt (ch)
23. K to B sq	K R to B sq
24. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
25. B to Q sq	Kt to K 6th
26. R to K Kt sq	B to K B 4th
27. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to K B 7th
28. R takes B	Kt takes R
29. Kt takes Kt	R takes R (ch)
30. K takes R	R takes Kt (ch),

and wins.

Between the same Players.—(*King's Gambit.*)

BLACK (M. La B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
6. K to B sq	P to K B 6th
7. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th (ch)
8. K to B 2nd	Q to Kt 7th (ch)
9. K to K 3rd	B to K R 3rd (ch)
10. K to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
11. B takes P	P to Q B 3rd
12. B tks K B P (ch)	K to K 2nd
13. Q to K B sq	K to K B 3rd
14. B takes Kt	K takes Kt
15. B to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q sq (ch)
16. K to Q B 3rd	R to K Kt 2nd
17. P to Q 3rd	K to Q 3rd (dis. ch)
18. P to Q 4th	K to Q B 2nd
19. B to K B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
20. P to K 5th	P to Q R 4th
21. Kt to Q 2nd	K to R 2nd
22. Q takes Q	P takes Q
23. K R to K Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
24. Kt to K 4th	B to K R 4th
25. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q R 3rd
26. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 4th
27. Kt takes P	Q R to Q R sq
28. R to K B 7th	Kt takes Kt
29. P takes Kt	R takes P (ch)
30. K to Kt 3rd	R takes Q R P
31. R to Q B sq	K R to Q B sq
32. R takes R	R takes R
33. R to Q 5th	R to K 7th
34. R takes P	R to K 6th,

and the result was a drawn battle.

To these games of old times we add a Skirmish between Mr. Cochrane and an Amateur which was played only a few days back, and which, though very brief and very slight, is not unamusing.—(*Evans's Gambit declined.*)

BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 4th
6. Kt takes P	B to Q 5th
7. Kt takes B P	Q to K B 3rd
8. Q to K 2nd	Kt takes B
9. Kt takes R	Kt to K 4th
10. Castles	P to Q 3rd
11. P to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
12. Q to K sq	Kt to Q 6th,

and Black cannot help himself.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

Sir,—The Indian Problem, as it stands, embodies two chess ideas—"masterly inactivity," combined with the most beautiful double check known. Your two critics would sacrifice the former to the latter.

To many students the mere fact of the Rook being placed on the Q's 2nd square would suggest the inference that it stood there as an obstacle in the way of the White Bishop, and thus render the whole series of moves apparent.

The difficulty of the original consists in offering no indication in the position of the pieces of the true solution.

The fourth move allowed is, no doubt, the last finishing touch of the composer. It adds subtlety in the simplest manner; and what is better in a chess problem than subtlety and simplicity in combination?

Hull. Yours truly, E. P.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ART.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 announce that the first of a series of annual international exhibitions of selected works of fine and industrial art will be opened in London, at South Kensington, on Monday, May 1, 1871, and be closed on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871.

The exhibitions will take place in permanent buildings, about to be erected, adjoining the arcades of the Royal Horticultural Gardens.

The productions of all nations will be admitted, subject to obtaining the certificate of competent judges that they are of sufficient excellence to be worthy of exhibition.

The objects in the first exhibition will consist of the following classes, for each of which will be appointed a reporter and a separate committee:—

I. Fine Arts: 1, Painting of all kinds—in oil, water colours, enamel, porcelain, &c.; 2, Sculpture in marble, wood, stone, terra-cotta, metal, ivory, and other materials; 3, Engravings, lithography, photography, &c.; 4, Architectural designs and models; 5, Tapestries, embroideries, lace, &c., shown for their fine art, and not as manufactures; 6, Designs of all kinds of decorative manufactures; 7, Copies of ancient pictures, enamels, reproductions in plaster, electrotypes of fine ancient works of art.

II. Scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds.

III. Manufactures: (a) Pottery of all kinds, including that used in building—viz., earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, parian, &c., with machinery and processes for the preparation of such manufactures; (b) Wool and worsted fabrics, with the raw produce and machinery for manufactures in the same; (c) Educational: 1, School buildings, fittings, furniture, &c.; 2, Books, maps, globes, &c.; 3, Appliances for physical training, including toys and games; 4, Specimens and illustrations of modes of teaching fine art, natural history, and physical science.

IV. Horticulture: International exhibitions of new and rare plants, and of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and plants showing specialties of cultivation will be held by the Royal Horticultural Society in conjunction with the above exhibitions.

In Classes II. and III. producers will be permitted to send one specimen of every kind of object they manufacture, such object being distinguished for novelty or excellence. Detailed rules applicable for each of the above classes, and lists of the separate trades engaged in the production of objects of manufacture will be issued. Special rules for horticultural exhibitions will be issued by the Royal Horticultural Society.

The arrangement of the objects will be according to classes, and not to nationalities as in former international exhibitions.

One third portion of the whole available space will be assigned absolutely to foreign exhibitors, who must obtain certificates for the admission of their objects from their respective Governments. Foreign countries will appoint their own judges. The remaining two-thirds of the space will be filled by objects produced either in the United Kingdom or, if produced abroad, sent direct to the building for inspection and approval of judges selected for the British exhibitors. Objects not accepted for exhibition must be removed according to the notices given, but no objects exhibited can be removed until the close of the exhibition.

All exhibitors or their agents must deliver at the building into the charge of the proper officers the objects unpacked and ready for immediate exhibition, and free of all charges for carriage, &c.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will find large glass cases, stands, and fittings, free of cost to the exhibitors, and, except in the case of machinery, carry out the arrangement of the objects by their own officers.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will take the greatest possible care of all objects, but they will not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage of any kind.

Prices may be attached to the objects, and exhibitors will be encouraged to state their prices. Agents will be appointed to attend to the interests of exhibitors.

Every object must be accompanied with a descriptive label, stating the special reason (whether of excellence, novelty, or cheapness, &c.) why it is offered for exhibition.

Due notice will be given of the days for receiving each class of objects; and to enable the arrangements to be carried into effect strict punctuality will be required from all exhibitors, both foreign and British. Objects delivered after the days appointed for their reception cannot be received.

Reports of each class of objects will be prepared immediately after the opening, and will be published before June 1, 1871.

Each foreign country will be free to accredit an official reporter for every class in which objects made in such country are exhibited, for the purpose of joining in the reports.

There will be no prizes, but a certificate of having obtained the distinction of admission to the exhibition will be given to each exhibitor.

A catalogue will be published in the English language; but every foreign country will be free to publish a catalogue in its own language if it think fit.

The following are the names of the Commissioners:—The Earl of Derby, K.G., president; the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.; the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Earl De Grey and Ripon (or Lord President of the Council for the time being), Earl Granville, K.G.; Earl Russell, K.G.; Lord Portman, Lord Overstone, General the Hon. C. Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.; the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P.; the Right Hon. H. A Bruce, M.P.; the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P. (or President of the Board of Trade for the time being); the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. (or Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education for the time being); the Right Hon. A. H. Layard, M.P. (or the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works for the time being); Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B.; Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart.; Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.; Sir Francis R. Sandford, Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P.; Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B., M.P.; Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.; Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.; C. H. Gregory, Esq. (or president of the Institute of Civil Engineers for the time being); Professor Huxley, F.R.S. (or president of the Geological Society for the time being); Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P.; and Henry Thring, Esq.

Henry Y. D. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E., Secretary.

5, Upper Kensington Gore, London, W.

The inspector of the reformatory and industrial schools of Great Britain has published his report for the year 1868. He states that the number of reformatory schools on Dec. 31, 1868, was sixty-four, no changes having occurred during the year. In England there were thirty-six for boys and fourteen for girls; in Scotland eight for boys and six for girls. The number of offenders under detention in these schools on Dec. 31, 1868, was 6248—viz., 5072 boys and 1176 girls. Of the 5072 boys 749 were out on license with employers preparatory to discharge, 11 were in prison, 73 had absconded and had not been recovered during the year. The number actually in the schools under detention and chargeable to the Treasury was 4234. Of the 1176 girls 78 were on license, 3 in prison, 9 absconded and not yet recovered, the number actually in the schools being 1086. The number of actual inmates has increased during the year by 170 boys and 40 girls. There were also 153 more boys and 22 girls on license. The number absconded was less. The discharges for the year amounted to 1014 boys and 264 girls. Of these 628 boys and 235 girls were placed in service or employment, 102 boys emigrated, 153 went to sea, 15 enlisted, 13 boys and 7 girls were discharged on account of disease, 32 boys and 9 girls died, 4 boys were sentenced to penal servitude, 2 boys and 4 girls were discharged as incorrigible, and 54 boys and 9 girls were discharged by expiration of sentence, having absconded in previous years and not been discovered. The total amount of expenditure was £121,697.

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THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

Race is there no obstacle to citizenship; and this large and ever-increasing foreign element, though it may leave untouched her democratic institutions, is gradually and not beneficially modifying the manners and sentiments of the population. For the present the negroes are, in the main, a distinct race in America; but, now that they are free citizens, and are working their way upwards in the social scale, and as the colour prejudice dies away, the barrier may in process of time be broken down. No such obstacles prevent the absorption of Europeans into the great Western nation. A generation or two suffices to obliterate the national peculiarities of the Irish and German immigrant, and the process of assimilation is always going on.

But the American Goshen is tempting adventurers from Asia as well as from Europe. While the Irish are crowding into the Atlantic States, China is pouring its redundant population into California, on the Pacific coast. Since 1861 the tide of coolie labourers has been setting in, and some 60,000 industrious Chinese are now settled in the "Golden State." The Californians have at length taken alarm at this Asiatic invasion of their territory. Though the immigrants are allowed to be a peaceful, industrious, frugal, and law-abiding people, who work the mines of California, require moderate wages, and live cheaply, they are obnoxious to the Europeans because they "underbid the white labourers, and set up their idols in a Christian land." As the Chinese increase in California they are the objects of increasing popular dislike. A heavy tax has been levied on their importation, though it has not sufficed to keep them out; they are beaten and stoned in the streets of San Francisco, the authorities being powerless to protect them; and a recent Democratic Convention in the State has decided to make the exclusion of Chinese labourers a "plank" in their party "platform." Senator Casserly tells his fellow-citizens that the importation of Chinese into California must be stopped at all hazards, and the resolution is applauded by the Californian Democracy.

The task of excluding the industrious Celestial, however, is by no means an easy one. The capitalists of California demand free trade in labour. In that State there are mines deserted, machinery stopped, railroads incomplete, and factories silent because the owners cannot afford to run them at present prices. "The question is," says the *New York Times*, "whether this state of things will go on, when, despite a fine of 5 dols. a head on every Chinaman who crosses the Pacific, and another extra fine of 5 dols. on him if he ventures to work in the mines, nevertheless, Chinese labour pours into the country, and sometimes does better work, at half the price, than the sort of labour it displaces." But a still more serious difficulty impends. The Southern planters have cast a longing eye on the discredited Chinese labourers of California. An astute Dutchman has started the scheme of working the cotton, sugar, and rice plantations of the Gulf States by means of coolie hands, and "Koopmanschaap is the American hero of the hour." This speculative gentleman proposes to import 100,000 coolies a year; a convention of Southern representatives held at Memphis has eagerly indorsed the idea; a "Chinese Southern Emigration Company," with a capital of a million dollars, to be increased as necessity requires, has been formed to carry it into effect; and, according to a cable telegram, the great proprietors of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana have actually contracted for 50,000 Celestials to begin with. The press of the Southern States is enchanted with a device which, it is hoped, will make the planters independent of the negro freedmen, restore the era of large and productive crops, and recover the supremacy of American cotton. We do not want "Caucasian labour," was the remark of the Hon. J. W. Clapp, at the Memphis convention. "These European immigrants who come here want to get a little piece of land and cultivate it themselves; they want to go in on their own hook. You do not want this sort of labour, but you want that which you can control and manage to some extent, as of old. The men of the South wish to retain their landed possessions and cultivate them themselves, and to be able to feel, when they look at their fields, that they are monarchs of all they survey."

It is evident from the drift of this extract that the energetic Dutchman who started the Chinese emigration scheme has raised a question of gigantic importance as affecting the social and political relations of the American Union. In that light the Northern press regard it. They have discovered an Act of Congress, passed in 1862, which was thought to prohibit such a traffic. But that law, it is found, applies only to Chinese coolies shipped in American vessels "to any foreign country," and had special reference to the conveyance of Chinese as slaves to Cuba or the guano islands. No legal obstacle, therefore, stands in the way of Mr. Koopmanschaap and his Southern friends. But it is evident that the question will not be disposed of on considerations arising out of mere abstract right, or the advantages of cheap labour. The *New York Post* says that it is merely a revival of the "system of slave labour, which has been the curse of the Southern States, and the cause, the only cause, that they are less populous and that their people are less wealthy and prosperous than the region further north." And one outspoken Southern journal, the *Mobile Register*, opposes the importation of coolies, on the ground that "they will not only drive the negroes in America into abject pauperism, but will enter into successful competition with all kinds of white labour, and take the bread out of the mouths of our kinsfolk."

The subject is being keenly discussed in all its bearings by the American papers. If there should be a general concurrence of opinion in the North that the scheme is adapted to promote the interests of the large planters at the expense of the rest of the community, to frustrate the division of the soil in the Southern States and the creation of small freeholders, to destroy the fruits of emancipation, and especially to introduce fresh and serious complications into the social and political condition of the American people, the principle of free trade in labour will have to be subordinated to questions of State policy. We cannot imagine that our American cousins, any more than ourselves, would allow a hundred thousand or half a million of Asiatic Pagans, of a single sex, filthy, brutal, and degraded in their habits, to be introduced into the heart of their country, without a full discussion of its probable results not only on the labour market and the price of cotton, but on the well-being of society. Congress does not meet till December, and Mr. Koopmanschaap proposes to commence his immigration enterprise in October. The Government, however, already show unmistakable signs of hostility to his scheme. On the one hand, the recent treaty with China makes it a penal offence to deport the subjects of the Emperor "without their free and voluntary consent;" and, on the other, the collector of Customs at New Orleans, on applying for instructions on the subject, has been directed to use all vigilance in the suppression of what the Secretary of the Treasury ventures to stigmatise as "a new modification of the slave trade." We are thus spared all speculation as to what might be the consequences of introducing some thousands of Chinese into the United States with a view to restore the prosperity of the South. Mr. Koopmanschaap's notable enterprise will be either frustrated by formidable restrictions or put down by authority, and the planters of the cotton States will have to content themselves with the labour of free negroes and European immigrants to develop anew the resources of their estates.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Senate has nominated a Commission, composed of ten of its members, whom it has charged with examining the project of the Senatus Consultum, and who meet every day, under the presidency of M. Rouher. It is reported that numerous amendments are likely to be brought before the Commission, though, as yet, the only one of which formal notice has been given is that prepared by Baron Bremer, who demands that the President chosen by the Corps Législatif shall be submitted to the approbation of the Emperor and duly take the oath of allegiance before entering upon his functions.

Rumours are afloat respecting an approaching reconciliation between M. Rouher and the chief of the Tiers-Parti, M. Emile Ollivier, to effect which, it is said, the Minister of the Interior, M. Pereade de la Roquette, has been lately busying himself. It is thought that this junction will have the effect of rallying the old majority of the Chamber, dissatisfied at having been abandoned by its leader, by conciliating the Tiers-Parti through the elevation of one of its most distinguished members to power. Should this combination be brought about, the downfall of M. Magne and M. Schneider may be predicted as a matter of course. It is commonly understood that, in any case, the President of the Corps Législatif will resign his functions, but only after having made his presentation of aspirants to be decorated with the Legion of Honour for the approaching 15th. The Emperor, it seems, is already engaged in signing the decrees of nomination, invariably so numerous on this occasion. It is understood to have been decided at a council of Ministers that the session of the Conseils-Généraux is not to commence until the 30th inst. The vacations of the Council of State, which last for a couple of months, are appointed to commence on the 15th.

Great efforts are making to render the annual fêtes, which take place on Sunday next, more splendid than they have been on any previous occasion, for on this day, according to the high-flown language of the Minister of Justice and Religion, in the circular addressed by him to the clergy of all denominations throughout the empire, "France will be called upon to celebrate this religious and national fête after the lapse of a century since the birth of the illustrious founder of the Napoleon dynasty; a circumstance which will add to the patriotic character of the solemnity, while the glorious souvenirs of the first Emperor will be joined to those sentiments of profound gratitude entertained towards the inheritor of his name, his traditions, and his devotion to the interests of France."

The Emperor and Empress have paid another visit to the ex-Queen of Spain, this time to take leave of her prior to her departure for Trouville-sur-Mer, where she is about to proceed with her entire family.

As an indication of the more liberal system which the present Ministry intend to pursue with reference to the restrictions now existing in the printing and publishing trades, it may be mentioned that the Minister of the Interior has nominated a Commission whom he has charged with studying the question under all its aspects. This Commission comprises senators, members of the French Academy, of the Corps Législatif, Councillors of State, high legal functionaries, authors, printers, and publishers, besides numerous officials who have more or less intimate association with the subjects to be deliberated upon.

Marshal Niel, Minister of War, is at present in a state of considerable suffering, and it is thought that a painful operation will be rendered necessary. In this case, three months' leave of absence will be accorded to him, and during the interim the War Department will be administered by the Minister of Marine.

The miners who took part in the recent riots at St. Etienne have been brought to trial during the past week, when no less than seventy-two individuals were indicted for acts of violence and intimidation. Of these, only ten were acquitted, six were condemned by default, and fifty-six were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from a fortnight to twelve months.

The past week has been a week of distribution of prizes. Not only have all the prizes given by the Paris Lycées been distributed, but likewise those accorded by the Conservatoire Impérial de Musique and other public institutions. There were present at these celebrations, which are thought so much of over here, Ministers, Bishops, Prefects, Councillors of State, and numerous individuals celebrated in literature, science, and the arts.

M. Gustave Flourens, who had the misfortune to be incarcerated at St. Pelagie for some political offence, and to be transferred thence to the criminal prison of Mazas, through taking part in certain manifestation against the authorities, felt himself insulted at some observations made by M. Paul de Cassagnac in the *Pays*, and on his discharge from prison immediately proceeded to challenge his detractor. The duel took place a few days since, in the wood of Vincennes, and, after an engagement which lasted five-and-twenty minutes, M. Gustave Flourens was *hors de combat*, having been severely wounded by his antagonist. It would seem to have latterly been the rule in these encounters for the individual who considered himself the aggrieved party to have had injury added to insult.

Your readers will remember the frightful explosion which took place, some months since, in the workshop of a wholesale chemist, on the Place de la Sorbonne, of which an Engraving was given in No. 1531 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. M. Fontaine, the proprietor of the establishment, whose only son lost his life on that dreadful occasion, is to be tried after the vacation on the charge of homicide with imprudence.

It is reported that an *élève* of the Military School of St. Cyr has invented a mitrailleuse which, from a murderous point of view, puts that of Meudon quite into the shade. General Gondrecourt, the governor of the establishment, is said to have caused it to be constructed at his own expense and to have presented both the weapon and its inventor to the Emperor.

PORTUGAL.

The health of the Queen has become so bad that she is not able to prosecute her journey to Italy, and a vessel has been dispatched from Lisbon to Bordeaux to convey her Majesty home again.

The Portuguese Ministry have resigned, and the King has accepted their resignation.

The ravages of the vine disease in the provinces are said to be great, although much good has been done by the use of sulphur.

SPAIN.

According to a Madrid telegram it is said to be the intention of General Prim to offer the crown of Spain to the King of Portugal, the two countries being thus united under one Sovereign.

Fresh Carlist bands have assembled in the north. In consequence of a fresh Carlist conspiracy being discovered in Madrid, numerous persons have been arrested, among whom are seventeen gendarmes. At Burgos thirty persons and several clergymen of the Church have also been taken into custody. Balmaseque, the leader of the Carlist band in Leon, has been shot, by order of the sergeant who had arrested him. A Carlist band in Catalonia has been dispersed by the Government troops and nine of the insurgents killed.

It is stated that negotiations are still pending for the purchase of Cuba by the United States Government. According to the *Imparcial* of Madrid, reinforcements to the extent of 20,000 men are to be sent to Cuba next month. A despatch from Cuba states that the rebels have, according to their own accounts, 6000 well-armed men in the field, besides a number of guerrilla bands; while the Government has at its disposal 32,000 effective regular troops, besides 4000 volunteers.

GERMANY.

A despatch from the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of Prussia at Vienna has been published in the German papers. It replies to a statement made by Count Beust that a despatch he had written on the Franco-Belgian question had been regarded by the Berlin Cabinet as an unfriendly proceeding towards Prussia. "Your Excellency has already assured Count Beust," says the Prussian Minister, "that you knew nothing whatever of any complaint having been made such as was ascribed to us; and I may add, by way of corroboration, that Count Beust must have been misled by some misunderstanding, as we never had occasion to express any opinion whatever about this despatch, which, though much discussed by the public journals, had not been communicated to us by the Cabinet of Vienna." Referring at some length to a complaint of Count Beust, that on two occasions the Prussian Government had made known to a third party a communication received from another Cabinet, the Minister says that Prussia does not acknowledge the right of anyone "to assume the office of censor in such matters."

After the termination of the September manœuvres of the North German federal army, all the soldiers who have entered into active service in the autumn of 1866 will be dismissed to the reserve. Besides this, fifteen to twenty men per company of the class of 1867 are to obtain unlimited leave of absence. This indulgence is to be shown more particularly to such of the military as have distinguished themselves by good conduct and dexterity in the exercise, so that when dismissed they will have remained no longer than twenty-one or twenty-two months in actual service. As the new recruits for the infantry have not to present themselves before the middle of December next, only those of 1868 and a part of those of 1867 will be really under arms from the middle of September till the middle of December, which (says the *North German Correspondent*) is a convincing proof that in Berlin no one believes in the possibility of a disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The Oberkirchenrath, the highest ecclesiastical authority of the Protestant Church in Prussia, has summoned extraordinary provincial synods for the eastern provinces of the kingdom, in which the lay element will be largely represented. The synods of the various districts are to elect two, or in some cases four, representatives before Sept. 15 next. The provincial meetings will be opened by the General Superintendent of the Province, and will then proceed to choose a president and two vice-presidents, one of whom may be a layman. These three will together form a kind of directorial board. The principal subject of discussion will be some reforms in the constitution of the Church, and the sittings will last from two to three weeks.

The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between Switzerland and the Zollverein were exchanged on Saturday, at Berlin. The convention will take effect from Sept. 1. Practically, the whole of Central Europe is, for purposes of trade, fast becoming one country.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

At the sitting of the Reichsrath Delegation at Vienna, on Monday, an important discussion took place on the foreign relations of Austria, in the course of which Count Beust observed that in France Austria has always found a good friend; and, moreover, it was a question whether Germany could help Austria if she would. Several speakers expressed themselves strongly in favour of a conciliatory policy both towards both Prussia and Rome; and Count Beust remarked, in conclusion, that "the policy of Austria was one of alliance, not abroad, but at home."

In Tuesday's sitting of the Reichsrath Count Beust strenuously opposed a proposal to abolish the Legations in the smaller German States and to maintain a Chargé-d'Affaires at Rome instead of an Ambassador. Count Beust added that the decided reply made by the Austrian Government to the last Papal Allocution had led to a better understanding at Rome. The proposal to reduce the Embassy was negatived.

The Reichsrath Delegation concluded, on Wednesday, the discussion of the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Finance, which were agreed to in accordance with the committee's report. Herr Pipitz proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to urge both the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries of Finance to take steps for the speedy regulation of the currency. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The Hungarian Delegation has, by voting the Estimates of the Foreign Office, expressed its confidence in the policy of Count Beust.

A decree has been issued, under the signatures of the Minister of Public Worship and the Minister of Justice, which, in view of the recent conflict between the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities, and the still more recent nunnery scandals, has special significance. This decree limits the power of Bishops to imprison priests and members of religious orders of either sex to cases where the person so condemned voluntary submits to the jurisdiction.

GREECE.

The discussion in the Chamber upon the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, has terminated, the address being adopted by a large Ministerial majority.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The letter, of which we have heard so much, from the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt, reached Alexandria on Monday, and, if report speaks true, it is not of such a serious character as was anticipated, and the Viceroy will be able to return a satisfactory answer.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Sultan has prohibited the execution of two armament orders given by the Viceroy of Egypt—one for 16,000 breech-loaders at Berlin, and the other for a ship of war at Trieste.

The Viceroy of Egypt reached Alexandria on the 28th ult., and on the following day he was waited upon by the consular body, who congratulated him upon the reception he had met with from the Sovereigns and people of Europe. His Highness, in reply, said he had felt much gratified by the kindness and sympathy everywhere exhibited towards him.

The Viceroy has gone to Cairo, and it is expected that he will afterwards go to Ismaïla, to be present at the letting of the waters of the Red Sea into the Bitter Lakes.

At the recommendation of the British and Russian Embassies, the Porte has come to an agreement with the Persian Ambassador to observe a provisional boundary line until the completion of the Turco-Persian commission's map, which is expected from London.

AMERICA.

We learn through the French Atlantic cable that General Rosecrans has declined the Democratic nomination as Governor of

Ohio, on the grounds that his business engagements and his duties to his family preclude his accepting the appointment.

Nearly complete returns show a Conservative majority in Tennessee of 65,000.

Full returns of the Alabama elections have been published. Four Democratic and two Republican representatives have been elected to Congress.

A not took place on the 5th inst. at Mobile, between negroes and whites belonging to the Democratic party, in which five negroes were killed and large numbers on both sides wounded.

In consequence of representations made by the Spanish Minister at Washington, the building of the gun-boats which were taken possession of by the United States Government is allowed to be continued, but their departure for Peru is prohibited.

Numerous American journals express satisfaction at the refusal of the British Government to recognise Captain Haggerty as the United States Consul in Glasgow. The *New York Herald* denounces his appointment as a mark of ignorance and a wanton insult to Great Britain.

Mr. Seward arrived at Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 20th ult., and met with an enthusiastic reception. He was escorted to the St. George Hotel, where the principal citizens, headed by the Mayor, called on him and presented him with an address of welcome. Mr. Seward visited the acting Governor, and was received, it is stated, in a becoming manner. He was serenaded in the evening, and returned his thanks in a speech, closing with an expression of friendship for Great Britain. After visiting the ports in Puget Sound he will proceed to Alaska.

The eclipse of the sun was witnessed last Saturday in the States with great distinctness, and the weather was favourable to observations. Great darkness prevailed, to the great alarm of negroes and others who knew not the cause. In some parts of the West there was a total eclipse.

A great fire occurred, on Wednesday week, in Philadelphia, when 40,000 barrels of whisky were burnt in the Government warehouse. The total loss amounted to six million dollars. Seven persons were injured.

Early on the morning of the 28th ult. a passenger-train, containing a well-filled sleeping-car, from New Orleans, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, fell through a trestle bridge near Clarksville, and the entire train, except the sleeping-car, was destroyed by fire. The engineer, fireman, and a passenger were killed, and a large number were badly wounded.

An appalling catastrophe (says the *New York Times* of the 29th ult.) occurred last evening at about a quarter past eight o'clock in Printing House-square in this city. Some fireworks in a waggon, the six occupants of which were returning from a chowder party, were ignited, one of the party having carelessly dropped a box of burning matches in their midst. An explosion followed, by which seven persons were injured, three of them fatally.

Fifteen hundred tailors struck work in New York, on the 28th ult., in consequence of the masters refusing higher wages.

The *New York Times* states:—"The Pacific Railroad is now bringing us fresh fruits from California; and the dispatch of a fruit-car laden with plums, pears, and grapes for Chicago and New York opens up the prospect of a large fruit trade between our Atlantic and Pacific States. The California fruits are surpassingly excellent in quality, and we shall welcome their constant arrival in our markets."

The question of the legality of the importation of coolies into America has been much debated of late, and a speedy and authoritative declaration on the matter is expected. It is reported that 50,000 coolie labourers have been actually contracted for by planters in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

A terrible tornado visited the southern part of Minnesota on the 5th inst. Several persons were killed, and great damage was done to property.

INDIA.

We learn by a telegram from Calcutta on Tuesday that Mr. Seton Karr will come to England in October, and will be succeeded in his post as Foreign Secretary by Mr. Aitchison.

A telegram is published in the *Daily Gazette* from Peshawur, asserting that Shere Ali has been shot at and wounded. Ismail Khan, Shere Ali's nephew, had escaped to Sivat.

The Indian papers state that during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Agra in January next there is to be a soldiers' exhibition, open to the whole army in India. This proposal originated with the Government of India, which has, we are told, felt extremely gratified at the success of similar exhibitions at Lucknow, Lahore, Poona, and other places. Articles of any nature whatever will be received, provided only that they are the bonâ fide work of officers or soldiers and their families.

The following heads of intelligence are given in the overland edition of the *Times of India* of the 13th ult.:—

His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald arrived at the Presidency from Poona on Saturday last. He returns to Poona this afternoon.

Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, intends starting on a tour through the Salem district on the 14th inst.

His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed J. K. Bullen Smith, Esq., of Calcutta, to be an additional member of the Supreme Council.

A meeting of the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was held at Poona on the 8th inst. The Cotton Frauds Bill did not come before the Council. The next meeting is fixed for the 15th inst.

We learn that the boring operations now being carried on in the Chanda coal-fields are attended with the most encouraging results. One coal seam has, it is said, been discovered, 40ft. in thickness, and of such an extent that it alone could supply all the Indian railways with fuel for thirty years to come.

The unusual drought has been much felt throughout the Presidency. His Highness the Guicowar of Baroda compelled the inhabitants of the city to go out into the fields to pray for rain. Latest advices from Guserat are, however, encouraging.

The prospects of the indigo crop are much improved in Tirhoot. All the factories in the District are again at work.

Prince Kassa of Tigre is having his troops disciplined and drilled by an English officer, Colonel Kirkham, to whom he has granted ample authority for the purpose. Colonel Kirkham was Adjutant-General to Gordon's force in China, and was well known in India during the mutiny.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have news from the Cape to the 4th ult. The Colonial Legislature met on June 23. The Governor, in his speech, announced a deficiency in the revenue to the amount of £61,000, and suggested an income tax of 3d. in the pound as a means of balancing the colonial finances.

There have been severe gales and heavy rains, which had done great injury in town and country.

The discovery of diamonds continued, and one had been found said to be worth £30,000.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Melbourne to July 18, from Sydney to July 15, and from Brisbane to July 13.

The Victorian Parliament is engaged in discussing a Land Bill. The revenue return for the quarter ending June 30 shows an increase in the receipts of £118,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year.

The New South Wales Parliament will meet in September. The business of preserving meat for exportation to Europe is increasing. A number of diamonds, four gold nuggets, and rich quartz reefs have been found recently. The captain and one of the crew of the vessel on board which three Polynesians were murdered in the South Seas have been sentenced to death in Sydney; but certain points have been reserved for the consideration of the Judges. A slave-schooner, with a hundred slaves on board for Queensland, has been seized by her Majesty's ship Rosario near the Fijis, and the master has been committed for trial at Sydney on a charge of piracy.

The Queensland Parliament is sitting, and a proposal has been brought forward for paying the members.

In Tasmania rich quartz discoveries have been made.

A circular from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received by the various Australian Governors, announcing that it is the intention of the home Government to withdraw from Australia all but one regiment of infantry. This regiment is to be thus distributed:—New South Wales, four companies; Victoria, two companies; South Australia, two companies; Queensland, one company; Tasmania, one company. A battery of artillery is to remain at Sydney, and the Government of Victoria can, if it wishes, have another at Melbourne. It has been at the same time intimated that the colonies must soon be prepared to pay the full expense of their own military defence.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Times* writes in a gloomy strain. The colonists, he tells us, feel themselves quite inadequate to the task of overcoming the Maori insurrection. All parties, he says, begin to despair of the result; even the most determined adherents of the doctrine of self-reliance are unable to see how the struggle is to be kept up. Imperial troops can alone restore that security which is essential to the progress of the colony, and it is assumed that, whatever the wishes of the home economists may be, the mother country cannot much longer withhold her assistance. The colony, it is affirmed, is willing to pay for the troops, but it is added that the Stafford Government had refused to ask for them upon such terms.

The expedition under Colonel Whitmore into the rugged fastnesses of the Uriwera country, the key of the native position on the east coast, and the stronghold of the rebel party, reputed inaccessible to European troops, has (according to the same correspondent) in great measure failed of success. Colonel Whitmore never was very sanguine of the success of the expedition, and only attempted to carry it out, against his own judgment, in deference to the wishes of Mr. Richmond, the native Minister. The impregnable district has so far vindicated its character that the force under Colonel Whitmore has been obliged to return after having succeeded in destroying some extensive kainga or cultivations. The force suffered a good deal of hardship, often living on potatoes alone for days together, and the friendly natives (forming part of the expedition) are said to have been shy of trusting themselves within the limits of the fastnesses of the rebels, spoiling the plans of the commander. The force under Colonel St. John succeeded, on May 8, in surprising a rebel village, Rustahuana, with a loss to the rebels variously stated at ten to twenty and the capture of a number of women and children. Our loss was Lieutenants White and Travers and five others killed and eight wounded. The forces under Major Herrick succeeded in reaching Lake Waikare Moana, where he is preparing to attack the rebels on the other side. Colonel St. John's and Major Herrick's forces are in the Taupo district, the one cutting tracks and keeping open the country, the other preparing for the attack on the Waikare natives. Colonel Whitmore has come into Wellington to attend to his place in the Legislative Council, where, in addition to having to fight his own battles over again, he will have to fight that of the Ministry, who, he will find, are more sadly belaguered than the rebels have been.

The actual military operations on both coasts are in the mean time confined to the employment of scouting parties. A melancholy surprise of one of those is reported. Colonel St. John, with a cavalry escort of thirteen men, had penetrated to within a few miles of Taupo Lake. Leaving ten of his men encamped at Opepe, he pushed on to a friendly pah at a point where the Waikato river flows out of the lake. How long he remained there does not appear, but a report was brought in that the dead bodies of the Europeans had been seen on the track. Taking with him a small body of "friendlies," he returned to Opepe, where he found Lieutenant Ross, Ensign Lawson, and seven of his escort dead and one missing, evidently surprised, and probably cut off before they could strike a blow. The bodies were stripped but not mutilated. Tracks were visible in the direction of a Hauhau settlement some twenty miles off, whence, no doubt, the marauding party which had accomplished the surprise had emanated. The campaign may be considered at an end for the winter.

Later advices state that a new Ministry has been formed, whose "declared policy with regard to the rebels is one of a defensive character." About 200 Maories are reported to have made their submission.

ASCENT OF MOUNT ETNA.

The *Malta Times* has received an account of an ascent of Mount Etna, made by a party of officers of the Royal Oak, from which what follows is extracted:—

While the fleet was at Catania parties were organised among the officers, and the ascent of Mount Etna was undertaken by several. The most successful excursion was undoubtedly that of the officers of the Royal Oak, which anchored off the harbour on Friday, June 25, while on a cruise off the coast of Sicily away from the Admiral. The party, which started in carriages from Catania about three o'clock the same afternoon, consisted of Lieutenant Pearse; Lieutenants Heathcote and Eman, R.M.L.I.; Sub-Lieutenants Reeve, De Watteville, and Powell; Messrs. Ripley, Thomas, Osmanney, Reynolds, Boxer, Anton, and Bennet, midshipmen. The drive to Nocolosi at this time of the year was very hot and dusty. Arrived at Nocolosi, the party created quite a sensation among the natives, and for some time it seemed probable that a sufficient number of mules would not be forthcoming; but after the guides had routed up almost every available animal in the place, and provided them with the most nondescript saddles, the party started at last en masse, and proceeded slowly along the road to Etna, through roads of deep ashes, just as the full moon was rising and lighting up vividly the objects on every side. For two hours or more they tramped on slowly in single file, until the first halting-place, the Casa del Bosco, in the midst of a forest of chestnut-trees, was reached, and here the party rested half an hour, while the animals were fed. At this solitary house one old man has lived alone ten years, cultivating corn and providing water for tourists and hay for the mules. The fact of the old man's fire being very acceptable showed that already the temperature was rapidly changing. The next three hours' dull, shaking, dreary ride up to the Casa degli Inglesi was almost unbearable. Some would have got down and walked, but they could not have got up again, so stiff and numbed by cold and fatigue had they become. Never was any house of refuge more warmly welcomed by weary travellers than was this desolate building at the foot of the crater of Etna. A fire was quickly lighted, provisions and liquor were freely consumed, and after a time the party became quite plucky again, and set out on foot for the last great step—that of scaling the precipitous sides of the crater. No wonder that many people break down at this point. The smell of the sulphurous smoke is sickening, and, combined with an oppressive feeling on the chest, is enough to make even strong men sometimes give in. However, the Royal Oak's party pushed on, and at last, just as the sun rose and the dim curtain of mist raised itself slowly from before the vast and unequalled panorama of land and water visible from the top of the mountain, the travellers were one and all seated triumphantly on the very summit of Etna, and looking over the brink of the crater at the wonderful spectacle of the depths, from the bottom of which, out of every fissure in the yellow masses of sulphur and lava, rushed volumes of smoke. It is a very delightful thing, no doubt, to go up Mount Etna, but our friends thought it still more delightful to get down again, which they did without further delay, arriving at the Grand Hotel at Catania at about three p.m. The Royal Oak weighed as soon as the party arrived on board, and proceeded to Messina.

King Leopold has accepted an invitation from Liège to be present at the fêtes of that city in September next.

The Prince Royal of Denmark and his bride arrived at Copenhagen on Tuesday, and were received with extraordinary enthusiasm. The whole capital was dressed out, and the garrison lined the streets leading to the palace. The Prince, in reply to an address from the Governor, said:—"May the tie now formed be a new bond of affection amongst the three Northern Powers."

The opening of the St. Petersburg Industrial Exhibition is fixed for May 15 of the coming year. All goods intended for it are to be sent in between Feb. 15 and April 15. The introduction of explosive and combustible materials is strictly prohibited; and, the exhibition being a purely native one, all foreign manufactures, or Russian manufactures into which any foreign ingredient enters, are to be specially distinguished.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital announces the receipt of a donation of £1000 from T. R. C.

The weekly receptions of the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House ceased on Tuesday last until further notice.

The boiler of the steam-tug Alice, which was lying off the Custom House, blew up on Wednesday, causing the loss of three lives.

The total gross annual income of endowed charities in Middlesex, it appears from a return published on Wednesday, is £50,628 12s.

The Oxford crew, accompanied by Mr. George Morrison, their trainer, arrived at Putney on Wednesday afternoon. The international boat-race is fixed for the 26th inst.

The return of metropolitan pauperism at the end of July, though still showing high numbers, contrasts favourably with the corresponding period of 1868: the statement now being 600 indoor and nearly 2000 outdoor paupers less than on that occasion.

The foundation-stone of a new bridge over the Grand Surrey Canal has been laid. The bridge is to be called Taylor's Bridge, and adjoins the boat-house of Mr. H. R. Neville, who is so well known on the canal for the number of lives he has saved from drowning. On this occasion he offered about £10 to be rowed for by eight amateurs of Peckham. There were other sports and a display of fireworks.

The second annual German singing festival held in behalf of the funds of the German Hospital, Dalston, was celebrated, on Monday, at Bald Hind Park, Chigwell, which was kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Thomas Grout. Nearly 2000 persons attended, and the vocal efforts of the united choirs in their interpretation of German songs and melodies, were loudly applauded. Subsequently dancing and other amusements were indulged in.

The foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church, in Eden-grove, Holloway, dedicated to the Sacred Heart, was laid, on Thursday week, by Archbishop Manning, assisted by a number of the clergy of his diocese; and on Tuesday last a new Roman Catholic church was opened at Barking, in Essex, by Archbishop Manning. This church has been built chiefly through the munificence of Miss Tasker. The building, which is simple and appropriate, is from the design of Mr. Welby Pugin.

The Court of Common Council, at a recent meeting, sanctioned report from one of its committees, by which an extensive restoration of London Bridge will be effected. The carriage-way of the bridge will be entirely repaved, the lamps repaired, the gates and railings at the top of the several sets of stairs repainted, and other repairs effected, at a cost of nearly £4000. The carriage traffic across the bridge will be entirely stopped for ten or twelve days during the progress of the works.

In the annual report of the Thames Conservators reference is made to the condition of the river near the main-drainage outfalls of Barking and Crossness. They also call attention to the fact that a considerable portion of the sewage of the metropolis north of the Thames still continues to pass into the river between Chelsea and the Isle of Dogs. In the ensuing Session application will be made to Parliament for leave to remove the obstruction to the navigation now caused by Battersea and Fulham Bridges.

The law officers of the Corporation—the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, the Town Clerk, the Controller, the Remembrancer, and the City Solicitor—have reported that the Livery in common hall assembled have no power to confer the freedom of the City nor to draw upon the Chamberlain for any money involving the expenditure of the City's cash or of any trust funds under the control of the Corporation. This opinion was taken, at the request of the Common Council, by the City Solicitor, and was confirmed by the Court.

About 600 of the children and friends of the Northern Schools of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, accompanied by the clergymen and teachers, proceeded, on Tuesday, from their schools in Castle-street, Long-acre, to the Victoria station, where a train was in readiness to convey them to Caterham junction; thence the procession made its way through fields and lanes to those charming Surrey hills called Purley Downs. A variety of amusements and a substantial dinner and tea were provided by the liberality of the parishioners and other friends, and in the evening fire balloons and a display of fireworks terminated the day's enjoyments.

The medical schools of the metropolis will be opened, according to custom, on Oct. 1 (except University College, on Monday, the 4th) with addresses—at Charing Cross, by Dr. Alexander Silver; at Guy's, by Dr. Charles Hilton Fagge; at King's College, by Dr. George Johnson; at the London, by Dr. Charles Meymott Tidy; at the Middlesex, by Dr. Robert Liveing; at St. George's, by Dr. William Wadham; at St. Mary's, by Dr. Walter Butler Cheadle; at St. Thomas's, by Dr. William Henry Stone; and at University College, by Sir Henry Thompson. At St. Bartholomew's it has been decided not to give a special introductory address this year.

Prince Teck was, on Tuesday, elected president of the Royal Botanic Society of London, and Sir Edmund Antrobus was elected treasurer, for the ensuing year. From the reports it appears that the number of new Fellows elected during the past season, although not equal to that of last year, is above that of several preceding years. The promenades and exhibitions have maintained their attractions, the largest number of visitors on one day being 13,000. It appears that during the season free orders of admission to the gardens for study have been granted to 250 students and artists, and 10,653 specimens of plants have been given to professors and lecturers at the principal hospitals and schools of art.

The Prince of Wales Yacht Club concluded its season, on Wednesday week, with a race from Erith to near the Nore Light, for a valuable piece of plate, presented by Mr Henry Dodd, the originator of the sailing-barge match, in acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by Mr. C. Long, the commander, and other officers of this club, to that spirited movement. To this were added other prizes by the club. The following were started:—Diane, Eva, Countess, Blanche, and Clytie. The race finished thus:—Countess (winner), 7h. 25 min. 50 sec.; Blanche (winner of the second prize), 7h. 28 min. 25 sec.; Eva, 7h. 30 min. 10 sec.; Diane, 7h. 35 min. 28 sec. There was a time allowance of a minute per ton up to fifteen tons, and half a minute above that. The prizes were presented, and Mr. Henry Dodd's health was drunk with cheers, and duly responded to.

The council of the Society of Arts offer the following medals for improved hackney carriages specially suited to the metropolis:—The society's gold medal for the best and most convenient open hackney carriage for two persons; the society's silver medal for the second-best ditto; the society's gold medal for the best and most convenient closed hackney carriage for two persons; the society's silver medal for the second-best ditto; the society's gold medal for the best and most convenient hackney carriage for four persons, either open or closed, or both; the society's silver medal for the second-best ditto. Lightness of construction, combined with adequate strength and durability, will be especially considered in making the awards. The awards will be made after actual trials of the carriages extending over a certain period. Communications describing the carriages must be sent to the secretary of the Society of Arts before Jan. 1, 1870, the carriages to be sent to a place hereafter to be appointed. The council also offer the society's silver medal for the best instrument, to be affixed to a cab or other hackney carriage, for indicating the fare as between the passenger and the driver, whether by registering the distance travelled or otherwise, and which instrument shall also indicate, for the convenience of the cabbonner and of the driver, the total distance travelled during the day and the total amount earned. The instruments competing, with full descriptions of their construction, to be sent to the society's house before Jan. 1, 1870. Competitors may, at their option, sign their communications, or may forward with them sealed letters containing the name and address of the writer. The council reserve to themselves the right of withholding all or any of the medals, in case none of the carriages or instruments possess, in their opinion, sufficient merit.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Montevist, Lady V. Kerr, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown, Lady M. Springfield, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Henham Hall, the Countess of Stradbroke, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Countess de Lalaing, of a son.

On the 9th inst., the wife of the Rev. Christopher Nevile, of Thorney, Notts, of a daughter.

On May 23, at Westbury-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, Mrs. C. P. Fetley, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at 46, Godolphin-road, Shepherd's-bush, the wife of Thomas Masterman Hardy Johnston, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lieutenant Colonel Shelley, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Lady Mary Jane Jemima Stopford, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Courtown.

On the 5th inst., at Kilskyre Church, by the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, the Hon. M. Morpeton, second son of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of P. J. Kearney, Esq., D.L., Milltown House, in the county of Meath.

On the 7th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Lord Monson to Adelaide Countess of Yarborough.

On the 5th inst., at Gosestrey Church, by the Rev. W. Armistead, Incumbent of Gosestrey, Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., of Acton Park, Denbighshire, to Eleanor Sophia Egerton, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Egerton Leigh, of the West Hall, High Leigh, and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire.

On the 10th inst., at St. James's, Benwell, by the Rev. W. P. Philp, Rector of Jarrow, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Bennett, of Corbfield, Francis William Maclean, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, third son of Alexander Maclean, Esq., of Barrow Hedges, Carshalton, to Mattie, second daughter of John Sowerby, Esq., of Benwell Tower, Northumberland.

On the 5th inst., at the parish church of St. John, at Hackney, by the Rev. William Lister Cartwright, M.A., Curate of Chilham, near Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Henry Jones, B.A., Curate of St. Mary's, Great Ilford, John William Simeon, of Grove-road, Wanstead, to Martha Jane, eldest daughter of R. W. Wright, of Portland-place, Lower Clapton.

On the 5th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Portman-square, by the Rev. James O'Brien, D.D., Incumbent of St. Patrick's, Brighton, Joshua K. Schofield, Esq., of Cornbrook, Manchester, to Annette Fraser, youngest daughter of the late Sir Cusack P. Roney, Cleveland-square. No cards.

On the 11th inst., at the English Presbyterian church, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, London, by the Rev. Professor Chalmers, D.D., John Gray Chalmers, Esq., *Aberdeen Journal*, to Joanna Margaret, widow of the late Rev. Alex. Allan, Newmachar, Aberdeenshire.

On the 5th inst., at the Catholic church, Ballybrack, in the county of Dublin, C. S. Barry, only son of H. S. Barry, to the Hon. Margaret Southwell, fourth and youngest sister of the Right Hon. Viscount Southwell.

On the 10th inst., at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, J. C. H. Flood, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Georgiana Henrietta, widow of Captain G. Warburton, 3rd Buffs, daughter of the late John Hampden, Esq., of Leamington, niece of the late Lord Bishop of Hereford, and also of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P., of East Sutton Park, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at Woodhouse, in the county of Waterford, Lady Mildred Uniacke, widow of the late R. Uniacke, Esq., aged 73.

On the 4th inst., at West Hay, Taunton, S. H. Paget, Esq., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir A. and Lady Augusta Paget.

On the 11th inst., at Richmond, Surrey, the Right Hon. Sir C. J. Selwyn, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, aged 56.

On the 5th inst., at Richmond, the Hon. Emily Eden, in her 73rd year.

On the 1st inst., at 155, Adelaide-road, South Hampstead, Lady William Thynne, aged 61.

On the 31st ult., at Arisaig, N.B., the infant son of the Hon. Arthur Walsh.

On the 4th inst., at Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells, the Dowager Lady Johnstone.

On the 30th ult., at 17, Tavistock-place, Plymouth, Amy Maria, elder surviving daughter of the late Edward Lyne, Esq., of Liskeard, and formerly of Plymouth, aged 64 years. Friends abroad will please accept this intimation.

On the 8th inst., at 2, Cowley-place, N. Brixton, Anne, the dearly-beloved mother of William Pattrickson, in her 68th year. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 19th ult., at Nassau, N.P., of yellow fever, on board H.M.S. Eclipse, Captain Henry Harvey, R.N., J.P. for the county of Kent, third and last surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, G.C.B., aged 46.

On the 7th inst., John Matthew, Esq., of Burford Lodge, Dorking, and 13, Park-street, Park-lane, aged 80.

August 8th, Georgina, the wife of J. H. Mackenzie, of Wallington, Surrey.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

Sunday, August 15.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771. Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A.; 3.15, the Rev. R. Gregory, Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth.

Monday, 16.—The order of Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534. The battle of the Tchernaya (the Russians defeated by the French and Sardinians), 1855.

Tuesday, 17.—Frederick the Great died, 1786. The Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay captured by Elphinstone, 1796. Royal Horticultural Society's fruit and floral meeting, 11 a.m.; general, 3.0 p.m.

Wednesday, 18.—James Beattie, author of "The Minstrel," died, 1803. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830.

Thursday, 19.—The Emperor Augustus died, 14. Earl Russell born, 1792. Sir Martin Shee, president of the Royal Academy, died, 1850.

Friday, 20.—St. Bernard of Clairvaux. Adrianople captured by the Russians, 1829. The railway collision at Abergele (thirty-three persons burnt to death), 1868.

Saturday, 21.—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu died, 1762. Wellington's victory over Junot at Vimiera, 1808.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 35	7 50	8 20	9 13	9 43	10 27	11 6	11 43	—	0 20	0 46	1 12	1 36	1 56

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Wind: Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Aug.	4	29.956	63.8	55.3	.77	8	54.9	72.4	S. SSW. SW.	244	.079
	5	30.174	61.6	53.6	.76	7	56.7	69.2	NW. NNW. N.	117	.000
	6	30.240	63.4	42.1	.75	6	50.8	64.3	NE. ENE. E. ENE.	162	.000
	7	30.175	60.3	42.0	.70	6	—	63.0	SSW. SW.	322	.211
	8	...	...	...	...	...	49.4	66.1	SW. WSW.	261	.040
	9	29.696	63.4	51.3	.67	7	28.6	72.4	W. NNW.	331	.035
	10	29.730	64.9	44.0	.60	8	50.1	64.3	NNW. NW.	312	.011

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected; Temperature of Air; Temperature of Evaporation; Direction of Wind. [illegible]

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—In consequence of the great nightly overflow to all parts of the Christy's Hall, the Manager has entered into an arrangement with the directors of the Great Hall for the purpose of giving a series of Entertainments in that magnificent building, commencing on MONDAY. A Hall where there is ample accommodation for upwards of ... persons. The Hall thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool.—On MONDAY and every EVENING at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays Three and Eight, the glorious and sparkling Entertainment of the original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, [illegible]
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Great Area, 1s. Open ... for Evening, ... for Day Performance. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Cheapside; Hay's, Royal Exchange; Austin's, ... St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges whatever. Manager, Mr. [illegible]

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE in AUGUST, the Excursion Month.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—Operas in English, under the Management of Mr. George Perren. Last appearances of Mdlle. Rose Hersee, and second of Miss Edith Wynne. For titles of Operas see daily advertisements.
Thursday.—Great Popular Evening Ballad Concert. Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Arabella Smythe, Signor Foli, and other popular vocalists. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. James M. Wehli. Conductor, Mr. Manns.
"The enjoyment of these old ballads with such surroundings as are peculiar to the Crystal Palace is further enhanced by their being held in the cool of the evening, when for many the toil of the day has ceased."
Tuesday.—Foresters' Great Day. Palace open from Nine till Nine. The great popular holiday of the whole year. ... persons have attended the Foresters' Fête of the last ten years. Three Balloon Ascents, &c. See separate announcements. Special trains as required.
Monday to Friday, Admission (as usual), One Shilling; or by Guinea Season-Tickets.
Saturday.—Mr. Mark Lemon as Falstaff. Admission, 2s. 6d.

FORESTERS' GREAT DAY, TUESDAY NEXT.—Come early, by Road or Rail. One Shilling Day.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Fifteenth Annual Great Day of the Foresters, TUESDAY NEXT.—In addition to the usual and special attractions of the Palace, a Grand Procession of the various Courts through the grounds, with Regalia, Banners, and Bands; Display of Terrace Fountains, Three Balloon Ascents—Mr. Coxwell in the Great Fish Balloon, Mr. Youens, sen., in the "Flora," and Mr. Youens, jun., in the "Aerial."
Duke of York's School Band.
Dancing on the Lawns and Platforms.
Pulleyn's Crystal Palace Circus (a portion of the proceeds being devoted to the Widows and Orphans' Fund).
Fine Arts-Courts, Picture Galleries, Monkeys, Chimpanzee, Parrots, Thiodon's Theatre of Arts, Marriott's Working Bees, Gymnasium, Aunt Sallies, Invigorators, Two, Three, and Four Wheel Velocipedes, Rifle Shooting, Archery, Cricket, Croquet, American Swings, Boating on the Lakes, Steeplechases, Steam Carrousel, Quoits, Camera Obscura, Cosmorama, Roundabouts, and continual amusement. Gardens, Park, and Scenery, in greatest beauty. Hundreds of thousands of Flowers, on Terrace, and in marble vases, now in perfection.
Experiments with Life-saving Apparatus in the great Lake, by Mr. and Mrs. Craddock.
Open for Admission from Eight till Dusk. Palace lighted up to afford means for leisure departure. Admission, One Shilling. Guinea Season Tickets Free. Children half price. The best shilling's-worth in the World.
Good additional facilities by regular trains, as well as by special trains as required, and otherwise advertised.
No Increase in Railway Fares, including Admission.

NEW GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE. The largest and most gorgeously-decorated Theatre in the world. Well worthy a journey from the farthest extremities of the metropolis to see. On MONDAY and during the Week, the original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, of St. James's Hall, will give their brilliant and sparkling Entertainment. Entire change of Programme. The Engagement of the Christys at this Theatre will not interfere in any way with their regular Performances at St. James's Hall. Doors open at Half-past Seven. West-End Booking-office, St. James's Hall. Manager, Mr. Frederick Douglass.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, AUG. 16, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault. The following performers have been selected to represent the numerous characters with which this piece abounds:—Messrs. Barrett, H. Irving, David Fisher, F. Charles, Brittain Wright, John Rouse, J. Morris, J. Reynolds, J. B. Johnstone, Webber, Cullen, Mitchenson, and J. B. Howard (his first appearance in London); Mrs. Billington, Misses M. Brennan, Macdonald, Hudspeth, Dalton, Mervyn, Hall, and Katharine Rodgers. The Scenery in London and on the Thames has been painted by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

The Session of 1869 has been closed by a Royal Message, the composition of which seems to make it clear that the eloquent pen of the Premier had little to do with the preparation of the record. Without hypercriticism, we may fairly say not only that a certain courtly grace of expression is expected in a State document, but that, upon the present occasion, reference to the most remarkable legislation of our time should have been made in language somewhat worthy of the achievement. We allow due force to the argument that a large number of the Queen's subjects fail to see the wisdom of that legislation; but, so far from finding in this fact a justification of platitudes, we think that it offered a strong reason why "the verdict of the nation" should have been stated in terms that might hereafter have been used as a text. That mention of the suspension of American negotiation has been made in phrases that excite a smile is a smaller failing, and we dismiss the manner of the Speech and glance at its matter.

The address at the opening of the Session was delivered on Feb. 16, and it very properly noticed the great enfranchisement which had taken place, as investing the proceedings of the new Parliament with a special interest. We think that the nation generally will allow that the character of the House of Commons has not suffered by the infusion of the popular element, and that in the list of measures to which the Royal Speech of Tuesday refers there can be found nothing—save the one great act to which the House was pledged—that can be described as of a non-conservative nature. Of the Irish Act we have said enough, and Mr. Disraeli has also said enough in silencing the final murmurs of his supporters, by declaring the compromise as a wise, well-considered, and conciliatory arrangement. A Minister praising the Government bill could have scarcely used words of higher praise. But if we examine the rest of the work that has been done, taking the Speech as the catalogue, we shall find that it has all been in the direction of the wisest kind of conservatism—that which repairs, restores, improves, strengthens.

A practical grievance, calculated to irritate thousands, without any compensating advantage, has been done away by the Assessed Rating Act; and it will be remembered that this was not seriously opposed even by the authors of the system which has been quietly done away. The interests of trade are held to have been materially served by the reform in our absurd bankruptcy system and the conferring on the two authorities most competent to deal with the subject the power to construct a rational kind of machinery for preserving the rights of creditors without ruin to debtors. The abolition of imprisonment for debt, coupled with the retention of imprisonment for fraud, has for years been the aim of the best lawyers of both parties, and the object appears to have been satisfactorily attained by the measure to which the Speech refers. We need not bestow many words upon the Endowed Schools Act, for few are now left who are incapable of seeing that the better and the more easily attained is education, the more is done in the interest of order and law; and we cordially hail the willingness with which both Houses gave themselves to the task of improving this measure—part only of a larger scheme—as a guarantee that when next the education of the masses has to be dealt with a similar spirit will be evinced to that which has been manifested in the debates on a bill for facilitating the instruction of the upper and middle classes. Then a reformed Parliament has almost unhesitatingly carried a stronger and a sterner Act against crime than a Tory Cabinet would have ventured to propose twenty years ago. The measure is not only most stringent, but it does away with the weak and foolish doctrine that we must not protect ourselves against the criminal, but wait to punish him when he shall have injured us. The Habitual Criminals Act is eminently protective, and has been devised in behalf of life and property; and we are glad to see that one of the ablest and most fearless of our magistrates has lost no time in addressing a solemn warning to the ruffianly class, and has expounded the tremendous severity of the punishment which the law is now armed to inflict. The Act in regard to cattle is another interference in favour of property, and requires no comment; the repeal of the fire-insurance duty points out a directly conservative course to the house-owner and to the occupier; and the removal of the corn duty is another step towards the extension of industry and commerce, which mean peace and security. The creation of a new system of general intercourse by means of the telegraph, a system not very happily described as a "sequel" to cheap postage, is a national boon the value of which we are at present unable duly to appreciate; but its greatness will be felt in a couple of years, when an expression of national gratitude will assuredly be made.

There ends the inventory of legislation; but the thanks of the Queen for the liberal supplies, and for having been enabled at once to liquidate the charge of the Abyssinian expedition, bid us recur to the speech of February, and we there find a promise that the Estimates should show a diminished charge upon the industry of the country. That this promise was fulfilled we all know, and competent judges affirm that it has been kept without detriment to the welfare of the services whose expenditure has been economised. If these two conditions have been fulfilled, and money has been saved without injury to effectiveness, we are at a loss to imagine a course more directly in accordance with prudence. The House of Commons has not shown impatience to cut down taxation, or to perform any clap-trap operation in order to obtain the plaudit of ignorance; but, having listened to the engagement made by the Executive that a diminution of charge should take place, has supported the departments in fulfilling that pledge. We will not here discuss the device of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by which a surplus is produced by the simple expedient of anticipating revenue. We may not place it among the achievements of high finance; but it was received by high financiers with an indulgence that shows their opinion of its harmlessness to a nation like England.

Thus it will be seen that a Reformed House of Commons, so far from doing anything to justify the fears of those who made the leap in the dark, has been singularly and uniformly Conservative thus far. We cannot reasonably find fault with an assembly that has laboured so hard and so long that it has not yet grappled with far greater social questions than those which have occupied it. It has done much—very much. Pauperism, Emigration, Education, have had to stand over, the two former subjects almost entirely (though we do not forget an effort to improve pauper arrangements), the last having been treated only with regard to the richer classes. It is not too early to say, however, that these topics must be taken up in the next Session, and that however important it may seem to the Government to carry another Irish measure, for the quieting those who hold strange traditions as to rights in land, that plan for further cherishing the sympathies of an affectionate people cannot be allowed to wallow like a vast whale through the current of the Session and force all else into nooks and corners. We must have imperial as well as provincial legislation, and we must have provincial legislation which is not Irish. The youth of England, of Wales, of Scotland, have their rights, and their interests must be considered; and the poor of the three provinces, whether requiring wisely-bestowed aid at home, or the means of transferring their labour to less crowded regions, must also receive an adequate share of the attention of an Imperial Parliament. The real rights of women—we do not refer, of course, to fancy grievances—must be recognised. Our colonies, especially India, all demand far more respect than we have been able to show them in exceptional circumstances. The policy of non-interference with other nations seems to have produced a total indifference to their proceedings; and though this may work well, if ignobly, it is scarcely in accord with the character of a British Parliament that not a single debate in recognition that there are such things as Foreign Affairs should have occurred—though two European revolutions have happened and an Eastern question been menaced. However, as Mr. Bruce said, "exhausted nature now feels itself unable to take an interest in anything," and we gladly commend our statesmen to a well-earned holiday.

Mr. James Murray, late Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been gazetted a Companion of the Bath.

The Bishop of Capetown has summoned a Diocesan Synod to meet on Jan. 18, 1870.

What has been known as the Hendon mystery during the past six weeks has been solved. The young lady who was found insensible on the line of the Midland Railway near Mill-hill has at length recovered so far as to be enabled to state that she accidentally fell out of the carriage in which she was travelling, and that no one assaulted her.

Sir Francis Goldsmid sends to the *Times* a letter which he has received from Moldavia relative to the persecution of the Jews in that principality. The Minister of the Home Department has ordered the Jews to be ejected from the villages, and families accustomed to every domestic comfort have in consequence been driven from their homes and obliged to wander about houseless, not having been allowed time even to collect the remnants of their portable property. Women in the agonies of childbirth were dragged away from their couches, and, to add to the offensiveness of the persecution, most of these ejectments took place on the festival of Pentecost and subsequent Sabbaths. The Roumanians even watched their opportunities on Fridays to throw the unbaked Sabbath loaves out of the ovens and cast them on the dunghills.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie and Prince Serge of Leuchtenberg visited her Majesty on Thursday week, and remained to luncheon.

On Saturday last the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kimberley, and Viscount Sydney. Viscount Monck, Lord Northbrooke, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton were introduced and sworn in members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their seats at the board accordingly. Mr. Helps was clerk of the Council. After the Council Mr. William Wright, of Gigglesthorne Hall (chairman of the directors of the Dock Company at Hull) was introduced to the Queen's presence by the Lord Chamberlain, and received the honour of knighthood. The Duke of Argyll was present as Secretary of State in the absence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge was in attendance as Equerry in Waiting. Earl De Grey and Viscount Sydney had audiences of her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian and Prince Arthur honoured Lord and Lady Henry Scott with a visit at Beaulieu Abbey. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley left Osborne.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Robinson Duckworth officiated and administered the sacrament of the holy communion.

On Monday Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold honoured the Viscountess Downger Gort with their presence at an amateur concert at East Cowes Castle, in aid of the building fund of St. James's Church, East Cowes.

The Queen and the Royal family ride and drive daily in the vicinity of Osborne.

Prince Arthur has been present at the Cowes regatta. He arrived at Southampton on Thursday afternoon in the Alberta, and proceeded immediately to London. Princess Christian and Prince Leopold, who accompanied Prince Arthur, returned in the Alberta to Osborne.

The Duke of Edinburgh attained his twenty-fifth year yesterday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have been on a visit to the Queen.

His Serene Highness Prince Albert of Salms-Braunfels, the Marchioness Dowager of Ailesbury, Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay; Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B.; and the Rev. George Prothero and Mrs. Prothero have had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Colonel H. Ponsonby has arrived at Osborne. Mrs. G. Gordon has left Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, travelling incognito under the title of Lord and Lady Renfrew, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales, arrived at Wildbad on Tuesday week, from Kranichstein, near Darmstadt, where their Royal Highnesses had been visiting Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Prince and Princess were received by the Rev. W. Ludlow, the English chaplain, upon their arrival at the Belle Vue Hotel, where their Royal Highnesses reside. A band played the English National Anthem. The Prince and Princess were enthusiastically greeted by the spectators. The Princess appeared fatigued with her journey. Mr. Paget, the medical attendant of her Royal Highness, arrived the previous day at Wildbad. The Princess is undergoing a course of bathing. The Prince of Wales has visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at Rumpenheim.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Clifton, left town, last Saturday, for Homburg.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have left the Prussian Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, for Berlin. M. de Schmidthals will act as Chargé-d'Affaires of the Prussian and North German Confederation.

His Excellency the Marquis de Lavalette, the newly-appointed French Ambassador in the place of Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, arrived in town, on Saturday last, from Paris.

The Marquis d'Azeglio has left the Albany for Spa.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have left Goodwood, Sussex, for Gordon Castle, N.B.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Chatsworth.

The Duke of Hamilton has arrived at Hamilton Palace, N.B., from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare have arrived at Eagle Mount, near Kingstown.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have left town for Wiesbaden.

The Earl and Countess of Fife have left their residence in Cavendish-square for Scotland.

Earl and Countess Feversham and family have left town for their seat in Yorkshire.

The Countess Dowager of Craven and Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea have left town for a tour on the Continent.

The Countess Dowager of Listowel has left Rutland-gate for Margate.

The Earl of Malmesbury has left town for Scotland.

The Earl of Rosebery has left town for Dalmeny Castle, near Edinburgh.

The Earl of Powis has left town for Powis Castle, Welshpool.

The Earl of St. Germans has left town for Port Eliot, his seat in Cornwall.

Viscount and Viscountess Halifax and the Hon. Miss Wood have left their residence in Belgrave-square on a visit to the Earl of Devon at Powderham Castle, Exeter.

Viscountess Clifden has left Dover House, Whitehall, for Gowran Castle, Kilkenny.

Viscount Barrington has left town for a tour on the Continent.

Mr. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield have left Grosvenor-gate for Alton Towers, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury.

Lady Molesworth has left town for the Continent.

Lord and Lady Lyveden have left town for a tour in Switzerland.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley left Great George-street, on Saturday last, on a visit to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait at Addington Palace, near Croydon.

Lord Chelmsford has left his residence in Eaton-square to join Lady Chelmsford in Germany.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone have left town for Walmer Castle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has left town for the Isle of Wight.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., has left town for the Pynes, near Exeter.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a Royal proclamation ordering that gold coins made in the branch Mint at Melbourne shall be legal tender throughout such parts of the British dominions as recognise the gold coinage issued from the Mint in London.

A terrific storm broke over the Simmenthal, in Switzerland, last week, and caused an inundation which has inflicted great damage. The Simme, a mountain torrent, overflowed its banks, and in the village of Lenk, which it traverses, the water rose nearly to the level of the first story of the houses. The gardens were washed away, the cellars and ground floors filled, and so rapidly that no attempt could be made to save the furniture. The inhabitants were forced to take refuge in the upper rooms, where they remained several hours in a state of great alarm. The roads in the neighbourhood were rendered impassable, and the mails had to be sent by a man on foot, who was obliged to make a long round.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barraclough, J. R., Incumbent of the new district of Wilton Park.
Barton, John Tudor; Rector of Weyhill, [illegible], Hants.
Bassett, Robert [illegible]; Honorary Canon, Peterborough.
Bright, Frederick A.; Curate of [illegible]; Curate of Halton, Lancaster.
Bryan, Hugh; Curate of [illegible] with [illegible], Rutlandshire.
Chetwynde, J. F.; Curate of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.
Cassel, G. Marie; Curate of [illegible], Kent.
Clarke, Dr.; British Chaplain at Marseilles, France.
Coldwell, G. S.; Curate of Christ Church, Mayfair.
Colson, Hugh Robert; Curate of Thornham, Kent.
Davy, Alfred William; Rector of Hartley Mauditt.
De Jersey, Peter [illegible]; Vicar of [illegible], Hants.
Durnford, Henry George; Curate of St. [illegible], Pimlico.
Fraser, J. F.; Vicar of [illegible], South Devon.
Friel, W. John; Curate of Woodside, Croydon.
Gibson, M.; Curate of All Saints', Knightsbridge.
Green, Charles [illegible]; Rector of St. Peter Port, Guernsey.
Harvey, C. Musgrave; Curate of Hampstead; Rector of Acton.
Hodson, Henry Edward; Rector of Llanelian, [illegible].
Holden, Thomas Pearch; Rector of [illegible], Leicestershire.
Hoare, W. H. W.; Rector of [illegible] with [illegible], Lincolnshire.
Hunter, John; Curate of St. Michael's, [illegible].
Hutton, P. B. N.; Vicar of St. James's, West Hampstead.
Isherwood, Richard; Curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
Jenkins, James; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green.
Jones, John; Rector of [illegible], Merionethshire.
Jones, Henry; Rector of Llanfechan, Denbighshire.
Killick, R. H.; Rector of Charlwell.
Lake, William Charles; Dean of Durham.
M'Gachen, N. Howard; Rector of St. George's with St. Mary Magdalene, Canterbury.
Madlock, Henry John; Rector of Brenchurch, Isle of Wight.
Major, John Richardson; Curate of Boughton Aluph, Kent.
Meale, Wakefield Salt; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Whiston, Lancashire.
Milliner, Thomas Durnton; Vicar of Bulford; Vicar of Anne [illegible], South.
Moore, Henry Bradley; Curate; Vicar of St. John's, [illegible].
Palmer, George T.; Vicar of St. James's, Norland, Notting-hill.
Phillips, George; Rector of St. Bride's Minor, Glamorganshire.
Plumptre, E. H.; Rector of Pluckley, Kent.
Ponsonby, W. W. B.; Rector of [illegible], Devon.
Redpath, George Drummond; Curate of [illegible], Kent.
Shaw, Daniel; Vicar of [illegible], Cheshire.
Shaw, John; Curate of St. Margaret, Westminster.
Simpson, Robert James; Rector of St. Clement Danes, Westminster.
Taylor, J.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, [illegible].
Thompson, J. H.; Vicar of Upton with Slough.
Tinniswood, William; Vicar of [illegible], Notts.
Turner, Charles Stephen; Vicar of Beech Hill, Berks.
Turner, John Richard, Curate of Walton-under-Edge; Vicar of Cooley.
Vincent, O. P.; Curate of St. Matthias's, Oakley-square.
Watson, C. T.; Rector of the new parish of Lower Broughton, Manchester.
Watson, R. S.; Curate of St. Paul's, Birmingham.
Welland, L. P.; Rector of Talaton, Devon.
Whalley, Richard Ambrose; Rector of Gaywood.
Williams, John; Vicar of Pendoylan, Glamorganshire.

Miss Chafyn Grove, of Zeals House, has given £100 for the purpose of placing two additional statues in the west front of Salisbury Cathedral.

The new parish church of All Saints, at Sculcoates, Hull, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Archbishop of York, and opened for public worship. The newly-erected hospital chapel of St. John the Baptist, at Ripon, was also consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon.

The Archbishop of York consecrated two churches yesterday week, at Sheffield—one in the district called Sharrow, and another in Walkley. Both have been erected by the efforts of the Sheffield Church Extension Society, at a cost of £5000 and £3200.

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of a new church (St. Peter's) to be erected near the Milnrow-road, Rochdale, was laid by Mr. James Shorrocks, of Newbold. The building is to seat 670 persons, and to cost, without including a tower and spire, £3600.

A purse, containing £50, has been presented to the Rev. C. D. Newman, by the parishioners of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, on his resigning the curacy, which he has held for two years and a half during the Rector's absence. Mrs. Newman received at the same time a gold bracelet.

Dr. Moberly has accepted the offer of the see of Salisbury. The new Bishop is widely and honourably known, having been Head Master of Winchester College from 1835 to 1866. Dr. Moberly is an Oxford man, and was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College. He took a first-class degree in 1825. He is a moderate High Churchman.

Contributions to the amount of £3050 have been promised towards the renovation of the parish church at Windsor. This sum includes donations of £100 from the Diocesan Church Building Society and £50 from the Incorporated Church Building Society of London. Among the contributors are the Queen, £200; and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, 50 gs.

The new Episcopal Church of St. Andrew at Kelso was consecrated, on Saturday, by the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Henderson and a numerous body of clergymen from most of the towns in the Border district. The church has been built from the plans of Mr. Robert Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, who has within a few years designed five or six Episcopalian places of worship in various parts of the country. The cost of the church has been upwards of £4000.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have resolved upon the alteration and complete restoration of the choir of Exeter Cathedral, at a cost of upwards of £12,000. A few years ago Mr. Gilbert Scott made a report of all the works necessary to be done in the restoration of the cathedral. His estimate was a very large one, and the work which is now to be done to the choir forms a part only of Mr. Scott's plan. Towards the sum required the Chapter subscribes £3000; the Bishop of Exeter, £1000; the Dean, £1000; Chancellor Harington, £300; the Archdeacon of Exeter, £500; the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, £[illegible]; Canons Cook and Lee, £300 each; and the Bishop of Ely, £100. The side aisles will be thrown into the choir to increase the accommodation at morning service.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The electors to the Slade Art-Professorship, recently founded at Oxford by the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Slade, have elected to the office Mr. John Ruskin, M.A., of Christ Church. The professorship is held for a term of three years, at the expiration of which the holder of the office may be again elected for one other term of the same duration.

A course of study in scientific subjects is about to commence at King's College. At the close of the final examination special diplomas of honour or of merit will be given. In each department of study a special money prize will be given to the student who most highly distinguishes himself in the examination requisite for obtaining the diploma. The course will open on Friday, Oct. 8, on which evening the Principal will deliver an opening lecture "On the relations of general and technical education." The classes will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 27.

The August holidays at Charterhouse School began on Wednesday last, for six weeks. The Talbot medallist for 1869 is Smith, sen.; prizeman, H. G. Joseph. The scholarship has not been awarded.

The Manchester Grammar School had its speech day on Saturday. It was stated by one of the examiners that the boys who went up to Oxford from the school last year had carried off prizes to the value of £4500—an amount of success which certainly seemed to justify the remark of the High Master that they had no occasion to fear comparison with the greatest school in the land.

The prizes at the St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School, Regent's Park, in union with King's College, were distributed on Thursday week, at the Hanover-square Rooms—Major Richardson in the chair. The King Smith Scholarship was awarded to Cheyne, and the Cadman and King's College Prizes to Gristock. The "speeches" included passages from Molière, Plautus, Schiller, Aristophanes, and Shakspeare.

On Tuesday week there was a large gathering at Eastbourne College to celebrate the close of the term. The chair was taken by Mr. F. J. Howard, supported by several members of the council and the masters and examiners. A favourable account of the progress of the pupils was given.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission on Wednesday. The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's message as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to dispense with your further attendance in Parliament.

Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from all foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and that her confidence in the preservation of peace has been continued and confirmed during the present year.

The negotiations in which her Majesty was engaged with the United States of North America have by mutual consent been suspended, and her Majesty earnestly hopes that this delay may tend to maintain the relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship.

Her Majesty has a lively satisfaction in acknowledging the untiring zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the arduous labours of the year.

In the Act for putting an end to the Establishment of the Irish Church you carefully kept in view the several consideration which, at the opening of the Session, were commended to you notice.

It is the hope of her Majesty that this important measure may hereafter be remembered as a conclusive proof of the paramount anxiety of Parliament to pay reasonable regard, in legislating for each of the three kingdoms, to the special circumstances by which it may be distinguished, and to deal on principles of impartial justice with all interests and all portions of the nation.

Her Majesty firmly trusts that the Act may promote the work of peace in Ireland, and may help to unite all classes of its people in that fraternal concord with their English and Scottish fellow-subjects which must ever form the chief source of strength to her extended empire.

Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your general and cordial readiness to unite in the removal, through the Assessed Rates Act, of a practical grievance which was widely felt.

Her Majesty congratulates you on having brought your protracted labours on the subjects of bankruptcy and of imprisonment for debt to a legislative conclusion, which is regarded with just satisfaction by the trading classes and by the general public.

The law which you have framed for the better government of endowed schools in England will render the large resources of those establishments more accessible to the community and more efficient for their important purpose.

It may reasonably be expected that the Act for the supervision of habitual criminals will contribute further to the security of life and property.

The measure which has been passed with respect to the contagious diseases of animals will, as her Majesty believes, add confidence and safety to the important trades of breeding and feeding cattle at home, without unnecessarily impeding the freedom of import from abroad.

By the repeal of the tax on fire insurance you have met a long-cherished wish of the community; and in the removal of the duty on corn her Majesty sees new evidence of your desire to extend industry and commerce and to enlarge to the uttermost those supplies of food which our insular position in a peculiar degree both encourages and requires.

Her Majesty trusts that the measure for the purchase and management of the electric telegraphs by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy, and certain communication, and may prove no unworthy sequel to that system of cheap postage which has passed with much advantage into so many countries of the civilised world.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded to state that her Majesty thanks you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and for the measures by which you have enabled her at once to liquidate the charge of the Abyssinian expedition.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty reflects with pleasure that, in returning to your several homes, you may contemplate with thankfulness the fruit of your exertions in the passing of many important laws, a portion of which we have now had it in command to notice.

During the recess you will continue to gather that practical knowledge and experience which form the sound basis of legislative aptitude; and her Majesty invokes the blessing of the Almighty alike upon your recent and your future labours for the public weal.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 7:—

In London the births of 2130 children (1070 boys and 1060 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1859-68) the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2087.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1620. It was the thirty-first week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1634. The deaths in the present return are slightly below the estimated amount, and are less by 16 than the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 735, the corrected average number being 603. Two deaths from smallpox, 25 from measles, 100 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 6 from typhus fever, 22 from enteric fever, and 10 from simple continued fever were registered. Diarrhœa proved fatal to 372 children and 22 adults. In the four preceding weeks the total numbers were 30, 102, 253, and 384. Seventy-one cases were recorded last week in the west districts, 84 in the north, 37 in the central, 91 in the east, and 111 in the south districts. The deaths of 31 children and 2 adults from simple cholera, or choleraic diarrhœa, were recorded. The deaths of 2 persons from intemperance, of 3 persons from delirium tremens, of 4 persons from burns or scalds, of 6 persons from drowning, of 5 infants and 1 adult from suffocation, and of 3 persons who committed suicide were registered. A surgeon, aged 72, died on July 31, at Overton-road, Brixton, from "sunstroke." The deaths of 8 persons who were killed by horses or carriages in the streets were recorded.

In the week 4526 births and 3446 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 27 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 27 per 1000 in London, 28 in Edinburgh, and 34 in Dublin; 26 in Bristol, 22 in Birmingham, 35 in Liverpool, 33 in Manchester, 28 in Salford, 27 in Sheffield, 24 in Bradford, 28 in Leeds, 19 in Hull, 37 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 29 in Glasgow. In the eleven English towns, including London, 741 deaths were referred to diarrhœa, principally infantile, showing an average annual death-rate from this disease of 7 per 1000 persons estimated to be living in those towns. The death-rate from diarrhœa in the several towns was 10 per 1000 in Manchester and Liverpool, 9 in Salford; 7 in Sheffield, Birmingham, and Leeds, 6 in London, 4 in Bradford, Bristol, and Newcastle; and only 2 in Hull.

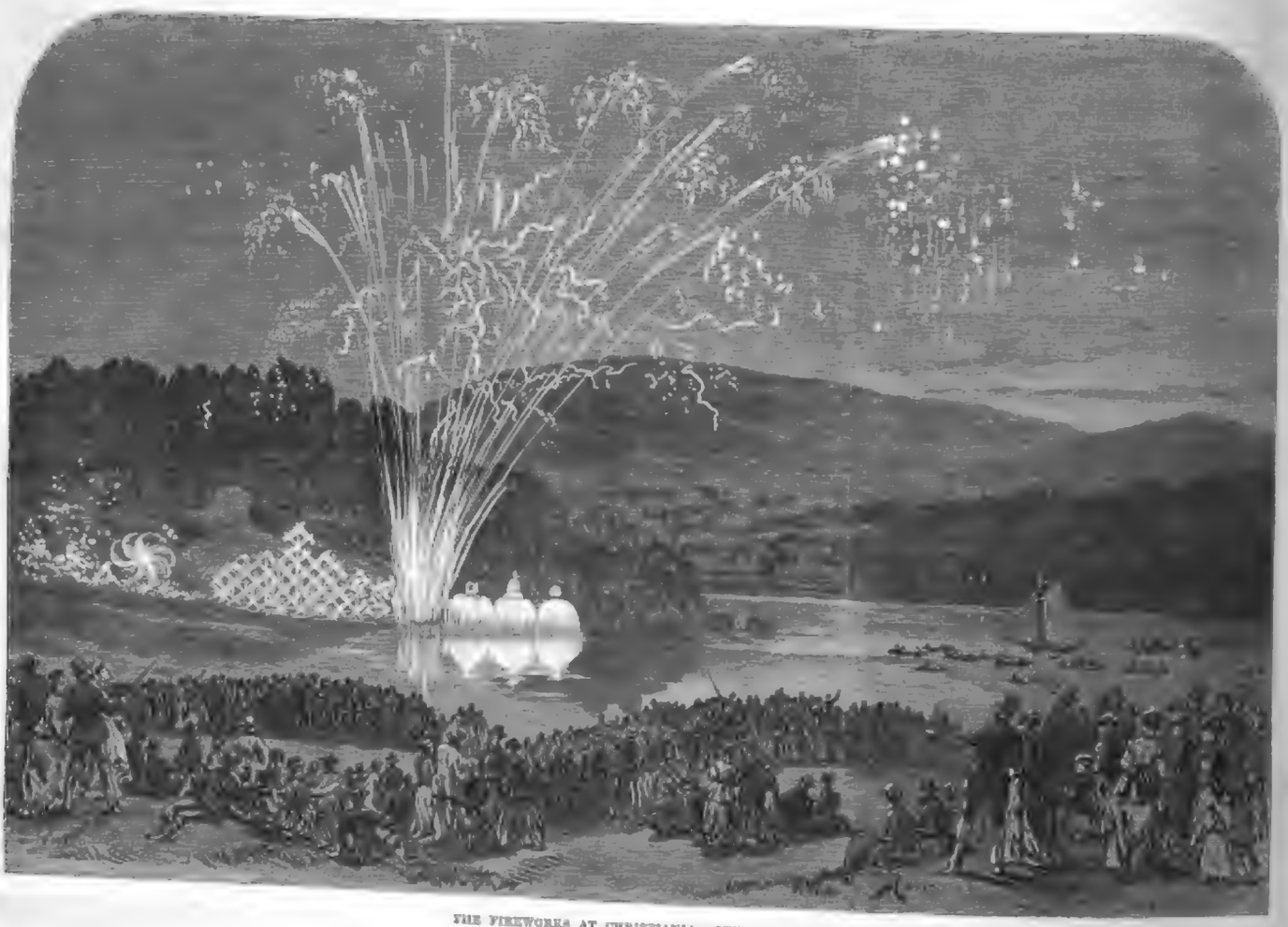
In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending Aug. 7 was 22 per 1000. The rate in Berlin during the seven days ending Aug. 5 was 45 per 1000, and in Vienna 35 per 1000 during the week ending July 31. During the above weeks the annual rate of mortality from diarrhœa was only 1·4 per 1000 in Paris, while it was 16 per 1000 in Berlin, and 6 in Vienna.

Mr. George Heyliger Aertsen Porter has been appointed Colonial Secretary for the Island of Dominica.

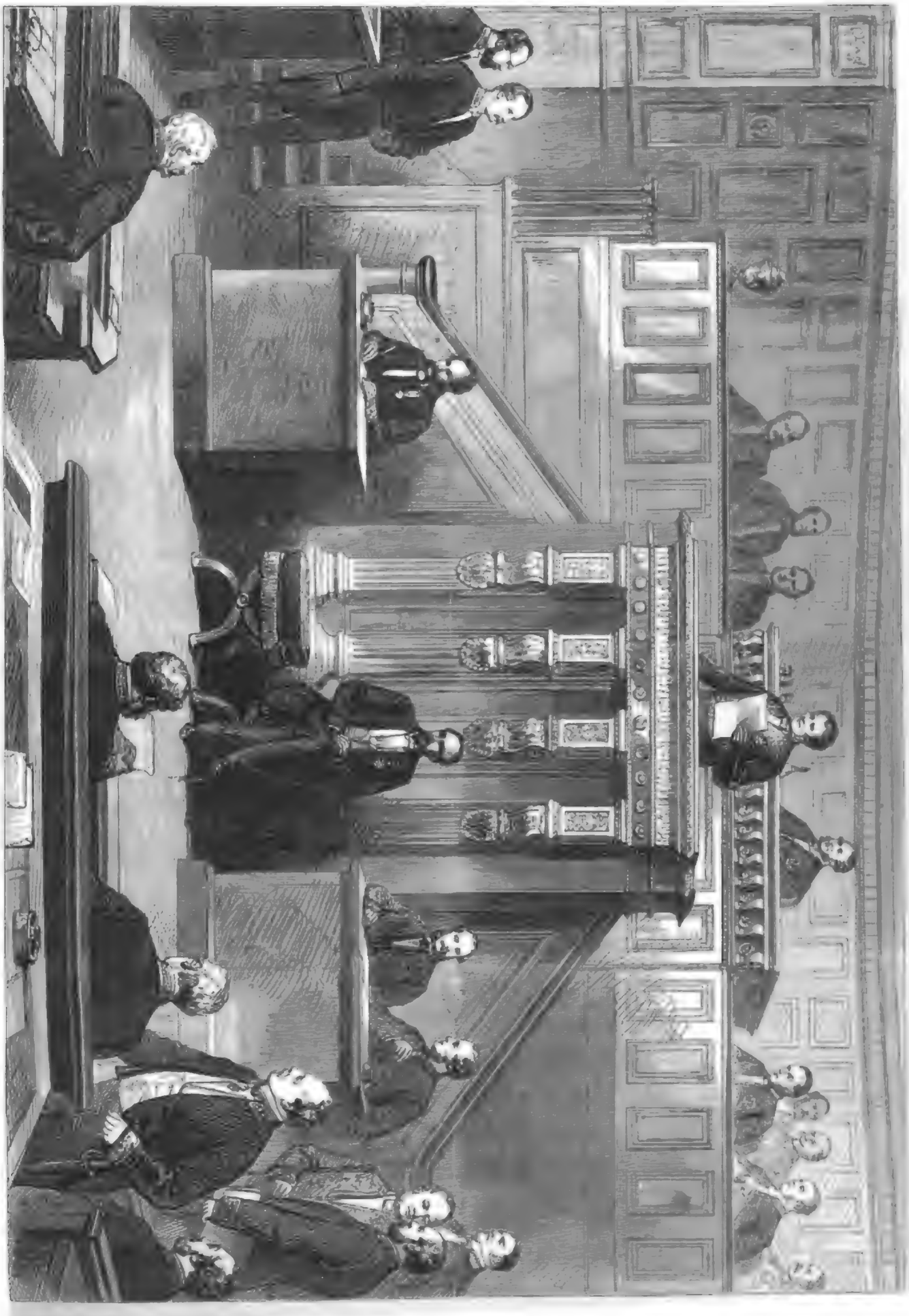
Mr. David P. Chalmers has been appointed magistrate for the Gold Coast settlement on the Western Coast of Africa and assessor to the chiefs within the protected territories near the settlement.

MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK WITH PRINCESS LOUISA OF SWEDEN.

REJOICINGS AT CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY: ILLUMINATION OF OSCARSHALL.



THE FIREWORKS AT CHRISTIANIA.—SEE PAGE 160.



OPENING OF THE FRENCH SENATE.—SEE PAGE 162.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is stated by persons of research that more than a hundred years have elapsed since the House of Commons sat for as many hours as they devoted to hard work in the penultimate week of the Session which has just come to a close. There was a literal fulfilment of that anacreontique the burden of which is that home would not be attained until daylight did appear. Three o'clock in the morning was the normal time of adjournment, and on the Friday of that week the same members continued in their places, with a short interval for restoration, from two o'clock one day to four the next morning, and duly reappeared at twelve o'clock on the same day, and that day Saturday, which was forced into the account for the week. And all this for nothing; inasmuch as the measure on which so much time, so much tongue-fight, and so much physical labour was bestowed, was, when made by the Commons, by a breath of the Peers unmade. Curious, but true, that in due time on Monday the Scottish Education Bill was perfected by the Lower House; was hidden farewell to by the Lord Advocate, who, in tones tremulous from emotion or fatigue, as it might be, uttered a "Nunc dimittis;" and, embalmed in the blessings of Mr. Bruce, winged its way to the Upper Chamber. There, on the very threshold, it was met by Lord Redesdale, who has a taste for blocking bills in the moment of their projection into law, who signified that, whereas the Peers had committed a measure, their own offspring, to be dry-nursed by the Commons, they had sent back a child which its progenitors could not recognise, and which, forsooth, must be a changeling. Thus it came about that the Opposition "whip" cracked loudly, the telegraph put girdles round the earth, and steam and water—by means of yachts—and, as it almost seemed, the air, wafted back the Tory peers; and, when the Duke of Argyll came to present the measure for formal signing and sealing, there appeared a grim and silent force of fifty-voting power, which with cool malignity cast it headlong into the limbo of abortive bills. So the Duke of Argyll was made furious, and the Lord Advocate was left lamenting, and Lord Elcho was in a state of cardiac joy, and the member for Ayr flapped and rolled about, after the manner of certain uncouth fishes when they are disporting themselves on the crests of the waves; and Scotland, which has, contrary to all former boasting, been discovered to be totally without education in a national sense, is to be left without due administration of universal draughts of the "humanities" for at least two years more.

It has been noticeable that during the enforced absence of Mr. Gladstone the Ministerial members have been waxing independent, which, being interpreted, means insolent. They have set at naught Mr. Bruce's leadership, and carped, and criticised, and divided against the Government with remarkable persistency. Something of this may have induced the Prime Minister to come down on a day last week, when he ought to have been inhaling the iodine of the ocean in that quiet castle by the sea to which he has at length retired. He looked pale, haggard, and oh! so feeble, as he leaned on a stick, the hand which grasped it trembling until the support itself quivered again. With a will he set about to explain, and to argue, and to arrange one bill; and this he got through. But anon, when he went on to press another measure against the tough and high-dried carping of such Parliamentary carnists as Mr. Sinclair Aytoun, and he had to put out energy in order to make his argumentation penetrable, he fairly gave way; and, though he did not break down overtly, he became silent, and presently disappeared, and since then his place in the House has known him no more. It may be a little out of order here, but it may as well be said somewhere, that Mr. Disraeli, who had vanished from the "scene he loves so well," suddenly reappeared at one morning sitting—fresh, "trim as a bridegroom," and evidently intent on such a demonstration as was possible at that time of the Session. Accordingly, he was soon found to be entering a protest against the carrying on of the Government in the matter of the Scotch Education Bill, and, in tones of mock sympathy, urged that the House, in "the sad absence" of its prime leader, should partake of his wisdom in the shape of a quotation from "Hazard," which went to show that Mr. Gladstone, when he was hanging on the flank of Lord Palmerston's Government, declared that on July 23 it was unconstitutional to press on a bill which provided for the retirement of two Bishops; and yet, added the leader of the Opposition, here, in August and with the Appropriation Bill passed, you are legislating on such a "kittle" subject as the improvement of the education of the most educated people upon earth. Nothing came of the demonstration, except a defeat on a division; and Mr. Disraeli departed and was no more seen. Whether he was heard through the telegraph by the rallied Opposition Peers is another question.

In the memory of the last two or three generations of Parliamentarians, no such thing has been heard of as the adjournment of the discussion of an Indian Budget on the score of the interest which it excited. But this marvel has happened; and gentlemen came down in force to a ghastly nine-o'clock sitting, and so talked and lectured, declared their love for India and the natives, and the rice, and the salt, and the opium, and the irrigation, and the railways, and the river Godavery, that at a hint from Mr. Bright, who was playing temporary leader, Mr. Grant Duff, though evidently swelling with metaphors and big with illustrations, asked to be allowed to forego a reply, in order that the perennial Scotch Education Bill might begin its usual night-and-morning course at half-past twelve o'clock. But, besides and beyond the Government work, to the last private members have urged on their motions, which is a convertible term for crotchets. Not that this phrase applies to a luminous exposition by Sir Roundell Palmer, comprehended in a singularly brief space of time, of the state of the marriage law of the United Kingdom, which in this matter is curiously disunited; nor ought a wiry speech of Mr. J. B. Smith on the state of our gold coinage to be included in that category, inasmuch as it brought out more of Mr. Lowe's economies of finance, and showed that he will, if he can, make money out of the Mint for the making of money in it; and who, while protesting against the infamy of melting down and "sweating" sovereigns, proclaimed that he was ready, on behalf of the Exchequer to "sweat" a grain out of every gold pound that was coined. Something about railway compensations brought out Mr. Bright in a character which he has assumed more than once during the Session—that of the protector, apologist, and candid friend of the railway companies. On this particular occasion he was vehement in his denunciation of juries who gave large damages to little-injured persons, and, in his plain manner of speech, he denounced these verdicts as nothing but "swindles." Again, he has seemed quite irate when complaints were made that these companies are tardy in providing communication between guards and passengers, according to a law just come into operation, and has testily defended them, throwing in insinuations that, as he never wanted to hold conference with a guard and never was damaged by a railway accident, other people need not be so particular about these matters.

At length, with the beginning of this week, there seemed a glimpse of hope that the Session was coming to a close. Yet, on Monday, there met a cheerful, vigorous-looking, rather numerous House; and, amongst other work done, was the introduction by the Government of a bill with 800 clauses, intended as light reading for the mercantile and shipping public during the recess. Undeterred by the fact that everyone had gone away, Lord Elcho delivered a soliloquy of some length, and under such circumstances, that sweetest of sounds to him, his own voice, must have sounded with peculiar clearness and distinctness on his ear. On Tuesday there was a horrid fear that Sir Henry Bulwer was about to bring on at length a very vexed subject, which might have tempted on one more last long debate; but there supervened symptoms which indicated that the last sitting but one of the Session would have ended in a "count out," and so he forebore. Came Wednesday, and the prorogation in reality, and members of the Legislature took flight to "fresh fields and pastures new," in the somewhat literal sense of the phrase.

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty from Halifax that the Captain of the Eclipse died of yellow fever on July 19. Other officers had been ill, but all are now convalescent. The chief engineer and four seamen of the Barracouta also have died. Both ships are now at Halifax.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The House sat for little more than half an hour only, and the business done was unaccompanied by any debate.

There was a large number of orders of the day, and amongst the bills disposed of were the Appropriation Bill, East India Loan Bill, Warehousing of Wines and Spirits Bill, and Dividends on Public Stocks Bill, which were read the second time; the Hackney and Stage Carriages Law Amendment Bill, which was passed through Committee; and the Telegraphs Bill and Militia Pay Bill, which were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill occupied another morning sitting. Lord Elcho, aided by Mr. Disraeli and some other English members, renewed his opposition to the bill. Mr. Disraeli characterised the conduct of the Government in regard to this measure as incoherent, vacillating, and diametrically opposed to their own declarations on important points. They had been continually altering and reprinting the bill, and at the fag end of the Session it was impossible to give it the attention due to so serious a subject. He blamed the hole-and-corner system, something like a select vestry, on which the Scotch members conducted their business. Mr. Henley remarked that the Government in this matter had done all they could to bring legislation into contempt. The Lord Advocate and Mr. Bright defended the Government. They had done the best they could, Mr. Bright said, under the pressure of tremendous business, and during one of the heaviest Sessions that had ever occurred, to proceed with the measure; and he appealed to hon. gentlemen opposite not to meet it with what he must call factious and party opposition. [Lord Elcho: Not party.] Then he would withdraw the word party; but it was an opposition to a bill which they did not condemn, and which was almost unanimously approved by the representatives of Scotland. No doubt the attendance of members was just now diminished; but in truth the House was so numerous that unless three-fourths of the members went away at the end of the Session, he believed scarcely any legislation would be accomplished. On a division the motion to report progress was defeated by 99 to 27. Clauses up to 46 were then disposed of, and, returning to the bill after midnight, the House contrived, by sitting till four o'clock in the morning, to get to the end of it.

The report of the Committee on the Indian finance resolutions was agreed to.

The Governor-General of India Bill was read the third time and passed, as were also the Government of India Amendment Act and the Millbank Prison Bill.

Several bills were passed through Committee.

In Committee of the whole House, a resolution was passed to authorise the Admiralty to expend the sum of £10,500 on astronomical observations, to be made in various portions of the world, in 1874, at the transit of Venus—Mr. Childers explaining that the opportunity would be a most interesting one for ascertaining the distance of the sun from the earth; and that the expenditure would be extended over five years.

At the evening sitting Sir R. Palmer called attention to the report of the Marriage-Law Commissioners, and asked whether Government was prepared to introduce a uniform law for the three kingdoms. Mr. Bruce, in reply, said that it was the desire of the Government to deal, if possible, once for all with the question, on the principle advocated by Sir R. Palmer.

Mr. J. B. Smith drew attention to the report of the Master of the Mint on the condition of our gold coinage, and inquired whether any further communications had taken place between our Government and the Government of France on the subject of an international gold coinage, and whether the Government were prepared to recommend the adoption of any measure extending to this country the advantages of the International Coinage Convention of December, 1865. The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that in his opinion a gold coinage was not a necessary, but a luxury of a very expensive character. The public, however, seemed desirous of having it, and he presumed their taste in the matter must be gratified. Since the year 1850 ninety-eight million sovereigns had been coined, of which forty-four had disappeared, either by being exported, lost at sea, melted down, or otherwise disposed of. A considerable loss was entailed on the country by the annual process of coining at the Mint, as the gold was converted into currency for anyone who chose to bring it, and no charge was made for converting the raw material into the manufactured article. The legal life of the sovereign was only eighteen years, as after that period it lost weight, and was no longer a legitimate tender. The result of this constant wear and tear was that 31½ per cent of the sovereigns and 47 per cent of the half sovereigns in circulation were under weight. The remedy for this state of things was that the small charge of 1 per cent should be made at the Mint to repay the cost of coining. This would raise the value of the sovereign in proportion, and arrest the process of depreciation, which had now attained such an extent that the cost of calling it in and recoining it would be £460,000. With regard to any communications which had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Government of France on the subject of an international gold currency, the right hon. gentleman added that the French Government had written to know what steps we intended to take on the subject of international coinage, and his answer was that in his opinion this most desirable object could not be attained so long as France maintained two standards—one of gold and one of silver. He believed, however, that the French Government was not indisposed to abandon its silver standard in order to establish a gold currency which might be common to the two countries.

Mr. G. H. Moore having again complained of the representations of cruel treatment suffered by a political prisoner, named O'Donovan Rossa, at the convict prison at Chatham, Mr. Blake gave an account of a visit which he had lately paid to the prisoner in question; and Mr. Secretary Bruce repeated the assurance he had given on a former occasion that the statement of the alleged cruelty inflicted upon the prisoner was grossly exaggerated, and that there was no truth for the charge that the prisoner had his hands manacled behind his back for thirty-five days and nights.

In answer to Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Bright explained that the Board of Trade had given the railways to the first of this month to make their arrangements for providing communication between guard and passengers, and he believed the regulation on that subject was now generally fulfilled. Referring to a remark by Mr. Denison, he added that he thought the railway companies shamefully ill-used in regard to compensation for accidents, and would support a motion for a Committee on the subject.

At half an hour past midnight the House went into Committee once more on the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, the remaining clauses of which were at length disposed of, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the House.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Saturday.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Warehousing of Wines and Spirits Bill, the Dividends on Public Stocks Bill, the Seeds Adulteration Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the Nitro-Glycerine Bill, and the Railways Abandonment Bill were read the third time and passed.

Progress was also made with a number of other bills of less importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday.

The consideration of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, as amended, led to a brief discussion, confined almost exclusively to Scotch members. The bill was passed through that stage.

The Canada (Rupert's Land) Loan Bill, as amended, was considered, and read the third time and passed. The Straits Settlements Bill, the Contagious Diseases Bill, and the Presentation of Benefices belonging to Roman Catholics Bill were also read the third time and passed.

The order for the Committee on the Endowed Schools (No. 2) Bill was, on the motion of Mr. W. E. Forster, read and discharged, and the measure was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a number of private and public bills, including the Fortification (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the Trades' Union (Protection of Funds) Bill, the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill, the Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Bill, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill, the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Bill, the Telegraph Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, and the Dublin Firemen (Commission) Bill.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill was passed through Committee.

The Appropriation Bill, the Warehousing of Wines, &c., Bill, the Dividends on Public Stocks Bill, and the Hackney Stage Carriages Law Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Commons' amendments to the Bishops' Resignation Bill, the Contagious Diseases Bill, the Government of India Act Amendment Bill, the Governor-General of India Bill, and the Habitual Criminals Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Duke of Argyll, having moved that the Commons' amendments to the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, which had just passed the Commons, be considered, Lord Redesdale complained that after the bill had left their Lordships' House it had been completely changed by the Commons, and that it was now too late to communicate with the people of Scotland in order to ascertain their wishes with respect to the measure. He moved, therefore, that the Commons' amendments be read that day three months. After some discussion the motion was carried by 55 to 43. The bill was consequently lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member to serve for the county of Caithness, in the room of Mr. Traill, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. T. Chambers gave notice that early next Session he intended to call attention to the present unsatisfactory state of the Established Church towards the body of the people and to invite the House to a consideration of such changes, thoroughly consistent with its doctrines and opinions, as may bring it into harmony with the feelings of the laity and make it a more effective instrument in the evangelisation of the people.

The Charity Commissioners Bill, as amended, was further considered, and read the third time and passed.

The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill was subsequently recommitted, with a view to certain verbal amendments being introduced, and was afterwards read the third time and passed.

In Committee of the whole House, Mr. Shaw Lefevre obtained leave, after some discussion, to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the acts relating to merchant shipping and navigation.

Leave was given to Mr. M'Laren to bring in a bill for the abolition of compulsory church rates in Scotland.

Lord Elcho, in a House of eight members, next drew attention to a memorial signed on behalf of 30,000 Lancashire miners, praying for a special inquiry into the recent accidents in coal-mines that have resulted in great loss of life, and moved for papers on the subject. Mr. Secretary Bruce expressed his regret that no time had been afforded to consider the Mines Regulation Bill, but pointed out that the causes of the recent deplorable accidents were well known, and were to be traced in great part to defective ventilation and carelessness on the part of the miners themselves. The right hon. gentleman, however, promised that the subject should receive attention during the recess.

Mr. A. Seymour took the oath and his seat for Salisbury, in the room of Mr. Hamilton.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Commons' Amendments to the Charity Commissioners Bill and the presentation of Benefices belonging to Roman Catholics Bill were agreed to.

The Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Canada (Rupert's Land) Bill, and the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill were read the third time and passed.

Lord Redesdale moved that the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill be reprinted with the amendments introduced by the Commons, in order to show what it was that each House had agreed to. The fact that no member of the late Cabinet had taken part in the divisions on the bill showed that the Opposition was not influenced by party motives, while at the same time it illustrated the inconvenience of delaying so important a measure until within a few days of the close of the Session. After a few observations from Earl De Grey and Ripon the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

In reply to Mr. Seely, Mr. Childers stated that it was the intention of the Admiralty to carry out as far as possible the recommendations of the Select Committee on Admiralty moneys and accounts.

The right hon. gentleman also stated, in reply to Mr. Eykyn, that the squadron at present on the west coast of Africa consisted of thirteen ships and 1303 men, but that it was in contemplation to make a further reduction of one ship, leaving the force at twelve ships and 1250 men.

In reply to Mr. Monk, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that no steps would be taken by the Government during the recess, nor indeed could be taken, with regard to the new Courts of Justice.

Sir H. Bulwer having inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to propose any alteration in the present system of Foreign-Office agencies, with the view of placing them on a more satisfactory footing, Mr. Otway said a scheme was now in contemplation which it was hoped would provide a remedy for the evils complained of.

In answer to Mr. Kinnaird, the Lord Advocate, referring to the collapse of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill in the House of Lords, said he could give no absolute pledge on the subject of further legislation next Session, but that the unexpected difficulties which the House of Lords had interposed to the passing of the measure this Session would not discourage the Government from future efforts in the same direction.

The Lords' amendments to the Commons' amendments to the Bishops Resignation Bill were considered and agreed to; as were the Lords' amendments to the Titles and Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1868, Amendment Bill.

Several notices of motion for next Session were given in, including one by Mr. Locke, aiming at the preservation of Epping Forest.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

Parliament was prorogued by Commission—the Lords Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Granville, Kimberley, Sydney, and Foley. The Royal assent was given to twenty-seven public bills; and, the Commons having been summoned to the bar, the Queen's Speech (which is given in another column) was read by the Lord Chancellor, who then declared Parliament prorogued until Thursday, Oct. 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House of Commons met at a quarter before two o'clock, when about forty members were present.

Mr. Bruce, in answer to a question from Mr. West, stated that the Government would not undertake to relieve the Judges from the duty of appointing revising barristers, but the subject was under consideration.

Mr. Monsell announced, in reply to Mr. M'Arthur, that the Government had resolved to introduce religious equality in Jamaica, and that they were expecting from the Governor a scheme for carrying out this resolution.

Mr. V. Harcourt gave notice for next Session of a resolution in reference to the rate-paying clause of the Reform Act.

The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Speaker and the House to the bar of the Lords to hear the Queen's Speech read by commission, the right hon. gentleman, accompanied by nearly all the members present, repaired to the other House. On their return the right hon. gentleman, taking a seat at the table, read aloud a copy of the Royal Speech. The Speaker and hon. members then shook hands, exchanging congratulations on the termination of the labours of the Session.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Her Majesty's ship Repulse was launched on Wednesday afternoon at Woolwich Dockyard.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Countess Spencer, arrived in Dublin yesterday week.

Mr. Traill, who has been suffering from ill-health for some time, has resigned his seat for the county of Caithness.

Lord Stanley has consented to distribute the prizes to the students of the Birkenhead Government School of Science and Art at a meeting to be held at the end of October.

The Earl and Countess of Portsmouth have invited the members of all the metropolitan working-men's clubs to make an excursion to Hurstbourne Park, in Hampshire, on Monday next.

At Ilfracombe Regatta, on the 17th and 18th inst., prizes amounting to £150 will be competed for by yachts, and sailing and rowing boats. There will also be swimming-matches and other sports.

Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, while stepping from a yacht into a boat at the Cowes Regatta, missed her footing and fell into the sea. She sustained no injury beyond a shock and a ducking.

Lord Beaumont, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1854, attained his majority on Wednesday, and rejoicings in connection with the event took place at Carlton Hall, near Snaith.

Following the bequest of £5000 by the late Dean of Durham to the Northern Counties Idiot Asylum, now being erected at Lancaster, we have to announce that Mr. Titus Salt, of Saltaire, has forwarded to the committee of this charity £5000.

Major James Haggerty, who had been sent to Glasgow to represent the United States as Consul in that city, has, it is stated, been refused his *exequatur*, or recognition, by the Foreign Office, on the ground of his complicity in Fenianism.

The Roman Catholic nunnery in Bolton has been attacked by a rough mob, who threw stones and brickbats over the walls; and the nuns have been molested when going to and from chapel. Additional police-officers have been stationed in the district.

A new Roman Catholic church at Accrington, dedicated to the Sacred Heart, was consecrated, on Thursday week, by Bishop Turner, of Salford. The cost of the edifice has been nearly £13,000, of which only £3500 has as yet been raised. The church will seat about 1000 persons.

A new life-boat, which has been presented to Montrose by the Royal National Life-boat Institution, as the gift of several merchants in Mincing-lane, was launched at Montrose on Saturday last, amid great rejoicing. As the boat took the water she was named the "Mincing-Lane" by Mrs. Henry Lindsay.

The "lock-out" among the yarn-dyers of Glasgow has terminated, and the men, to the number of 1000 or 1200, have resumed work. The lock-out was occasioned by a demand on the part of the men for an advance of 2s. per week, but this has not been conceded by the masters, the rates of wages and the working hours being now the same as before the demand was made.

The president and council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland have unanimously conferred the high and unusual distinction of an honorary fellowship of their college on Dr. Brady, M.P., in recognition of his professional attainments and untiring and successful exertions in the House of Commons and elsewhere on behalf of the medical profession.

The coming of age of Viscount Dalrymple, the heir to the Earldom of Stair, was celebrated last week, with suitable rejoicings, at the family seat in Wigtownshire. On the Wednesday Lord Stair entertained his tenantry to dinner in a pavilion erected within the grounds of Lochinch. Other festivities followed, the whole closing with a ball at the castle yesterday week.

Mr. Lowe has replied to the memorial of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, praying for an inquiry into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844, and of the banking and monetary laws generally. Mr. Lowe says that the laws are well understood, and he is not prepared to recommend that the country should be put to the expense which the proposed inquiry would occasion.

The memorial-stone of a new Congregational church, which is being built at Hightown, Crewe, has been laid by Sir James Watts. There is at present no place of worship belonging to the denomination in Crewe, the small chapel until recently used having been found much too small, and been sold for other purposes. The building in course of erection will seat 700 persons, and will cost about £2600. Towards this sum Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., has subscribed £200.

The marriage of the Hon. Captain Digby Wentworth Bayard Willoughby, the eldest son of Lord and Lady Middleton, of Birdsall, Malton, with Miss Eliza Mary Gordon Cumming, was celebrated with great rejoicings at Forres, Inverness, on Thursday week. At Appleton, Rossshire; Birdsall and Lettrington, Yorkshire; and Wollaton, Nottinghamshire, the happy event was also celebrated; and at Malton the tenantry and gentry dined at the Talbot Hotel—the Archdeacon of the East Riding presiding. The tenants presented the bride with a diamond bracelet, value 120 guineas.

A large gathering of unionist miners belonging to the South Yorkshire district thronged the town of Barnsley on Monday. Not fewer than 2000 miners, together with their wives and children (in all 8000 souls) are dependent on the union funds for support, with no immediate signs of resuming work. Throughout the whole of the extensive district work was suspended. A great mass meeting was held in a large inclosed field. The Rev. R. Stainton, of Sheffield, presided. The meeting pledged itself to use every endeavour to keep up the support of the men locked out and on strike until satisfactory terms can be obtained from the employers.

The Earl of Ellesmere opened, on Saturday last, the Manchester District Schools for Orphans and Necessitous Children of Warehousemen and Clerks. The building has been erected at Cheadle Hulme, near Stockport, the foundation-stone having been laid by Earl Granville in 1867. The school, which has been built and will be maintained by voluntary donations and subscriptions, and in aid of which the Manchester Half-Holiday Committee raised the liberal sum of £4000, has been opened free of debt, and on Saturday fifty-one ladies presented to the Countess of Ellesmere purses containing the aggregate sum of £910, which was handed over to the building committee on behalf of the institution.

A Masonic demonstration took place, on Thursday week, at Forfar, in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Courthouse and public hall. The Courthouse is being built by the Commissioners of Supply for the county, under the Courthouses Act of 1860; and the public hall is a gift to the town by Mr. Peter Reid, known over the county as the maker of a celebrated confection called "Forfar Rock." The ceremonies were performed by the Earl of Dalhousie, Most Worshipful G.M. Mason of Scotland, assisted by deputations from the grand lodge, and from lodges in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and intermediate towns. The day was observed as a holiday in the town and country around.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday, at Ryde, respecting the death of Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, of New York. Mr. Grinnell had gone to Southampton for the purpose of taking part in the yacht regattas, and had purchased the steam-yacht Hawk. He had dined with some American friends on Monday evening at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and two of them accompanied him home, he having offered to allow them to sleep at his lodgings, as they had no rooms. One of them, Mr. J. G. Bennett, in a few minutes left the room and went down stairs, and Mr. Grinnell, supposing that he had gone to look for another room rather than put him to inconvenience, went to the window to call him back, and, being, apparently, under the impression that there was a balcony to the window, stepped out and fell into the street. He was picked up quite dead. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and appended to it an opinion that the window was in an unsafe condition and required protection.

Lord Stanley presided, on Wednesday, at the annual dinner of the Ormskirk and Southport Agricultural Society; and in the course of his remarks, which were exclusively upon agricultural topics, took occasion to say that to depart from the present land system and substitute for it the ownership of the land by those who cultivated it, would be like returning from the present factory system to hand-loom weaving.

On Tuesday week the workmen of the dockyard, Sheerness, presented Dr. R. T. C. Scott, R.N., late staff surgeon of Sheerness Dockyard, with a testimonial in the shape of a handsome silver salver and an address upon vellum, in recognition of the kindness with which both Dr. and Mrs. Scott have alleviated the sufferings of the sick families of the dockyard employés during a period of five years. Captain Miller, of H.M.S. Pembroke, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of Dr. Scott during thirty-six years.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the Haydock Colliery explosion was, on Tuesday, brought to a conclusion. The jury found that the deaths of the unfortunate men had been caused by an explosion of firedamp, aggravated by the blasting of gunpowder; and that proper care was not taken to remove the gas from the cavity in which the explosion is supposed to have arisen. They recommend an alteration in the system of working and ventilating the colliery, and refuse to consider the explosion accidental, as they believed that due care had not been taken.

The Lords of the Admiralty have determined on appropriating some of the largest vessels of war attached to the reserve in the Medway to a better use than rotting out a useless existence in what is aptly termed "Rotten-row," several of the largest of the wooden steamers and other vessels of war having been selected from the reserve and fitted up as training-ships for outcast boys at the several out-ports. The Mars, a fine unarmoured two-decker, of 2570 tons and of 400-horse power, has had her engines taken out and the necessary alterations made, and has just been dispatched to the Clyde, where she will in future be employed as a receiving and training ship for outcast boys wishing to enter the Royal Navy or the mercantile marine.

A meeting of the committee for the erection of a monument to Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick, of Southport, in commemoration of their gift of £22,000 to Bolton for the erection of an orphanage and model dwellings for the industrious poor, was held at Bolton, on Wednesday—the Mayor, Mr. James Barlow, in the chair—for the purpose of receiving designs. It was stated that models had been received from five competitors—namely, Messrs. W. C. Marshall, R. E. Goldowski, C. B. Birch, Joseph Durham, and G. E. Papworth, all of London. In each case the statue was proposed to be constructed of bronze, upon a stone or granite pedestal; and the estimates of cost ranged from £850 to £1400. As another design had yet to be received from Mr. J. B. Philip, of Chelsea, it was decided not to submit any of the models to public inspection until the 25th inst. The statue is to be erected in Nelson-square, immediately in front of the Infirmary, and in the rear of the monument to Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the spinning-mule.

Mr. John Walter paid all the costs on the Liberal side at the last election for Berkshire. The Hon. Auberon Herbert, who was unsuccessful in the contest, wished Mr. Walter to accept £1000 as Mr. Herbert's share of the costs; but, as Mr. Walter will not do so, Mr. Herbert has determined to appropriate that sum to the establishment of free libraries in the county. To Reading, as the largest Berkshire town, Mr. Herbert offers £250, and £150 to any other five towns (including Oxford) which are the first to comply with the following condition:—That an amount equal to that received should be raised by each town. This being done, those gentlemen who have kindly promised to act for Mr. Herbert (Sir G. Young, Mr. J. Hilbert, Mr. H. R. Eyre, and Mr. G. Palmer) will pay over the amount mentioned, on being satisfied that the object intended is to be fairly carried out. Should any doubt or difficulty arise on any point, the decision of those gentlemen as to the course to be pursued will be final. Should any part of the £1000 be unclaimed at the end of six months it will be dealt with as may seem best under the circumstances.

On Monday a review of Staffordshire volunteers, rifle and artillery, took place at Ingestre Park, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The weather proved very unfavourable, but this did not slacken the attendance either of volunteers or visitors. A fashionable company was present to witness the proceedings, including the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Lord and Lady Hatherton, the Earl of Harrowby, Colonel North, M.P., and several officers of the Life Guards. Lord Hatherton was present in the capacity of Vice-Lieutenant of the county, and was escorted to the ground by the Stafford Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Captain Ryder. The reviewing officer was Lieutenant-Colonel Deshon, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers for the district, aided by a large staff of army and navy volunteer officers. The corps on the field were the following:—The first battalion, numbering 1019, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hallins; the second battalion, numbering 506, under Colonel Levett; the fourth battalion, numbering 784, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bagnall; and the fifth battalion, to the number of 385, commanded by Colonel Hill. The artillery, under the command of Colonel Roden, was 180 strong, and brought two 12-pounder howitzers into the field. The review commenced with the march past, after which the battalions were divided into two bodies (attack and defence), commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Deshon and Lieutenant-Colonel Levett respectively, and a good mimic battle commenced, which lasted an hour and a half. At the close the Vice-Lieutenant of the county expressed himself highly satisfied with the manœuvres, as did also the inspecting officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Deshon.

A mummy, in a double coffin, presented by the Prince of Wales, has been received at the National Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh, and placed for exhibition in the Indian Room. This mummy is one of several others which were discovered during the progress of some excavations made in Egypt by command of the Prince, with the sanction of the Viceroy, on the occasion of his recent visit to that country. Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, who has examined the mummy, and prepared a description of it, and also of the coffins, pronounces it to be the body of Amenhetpai, son of Amensha and Bakra. The outer coffin, which measures 6 ft. 7 in., is of the shape of a mummy, and of sycamore wood. The face is coloured red, and has a short, square, and black beard, and striped head-dress. There is a rich collar round the neck, and on the body are the following representations:—1. The hut, or winged solar disk, emblem of the "good daimon." 2. The judgment scene, vignette of chapter 125 of the Ritual. 3. The soul flying down to the body laid out on its funeral bier; vignette of chapter 89 of the Ritual, that of the visit of the soul to the body. 4. The hawk of the god Socharis. In the inside is the god Socharis, snake, and a dedication to Osiris; his father, Seb or Saturn; Tum, the setting, and Ra, the mid-day sun, with hieroglyphic legends, and dedications to deities in blue. The inner coffin is of the same shape and material. The face is again coloured red, and there is a striped head-dress and rich collar, with the following representations:—1. The goddess Nu, or the Heaven, kneeling on the symbol of gold. 2. The judgment scene. 3. Sochiaris and goddesses. 4. The mummy laid out on its bier. 5. The Tat emblem of Osiris, with arms, horns, and genii of the dead. At the foot is the Apis bull. At the back is the Tat elevating with hands the symbolic eye of the god Shu, or Horus, the vital principle. On the crown of the head is the scarabæus. The coffins are in fair condition; and the mummy, in its bandages, which have been opened, is in tolerable condition, preserved by bitumen.——As was stated last week, a similar mummy has been presented by his Royal Highness to the Exeter Museum.

Lord Dunraven, in his inaugural address to the Cambrian Archæological Association, this week, said:—"The study of archæology, when looked at in its full length and breadth, is surely one of the most attractive which can occupy the mind of man. Each branch forms, as it were, a link in the great chain which binds not only the history but the destiny of man, from the remote period, countless years ago, when man first appeared on this earth, to the truly marvellous age in which we are now living. Where truth is the object, and an earnest and philosophical method of inquiry the mode by which that object is pursued, no fear need be entertained lest such researches should tend to weaken the evidence for the Divine government of the world. In contemplating the architectural remains of the Middle Ages—of those centuries which produced the most glorious examples of the taste and piety of man which have ever been erected—we cannot but be struck by nothing that the noblest and most prominent monuments were those reared for the home of God and the service of religion. I fear we cannot say this of the great architectural works of the present day. But, looking from another point of view, and while admiring the grandeur of the feudal castles which form such picturesque objects in all parts of the country, we are forcibly reminded of the low and oppressed state which the lower classes must then have been in. Here we may feel satisfaction at the advance which has been made in their social condition in modern times; and, while studying the records of past ages, and reconstructing the history of the condition of our countrymen in early and mediæval times, we may well rejoice at the security of life and property which now prevails in the place of the constant insecurity and discomfort, and the absence of liberty, which accompanied the lives of all, but especially of the poor classes of these countries. Looking back, therefore, through the entire period of the past history of man, as exhibited in the result of archæological investigation, we can scarcely fail to perceive that the whole exhibits one grand scheme of progression, which, notwithstanding partial periods of decline, of confusion, of mutilations, and even of retrogression, has for its end the ever-increasing civilisation and happiness of man, and the gradual development of his highest faculties, and for its object the continual manifestation of the design, the power, the wisdom, and the goodness of Almighty God. The noble president then drew attention to the importance of forming a museum for Wales, that the national antiquities might find a suitable depository. There was a fine one in Dublin, another in Edinburgh, and the British Museum had made a good start in the same direction."

The good-service pension of £300 a year, vacant by the promotion of Admiral Wallis, has been bestowed on Admiral Grey.

The German and Austrian Bishops have decided to hold a conference at Fulda on Sept. 1 and following days.

The German journals announce the death of Dr. Carus, president of the Academy of Sciences at Dresden.

On the 3rd inst. the first stone of a monument to the German geographer Mercator was laid with great solemnity at Duisberg.

Advices from the Society Islands report that great losses have been sustained by floods and hurricanes.

The North German Lloyd steamer Deutschland came into collision, on Monday, with a schooner off Hastings, and two men and a boy were drowned. The schooner sank immediately.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Dhoolia, in the Bombay Presidency, on the 6th ult. On the same night a shock was felt in Bombay.

A telegram from Newfoundland announces the total wreck, off Cape Race, of the Hamburg and American Company's steamer Germania, the passengers and crew being saved.

Lord Lyttelton, Mr. A. Hobhouse, Q.C., and the Rev. Canon Robinson are gazetted Commissioners for the purposes of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869; and Mr. H. Roby is to be secretary.

A fierce war has broken out in the Samoa islands, in which seventy men were killed and the British Consul's flag was torn down, but no Europeans was molested.

The territory recently transferred from the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada, known as the North-West Province, will soon possess an organised Government. It is announced that the Hon. W. M'Dougall has accepted the Lieutenant-Governorship, and will have the assistance of the Hon. W. Rose, the late Finance Minister of the Dominion, in carrying out the necessary financial arrangements of the colony.

Mr. H. P. Robinson has published one of those large and always remarkable photographs from a composite negative, with a view to pictorial effect, for which he is celebrated, a very fine negative of the sea under the full blaze of the sun's reflection, and with the sky dappled with fleecy clouds, is joined to other negatives of a ferry brake, and a group of two children which form the foreground—the title of the photograph being "Over the Sea." The joinings are very cleverly concealed; but, while acknowledging the skill displayed, we strongly object to the principle of these compositions, introducing, as they do, falsity to nature where we should have nothing but scientific accuracy. Untruth it is impossible to avoid in such photographs; but we wonder in this instance that with the artistic knowledge Mr. Robinson has heretofore indicated he should have lighted the two figures of the foreground from a point nearly opposite to that where the sun is placed.

An exciting scene took place on the sands at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Tuesday morning. Whilst bathing was going on the flood tide commenced coming in a rapid rate, and four bathing-machines further out than the rest were almost floated. Two men on horseback went out and endeavoured to get the machines to land, but were compelled to leave them. One of the Humane Society's men appeared; and, having left one end of his line in the hands of those on shore, swam off to one of the vans. From this he brought a lady; but his burden appeared too much for him. An Englishman plunged into the water and assisted him in returning. Two men swam out to the most distant machine, and were frequently hid from the sight of the spectators by the waves. On leaving the machine with a lady it upset, and they were for some time lost to sight. An Englishman swam towards them on their reappearing, and they were safely got to shore. Three of the machines were broken to pieces, but no lives were lost. The latest telegram says that four machines were washed out to sea on Tuesday, and eight ladies were brought ashore by the Humane Society's men.

The *North German Correspondent* publishes the following report of the colliery explosion near Dresden, of which we heard by telegraph last week:—"We regret to have to report one of the most terrible and melancholy accidents that have happened in Germany for many years. The colliers of the Burg colliery in the Plauenschen Grund, near Dresden, assembled as usual for prayers on the morning of Aug. 2, and afterwards dispersed to their work. In a short time a terrible explosion occurred. At about a quarter to six o'clock a thick column of smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of the Segen Gottes shaft. This was followed in ten minutes' time by a similar one from the Hoffnungs shaft. Numbers of workmen, together with the wives and families of those that were below, assembled around the various entrances to the mine, but the smoke and vapours frustrated all attempts to enter for some hours. After nine o'clock it was at last found possible to descend. Three dead bodies were lying near the mouth of the pit, and their condition, as well as the state of the cars, which were broken into a mere heap of fragments, bore witness to the force of the explosion. This renders it highly improbable that any of the 326 men who were engaged in the two shafts should still survive, with the exception of two or three who were close to the mouth of the pit. Their death must have been almost instantaneous, and many of the bodies are so disfigured that they cannot be recognised. Some are much charred and burned. It is calculated that at least 321 colliers perished, two thirds of whom had families dependent upon them. No blame is attributed to the arrangements in the mine, but it is supposed that the heat of the weather prevented the foul air escaping by its usual channels, and that it therefore collected in the passages no longer used, and was ignited by the carelessness of one of the unfortunate colliers. The warmth and sultriness of the external air may also have prevented the workmen from noticing the oppressive character of the atmosphere in the shafts. But few bodies have as yet been recovered, as the ventilation of the mine has not been restored, and, since competent authorities declare it to be utterly impossible that any of the unfortunate sufferers should have survived the shock and the foul air, it is considered wise not to risk any more lives."——According to inquiries made by Government officials, the total number of persons killed is 269.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

SHERMAN STATION.

Sherman, Wyoming Territory, is the highest point attained by the Pacific Railway, on its whole course from ocean to ocean. Fifteen months ago nothing but bare hills and crags marked the spot. Now there is a little town, containing a large machine-shop, a "Wells Fargo's express office," newspaper-shops, and even a millinery store. Its two hotels, of shingle, are of a rough kind, but good meals are to be obtained in them. Our Illustration of Sherman, from a sketch by Mr. Whymper, is the first that has been published of the place. Wyoming is to include parts of Dacotah, Utah, Colorado, &c. The embryo town of Sherman is 8262 ft. above the sea, yet the ascent to it from the Missouri River, a distance of 540 miles, is made with the greatest ease. The grades never exceed 90 ft. to the mile, while for the larger part of the distance it is not ever 30 ft. to the mile.

SKULL ROCK, DALE CREEK.

Three miles south of the Union Pacific Company's bridge at Dale Creek is a very peculiar mass of rock, having several outlying boulders, roughly resembling skulls. The rock is red granite, and rises to a height of 300 ft. This illustration is taken from the excellent series of photographs by Captain Russell, artist to the Union Pacific Railway.

THE WEBER VALLEY TUNNEL.

The Weber Valley and Canon Utah is the very gateway into Mormondom, and our Illustration derives some additional interest from the fact that the contractors for this work were no less persons than President Brigham Young and Bishop Sharp. The bluff through which the tunnel passes (it is now open, and trains run through it) is of trap rock, quartz, and limestone, and rises 300 ft. above the roadway. This tunnel is not very long—about 500 ft.—but there are two others in the same district of a greater length, which were not open when our Correspondent passed over the road. To get round the bluffs, temporary tracks were constructed, some parts of them very dangerous, round which the trains passed at a snail's pace. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Captain Russell.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN REGENT'S PARK.

The fountain which stood in the Broad Walk, Regent's Park, near the Zoological Society's Gardens, has been replaced by a new one, the gift of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer Ready-Money, a wealthy Parsee. As was mentioned in our last number, this fountain was opened by Princess Teck, on Monday week, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Prince Teck, the Nawab of Bengal and his two sons; two Parsee gentlemen, friends of the donor; Mr. Willis, of the firm of Forbes and Co., of Bombay, the donor's representative; Lord Beaumont, Madame Bunsen, Miss Burdett Coutts; the Right Hon. A. H. Layard, M.P., and Mrs. Layard; the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. C. Buxton, M.P.; Dr. Aldis; Mr. Lee, Secretary to the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain Association; Mr. R. Kerile, the designer of the fountain; and Mr. H. Ross, the executant of the works. Mr. Cowper read an address which explained at whose cost the fountain had been erected; and Mr. Kinnaird then presented to her Royal Highness, on the part of Earl Grosvenor (whose absence from town prevented him from doing so himself) an ancient silver goblet, expressing a hope that her Royal Highness would retain it as a memento of the ceremony. The Princess having received the goblet, proceeded with it to the fountain, drank of the water, and declared the fountain open.

The structure, from base to summit, stands 22ft., and is composed chiefly of Sicilian marble, intermixed with serpentine and polished red Aberdeen granite. It is reached by three massive granite steps of octagon form, the basement of the fountain being quadrangular, facing east, west, north, and south. There are four fountains, each falling from the centre of a lily flower into a large font-like looking basin, constructed of polished red Aberdeen granite, resting upon pillars, and from each corner of the square tower springs a pediment; whilst the centre is of spiral form, beautifully sculptured, with appropriate designs representing water flowers of various descriptions, surmounted at the apex with a group representing the lotus. The principal front, facing the south, has a brass tablet, bearing the following inscription:—"This fountain, erected by the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, is the gift of the Cowasjee Jehangheer Ready-Money, Companion of the Star of India, a wealthy Parsee gentleman of Bombay, for the protection enjoyed by him and his Parsee fellow-countrymen under British rule in India." Above this panel is a sculptured head representing the benevolent donor, wearing his Parsee cap, the face being unmistakably Oriental. On the western front is the portrait of the Queen, the panel beneath being elaborately chased with flowers bearing in the centre the Royal monogram V R, and the Imperial crown. On the opposite side, facing east, in a corresponding position to the portrait of her Majesty, is that of the Prince Consort, the entablature underneath being filled in with a fine piece of sculpture representing the Indian lion in the midst of a jungle. The northern frontage is useful as well as ornamental, as in the centre of the tower there is a gilt-faced clock. Beneath this, in the entablature corresponding to that of the African lion, is a fine sculptured representation of the Brahmin bull, also in the midst of its native foliage. The pediments at the angles are surmounted with representations of small palms and other flowers. The principal block of marble, forming a portion of the base of the fountain, weighs nearly four tons, and the entire weight of marble used in the construction of the fountain is ten tons, and granite about four tons, or fourteen tons altogether.

It is stated that during the last few years the donor of the fountain has contributed more than £40,000 to colleges and schools, £20,000 to hospitals and dispensaries, and more than £30,000 to other benevolent institutions in India, including a general hospital at Surat, an ophthalmic hospital in Bombay, and a lunatic asylum at Scinde. He has also erected numerous fountains in Bombay.

STATUE OF JOSEPH MAYER, F.S.A., BY GIOVANNI FONTANA, IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—SEE PAGE 169.

REJOICINGS AT CHRISTIANIA,

ON THE MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK WITH PRINCESS LOUISA OF SWEDEN.

It has been announced in previous Numbers that the Royal marriage which recently took place between the house of Denmark and Sweden was celebrated with great festivities both in Denmark and in Sweden and Norway.

The mass of the people in Norway being poor, popular fêtes are usually organised by subscription among the wealthier few, so that the admission to the general public may be put at some trifling figure, within the reach of all but the very poor; and to these latter the benefits are sometimes extended, in the form of a gratuitous dinner or supper, supplied at some convenient point. The fête at Christiania—of which we give two Illustrations, from sketches by Mr. W. B. Thelwall—being in honour of so important a national event as the marriage of the Crown Princess of Sweden and Norway to the future King of the other branch of the Scandinavian family, Denmark, took the double form of fête and supper; and, all classes having entered into it with the hearty simplicity which characterises this still primitive people, it was carried out with the greatest success, in spite of some drawbacks of weather. The spot chosen for the entertainment was a lovely peninsula—of boldly-undulating ground, rocky, finely timbered, and laid out with a labyrinth of winding walks—which juts out into the beautiful Christiania Fjord, about two English miles from the city. On it, overlooking the bay, the town, and the whole fine panorama of hill and water of which it is the centre, stands the tower of Oscarshall, well known to all who have visited Christiania. One mark (10½d.) purchased, for all who chose, the little brass pin ornamented with a little bow of red ribbon, which, pinned to the breast, takes here the place of tickets, and entitled the bearer to passage by steamer across the bay, as well as admission to the fête. With the exception of some few spots reserved for subscribers, everyone had free access everywhere; and, scattered about under the trees and on the lawns, were refreshment-tents, where all the usual Norwegian dainties were obtainable. Norwegian dainties are cheap; but a thin slice of Dutch cheese or hard-boiled egg on a thin slice of buttered rye bread will excite no envy in a hungry Englishman, while it is positively tantalising to sit down to a nicely-cut piece of meat, with the knowledge that, though you indeed have the solid before you, some one else is or has been consuming all the strength of it in the form of soup. Such, however, are the customs of the country. But Norwegian ale demands a word of praise. Light, sparkling, and 2½d. per quart bottle, it is a delicious beverage. Of all these privileges, and others to be described, some 1400 persons availed themselves—a merry but quiet multitude, in which all classes were included, without the least distinction, but all well-dressed and well-behaved; not a rough to be seen, nor a drunken man. A sentry here and there, lounging or leaning on his rifle, gave a somewhat foreign air to the scene; but what purpose he served it was hard to guess. A large cruciform platform, with a raised orchestra in the centre, was provided for dancing; but as the evening advanced, and the thirsty ground absorbed the wet which a thundershower poured down upon the assembling holiday-makers in the afternoon, the enticement of the dance spread everywhere within earshot of the four bands which filled the peninsula with music, and the people danced in most unexpected places—on the grass, on the gravel walks, on the slopes, and under the trees; in and out among the loitering crowd they bumped against the bystanders, and were bumped against with much laughter and good-humour. Some of the best-dressed ladies took a turn amongst the poor with their best print gowns. It is, indeed, hard for a stranger to distinguish the rich from the poor. The well-to-do are innocent of "the latest fashion," and their dress is remarkable rather for its taste and material than its style; while the total absence of tawdry finery and flaming colours, joined to their graceful figures and freedom of limb, make their poorer sisters almost their rivals in attractiveness. Some bands of students and choral unions marched about in semi-military array, collecting in groups and singing Scandinavian airs, winding up the evening with a circular dance, holding hands, amidst much cheering and laughter. These people use our own "Hurrah," though it scarcely sounds like an English cheer; but the frequent strains of our dear National Anthem constantly reminded one of home. The fête began at two p.m. and closed, with a fine display of fireworks, at eleven o'clock. The free supper to the poor was supplied within the city itself.

The illumination of Oscarshall, seen from the water, with the varying effects of red, green, and white portfires strongly thrown upon it, was, perhaps, the prettiest thing in the entire display.

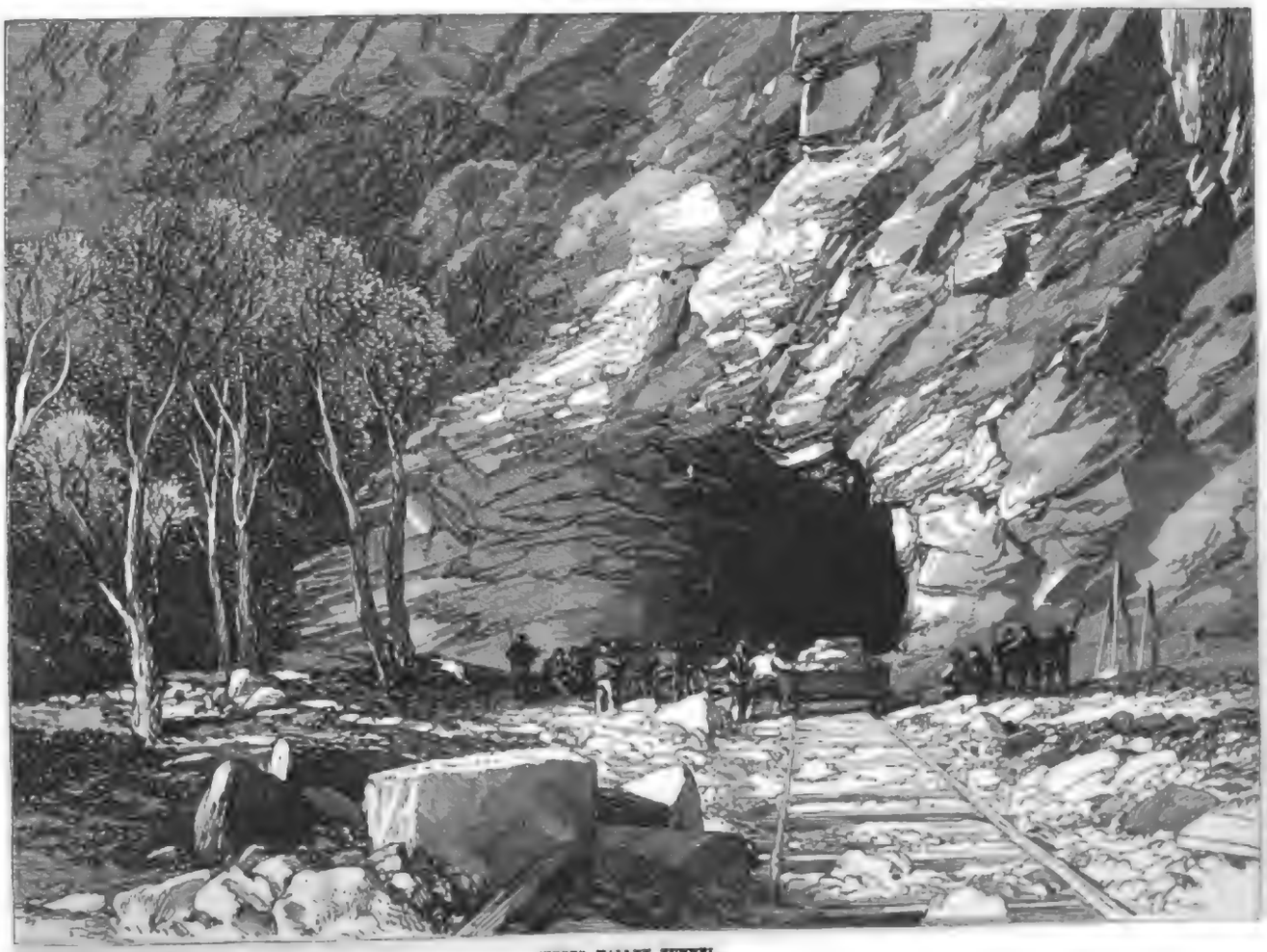
Prince Pierre Bonaparte (a son of Prince Lucien and a nephew of the first Napoleon) was married some years ago in Belgium to the daughter of a workman in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The marriage has been publicly acknowledged, thus rendering justice to the two children who are the issue of the marriage.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OF AMERICA: SHERMAN STATION, THE HIGHEST RAILWAY STATION IN THE WORLD.

Google

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

SKULL ROCK, PALE CREEK.



WEBER VALLEY TUNNEL.

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LAW AND POLICE.

Lord Justice Selwyn died on Wednesday morning at his residence, at Richmond, aged fifty-six. He had been seriously ill some time.

The Long Vacation commenced on Tuesday. It will terminate at Common Law on Oct. 24, and in Chancery four days afterwards.

The *Law Times* states that the Incorporated Law Society has appointed Mr. Fitzroy Kelly Lecturer and Reader on Equity; Mr. Howard W. Elphinstone on Conveyancing; and Mr. Henry M. Bompas on Common Law.

An important decision touching the exercise of the borrowing powers of railway companies was given on Thursday week. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Giffard had before them an appeal from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins whereby the Cork and Youghal Railway Company were made liable for £103,000 to the estate of Overend and Gurney. The objection to this judgment rested on the fact that the directors of the railway had exceeded their powers. The objection was overruled, their Lordships holding that, as the money was spent in paying off liabilities of the company, the shareholders had reaped the advantage of it, and must be held responsible.

Mr. Padwick, as a judgment creditor of the Duke of Newcastle, lately applied to the Court of Chancery for an order to sell the Duke's equitable life interest in the family mansion on Carlton House-terrace. Lord Romilly, in giving judgment, yesterday week, held that, as the house had not been delivered in execution to the petitioner nor the writ registered pursuant to statute, the Court was unable to make the order prayed for.

The Esmonde will case, which attracted so much public attention last year, when it was tried in the Court of Probate, has been the subject of proceedings at Carlow Assizes. The plaintiffs were the executors of the will of Lady Esmonde, and the defendants were Sir John Esmonde and Mr. James Esmonde, executors of Sir Thomas Esmonde, deceased, Lord and Lady Granard, and the Hon. Mrs. Deane Morgan. The issues were, whether the will was duly executed, whether Lady Esmonde knew and approved its contents, and whether it had been procured by the undue influence or by the fraud of Mrs. Deane Morgan and the Rev. E. Hughes. The element of interest in the matter was that the will in question was a second one, in which (her daughter, Lady Granard, having become a Roman Catholic) she altered her disposition much to her disfavour, and left the bulk of her property (the estate of which, after deductions, would amount to £21,000) to Trinity College, for the purpose of founding a collegiate institution in connection with itself in the south of Ireland, to be called the Gregan College. At the close of the case on Tuesday, Dr. Ball, in summing up for the defendants, abandoned the charges of undue influence and fraud; and Judge Lawson charged the jury, confining their attention to the question of capacity at the time of the execution of the will. The jury, after twelve minutes' consideration, found a verdict establishing the will.

At the Kildare Assizes Joseph Crawford, a clerk in the sorting department of the General Post Office, recovered £1500 damages from the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company for injuries which he sustained in December last by a collision on the line.

The case of Benjamin Higgs, the defaulting clerk to the Great Central Gas Company, was again before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd yesterday week. A claim for upwards of £70,000 had been put in on behalf of the company, and it was stated that the assignees had obtained leave to take proceedings in Chancery against those to whom Higgs had conveyed property shortly before his flight. The sitting was nominally for the last examination and discharge of the bankrupt; but, as Higgs was not in attendance, an order for the proclamation of outlawry was made.

Heavy damages were given in an action for breach of promise of marriage, tried, yesterday week, at the Croydon Assizes, before the Lord Chief Baron. The plaintiff was Miss Morony, a member of a respectable family in the county of Clare; and the defendant was Mr. Lee, a Lieutenant in the 18th Light Infantry, who is said to have "considerable expectations." Both are about the same age, between twenty-six and twenty-seven. They became acquainted at Gibraltar, where an engagement to marry was made between them, and they continued on terms of the closest intimacy up to the time of Miss Morony's return to her family in Ireland. The defendant afterwards visited her at her mother's house, where he remained several weeks, and then left for the purpose of joining his parents, who were living abroad. From this time no communication was received from him for several weeks, and he ultimately broke off the engagement, alleging that his father disapproved of it. The jury found a verdict for £2000.

At the same assizes, a gardener named Everett brought an action against the London and South-Western Railway for an injury caused to his wife by a train being moved back at the Richmond station as she was getting into it. Five or six witnesses for the company (men in their employment) were called to prove that she was getting in while the train was moving, but these witnesses broke down in cross-examination; and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £75.

On Saturday, at the same assizes, Miss Emily Faithfull brought an action for libel against Mr. James Grant, who, in one of his published works, had spoken of the plaintiff as being about to assist in forming a Ladies' Secular Club, "the word secular meaning atheistical." Mr. Grant had made this statement upon the authority of a weekly newspaper, and had failed to notice the contradiction which Miss Faithfull gave to the assertion. He now withdrew all imputations, and a verdict was taken, by consent, for 40s.

Mrs. Fennell sued the London General Omnibus Company, at the same assizes, on Monday, for damages for an injury sustained by a fall while getting into an omnibus at Regent-circus, owing to the driver moving on before she had got in; and the jury awarded her £100.

On Tuesday Mr. Hughes, the late publisher of the *Queen's Messenger*, brought an action, at Croydon, against Mr. Grenville-Murray, to recover damages for wrongful dismissal and the payment of arrears of salary. There was no defence, and the jury returned a verdict for £67 10s. as the actual amount to which Mr. Hughes was entitled. Upon application of the plaintiff's counsel, immediate execution was ordered.

Mr. Callcott, the well-known scene-painter obtained, on Wednesday, at the same assizes, a verdict and £100 damages against Mr. Barry Sullivan, lessee of the Holborn Theatre, for wrongful dismissal.

A cabman was, on Wednesday, charged at the Westminster Police Court, with having used insolent and indecent language to a lady whom he had taken as a fare, and from whom he demanded more than she believed to be legally his due. He was fined £3, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment, and his license was suspended for two months.

Penalties for furious riding and driving were inflicted in two of the London police courts on Tuesday. At Marlborough-street Mr. Knox fined a gentleman 40s. and costs for riding furiously in Hyde Park; and, at the Thames Police Court, Mr. Paget mulcted a porter in the same amount for reckless driving on the Bow-road. In the latter case, where the offence was aggravated by drunkenness, and by a defence in the court which the magistrate characterised as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, there was also £3 to pay for damage done to the prosecutor's waggonette.

A charge affecting the character of the police was decided, on Tuesday, at Lambeth Police Court. George Lawrence, a police-constable, was charged with violation of duty in his office of constable by assaulting Mr. Joel Rowsell at the Crystal Palace. The assault was distinctly proved, and in defence an alibi was set up. The magistrate, at the conclusion of the case, remarked strongly upon the manner in which the charges had been met by denying every statement on the part of the prosecution, and calling upon others to support that view. He was convinced of the untruthfulness of the prisoner's statements; and, considering the charge against him proved, fined him £2.

On Monday afternoon the house of Mr. Peak, excise-collector, Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road, was entered by two men while the inmates were up stairs. After ransacking different parts of the house, they proceeded to Mrs. Peak's bed-room, where she had lain down on the bed. Mrs. Peak screamed "Murder!" "Robbers!" On going towards the window to give an alarm she was struck on the head with a "jemmy," and rendered insensible. The villains then made their escape, carrying off with them a small quantity of silver plate. Shortly afterwards two men were apprehended on suspicion with a corresponding piece of the missing plate in their possession, but were subsequently set at liberty. Mrs. Peak lies in a precarious state.

Dillon, the pugilist, was arrested on Tuesday morning as he was leaving London for Egham Races. He is charged with having assaulted several gentlemen whilst returning from Stockbridge Races on July 25, and was subsequently called upon to answer for the offence before the Andover magistrates.

Three charges of forgery were investigated at the Mansion House on Monday. Two of these were brought against a merchant, Saltmarsh by name, who was accused of having uttered two fictitious bills of exchange for £200 and £45 respectively. He was committed for trial. In the second case a young man, who had been several years in the service of a City merchant, was charged with having forged his employer's name to a cheque for £400. The cheque was cashed at the bank of Messrs. Glyn, and the money had been traced to the possession of the prisoner. He was remanded.

At an inquest held, on Monday, in Clerkenwell, Dr. Hardwicke, the Coroner, spoke strongly of the necessity of carrying out the provisions of the Sanitary Act of 1866, which provides for the establishment of public mortuaries. The condition of the parish dead-houses was, he said, disgraceful. The jury were of the same opinion as the Coroner. The report of Dr. Little, medical officer to the Whitechapel Board of Works, calls attention to the necessity for a similar provision in that district—a want which was pressed on the attention of the board more than two years ago.

The Lambeth police were fortunate enough, a day or two ago, to stumble upon a professional robber, who had a most complete outfit of burglarious implements and a large quantity of stolen property in his bed-room. The prisoner, whose name is Bentley, was brought before the magistrate on Monday and remanded. It was stated that there were sixty skeleton-keys of "the most admirable make," and a sort of knife ingeniously contrived to unfasten window-catches. Owners are wanted for a variety of articles of jewellery and other valuables.

An inquest was held on Monday on the body of a gentleman who threw himself from the balcony of the Charing-cross Hotel yesterday week. It appeared from the evidence that he was Captain Frederick Bowker, late of the 109th Regiment. He had served for some time in India, and had come home on leave. He had had two sunstrokes, which had affected his mind, and he was at times gloomy and morose, and subject to sudden insane impulses. The jury found that he had committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

Mr. Lamb, the gentleman who was surreptitiously carried out of Holland, whither he had fled, was taken, on Wednesday week, before the Bristol magistrates on a charge of embezzlement. The prosecution, however, was abandoned, and Mr. Lamb was discharged. Subsequently he appeared in the Court of Bankruptcy, from which he was also discharged.

A shocking case of detention of a lunatic has been brought to light near Loughborough, in Leicestershire. In consequence of a communication from the chief constable, Mr. Clecton, a Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Bock, of the Leicester Lunatic Asylum, Mr. E. Warner, J.P., and Superintendent Hogue, on Thursday week, visited the house of a small farmer named Henry Black. On entering the living-room they found an idiotic man, seventy-four years of age, his legs being secured by manacles, and the chair also chained to the wall. This position he occupied all day, and at night iron also encircled his legs and wrists. He appeared to have been perfectly well treated in other respects, his body being well nourished, clean, and healthy. The man, who is a relative of the late Mr. Wylde, a magistrate near Nottingham, has been in Black's custody for thirty years, and for thirty years previously he had been in charge of another custodian, chained in a similar manner. He has been removed to the Leicester and Rutland Asylum, at Leicester, and information has been laid against Black.

At the Manchester Assizes, on Monday, Henry Jackson, the late secretary and manager of the Tyldesley Coal Company, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for forgery. The prisoner had for some time carried on a system of fraud upon his employers, appropriating money amounting to about £6000, and covering his embezzlements by false entries in the bank pass-book.

On Wednesday, at the same assizes, Henry Ford was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for having fraudulently attempted to obtain £5000 from the London and North-Western Railway Company by falsely representing that he had been seriously injured in the memorable disaster to the Irish mail-train at Abergele. It was proved that he was not even at Abergele when the accident happened.

At Manchester, on Wednesday, the charge against W. G. Radford, the secretary of a building society, for embezzling its funds to the extent of £14,000, was further investigated. A technical point was raised as to whether the property was to be regarded as that of the society or of the individual members, and whether the prisoner was the servant of the latter. Eventually the magistrate sent the case for trial to the sessions.

Mrs. Langford, the wife of a chemist at Lynn, was tried at Norwich, on Monday, before the Lord Chief Justice, for the murder of her child, by administering strychnine to it. The prisoner's counsel contended that there was no proof that she had administered the poison wilfully or feloniously, and that no reliance could be placed on the statements made by her to the medical men, to the effect that she had poisoned herself and her husband, as she was not conscious all the time of what she was saying and doing, and was unable to reply properly to the questions put by the doctors. The jury found the prisoner not guilty. No evidence was offered on the second indictment, which charged her with poisoning her husband. She was therefore discharged.

Charles Gritt, a boy, who has confessed to having poisoned Emily Collier, at Newport, was taken before the borough magistrates, on Monday, charged with the crime. He did not deny the charge, and expressed his sorrow for what had happened. He says he gave the young lady some poisoned wheat which he got from the Caerleon schools, and when he gave it to her he only did it to see what effect it would have on a human being. He was remanded.

The execution of Jonah Dethridge for the wilful murder of a warder at the Portland convict establishment in March last took place, on Thursday morning, within the walls of the county prison at Dorchester.

The general list of petitions for private bills, printed by direction of the Private Bill Office authorities, at the commencement of the Session, for the information of Parliament and the public, enumerated 212 bills. By dispensation from standing orders or otherwise the number was increased to 217 bills, which have been petitioned for in the Session just closed. Of these, 160 bills have received the Royal assent, the last batch of 14 bills having passed that final stage on Monday last. Of the 160 bills petitioned for which have now become Acts, 58 were railway bills and 3 street tramway bills; there were 26 bills passed for paving, lighting, and town improvement objects; 22 water-works bills; 4 bills for bridges; 1 road bill; 11 bills relating to ports, harbours, piers, and docks; 2 for markets; 1 each for canals, church and chapel affairs, and cemeteries; and 19 that could only be indicated, as to character, by enumeration of their titles. In addition to the above there were 9 estates bills, 1 naturalisation bill (Ralli's), and 1 other distinctively "Lords' Bill." Forty-five of the bills petitioned for at the beginning of the Session were either dropped or withdrawn by the promoters in their progress through the House of Commons or rejected on preamble; 12 more, commencing with the House of Lords, were dropped or rejected in their progress through the Upper House. The principal bills rejected by Committees on preamble have been the bill promoted by the Midland and the London and North-Western Companies for the abandonment of the authorised Settle and Carlisle line, the Cray Valley Sewerage and Drainage, and a Nottingham Water Bill. Each of these bills caused a protracted and costly contest. None of the new bills passed involve extensive works, the railway bills passed having been chiefly, as in the last two Sessions, for additional powers, extension of time, financial arrangements, abandonments, and other objects, rather than for powers to construct new works.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the adjustment of the fortnightly settlement in shares and foreign bonds has checked business, a firm feeling has been apparent in the Stock Exchange. The probability that the differences existing between Turkey and Egypt will be amicably arranged has assisted in promoting an upward tendency in the value of Foreign Securities. The Consol Market, however, has been depressed, in consequence of the unfavourable weather which prevailed during the earlier part of the week, and to the report that the yield of wheat was not likely to prove so remunerative as was anticipated. For delivery, Consols have been quoted at 92⅞ to 93⅛, and for Sept. 9 at 93⅛ to 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93 to 93⅛; Exchequer Bills, March, 2s. to 6s. prem., and June, 4s. to 9s. prem.

As regards Colonial Government Securities, there has been some inquiry for Dominion of Canada Stock, at slightly-improved quotations. Otherwise, the movements have not been important:—Canada, 1877-84, 103½ to 104½; Cape of Good Hope, 1873, 105 to 106; New South Wales, 1891 to 1896, 103½ to 104½; New Zealand Consolidated, 90 to 91½; South Australian, 1893 to 1900, 110 to 111; and Victoria, 1891, 113¼ to 114½.

The tone of the Railway Market has been healthy, and a material improvement has taken place in prices. Metropolitan stock, however, has been subjected to some severe fluctuations. At one period the quotation fell as low as 93 to 94½, but it has since risen to 97 to 98. Great Northern and Great Western have advanced in price, and an almost general enhancement has taken place in the value of other stocks. Caledonian is quoted at 81 to 81½; Great Eastern, 35¼ to 39; Great Northern, 106½ to 107½; Ditto A, 105 to 106; Great Western, 52½ to 53; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 126½ to 127; London and Brighton, 45 to 45½; London and North-Western, 118¾ to 119¼; London and South-Western, 90 to 92; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 56 to 56½; Midland, 118 to 118½; North Eastern—Berwick, 114 to 115; Ditto, York, 106 to 108; and South-Eastern, 77 to 77½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½ to 107½; East Indian, 110 to 111; Grand Trunk of Canada, 16¼ to 16½; Great Indian Peninsular, 108½ to 109½; Great Western of Canada, 15¼ to 15½; Oude and Rohilkund, 105½ to 107½; and Scinde, 106½ to 107½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 10¼ to 10½; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22½ to 23½.

In the Foreign Bond Market more animation has been noticed, and a tendency to improvement has been fostered in the value of Turkish and Egyptian Securities by the absence of any further disturbing rumours from the East. Spanish and Italian Stocks have been firmer. Peruvian and Russian have attracted a fair amount of attention. Argentine, 1868, 79½ to 80; Brazilian, 1865, 84½ to 85½; Chilian, 1867, 94 to 96; Guatemala, 71½ to 72½; Egyptian, 1868, 71½ to 77½; Mexican, 12 to 12½; Peruvian, 1865, 79 to 80; Russian Anglo-Dutch, 93½ to 94½; Ditto, 1869, 66½ to 67½; Spanish, 1867, 28½ to 29½; Swedish, 1868, 90½ to 91½; Turkish Five per Cents, 44½ to 45; Ditto Six per Cents, 1865, 66½ to 67½; and Italian, 1861, 55½ to 56.

There has been a steady market for American Securities, and the quotations have been well supported. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 83½ to 83¾; Ditto, 1885, 82¾ to 83½; Ditto, 1867, 83½ to 81½; 10-40, 74½ to 74¾; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 24 to 24½; Erie Shares, 18½ to 19½; and Illinois Central Shares, 94 to 95.

For Joint-Stock Bank Shares the demand has been fairly active, and the quotations have ruled firm. Agra, A., 11 to 11½; Alliance, 12½ to 12¾; Anglo-Austrian, 22 to 23 prem.; Imperial Ottoman, 4 to 4½ prem.; London and County, 30½ to 31½; London and Westminster, 36½ to 37½; London Joint-Stock, 30 to 31; and Union of London, 33½ to 34½.

Telegraph Companies' Shares have continued in request, at full prices:—Anglo-American, 20½ to 21½; Atlantic, 17 to 18; Ditto Eight per Cent, 83 to 85; British and Irish Magnetic, 172 to 177; Electric and International, 265 to 270; Reuter's, 78 to 80; Société du Cable Transatlantique Française, 20½ to 20¾; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 30½ to 31; and United Kingdom, 6½ to 7½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been quiet, at about previous quotations:—Credit Foncier of England, 1½ to 2½; General Credit and Discount, 1½ to 1½ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 12½ to 12¾; International Financial, 1 to 1½ dis.; and National Discount, 10½ to 11½.

In the Money Market a quieter feeling has been noticed. The supply of capital has increased, and the demand for accommodation has fallen off; and good three-months' paper has been freely negotiated at 2½ per cent. The course of the money market is being watched with some interest. In some quarters it is contended that a reduction in the Bank rate will take place; but it must be borne in mind that applications will shortly be made for money from our own, the Indian, and some foreign Governments, and a hardening tendency will thereby be imparted to prices. In fact, it is stated that Turkey will almost immediately apply, both here and on the Continent, for a loan of about 10 or 12 millions, the contract for which, with the Société Générale, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and others, has also already been agreed.

A fair quantity of bullion has arrived during the week, and some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank of England. Further shipments have been made, and will doubtless continue to be made, from America, the exchange being still at 110¼.

The Continental exchanges have been without movement of importance. Bills on Paris have been rather more in demand.

In the bill for guaranteeing the Canadian Loan of £300,000 a clause is inserted stipulating that the rate of interest must not exceed 4 per cent, and that a sinking fund of 1 per cent shall be constituted.

Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co. have invited subscriptions for a Five per Cent for £290,000 guaranteed by the Peruvian Government for the construction of a railway from Ilo to Yca. The price of issue is 70 per cent if paid on allotment, or 71 per cent if paid by instalments. The loan will be redeemable at par within twenty-five years, by a cumulative sinking fund.

The prospectus has appeared of the Crosley and Wheal Abraham United Mines Company, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £2.

The prospectus has been issued of the Bayano Estate Company, with a capital of £30,000, in shares of £1. The company is formed for the purpose of purchasing from the Central American Association an estate of about 124 square miles on the route of the proposed ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama.

A first dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound is being paid to the creditors of the Birkenhead Ordnance Company (Limited), at the offices of Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse.

A first dividend of 3s. in the pound will be paid to the creditors of the International Contract Company (Limited).

A first return of 10s. in the pound will be made to the creditors of the County and General Gas Consumers Company (Limited).

A further dividend of 5s. in the pound (making 17s. 6d. in the pound) will be paid to the creditors of the Dundee Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company (Limited).

A sixth dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound, making 7s. in the pound, has been paid to the creditors of the Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport and South Hants Banking Company.

The French Atlantic Telegraph Company have announced that they will adopt the reduced tariff of the Anglo-American, of £1 10s. for a message of ten words, with a charge of 3s. for each additional word.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	£461,150
A decrease of public deposits of ...	439,816
An increase of other deposits of ...	456,726
A decrease of Government securities of	409,172
A decrease of other securities of ...	231,177
An increase of bullion of	172,134
An increase of rest of	3,365
An increase of reserve of	633,464

The circulation, including Bank-post bills, is now £24,315,275; public deposits amount to £3,241,071; and private deposits to £18,552,344. The securities held represent £33,602,201; and the stock of bullion is £20,022,061. The rest figures for £3,412,272.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols continue quiet, at 92⅞ to 93⅛ for Money, and and 93⅛ to 93 for the 9th of September.

For Railway Stocks the demand is heavy. Metropolitan, 97½ to 97½; Caledonian, 81 to 81½; London and Brighton, 45 to 45½; South-Eastern, 76½ to 77½; Great Northern, A, 106½ to 106½; Midland, 118 to 118½; London and North-Western, 118½ to 119½; Great Western, 52½ to 53½; and Great Eastern, 38½ to 39½ ex div.

Foreign Bonds are dull and easier. Turkish Five per Cents, 44½ to 44½; ditto Six per Cents, 66½ to 67½; Peruvian, 1865, 79 to 79½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 1868, 77 to 77½; Ditto, Nine per Cents, 97½ to 98½; Italian, 1861, 55½ to 55½; and Spanish, 1867, 28½ to 29.

For money the demand has been moderate, and good three-months' paper has been negotiated at 2½ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The market was again scantily supplied with English wheat. The return of unsettled weather imparted increased firmness to the trade, and an advance of 1s. per quarter was demanded. There was a fair show of foreign wheat on the stands. All descriptions were firmly held, although the demand was not active. The show of foreign barley was moderate; of English, small. Transactions were restricted, but prices were well supported. Malt was in moderate request, at about late rates. The market was fairly supplied with oats. Business was on an average scale, and full quotations were realised. Beans were

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firm in value and inquiry. Peas experienced a steady demand, at full rates. The flour market was firm, the late advance being well maintained.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch Wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; malt, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible]. Foreign: Wheat, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; beans, 10 qrs; flour, [illegible] barrels and [illegible] sacks.

English Currency.—Red wheat, [illegible] to [illegible]; white ditto, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; malt, [illegible]; rye, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible] per quarter; flour, 34s. to 47s. per [illegible].

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 51s. 6d.; barley, 32s. 6d.; oats, 26s. 6d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 44,124; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible] quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—Trefoil has ruled firm, with a moderate inquiry. Trifolium has realised rather more money. Clover has remained nominally unaltered.

Brown mustard, [illegible]; white ditto, [illegible]; winter tares, [illegible] per bushel; canary, [illegible]; rye grass, [illegible]; sowing linseed, [illegible]; crushing ditto, [illegible]; rapeseed, [illegible] per quarter; coriander, [illegible]; red clover, [illegible] per cwt.; linseed cakes, English, £11 5s. to £11 10s.; ditto foreign, £10 10s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 15s. to £7 per ton.

Tea.—The market has ruled quiet, at stationary prices.

Sugar.—The demand for both raw and refined goods has been inactive, and the quotations have tended in favour of buyers. Stock, [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons last year.

Coffee.—A fair business has been concluded in plantation coffee, for which full prices have been realised. Stock, 23,445 tons, against [illegible] tons last year.

Rice.—More firmness has prevailed in the rice market, although the transactions have not been numerous. Stock, [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons in 1868.

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter have been less extensive, and a general recovery has taken place in the quotations. The bacon market has ruled active, at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Beef and hams have ruled firm in price.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands to a fair extent, on former terms. Stock, [illegible] puncheons, against [illegible] puncheons last year. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Prime old hay, £5 to £5 5s. 6d.; inferior ditto, £4 to £4 10s.; prime new hay, £3 10s. to £4 [illegible]; inferior ditto, £2 10s. to £3; prime old clover, £6 to £6 [illegible]; inferior ditto, £4 10s. to £5 [illegible]; prime new clover, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; inferior ditto, £3 10s. to £4; straw, £1 12s. to £2 per load.

Wool.—There was a fair attendance at the opening of the wool sales on Thursday. Home and foreign buyers were well represented and the biddings were active. The full prices of last series were maintained.

Potatoes.—There have been large supplies of potatoes on sale, but the trade has ruled heavy, and the quotations have tended downwards. English shaws are quoted at [illegible] to [illegible] per ton.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at £31 [illegible]; English brown rape, £32 [illegible]; refined, £41 [illegible]; foreign, £42 10s. Olive and cocoanut oils have ruled firm in value.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, at [illegible] for Y.C. on the spot, and [illegible] for October-December.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell Main, [illegible]; West Wylam, [illegible]; Eden Main, [illegible]; Wallsend (Haswell), [illegible]; Hetton, [illegible]; South Hetton, [illegible]; Hough Hall, 17s. 6d.; and South Kelloe, 17s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The rains have in some measure cleansed the plant of vermin, and have wrought a beneficial effect in the general aspect of the grounds, but some warm sunshiny days would doubtless be of service now. Trade at the Borough continues quiet, at nominally late rates. Mid and East Kents, £3 [illegible]; Weald of Kents, £2 [illegible] to £4 [illegible]; Sussex, £2 [illegible] to £3 [illegible]; Farnhams, £3 10s. to £6 [illegible]; Country, £3 [illegible] to £4 [illegible]; Bavarians, £2 [illegible] to £3 [illegible]; Belgians, £2 [illegible] to £3 [illegible]; Yearlings, £2 [illegible] to £3 [illegible]; Americans, £2 5s. to £3 [illegible] per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There was a moderate supply of beasts on sale here to-day. The demand was quiet, at the rates current on Monday, the best breeds realising [illegible] per 8lb. The show of sheep was tolerably good. A want of animation characterised the inquiry. Prices were unaltered from Monday. Lambs sold quietly, at from [illegible] per 8lb. Calves were inactive, and for pigs the trade was quiet.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, [illegible]; second quality, [illegible]; prime large oxen, [illegible]; prime Scots, [illegible]; inferior sheep, [illegible]; second quality ditto, [illegible]; prime coarse-woolled ditto, [illegible]; prime Southdown ditto, [illegible]; large coarse calves, [illegible]; prime small ditto, [illegible]; large hogs, [illegible]; small porkers, [illegible]; lambs, [illegible]; sucking calves, [illegible]; and quarter-old store pigs, [illegible] each. Total supplies: Beasts, [illegible]; sheep and lambs, 11,[illegible]; calves, 723. Foreign: Beasts, [illegible]; sheep and lambs, [illegible]; calves, [illegible].

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of meat are moderate. On the whole, the trade has ruled quiet, at the annexed quotations:—Inferior beef, [illegible]; middling ditto, [illegible]; prime large ditto, [illegible]; prime small ditto, [illegible]; large pork, [illegible]; inferior mutton, [illegible]; middling ditto, [illegible]; prime ditto, [illegible]; veal, [illegible]; small pork, [illegible] per 8lb. by the carcass.

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Silver Sugar Basin	8	0	0	Silver Cream Ewer	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Silver Cream Ewer	5	[illegible]	0	Silver Coffeepot	18	0	0
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NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual prize meeting of the National Artillery Association, at Shoeburyness, was brought to a close, on Saturday last, by the distribution of prizes, by Prince Teck. At ten o'clock in the morning the Prince, by the invitation of the Commandant of the School of Gunnery, went over the batteries to witness some experiments. In the first instance he was shown some shooting with the new small brass guns intended for India. At 1250 yards many ballots were thrown through a target placed at sea, and these consecutively. Then the life-saving rocket was thrown about 600 yards; and, finally, the Woolwich 12-inch gun fired a 600-lb. projectile, with 60 lb. of powder, through a target at 2300 yards. Meanwhile the troops were paraded, and an elegant platform had been erected in the Government grounds. On this the Messrs. Elkington's beautifully-finished cups for the prizes were ranged.

His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel Elwyn, Colonel Chermside, Captain Woolfe, the Brigade-Major of the School of Gunnery, and other gentlemen of the Royal Artillery, and was received by the troops with a royal salute. He then took his position on the platform, where he was received by the council. Colonel Harcourt, president of the council, acknowledged, in opening the proceedings, the great services the association had received from the Royal Artillery, every one of that excellent force, from the commandant to the gunners, rendering hearty assistance. He made other acknowledgments, and passed on to say that whatever faults there might be in the marking would be corrected next year. The gallant Colonel concluded by praising the soldier cooks, whose mode of cooking he pronounced to be excellent. Colonel Elwyn then addressed the volunteers, and expressed his great satisfaction at the manner in which they had conducted themselves. Colonel Chermside, as camp commandant of the volunteers who had assembled, expressed his entire satisfaction at the manner in which the duties in camp had been carried out and his approbation of the conduct and bearing of the force. The proficiency in the heavy-gun drills was deserving of all praise, and the practice during the competition had been very good. Lord Hardinge having referred to the debt of gratitude due to the officers of the Royal Artillery, Sir James Baird made a few congratulatory remarks upon the success of this year's meeting.

The prizes were then distributed in the following order by Prince Teck:—To the 1st Cinque Ports, the Secretary of State for War's prize of £20; to the 2nd Sussex, Corporal Beveridge's prize of £20; to the 5th Cinque Ports, the Earl of Limerick's prize of £10; to the 1st Wigton, Scotland's challenge cup; to the 1st Durham, the National Rifle Association prize (ten silver cups, value £50); to the 3rd West York, Countess Spencer's prize of £20; to the 2nd Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge's prize of £10; to the 1st Sussex, the prize of £10 given by the 2nd Middlesex Artillery; to the 7th West York, the Queen's prize (ten silver cups, value £100); to the 2nd West York, the Lords and Commons' prize of £40 (ten silver cups); to the 2nd Cinque Ports, the Prince of Wales's prize of £21; to the 7th West York, Sir Shafto Adair's challenge prize; to the 7th West York, East Granville's prize of £10; to the 3rd Middlesex, the prize of £10 given by the 1st Kent Artillery; to the 2nd Cinque ports, the badges of the National Artillery Association; to the second detachment of the 1st Staffordshire Artillery Volunteers, the consolation prize given by Messrs. Elkington (ten cups, value £20); to the 5th Kent (Blackheath), the Earl of Longford's prize of £10; to No. 1 of the detachment, a field-glass, value £10, given by Mr. J. H. Steward, optician. At the termination of the distribution,

Prince Teck, who was loudly cheered, said: Colonel Elwyn, Colonel Chermside, Colonel Harcourt, Officers and Men of the Volunteer Artillery Force—Before taking my leave of you, will you allow me to tell you that Princess Mary has asked me to assure you of her sincere regret at not being able to come to Shoeburyness to see you, and to beg you to consider me as her representative on this interesting occasion, though, I fear, a very unworthy one. I am, however, highly delighted to have this opportunity of meeting you, and need scarcely assure you of the interest I take in all that concerns the volunteers, particularly the artillery, with which I am so closely connected. I have witnessed with much gratification some of the practice at the batteries yesterday, and I was much struck with the rapidity with which the guns were handled and with the accuracy of the aim. I feel great pleasure in being allowed to distribute the prizes that have been so well won; and, in conclusion, I beg to thank you for the kind and cordial reception I have received at your hands.

The ceremony of distribution then closed, hearty cheers having been given for Princess Mary and Prince Teck.

We give on the first page a view of the shooting for the Queen's prize. The verified results of the shooting on Thursday week for her Majesty's, the Lords and Commons, and the Prince of Wales's prizes were the following:—First prize, 7th West York (Batley), time 3 min. 40 sec., number of hits, three; second prize, 2nd West York (Bradford), time 5 min. 12 sec., number of hits, two; third prize, 2nd Cinque Ports (Sandwich), time 5 min. 30 sec., number of hits, two. Thus it will be seen that the West York men took the two first prizes of the day. Besides the winners there were other corps which made two hits, among which may be noticed the 3rd Durham, in 7 min. 53 sec.; the 3rd Middlesex, in 8 min. 13 sec.; the 2nd Middlesex (3rd detachment), in 7 min. 25 sec.; the 2nd Sussex (2nd detachment), in 6 min. 43 sec.; the 1st Shropshire, in 8 min. 28 sec.; the 3rd Suffolk, in 7 min. 50 sec., the 10th Kent (Woolwich), in 7 min. 56 sec.

Another Illustration, on page 162, shows the Field Camp Kitchen. The commissariat department has generally been a rather weak point at these gatherings. The council, therefore, bestirred themselves vigorously this year, and made arrangements which proved satisfactory. The officers' mess was confided to Mr. Bacon, of Bacon's Hotel, Great Queen-street. For the non-commissioned officers and men the association undertook to supply three substantial meals a day at the moderate charge of 2s. 6d. a man. This would scarcely have been possible if the authorities of the School of Gunnery had not directed their contractors to furnish the association with any supplies they may require, and if the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had not permitted ten sergeant cooks who have gone through the course of field kitchen instruction at Aldershott to undertake the cooking arrangements during the meeting. These fine, intelligent, soldier-like men, who were under the command of Sergeant Mylan, second battalion of the 18th Regiment, constructed two complete field kitchens, one for each brigade. These field kitchens consisted of what is called a broad arrow—that is, three trenches, running to a common apex, and forming the Government mark called the broad arrow; a field-oven, and three field-stoves. The broad arrow has a flue at the apex, which creates a draught for all the three trenches; and these are entirely covered with clay, except at the end and at the circular openings into which the cooking-tins fit. The field-ovens were semi-circular banks of clay, plastered over light iron centres, and closed at one end with a piece of sheet-iron forming a door. These primitive arrangements, 6 ft. long by 3 ft. wide, were capable of being heated in an hour and of turning out a batch of bread for 250 men. Then there was a clay grilling-stove, improvised out of a little clay and a few pieces of iron hoop, which was ready to broil steaks and chops, boil coffee, or meet any sudden demand out of the ordinary three-meal routine of the day.

GUANACO-HUNT, PATAGONIA.

A party of officers and men of H.M.S. Nassau, when encamped in St. Jago Bay, were surprised one night by a tribe of Patagonians, who, however, came up with evidently friendly intentions, and pitched their tents close by. The chief cacique, named Ka-ni-mi-ro, paid a visit of ceremony to the English officers, and, wishing to show his friendly purposes, invited them to witness a guanaco-hunt on the morrow. This was readily accepted, and, accordingly, the following morning a party of eight were provided by the Indians with horses, the cacique insisting upon decorating the English captain and his horse with his enormous plated Spanish spurs and trappings. Having obtained possession of a bottle of rum, he had drank so much that he did not feel competent to take charge of the hunting party; but, apologizing by saying in Spanish that he was half drunk, he consigned them to the care of a younger cacique, "Ka-mi-lo," who, with four other Indians, accompanied with their dogs, was ready to start.

Two of them proceeded about a quarter of a mile in advance as scouts, and, after riding a distance of three miles, they signalled a herd, and the cacique divided the officers into two parties of four, sending one division with the four Indians to make a circuit and get behind the hills on the other side of the valley, in which their practised eyes discerned the animals, which to European eyes were invisible. Ka-mi-lo remained with the other party, resting patiently at the brow of a hill out of sight of the plain below; occasionally he advanced a few paces, and, laying his head down to the horse's ears, carefully examined the valley, taking care that only the top of his head could be visible thence. After half an hour's delay he motioned to advance, and at a rapid canter they descended towards the valley in an oblique direction; the detached party were then observed on the summits of the opposite hills and a herd of startled guanacos could be seen in the valley evidently bewildered at perceiving enemies in all directions. At a rapid pace they sped along the valley, and the two parties, setting their horses at a full gallop, closed in upon them. The horses, immediately they saw the game, could not be restrained, but pursued a headlong course to approach them. The scene at this moment was most exciting; the Indians, armed with the bolas (a long leathern thong, with metal balls at each end), and casting their mantles off their shoulders, spurred their horses into a furious charge, and, swinging the bolas round above their heads, sent them whirling with unerring dexterity at the nearest guanaco. In a moment these fell to the ground helpless, with the bolas firmly twisted round their hind legs; the dogs instantly seized them, and the Indians, dismounting, finished the work with their long hunting-knives. Three guanacos were captured, two of the Indians not getting within range. After a short search for ostriches, without success, the party returned to camp.

The guanaco (Authenis guanaco) is supposed by many to be the wild stock from which the tame llama is derived. This animal is found in all parts of the Andes, from the Strait of Magellan to the north of Peru. In the southern districts the guanacoes live together in considerable herds upon the desert plains of Patagonia; but in Peru they inhabit the mountains, and are rarely seen in collect in greater numbers than seven. They stand rather more than 3 ft. high at the shoulder; and the neck, which is often carried upright, bears the head at a height of nearly 5 ft. from the ground. They are of a pale reddish-brown colour, and covered with hair, which, however, is not so long as that of the domesticated llama. When taken young they may be tamed, but always retain a tendency to return to the wild state; they are also bolder than the ordinary domestic llama, and will attack strangers by striking at them with their knees. They are principally sought after for the sake of their skin and flesh. In every respect, however, the guanaco is a far less important animal than the true llama. There is a fine specimen in the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.

Our Illustration is one of a series of sketches by Mr. F. L. Bedwell, lately employed in the Admiralty Surveying Expedition of H.M.S. Nassau, in the Strait of Magellan, and along the South American coasts. One or two other sketches have been published, and we shall engrave two or three more.

FINE ARTS.

We are glad to learn that a rearrangement of the arms and armour in the Tower has been undertaken by Mr. Planché, and will be completed in a few days. In reviewing the Meyrick Collection we commented on the instructiveness of the chronological arrangement of the objects effected by Mr. Planché, and recommended that the Tower collection should be similarly arranged; and we are thankful that so entirely competent an authority should have undertaken the task. The boon will be great to all intelligent visitors, and most especially to historical painters and antiquaries. The dingy painted canvases which did duty for banners and were inscribed with the names of illustrious personages who, with four exceptions, never wore the armour attributed to them, have been removed. Instead of these, on the wall above the arches are painted the livery-colours of the Royal families of England from the Plantagenets to the Stuarts, and bearing the names and dates of the reigns of the Sovereigns in gold, from Henry II. to James II. The large number of changes made in the position of the objects bear witness to the former ludicrous mismomers and the misleading confusion into which the collection had been suffered to lapse. Many articles of great rarity and interest are now brought to light which had lain for many years forgotten in out-of-the-way nooks and corners. For example, a curious specimen of mediæval art, consisting of a lantern-target used for night attacks, the interior painted with the story of Camillus after Giulio Romano, and which was purchased from the Bernal Collection, was found by Mr. Planché, covered with dirt, fastened at the top of a column in the ante-room to the Indian compartment. As might be expected, it is remarkable in the new classification how much less grotesque and purposeless appear the varied fashions of the arms and armour; how mutually illustrative are the divers groups, new contrivances and precautions to counteract each other appearing with every step in the progress of the attack and the defence. In short, the collection has been converted from a bewildering mass of curiosities into a well-ordered instructive museum. When the arrangement is carried out, some qualified person should be appointed to prevent the contents falling again into disorder; one competent also to make purchases for the completion and enrichment of the collection. It only remains to crave the authorities to allow visitors to examine the collection at their leisure, not compel them to muster in batches and perform the inspection at the pace which may seem good to a cicerone bandmaster. Can anything be more absurd than this system, which confounds the intelligent student with the ignorant sight-seer, and which is in operation in many of our public buildings, including some cathedrals, which, to be properly examined, would require as many hours or days as minutes are afforded? How different is it in most Continental churches and many public buildings, which are nearly always open, and where the visitor may loiter at his pleasure. As fees for inspection are generally demanded, it amounts almost to a fraud to limit a visitor to a cursory inspection of that which he may have come many miles specially to study.

The works selected by the prizeholders of the Art-Union of London are being exhibited at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. The pictures and drawings were, as usual, selected from the various exhibitions open, or about to open, at the date of the prize-drawing—i.e., the last Tuesday in April. We understand that several prizeholders chose, or desired to choose, works from the Supplementary Exhibition, but the selections from that exhibition were disallowed. The reason alleged was that the works (with, of course, their prices attached) were not sent in at the time of the prize-drawing, and consequently some collusion might have been entered into between prizeholder and artist to fictitiously raise the price of a work agreed to be selected in order to defraud the Art-Union. The objection of the society is based on an assumption of dishonesty as likely to occur in the case of artists willing to lower their prices, but which appears to us to be as improbable as it is invidious in its prejudicial operation against an exhibition whose aims were, to say the least, as laudable as those of the Art-Union itself. The present collection of prizes seems to prove the growing taste for landscape-art by the increased proportion of works in that class. As a whole, however, the display cannot be considered as satisfactory. Doubtless the society effects some good to the cause of art. There are a few paintings here, by little-known artists, the promise of which is so considerable that it would be hard to think that their authors might possibly have received no encouragement had it not been for such an organisation as this. On the other hand, it is distressing to find how unfavourably most of the selections reflect on the taste of the public. The test must, however, not be regarded as representing the taste only of persons really interested in art for its own sake. The lottery principle no doubt secures many who subscribe more from the gambling hope of gain than from love of art. The indiscriminate chances of the prize-drawing do not, therefore, ensure in the selections a correct representation of the average taste of even persons who could only afford to gratify their inclinations in respect to art by expending a guinea occasionally. Yet after making allowance for the mixed motives of the subscribers, and for the low prices to which most of the prizeholders are restricted, the selectors generally appear to have cared little either for evidence of thought and invention or the more refined forms of technical excellence. A few instances of liberality, however, on the part of prizeholders deserve mention. By a rule of the society, the winner of a prize may select a picture of any price higher than the value he has drawn by making up the difference in money; but should he desire to possess a work priced at a less amount than that to which he is entitled, he cannot claim the balance, either in cash or in the form of a second work of art. The cases to which we refer occur in regard to the latter condition. For example, Mrs. A. E. Cobden, being entitled to a £150 prize, preferred to take the brilliant "Dutch Landscape," by M. A. Burke, in the Royal Academy, which the artist had modestly valued at £100. Other winners chose the following pictures, in each case nominally of less value than their prizes—viz., Mr. F. Walton's woodland scene, Mr. W. Luker's "Spring-Time," and Mr. Bancroft's "Plaintive Notes." More frequently a sum was added to the prize, as by the selectors of the pictures by Messrs. Ansdell (£200 prize), Hulme, T. Roberts, Frost, Eagles, G. A. Williams, G. C. Stanfield, and Ludovici. Other noticeable selections—under the ordinary conditions—are Mr. E. M. Ward's "Beatrice," Mr. T. J. Watson's "Ransacking the Old Cabinet," Mr. Pope's "Solo," Mr. G. Chester's "Old Priory Farm," the late Mr. Huntstone's "Spanish Beggar-Boy;" "Faggot Stacking, Sussex," by Mr. A. Fraser; "The Crawley Rock," by Mr. G. Hastings; "Mending the Stepping-Stones," by Mr. J. Richardson; "Bright Weather after a Gale," by Mr. H. Moore; "The Way Across" and "The Trout Stream," by Mr. E. Holmes; "The Berwickshire Coast," by the late Mr. H. Jutsum; "Breaking—Cancal, Normandy," by Mr. E. Hayes; "Evening," by Mr. Coppard; "Algerine Pirates," by Mr. J. Danby; "Left in Charge," by Mr. J. Gow (the picture we lately engraved); "No Thoroughfare," by Mr. Macnab (another picture we recently engraved). To subscribers of the current year is offered a volume of twenty illustrations of the Rev. Charles Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake," drawn by Mr. Selous and engraved by Mr. C. Lewis.

The attendance at the exhibition of the Royal Academy just closed was very largely in excess of that of any previous year. The sales, on the contrary, have, we hear, fallen considerably below the average of recent years. Few of the more important works have been purchased from the walls; the works belonging to dealers having been particularly unfortunate.

The success which has attended the Select Supplementary Exhibition (which closed last week) has fully equalled the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. During the two months only the exhibition was open the visitors numbered nearly 9000, and upwards of ninety pictures were sold. The results of this extemporised exhibition having proved so encouraging, it has been proposed to hold a winter exhibition in the same room, to open in November or February next. No definite arrangement has, however, yet been made.

A school of art and science in connection with the Government department, and owing its origin to the Leeds National Exhibition of Works of Art of last year, has been opened in that town. A further object is to establish galleries of art and a museum of industry free to the public and free also to the students of the science and art schools.

Sir Moses Montefiore has recently communicated to the Corporation of London his wish to be allowed to place in the Guildhall a handsome stained-glass window; and at the last meeting of the Court of Common Council the gift was received with the thanks of the members, and the necessary arrangements for its reception ordered to be made. The window will nearly complete the internal decoration of the Guildhall, and will be placed there about the same time as the large west window in memory of the Prince Consort, and erected by the Corporation, and the side window of Alderman Salomons, M.P. The stained-glass windows now in the great hall were contributed respectively by the Lancashire operatives in commemoration of the liberality of the citizens of London at the time of the cotton famine; by Mr. Alderman Wilson, the senior member of the Court of Aldermen; the Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company (Mr. Cornelius Lee Wilson), the Weavers' Company, the Saddlers' Company, and Mr. Alderman Stone.

MUSIC.

During the present interregnum between our summer and autumn seasons the Crystal Palace performances are a boon to the musical residents of London and its vicinity, and to those large numbers who come here at a period when so many leave—in both cases for holiday making. The Sydenham opera has now become an established institution; and the performances of various popular works in English adaptations, produced under the direction of Mr. George Perren, continue in unabated attraction. We last week recorded the transference of Miss Blanche Cole to the Princess's Theatre, and the successful appearance in her stead of Miss Rose Hersee. On Saturday last Miss Arabella Smythe appeared, for the first time, as Lurline in Wallace's opera of that name. Of this lady we have frequently spoken in favourable terms on several occasions of her appearance in oratorios at Exeter Hall—her progress during the last season having been particularly marked. Although new to the stage and appearing at short notice, her performance evinced much capability for this new career, and her reception was sufficiently favourable to justify her in pursuing it. Miss Smythe has a soprano voice of fresh and bright quality, and possesses much musical intelligence. With a little more familiarity with dramatic requirements, and a better articulation of her words, she may become an effective stage-singer. The cast of "Lurline" in Saturday's representation was the same as in previous performances here, including the Count Rudolph of Mr. George Perren.

Last week a ballad concert was given at the Crystal Palace, similar to those which were so successful there during the past two years. Mr. Sims Reeves was present, and, although apologised for on account of cold and hoarseness, sang with fine declamation and expression, and met with a reception commensurate with his exceptional merit. In Bishop's "Pilgrim of Love;" in the duet (with Signor Foli), "All's Well;" and the characteristic song, "The Death of Nelson," the great tenor displayed all three high qualities in which he has still no rival. The remainder of the programme consisted chiefly of English songs and ballads, which were all effectively sung by Mdlle. Sinico, Misses Banks and Wynne, and Signor Foli—Auber's "Exhibition" overture and the march from Gounod's "Faust" by the orchestra, and a clever flute solo by Mr. A. Wells having completed the selection.

Active preparations are being made at Worcester for the holding of the 146th meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester. The programme of the oratorios and the concerts is settled. The festival will take place in the week commencing Monday, Sept. 6. Monday will be devoted to the rehearsals. The oratorios take place in the following order, at the cathedral:—Tuesday morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" Wednesday, "The Prodigal Son"—a new oratorio, composed for the festival by Arthur S. Sullivan, and a selection from Handel's "Judas Maccabæus;" Thursday, Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise;" Friday, Handel's "Messiah." The evening concerts of secular music take place at the College Hall, a building admirably adapted to music. In the first concert, on Tuesday evening, Barnett's "Ancient Mariner" has been selected, to be followed by a miscellany of scenes. Wednesday evening's programme is rather a lengthy one. It commences with Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," and is followed by a selection from Weber's "Oberon," a miscellaneous selection, and extracts from Rossini's works. In the last concert a selection from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" makes up the greater portion of part 1, the remainder and part 2 consisting of excerpts from the works of Meyerbeer, Donizetti, Beethoven, Verdi, Bellini, and others. The festival week will be wound up by a ball, on Friday night, at the Guildhall. The principals engaged are Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Madame Patey, Signor Bettini, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr.

Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Blagrove is the leader of the band, and the band and chorus make up about 350 performers. Dr. Wynter, Canon of Worcester, will preach the sermon on the opening day of the festival, and there will be early morning service (the members of the three united choirs joining in the choral service) daily during the festival.

THE THEATRES.

On Thursday week Drury Lane reopened at an earlier date than usual for its autumn season. The manager had determined on stealing a march on his competitors, and prudently armed himself with a new drama by the most popular playwright of the day. For the latter the occasion was signal, and his ingenuity was put on its mettle. The drama, for his sake as well as for the manager's, must be a success; nay, a triumph. Anything short of this would be not only a failure, but a fatality. Accordingly Mr. Dion Boucicault had, both in subject and treatment, to produce something positive, which should command popularity. In this strait, he seems to have remembered some papers, written, we believe, by Mr. Thackeray in the *Times* a few years since, under the title of "Anonyma," by which name the courtesan of Rotten-row was individualised, for the instruction of innocent readers, who resorted to the leading journal for knowledge of matters which more inquiring spirits learned by bitter experience of the world. We doubted much of the moral influence of those papers at the time, and, to write truth, our doubts have since been confirmed into certainties. Mr. Boucicault probably fixed his attention on this same "Anonyma" as the heroine for some drama, when the papers were first published; but hesitated before he ventured on the hazardous step of adopting the idea. Gradually dismissing his fears and brooding on the theme, with the aid of a modern novel or two, he finally selected his characters and constructed his narrative, giving to the compilation the analogous title of "Formosa; or, the Railroad to Ruin." The name of "Formosa" reminds one of the "Bellafront" of old Dekkar; but the comparison is far from justifying the younger dramatist, either in the choice or treatment of the argument. The stern old poet was in earnest, and intended, by his play, the reform of a class held in much less disesteem in the ruder days in which he wrote than in ours; and with no very delicate hand proceeded in his work, calling a spade a spade, yet tempering his moral indignation with poetic compassion, that gave to his sternest rebukes a power of beauty, and, like a rainbow over a torrent, shed a glory even on the fury of his righteous wrath. The playwright of the present day proceeds on altogether a different principle. He is less true and less severe, apparently more delicate and considerate in his handling; but at bottom really and most grossly indelicate and inconsiderately immoral. In his dialogue a specious tone is employed, but, when properly interpreted, an apologetic one, by which vice is gilded and excused. Thus, poison is insinuated where it is not openly exhibited, and is deadlier in its operation by reason of its concealment. But not only is he less true, but, by pretending to more truth while aiming at realism and eschewing poetry, he substitutes the vulgarest literalism for a liberal interpretation, and suggests the deformity which he pretends to veil; not only less true, but also less beautiful, for, the spirit of poetry being relegated from the composition, the vice which is exposed is shown in unmitigated ugliness, yet with such a familiar face that she becomes more attractive on account of what otherwise would make her repulsive. Thus vindicated, thus justified, is iniquity painted in the drama of "Formosa." The author has had examples for this misuse of talent, for Dekkar's poem had successors. Yet Massinger's "Fatal Dowry" could scarcely be quoted in his defence, albeit Rowe's "Fair Penitent," which was founded on it, might. A less sincere age had followed the stern and earnest one, and a sickly sentimentality had already begun to eat into the life of the heart and to contaminate the purity of the soul. He might fairly appeal, perhaps, to Lillo's "Millwood" and "George Barnwell," but he would feel little flattered by the reference; and, after all, there is a coarse morality in Lillo's work, to which Mr. Boucicault's has no pretension, there being in his no morality at all, but simply an elegant excuse for fashionable vice.

The hero of the modern Lillo is no London apprentice, but an Oxford student, who yields to the fascinations of a courtesan, and falls into the hands of two "birds of prey." They swindle him out of £20,000, and get him locked up in a sponging-house, in order to prevent him from sharing, as "Stroke," in the boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge. Formosa's parents, an ex-prizefighter and his wife, manage, with the aid of the university students and a mob of the fancy, to extricate him from confinement in time to take his part in the race and win the day. Meanwhile Formosa has repented of her immoral life, thrown herself on the mercy of her parents, and consented to marry the honourable Mr. Spooner (Mr. P. Charles), who has long loved her. The plot, therefore, really consists of the life of a courtesan; but it is so constructed as to attain its climax in the triumph of her victim. The parts are so written as to be about equal in length, and the two that become prominent are not Formosa (Miss K. Rodgers) and her dupe, Tom Burroughs (Mr. J. B. Howard), but the prizefighter, Sam Boker (Mr. John Rouse), and his wife (Mrs. Billington). The last delivers herself of the moral of the piece—to wit, that, however bad people may be, if we penetrate deeply enough, we shall find some goodness in them—"pure in the last recesses of the mind." Thus Formosa herself, with all her treachery and meretricious habits, is good at bottom. We are introduced to her at first as returning to her parents, who keep the "Old Swan Boathouse on the banks of the Thames," with the purpose, as it would appear, of forsaking her criminal way of life; but here, unfortunately, she meets with Compton Kerr (Mr. Henry Irving) and Major Jorum (Mr. David Fisher), who compel her to leave the spot and join in their schemes for the ruin of Tom Burroughs. The latter is a weak young man, who is not only fascinated with Formosa, but in love also with Nelly (Miss Dalton), the daughter of Bob Sanders, a vagabond (Mr. Brittain Wright). The poor girl has been brought up under the care of Dr. Doremus (Mr. Barrett), a college tutor, but is claimed by her father, whom she supports by making fancy shoes; and her example so prevails with the sometime ruffian that he becomes a decent man, and, after the first act, falls into the ranks of the surplus characters. We have now mentioned the principal parts, yet there remains one that assumes some prominence, the Earl of Eden (Miss B. Brennan), who is the coxswain of the Oxford boat. Miss Brennan has here to perform a similar rôle to that which she filled in "The Flying Scud"—a gallant spirit in a small body, the very soul of honour, and brave as a knight of chivalry. He has to remonstrate with Tom on his conduct, and does it in round, set terms. The acting of this little part was charming. The performance, on the whole, was highly creditable to the company engaged. Mrs. Billington and Mr. Rouse probably take the first place; and the new actor, Mr. J. B. Howard, turns out to be a pleasing performer fresh from the country, with vivacity and youth in his favour. Mr. Irving and Mr. Fisher acted, as they generally do, upon a stereotyped pattern which, being sufficiently good, scarcely admits of a change. By-the-by, the author has depicted these two swindlers as two thorough villains, for whom no redemption is possible. Mr. Brittain Wright was scarcely himself, but then the character failed him; but Miss Dalton was as pretty a little fancy shoemaker as we would wish to see. Mr. Barrett looked the burly college-fellow better than he acted it. Miss Rodgers aimed at illustrating the fascinating graces of a London belle, and exhibited some genuine feeling in the two or three pathetic situations provided for her; but the part is an unpleasant one both for the actress and the audience, and she had to struggle up the hill "Difficulty" as well as she could. In the conduct of the story there are many anomalies which it is scarcely worth while to point out, as in them it is evident that the author sacrificed correctness to convenience. The great merit of the new piece is the brilliancy of the dialogue, which is better and more carefully written than usual; some passages, indeed, have a rhetorical power nowadays rare in comedy, and not common even in pure drama. The scenery, by Mr. Beverley, is of first-rate excellence, and some of it interesting by association. Such are the scenes representing the Old Swan Boat-House, Formosa's villa at Fulham, her boudoir, the sponging-house, and Barnes Bridge on the Thames. The boat-race, with which the piece concluded, was not without some faults of detail, but doubtless these have been corrected on subsequent nights.

We have, then, in this spectacle a rather favourable example of a modern drama on an equivocal subject, constructed with a view to exhaust the resources of the stage, and cleverly adjusted to the taste of a popular audience. In these respects it has succeeded, and will probably command the town for a considerable period. Its merits, as a work of skill, are great; its faults are due rather to the public than to the author. It is to be hoped that, as education progresses, the stage will be enabled to assume an ideal elevation from which it at present shrinks for want of enlightened encouragement. Our popular dramatists are perfectly aware that their composition is not the true metal; but, like the newly-invented Abyssinian gold, it looks as well, bears hard usage, and suits the majority better, because less costly and more easily appreciated.

The drama's laws the drama's patrons give,
For those who live to please must please to live.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Col. J. Conolly, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershott, has been appointed Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Vienna, in place of Colonel H. H. Crealock, C.B., who has resigned.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that, through the death of Admiral Seymour, the following flag promotions will take place on the active list:—Rear-Admiral Wellesley to be Vice-Admiral, and Captain J. F. Wainwright to be Rear-Admiral.

The iron-clad ship Agincourt, 28, 6621 tons, 1350-horse power, Captain E. D. O. D'A. Aplin, has returned to the Nore from her duty in towing the Bermuda dock to Madeira, and has resumed her station as flag-ship of Vice-Admiral R. L. Warren, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

The Duke of Cambridge has conferred the appointment of Brigade-Major at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, vacant on the completion by Major R. Harrison of the prescribed period of five years' staff service, on Captain F. A. Marindin, who is at present attached to the south-western district.

The Duke of Argyll yesterday week, at the India Office, presented to five of the new Companions of the Star of India the insignia of the order. These were Syed Ahmed Khan, Captain Meadows Taylor, Mr. Richard Price Harrison, Mr. G. N. Barlow and Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle.

Medals for long service and good conduct were on Tuesday presented at Aldershott to Sergeants John Romney and T. Walker, first battalion 12th Regiment; Corporal Thomas Bennett, first battalion 12th Regiment; Private M'Kinnon, second battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Sergeants Angus and George Smith, second battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and Sergeant James Hewitt, first battalion 25th King's Own Borderers. Angus and Hewitt received a gratuity of £15 each, and M'Kinnon one of £5.

An account has been issued of the military savings banks for the year ending March 31, 1868. The balance due by the public at that date was £298,633; at the beginning of the year that balance was £289,199. The deposits were £193,912, and the withdrawals, £195,188; other sources made the total income of these banks £496,364. On referring to other items we find that £3080 was realised by sale of stock in consequence of the excess of payments over receipts. The number of accounts open at the end of the year was 18,370.

The amount of naval prize-money, bounty, salvage, &c., distributed during the year ending March 31 last was £81,506. Of that sum more than £56,000 relates to stores captured at Kertch and Yenikale in the Russian War; £2145 is for the destruction of pirates, some of the accounts going back so far as 1850; £2210 is for salvage services rendered by the Navy; and £24,519 is in respect of the slave trade. On April 1 last £19,079 was still owing for slave accounts, and the period over which these accounts extended began with July, 1859, and ended in December, 1865.

In connection with the recent sham fights, the following general order has been issued by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B.:—"The Lieutenant-General has much pleasure in notifying to the troops under his command the approbation, expressed to him by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, of the movements performed by them at the late field days, when the force in camp was ordered to intercept and engage the flying columns which had been sent out. On such occasions great opportunities are afforded to all branches of the service to practise what would be required in actual war. Some errors and mistakes are inevitable, especially on ground not previously well known and which requires to be well reconnoitred. It is seldom in England that the ground affords facilities for such practice. His Royal Highness desires the Lieutenant-General to express his satisfaction with the general zeal and intelligence displayed by all ranks."

A Commission appointed by the present Board of Admiralty to inquire into the condition and organisation of our naval hospitals report that the management of those places is in all respects admirably adapted to secure the comfort and well-being of their patients. The institutions are conducted on a scale that is costly compared with civil institutions of an equal size, but the causes of this difference should not be overlooked. In naval hospitals the medical officers are all paid; the patients are of different ranks and are treated in separate wards, officer-patients entailing a relatively large additional expense. Naval hospitals are also governed by fixed rules of service, so that institutions of a certain size are under the command of officers of a certain rank; capital operations are performed by surgeons of a certain rank, and assistant surgeons are not placed in independent charge of patients. Naval hospitals are founded and endowed on a more ample scale than civil institutions, and aspire to greater perfection of hospital management, and the patients are all kept till they are fit for service or discharge. Another cause of the great cost of naval institutions compared with civil hospitals is that they have to keep a large staff in order to be prepared for sudden demands. A change from a state of peace to a state of war, or the unexpected arrival of fever-stricken ships, make large demands upon the resources of these institutions. The Commission, however, recommend a reduction in the scale of these hospitals; a reduction in the number of nurses, and an extension of the present rule which limits the allotment of seven patients (no matter how far they have advanced to convalescence) to one nurse. They think the Marine Infirmary at Plymouth may be incorporated with the Naval Hospital; that there might be a reduction in the medical staff; that some of the convalescent patients might be employed as labourers, and they also suggest changes in the system of keeping accounts.

Yesterday week the Aldershott division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., executed another sham fight in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, and other distinguished officers. The camp force commenced its march at an early hour, and proceeded by different routes to Chobham-common, about ten miles distant, where it attacked the column under Colonel Smyth, C.B. The cavalry division, under Major-General White, C.B., consisted of E and D Batteries, C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; 7th Dragoon Guards, under Colonel R. Clarke; and 10th Hussars, under Colonel Baker. The first division, under Major-General Sir A. H. Horsford, K.C.B., was composed of the Royal Horse Guards (under Colonel Baillie), first battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, second battalion 3rd Buffs, second battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 24th Regiment, second battalion Rifle Brigade, and fourth battalion Rifle Brigade. The second division, under Major-General Carey, C.B., was composed of the 5th Dragoon Guards, under Major Swinfen, one field battery of the eleventh brigade, second battalion 5th Fusiliers, second battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, second battalion 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, first battalion 12th, first battalion 25th, and a wing of the 67th Regiment. Having arrived on the ground, the skirmishers of both forces opened fire, and the defenders of the camp concentrated. The Chobham force also inclined inwards, and contracted its front from two miles to a quarter of a mile. An animated sham fight was carried on for two hours, during which excellent strategy and tactics were displayed on both sides. Ultimately the Chobham force was attacked in front and on both flanks, but its commander, by good generalship, managed to effect his retreat, though liable at every moment to be cut off from his base (Chobham) by the Horse Guards. The Aldershott force then marched to quarters, at which the troops arrived about three o'clock.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Duke of Cambridge's report on the Wimbledon review has been published. His Royal Highness says the combination of regular troops with volunteers was a great advantage, although the falling off in the numbers of the latter is made the subject of regret. With regard to the way in which the manœuvres of the day were executed, the Commander-in-Chief says that, "considering the limited space at his command, he was, on the whole, well satisfied." He urges the desirableness of volunteers joining more frequently battalion drill, and also, on occasions like the Wimbledon review, strongly recommends that there should be some officers of the Army on each brigade staff.

The annual competition for the Scrubb's challenge plate, which is contested for by all the regiments using the butts, took place last Saturday. There were one hundred competitors, representing the Victorias, South Middlesex, St. George's, West Middlesex, and Queen's (Westminster) corps. Each man was entitled to fire seven shots at each of the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards. At the conclusion of the shooting the scores were as follow:—West Middlesex, 873; Queen's (Westminster), second battalion, 870; Queen's (Westminster), first battalion, 856; St. George's, 850; Victorias, 835. The West Middlesex were therefore declared the winners.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy Somerset, R.E., attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, R.E., officially inspected the East London Engineer Volunteer Corps, in Victoria Park, last Saturday evening. Major Comyn was in command, and the corps mustered four companies of twenty-four files. Lieutenant-Colonel Gregory, of the Engineer and Railway Transport Corps, and Captain and Adjutant Bailey, accompanied the inspecting officer over the earthworks which the corps have constructed during the past month. These include two demi-batteries, 140ft. apart, one raised and the other sunk, and connected by a trench sufficiently deep to protect gunners or riflemen. After drilling as a battalion for about an hour, square was formed, and Colonel Somerset, addressing the men, said he was pleased with their drill, but he wished them to understand that their chief work in actual war would be military engineering, and not infantry drill. There were very few men in the Royal Engineers, and therefore volunteer engineers would be of great value. He was glad to find the volunteers so ready to be taught, and was only sorry that the supply of instructors was not equal to the demand; but the fact was, that the scientific knowledge imparted to the Royal Engineer non-commissioned officers was of so valuable a kind that it enabled them, when they left the Army, to take situations which were much more lucrative than the post of volunteer staff sergeants. Colonel Somerset afterwards saw the men commence constructing a barrel-bridge, but the work was very much hindered by the pressure of a crowd who took possession of the banks of the ornamental water.

The annual prize meeting of the Herts Volunteer Corps was held yesterday week, at Panshanger, the seat of Earl Cowper. The scores made were not so good as in former years. Countess Cowper distributed the prizes.

In Cornwall, during the past week, a silver challenge-cup was shot for by the members of the Helston corps, the winner being Sergeant Kendall, who made 41 by three shots at each range of 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards. There was a match, on Thursday, between ten members of the Helston corps and the same number of the Trelowarren corps—ranges, 200, 400, and 600 yards, five shots at each. Helston made a total of 300, and won by 54 points. On the same day there was a match between ten each of the Wadebridge, Launceston, and Camelford corps—ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Camelford made a total of 285; Wadebridge, 268; and Launceston, 231. The best range prizes were won by Private Tough and Sergeant Maddox, the latter being first at 500 and 600 yards, in addition to being the highest aggregate scorer. A match between the married and single of the St. Just Rifles terminated in favour of the married division.

A banquet was given, yesterday week, to the Earl of Dalhousie, by the Montrose Rifle Association, in the Guildhall, Montrose. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was in the chair. His Lordship, in replying to the chairman's speech proposing his health, spoke in warm terms of the volunteer movement. At the same time he administered, in a quiet and kindly way, some hints to the volunteers.

Colonel Thompson, of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, presided, on Monday, at a meeting at which the arrangements for the visit of English volunteers to Belgium were fully discussed. The gathering is to take place at Liége, in the third week of September. The King of the Belgians will preside at a banquet at which 3000 volunteers of different countries are expected to be present; and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London have been invited to attend by the citizens of Liége. The prizes offered for competition will be from £800 to £1000 in value.

A movement of emigration has commenced amongst the Jews of Western Russia, and a committee has been formed at Memel to assist poor families in leaving the country. The house of Rothschild, of Paris, has transmitted 20,000f. in aid of the fund.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that Professor Robertson, of the Roman Catholic University, translator of Schlegel's "Philosophy of History," and of Möhler's "Symbolism," and author of "Lectures on Burke," has been placed on the Literary Pension List for £100 per annum.

Some officers of the garrison at Malta, thinking to compliment the inhabitants of the island on one of their great festivals, added to the illuminations provided by the Roman Catholic authorities by fixing a number of lights from the stores which were always understood to be kept for the purpose of lighting up the port in the case of a night attack. The pieces were pear-shaped, and about two feet in length; but shortly after they were fired they delivered a storm of grape shot. Fortunately, although there were crowds of spectators, little harm was done. The officers, seeing the mistake they had made, rushed forward at the risk of annihilation, and threw several of the infernal machines into the sea, when they exploded under water.

The competition for the practical work for the ten Whitworth scholarships of £100 each will be conducted by Colonel Rich, R.E.; Mr. Manby, secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and Mr. Marshall, secretary of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. In addition to these scholarships, tenable for the present year, Mr. Whitworth has offered to the Science and Art Department eighty exhibitions of the value of £25 each, to be awarded to students in the Universities, colleges, and schools, public and private, in the United Kingdom. These exhibitions are to be held for one year, and the students must show an aptitude for mathematics, mechanical science, and drawing.

The *Overland China Mail* reports that a conspiracy has been discovered at Soochow to originate another Taeping rebellion. Three men were captured and beheaded as soon as all that was possible had been extracted from them. Many arrests have taken place in Soochow, and between twenty and thirty ringleaders have been caught in Shanghai, some in the city and some in the French concession. The conspirators, almost all Canton or Ningpo men, and old Taepings or disbanded braves, are reported to number some 50,000 men. The head chief is believed to be an old Changmow, and to be now in Shanghai. So serious is the apprehension, that numbers of the inhabitants have been flying from Soochow Shanghai-wards for several days, taking with them all their property, in anticipation of an outbreak and a general sack. A mutiny among the Imperial troops in Shensi has been quelled and the city of Suy-Le recovered, and the ringleaders of the mutiny have been beheaded.

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CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE.

The fine old red brick mansion called Cromwell House, on Highgate-hill, has recently been opened as a Hospital for Convalescent Children in connection with the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. It is called Cromwell House because the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth built it, rather than from his having lived there, for there is no evidence of his having paid it more than occasional visits. It is said to have been built by him, in the year 1630, for the residence of General Ireton, who had married Bridget Cromwell. Prickett, in his "History of Highgate," says, "Cromwell House was evidently built and internally ornamented in accordance with the taste of its military occupant. The staircase, which is of handsome proportions, is richly decorated with carved oak figures, supposed to be of persons in the General's army in their costume, and the balustrades filled in with devices emblematical of warfare. On the ceiling of the drawing-room are the arms of General Ireton. This and the other ceilings of the principal apartments are enriched in conformity with the fashion of those days. This portion of the noble rooms, as well as the brickwork in front, well deserves the notice and study of the antiquary and the architect. From the platform on the top of the mansion may be seen a perfect panorama of the surrounding country." The oak figures referred to stand on the posts at each angle of the staircase; they are statuettes of about a foot high, and are of considerable merit.

The house required scarcely any alteration to adapt it to the purposes of a convalescent hospital; nearly all the rooms remain as they were in Ireton's day. The committee of the Children's Hospital were seeking a place where the children might gain, in the pure air of the country, that invigorated health which is so often still wanting even when medical skill and tender nursing have done their best. In Cromwell House all that could be desired has been found: a situation 400 ft. above the level of the city, spacious rooms, with a large garden and green fields around still unencroached upon by human habitation. Arrangements have been made for the reception of fifty-six children. Twenty convalescent children were admitted on June 28; and it is expected that the rooms for the remaining beds will be completed before the close of the autumn. The convalescent children are to remain a month at the home, and the twenty beds now provided will receive during the year from 230 to 300 children, all of whom will have been patients at the Great Ormond-street hospital.

The wards for the thirty-six beds that remain to be opened are for cases of a more chronic character. Anyone who has visited the hospital must have seen little suffering children lying in the cots where they have lain for weeks or months, and would have to lie for weeks or months longer, suffering from diseases of the joints or spine, and for whom surgical skill could do no more than place them in a suitable posture, and to leave them to wait for nature's slow mode of cure. How much harder, how much longer, how much less perfect the cure in the ward of a London hospital than in a breezy house in the country, such as Cromwell House is, need not be said. Tales have been told about Cromwell House, its former inhabitants, and the old associations which gather round it. The managers invite all who are interested in the welfare of little children to visit its present inhabitants, and to realise there the new associations of sickness and suffering on the one hand, and of gentleness and love on the other.

The substantial repairs that have been needed, and the construction of suitable lavatories and bath-rooms, with the expense of furnishing, have been carried out at a cost of about £3000, the work having been executed, under the direction of the architect (Mr. R. Arnal), by Messrs. Wagstaff and Son, of Bartlett's-buildings, and Messrs. Benham, of Wigmore-street.

CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE, THE COUNTRY BRANCH OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, ORMOND-STREET.

FAIRLIE'S STEAM-CARRIAGE.

On several occasions the principles of the double-bogie engines and light carriages for railways, advocated and developed with so much perseverance by Mr. Fairlie, have been favourably criticised; and recently there was a successful public exhibition of a light steam-carriage for branch lines and lines of small traffic. The length of the carriage is 43 ft., including a compartment for the guard; the engine, carriage, and framing complete weighs, exclusive of passengers, 13½ tons, and including its load of sixty-six passengers (sixteen first-class and fifty second), only 18½ tons. When entirely completed it will have a broad step or platform on each side, extending its entire length, and protected by a hand-rail, to enable the guard to pass completely round the train. Passengers can also pass along it to the guard, affording thus an easy means of intercommunication. The engine, running on two pairs of small wheels close together, so as to give the smallest amount of wheel base, forms one bogie, or platform, upon which the front part of the passenger-carriage is supported and pivoted, this carriage having another bogie or platform, to which it is also pivoted, supporting its rear end. There is thus a large freedom of motion, and it was astonishing to witness the speed and grace with which the long body was swung at more than eighteen miles an hour round curves of only 46 ft. upon an oval line of rails under 200 yards in circumference, laid down in a garden attached to the Hatcham Ironworks. Mr. Samuel—the pioneer of light engines and rolling-stock—had many years ago a small engine-carriage running with great success upon the Great Eastern Railway; and numbers well remember the Express. Mr. Fairlie himself has built an engine for the narrowest gauge passenger railway in existence worked by locomotives, which, under the title of the "Little Wonder," has earned a notoriety for itself upon the Festiniog Railway; but never before has the world seen a railway carriage of such large dimensions with sixty-six passengers spun round at railway pace in a metropolitan plot of ground of less than three quarters of an acre. From accidental circumstances the present carriage is not of the standard dimensions proposed by that engineer—namely, a carriage with two first-class compartments to seat sixteen persons, three second-class for thirty, and four and a half third-class compartments to seat fifty-four—in all one hundred passengers. The standard machine complete would weigh about 14 tons, and with the passengers from 20 to 21 tons, and could be driven forty miles an hour up gradients of 1 in 100, passing round curves of 50 ft. radius at half that speed with perfect safety, as was recently done upon a temporary line of rails. In fact, as to the safety of running these

EXPERIMENTS WITH FAIRLIE'S STEAM-CARRIAGE FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

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"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The Session being over, we shall now have leisure to examine some of its fruits. Of course, only the smaller sort, and of those only such as affect our domesticities, will be touched here. Suppose we first overhaul a London question. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has greatly alleviated the long-bemoaned lot of the cabmen, the portion of the so-called working class (and cabmen do work) which is brought into contact with the educated class. The taxation which has been so much complained of, and assigned as the reason why our cabs and their drivers are so inferior, has been much lightened, and therefore we have a right to look for reforms. I, for one, do not believe that we shall have any, until the whole system is placed under much more stringent surveillance. While dirty, ramshackle cabs, wretched horses, and brutal drivers are allowed to infest the streets, they will do so; and, so far as I can see, the alleged inspection which it is said that these public vehicles undergo is moonshine. I appeal to all riders in cabs whether three out of every four are decently clean and keep out wind and rain; whether the incessant flagellation of the animals, and the still more cruel and spiteful sawing with the bit, do not make it a penance to the traveller to sit behind a fellow whose arms are constantly working torture. To say what the majority of the cab-men are is certainly needless; let unprotected females, provincials, foreigners, state their opinion. If we are now to expect improvement, it will not be made through any awakening of cab-man's conscience. I should be glad to know that the police mean to be in earnest. But we must make up our minds to get rid of sundry prejudices about the right of every man to get his living in any way that is not criminal. There are at least a thousand too many cabs in London. I mention a given number on the strength of having made it a habit to ask the men questions about their earnings; and, though they may not on occasion be very credible witnesses, I have made my inquiry when they had nothing to gain by telling me falsehoods—that is, after my fare had been paid. Nearly all declare that they are killing one another. Moreover, we can see for ourselves that the supply vastly exceeds the demand. There ought to be a limit to the number of licenses issued, and licenses should be withdrawn, with as little harshness as possible, from men against whom charges have been maintained by the police or the public. That would be one important step towards reform. It is so simple and straightforward, that we shall, of course, be told that it is impracticable.

A second step would be an attempt to improve the character of the drivers. I do not mean to say that you want a fine gentleman on the box, who is to stop to invite your attention, if he thinks you a stranger, to any objects of interest along the road, and to indicate their esthetic merits; but equally we do not desiderate a coarse, repellant, disagreeable brute. We want a decent tradesman, who civilly sells you so many yards of riding at a fixed price. We also want a man who knows his way, or, if he happens not to know it, will ask, instead of driving at random until his fare discovers the blundering and is obliged to make his own inquiries. No cabman will ask his way if he can help it; and when he cannot help it, under the pressure of your remonstrances, he asks in a hang-dog, apologetic way, and scarcely listens to the instruction. Then, there is another count in the indictment. In old days, within my recollection, driving of any kind was considered rather a jolly, humanising sort of work; drivers made way for one another, and there was a kind of good fellowship among them. Now, there is nothing of the sort. To get in one another's way, to cause a block, and generally to be ill-conditioned is the rule of the road; and if a cabman can at once endanger his fare and injure his rival's vehicle, as much happiness as he can derive from anything but cheating is secured to him. Of course there are many exceptions. I know several excellent ones; but that they are exceptions is my case. I do not suggest competitive examination, but some sort of standard should be fixed; and a man whose manner, voice, and language show that he is obviously a cad ought not to be licensed.

"The next day the police arrived, and that valuable body made it clear how the thieves came, and how they went, and tracked them back into the road, where—all traces of them were lost." So narrates Lady Di. Beauclerk, in her charming novellette "True Love" (it will be found very agreeable seaside reading; and, while I am in a parenthesis, I take leave to hope that Lady Di. is journeying somewhere, because, in that case, we may have another fresh and delightful travel-book), adding slily that, as the snow was over the grounds, we are not called upon to express any very great astonishment at the keenness of the police. But we may hope that satire like this and like that of Mr. Wilkie Collins in the "Moonstone," will soon be inapplicable. The police are suddenly called to exhibit a higher kind of intelligence than has hitherto sufficed, or a least been endured. The Habitual Criminals Bill is law. That law has been defined by the Home Secretary as a means of "hunting down" confirmed ruffianism. That it has been passed by a reformed Parliament is a proof that our new representatives are in earnest, for the Act strikes directly at the cherished old bit of true English cant which holds that every man is to be believed innocent until he is proved guilty. The new Act declares in substance that thousands of men shall be presumed guilty unless they can prove themselves innocent. Heretofore crime has been too strong for old law—now machinery has been invented which it is hoped will be too strong for crime. The working of this machinery will be the business of the police and nobody else; and, if it fail, the nation will attribute the failure to the incapacity of officialism. But it would be unfair to believe that a Minister would ask Parliament for a fresh and strange power unless he meant to secure competent men to use it against the criminal. We may hope that it will succeed, but at all events this is gained—we have "hunted down" a most mischievous piece of time-honoured nonsense, and other pieces will share its fate.

So very rarely are found "in the papers" love-letters that do not make people laugh that it is worth while noting an exception. I omit names, enough pain must have been caused by the necessary publicity of the proceedings. But some letters written by a young lady who had unfortunately formed an attachment for a military gentleman who did not appreciate her sufficiently are so admirable that I can hardly regret their having had to be published. Anything more delicate, tender, and yet dignified—in one beautiful word, anything more womanly, I have not read, even in novels written by women. I cannot wonder that a jury was ashamed to offer the writer of such letters a small compensation, and that very heavy damages were given, and all persons must feel respectful sympathy with such a lady when compelled by duty to herself and her family to set herself right with society by the agency of the law.

I, the present writer, have an hereditary right, based upon the foundations of the London Institution, to know where Finsbury is, and I know that it is not where Hornsey-wood House was, nor around the lake where I have fished, with no success to speak of, in the reign of former monarchs. But Sir John Thwaites and other officials decree that Finsbury shall be there, and there is no more to be said, except that they have ruined the meaning of a passage in Shakspeare. The valiant Hotspur is totally dissatisfied with the very mild terms in which his beautiful wife swears, and accuses her of giving

> Such sarcenet surety for thy oaths
> As thou hadst never walked further than Finsbury:
> Swear me, Kate, like a lady, as thou art,
> A good mouth-filling oath.

But now that Finsbury is put where it is there is no imputation of cockneyism (as the Scotch cuttingly write) in the matter; and as a bit of pedestrianism, from any part in which a Lady Percy could live, the journey would be highly creditable to her. The editor of the new edition of Mr. Murray's Hand-Book will please to notice this. I add a compliment to Sir John Thwaites and Sir William Tite, and all who had the ordering of the proceedings at the opening of Finsbury Park. They very sensibly abstained from all ceremonials and beadledom, and from all sentimentality, and merely told the people that there was an open space and fresh air for them.

LITERATURE.

Researches in the Highlands of Turkey. By the Rev. Henry Fanshawe Tozer, M.A., F.R.G.S. With Map and Illustrations. (John Murray.) An egg is not more full of meat than these two volumes are of information. It is not, however, about Turks and Turkish matters so much as about Greeks and Greek matters that the author learnedly and pleasantly discourses; and of all his interesting narrative the most interesting portions, perhaps, are those which relate to the Greek monasteries. The most startling statement contained in the book is to be found on the second page, where mention is made of the author's dragoman. The dragoman was a Greek, and one is, therefore, quite prepared to learn that he was well acquainted with Eastern languages, and that he displayed "the wonderful versatility; but to find him described as a man of "the most scrupulous honesty" is to experience a sensation similar to that which the author must have felt at a sudden shock of earthquake. If an honest man is the noblest work of God, an honest Greek must surely be the rarest. And the keenest, according to an estimate cited by the author, must be an Armenian, for it has been calculated that it takes four Turks to cheat a Frank, two Franks to cheat a Greek, two Greeks to cheat a Jew, and six Jews to cheat an Armenian. The author is a scholar as well as a thoughtful and observant traveller, and his volumes, therefore, have that inestimable charm which arises from the power of enhancing description by illustrative reference—by setting the past beside the present, by adding the pleasures of memory to all other delights. Mother Ida—many-fountained Ida—and snowy Olympus and the yellow Scamander are doubly attractive to him who, at the bare mention of the names, recalls some half-forgotten lines of Homer; for if the "Iliad" be sneered at for being as old as the hills, it may be asked whether the hills are less grand, less lofty, less refreshing for their age. But it is not only ancient classical literature of which the author avails himself to give additional attractions to his pages; he is evidently well read in modern languages and modern publications, and mingles together most agreeably and instructively narrative, anecdote, impressions made upon his mind by personal observation and reflection, conclusions derived from extensive reading, specimens of folk-lore, and extracts from such authorities as he has consulted. To those whose education has given them a taste for philology and a capacity for explaining the resemblances found amongst the popular tales of various countries, what the author says about the Neo-Hellenic dialect, about the Romaic ballads, and about modern Greek popular tales will, no doubt, appear a very valuable portion of his book. No one who has had anything to do with the better-educated Hellenes (as they are fond of being called) can fail to agree with what the author says of the "Neo-Hellenic, as the regenerated language of modern Greece is called to distinguish it from the vulgar Romaic," or will be astonished at his saying, "as to the younger Athenians, I really believe they would have greater difficulty in communicating with the Greek peasants in Turkey, and even in their own country, than foreigners with a superficial knowledge of the language acquired in the mountain districts." In fact, Parisian French and the *patois* of Jersey might as well be called one and the same language.

The Malay Archipelago. By Alfred Russel Wallace. (Macmillan and Co.) Here are two volumes, full of instruction as well as of entertainment, and freely illustrated, which should find favour with readers in general, and especially with those who incline to the study of natural history. And to entomologists, more particularly, they are likely to be interesting. They bear some resemblance to a charming book which was written some years ago by Mr. Bates, and was called "The Naturalist on the Amazons," and of which it is pleasant to remark that their author makes due and honourable mention. Besides numerous maps, the two volumes contain quite fifty illustrations of a more than usually graphic character, indeed, some of them might be called sensational. There is a representation of a so-called flying frog, and it can be strongly recommended to persons who like to be haunted by diabolical images. There was a time, it is well known, when flying fish were considered a rarity; and an anecdote is told about an incredulous old lady who had no difficulty in believing that her sailor-son had come across Pharaoh's chariot during a cruise in the Red Sea, but shook her head disbelievingly at his tales of flying fish. What would her feelings have been had she read, "flying fish were numerous to-day"? As to the flying frog, however, our author does not appear to have seen it fly or to have had stronger evidence upon the point than the word of a Chinaman, who may have been either as unimpeachable a witness as Confucius himself, or not more trustworthy than Ananias and Sapphira. Not that there is any intention here of insinuating that frogs do not fly; no astonishment or disbelief would be expressed here if anybody chose to assert that ascertained fact had taken away all irony from the words of the satirical dog who means to show his incredulity by remarking that "pigs might fly." The world ought to be quite prepared by this time to see even Mr. Banting fly; and Mr. Home and the other spiritualists do float (do they not?), which is next door to flying. The author divides the Archipelago into five groups of islands, and the general description of each is followed by a chapter devoted to their natural history. It will give some idea of the immense storehouse of knowledge from which the author was able to fill his pages when it is stated that his collections amounted to 310 specimens of mammalia, 100 of reptiles, 8050 of birds, 7500 of shells, 13,100 of lepidoptera, 83,200 of coleoptera, and 13,400 of other insects. From the orang-utan to the sand-fly and mosquito, no living thing seems to have escaped the author's notice.

Travels and Adventures in South and Central America. By Don Ramon Paez. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This volume contains the "first series" of projected sketches, and is confined chiefly to "Life in the Llanos of Venezuela." There is an abundance of illustrations which are not so remarkable, one would say, for excellence as for number. The book is professedly intended for Americans, but it has seemed good to put it within the reach of Englishmen also, who, to judge from internal evidence, from the author's own "note," and from the whisperings of memory, have now for the first time the advantage or disadvantage of having their attention drawn to it. It is believed, however, to have undergone considerable alteration, and may be looked upon by a friendly eye as to a considerable extent a new book. The reason given by the author for the publication is so singular that it shall be quoted. "From my earliest days," he says, "have I been associated with the scenes forming the text of the present narrative, which I venture to lay before the public, trusting more in the indulgence and generosity of the Anglo-Saxon race towards foreigners than in my own ability to fulfil the arduous undertaking." But, perhaps, he does not mean that the indulgence and generosity of the Anglo-Saxon race would lead them to read his book, but to excuse shortcomings if they did. And it is certainly one of the most extraordinary pieces of patchwork ever seen. It commences with an address "to Young America," from which it appears that a late political representative of the United States at Venezuela "was the only drunken man in the streets of the capital;" there is then a description of Venezuela, but which parts of the description are Humboldt's, and which the author's, and which somebody else's it is impossible to make out; and afterwards there seems to be some chance that the reader will before long arrive at some kind of adventure. But when at length the adventures begin, the author is so seldom personally engaged in them, is so often not even an eyewitness of them, and so frequently makes up his narrative from hearsay and the works of other writers that the interest is diminished to the verge of annihilation. He was, however, on two occasions an eyewitness of such singular behaviour on the part of a wild bull that it deserves to be recorded for the encouragement of adventurous travellers. At page 180 we read that a bull "sought to vent his rage on the incautious artist, who, one leg crossed over the neck of his horse as support for his sketch-book, sat evidently absorbed in contemplation of the powerful and daring brute, with whose ferocious nature he was totally unacquainted. . . . But, for some unaccountable reason, the bull, after one or two ineffectual attempts to strike his intended victim, wheeled about and disappeared among the tangled jungle bordering the creek, apparently indignant at the nonchalance with which John Bull received the advances of his namesake;" and at page 324 we read that another bull ran away from another draughtsman under just the same circumstances; so that, if you would shame a wild bull into flight, you have clearly only to pretend to take his likeness. That must have been a very unsophisticated English artist, though, who was "totally unacquainted with the ferocious nature" of a wild bull; he must even have distrusted the evidence of his own senses. The author's personal adventures will probably be more conspicuous in the "second series," in which he proposes to appear in the character of "the wandering Jew."

Cataract and its Treatment, Medical and Surgical. By Jabez Hogg, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. (Renshaw.) In this pamphlet Mr. Hogg has brought together a large number of facts gathered from synthetical investigation either by the writer or by other authorities of equal or even greater weight. But, although a rich collection of facts like this must be fruitful of good, it would appear that to spectroscopic and its kindred investigations also Mr. Hogg looks for more important results, and that, no doubt, from these a greater clearness and certainty of ophthalmic science will arise.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Another second" was Sir Joseph Hawley's fate in the Brighton Cup, which the now rightly-named Restitution won in a thick sea-fog. It is said that Baron Rothschild had a bet about having it on his dinner-table by seven o'clock; and accordingly, seizing the frosted silver group, "Our Celtic ancestors awaiting in defiant attitude the landing of Cæsar's fleet," he carried it in his arms to a cab, after distributing divers sovereigns to ease his joy; rushed to the railway station, engaged a special, and reached his home within the stipulated time. At Lewes, Vespasian was fairly chopped down by a couple of two-year-olds, Queen of Hearts and Cyntal, to which he was giving 43 lb. and 44 lb. over the T.Y.C.; and Arlington, a St. Leger colt of the late Dr. Bowe's breeding, won the Grand Handicap, at 20 lb. with Robespierre. The winner was on "her Majesty's service," as a Queen's-Plate journey is termed, at Egham on Monday, and won easily enough; but still he must be a couple of stone at least below St. Leger form. One way or another, the Voltigeur blood, like Mr. Brayley, has been very lucky during the past fortnight; and if Brennus looks well at York and wins the great Yorkshire Stakes cleverly, the tykes will have their St. Leger hopes for him considerably quickened. Even now, many declare that, if well, he cannot lose. He has been amiss, but the latest training reports are to the effect that Géant de Batailles is leading him about two miles daily. Martyrdom is also in good work, and good request, at 100 to 8 at The Corner; and Pero Gomez, like Pretender, is reported to be doing his gallops well. On the whole, the St. Leger prospects are healthy, and the adherents of The Drummer are amazingly confident that his staying powers will pull them through. We need some freshening up after such a dull season. War (7 st.) is remarkably well in for the Ebor Handicap, and so is last year's winner, Fairwind (7 st. 2 lb.)

"The Canterbury week" opened rather unfortunately with wet weather. The South had a very hollow victory by eight wickets over the North. Mr. W. G. Grace and Jupp went out for "a duck's egg," the former losing his wicket by a ripper from Shaw at his third ball. However, the pair girded up their loins for action in the second innings, and the one was caught for 96 and the other was not out for 63. Big innings are becoming chronic all over the country, as in the Berkshire v. Hampshire match, where the former county made 398, to which Mr. J. O. Crowdy (135) and Mr. A. O. Lee (108) were chief contributors. So in Surrey v. Yorkshire, there were innings of 103, 101, and 94. Birkenhead also breaks the heart of Staffordshire with a one-innings score of 437, and of this Mr. W. H. Potter is good for 148. While the bat is thus beating the ball, we read with regret that Tarrant, that once great bowler, is never likely to play again. A subscription is being got up for him in Cambridge.

There is good news, on the whole, from the moors; and this seems to apply to the Scottish as well as those in the north of England. Disease has been very slight, and the weather of the last two months has been far more favourable to the broods than it was last year.

Pamplin has forfeited to Coulter in the swimming-match, as he objects to the breast stroke; but he is prepared to swim him an off-handed match, and use what stroke he likes, on Aug. 30.

The entries for the Thames Regatta close to-day, and the Thames watermen have two fours to face the men from "the coaly Tyne." Cook and Kelley, Sadler and Hammerton, and Kilsby and Coombes are the London pairs; and Renforth and Kelley will meet, it is said, for the sculls. The Harvard men have got their new boat from Salter's, and the Oxonians came to Putney on Wednesday, so that the great day which is to try the mettle of the two Universities will soon prophesy of itself.

At the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta the Cowes Cup was won by Mr. T. Chamberlayne's Arrow, for the second time, without claiming time from the Aline and Oimara. Taking time allowance, the next day the Arrow won the £75 squadron prize, and the Volante the second. Her Majesty's cup was won by Mr. Mullholland's Egeria, beating Colonel Verschoyle's Vanguard by 26 sec. only.

The Royal Victorians opened their week on Monday, and decided at the general meeting to admit ladies to the club. The death of Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, of New York, owner of the steam-yacht Hawk, by a fall from his bed-room window, cast a shade over the festivities of the week. The vice-commodore's plate was won by the Cambria (Mr. T. Ashbury), beating fifteen others.

An official despatch from Captain Goodfellow, Assistant Resident at Aden, informs us that the Abyssinian tribe to which the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Powell belonged have had their villages burnt and plundered, probably by the direction of Prince Kassa. It is by no means certain that the lives of Europeans will be more safe in consequence.

Mr. H. J. Ker Porter, writing from Susa, on the Italian side of Mont Cenis, recommends all intending tourists to Italy to go by way of the Fell Railway over Mont Cenis. The scenery from St. Michel to Susa he describes as exquisite, and says that, without much walking, his journey has cost not more than £5 from Charing-cross to Susa, including a stay of three nights at Paris, one at Macon, and one at Susa.

The committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union recently offered prizes of £100 and £50 for the first and second best stories illustrating the advantages of temperance to the young. Eighty-four tales were sent in, and the adjudicators have awarded the first prize to the story entitled "Frank Oldfield," written by the Rev. T. P. Wilson, of Shrewsbury; and the second prize to Miss M. A. Paull, of Plymouth, for the tale entitled "Tim Maloney."

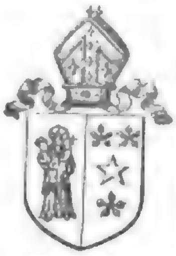
The *Toronto Globe* states that, notwithstanding the large augmentation the working population of Canada has received during the last few months, its effect, so far from supplying anything like the demand that exists in the labour market, has been very slight indeed. "At any hour of the day when one happens to drop into the Emigration Office," it adds, "he is pretty certain to find one or more disappointed farmers anxiously asking when any more will arrive; and letters are continually being received eagerly asking for hands." The demand for farm labour is, in fact, so great, that the emigration agent at Toronto says there are fifty applications made to him for every man who arrives.

The Astronomer Royal is making arrangements in good time for observing the transit of Venus which will take place in the years 1874 and 1882. The event is one of considerable interest and value to scientific men, and it is therefore desirable that it should be viewed from those parts of the earth's surface where it can be best observed. The stations fixed upon for 1874 are Oahu (one of the Sandwich Islands); Kerguelen Island, in the Indian Ocean; Rodriguez, a dependency of the Mauritius; Auckland, New Zealand; and Alexandria. Both the Admiralty and the Treasury have responded with alacrity to the appeal which has been made to them for funds. Mr. Warren De la Rue thinks that photography may be used with the utmost advantage in registering the transit.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

The Right Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury, who died, on the 1st inst., at the episcopal residence, Salisbury Palace, Wilts, was the son of the Ven. Anthony Hamilton, Archdeacon of Colchester, by his wife, Charity Graeme, third daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, first Baronet. He was born November, 1808, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830. He was shortly after elected to a Fellowship at Merton College, Oxford, and graduated M.A. there in 1833. He was appointed Vicar of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, in 1837, and held, at the same time, the office of Examining Chaplain to Dr. Denison, then Bishop of Salisbury. He was nominated, in June, 1841, Canon of Salisbury, and, in 1843, to the post of Precentor. He was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1854. His Lordship was a learned theologian and a great reader, but he did not write on many subjects, his most important work being a "Letter on Cathedral Reform," addressed to the members of the Church in the diocese of Salisbury. He married, in January, 1846, Isabel, eldest daughter of the late Very Rev. Francis Lear, Dean of Salisbury, and Rector of Bishopston, by whom he leaves three sons and five daughters.



THE DOWAGER LADY JOHNSTONE.

The Dowager Lady Louisa Augusta Vanden-Bempde Johnstone, who died on the 4th inst., at Eridge Castle, the seat of her son-in-law, the Earl of Abergavenny, was the third daughter of his Grace Edward (Harcourt), Archbishop of York, by his wife, Anne, third daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, and sister of George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland. Her Ladyship was married, June 14, 1836, to Sir John Vanden-Bempde Johnstone, second Baronet, of Hackness Hall, in the county of York, who died Feb. 24 this year, from injuries received in the hunting-field. By this union her Ladyship leaves issue two sons, of whom the elder is the present Sir Harcourt Vanden-Bempde Johnstone, Baronet, and three daughters—viz., Caroline, present Duchess of Abergavenny; Elizabeth Margaret, wife of Sir Erskine T. Perry, member of the Council of India; and Blanche Maria, wife of Robert Swann, Esq., eldest son of John Swann, Esq., of Askham Hall, York.

MR. TRAFFORD.

Henry Leigh Trafford, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of Salford, Lancashire, who died, on the 31st ult., at Corwen, in Wales, was the second son of the late Trafford Leigh Trafford, Esq., of Oughtrington Hall, in the county of Chester, by his wife Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. He was born July 27, 1809, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple Jan. 31, 1834. He went the Northern Circuit and the Salford and Kirkdale Sessions. After being a Commissioner of Bankrupts under one of the old bankrupt laws, he was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of Salford in 1845, and he held that post till his death. He married, in 1842, Jane, second daughter of the late Rev. Frederick William Holme, Rector of Meysey Hampton, in the county of Gloucester.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Irish probate of the will of the Right Hon. Arthur James Plunkett, Earl of Fingall, K.P., P.C., of Killeen Castle, Meath, Ireland, and of Woolhampton Lodge, Berks, was sealed in her Majesty's Court of Probate in London on the 14th ult., the personalty being sworn under £70,000. His Lordship died on April 21 last at his London residence, 47, Montague-square, aged seventy-eight, leaving five sons and one daughter.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Baron Broughton, G.C.B., P.C., F.R.S., of Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire, and 42, Berkeley-square, was proved in London on the 29th ult., and the personalty sworn under £250,000. The executors are the Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey, one of the members of the Supreme Council of India; Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P.; and William Phelps, Esq., solicitor, London. To Mr. Massey he leaves £500; Mr. Seymour and Mr. Phelps, each £200; and to Mr. Phelps a further legacy of £3000. The will bears date April 11, 1865; a codicil July 28 following; and a second codicil Jan. 28, 1867. His Lordship died, June 3 last, aged eighty-three, without male issue, and the Barony becomes extinct. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his nephew, now Sir Charles Parry Hobhouse, Bart. His Lordship had held many Ministerial appointments. He has by his will directed that his diaries, manuscripts, correspondence, and other papers, both official and private, may be delivered to the trustees of the British Museum, to be kept without examination until the year 1900, when, if desirable, they may be published; and, by a codicil, he desires that such as relate to the business of the State, and more particularly to the Sovereign under whose orders they were written, shall not be made public without the sanction of the reigning Sovereign. The testator has made a liberal provision for his two daughters—Charlotte, wife of Colonel Dudley Wilmot Carleton (Coldstream Guards), and Sophia, wife of the Hon. John Strange Jocelyn, second son of the present Earl of Roden. His books and plate and the residue of his property are to be held as heirlooms by the person beneficially entitled to the real estate.

The will of Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., late M.P., J.P., was proved in the London Court on the 20th ult., and the personalty sworn under £35,000, the executors and trustees appointed being his eldest son, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., and his cousins Henry and John Snooke, Esqrs. To the two latter he leaves each a legacy of £500. The will is dated Nov. 24, 1864, and testator died on May 10 last at the Hôtel de France, St. Petersburg, aged fifty-nine. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Geographical Society, was connected with many other learned bodies, and was one of the Royal Commissioners of the two Great Exhibitions in 1851 and 1862. The presents he received from her Majesty Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort, and from the junior members of the Royal family, and also the presents from foreign Sovereigns, are to be held by his son and successor and to descend as heirlooms. The testator has made a liberal provision for his son Ashton, and bequests to his mother-in-law, to others forming part of his establishment, and to his servants, appointing his son, now Sir Charles, residuary legatee.

The will of Sir John Edmond De Beauvoir, Bart., formerly M.P. for Windsor, of Johnstown, Dublin, who died at his London residence, in Upper Gloucester-place, at the age of seventy-five, was proved in London, under a nominal sum. Sir John leaves no issue. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only surviving brother, now Sir Charles Manly Browne, Bart.

The late Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, G.C.B., died intestate. His personal estate was administered to under £25,000.

The will of the late Mrs. Eliza Doncaster, of Winthorpe, Nottinghamshire, who died June 21 last, was proved under £12,000. She has bequeathed to the Medical Benevolent Society, £200; the Clergy Orphan School, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Hospital for Paralysis, and the National Life-Boat Institution, each £100; and to the Cancer Hospital and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, each £50.

Bushranging is still of too frequent occurrence in New South Wales. The Southern mail, when near Goulburn, was recently stuck up by armed bushrangers, who fired at the passengers, wounding Mr. Longfield very dangerously in the face. Constable Chalker, who accompanied the mail, returned the fire and killed one of the robbers' horses. The men, however, escaped.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. Z. D. [illegible]—It is pretty evident that in the second Game between Messrs. [illegible] published in our issue for July [illegible] the order [illegible] White's 5th and 6th moves. [illegible]

J. M. [illegible]—We have no space to spare this week for a notice of the [illegible] Chess Meeting. If practicable, however, a short report of it shall be given [illegible]

[illegible]

F. M. T.—[illegible] the Chess World Magazine [illegible]

[illegible]

W. [illegible] Whitby.—Received safely, and cordial thanks returned.

[illegible]

Solutions of Problem No. 1338 [illegible] are wrong.

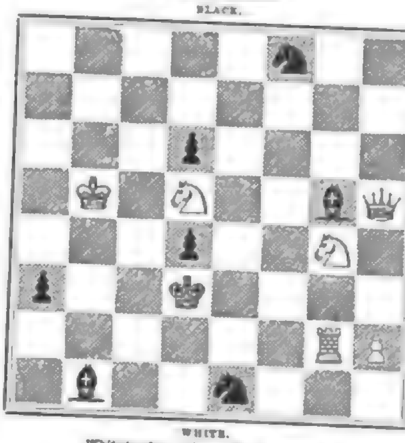
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1338.

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
1. B to K 4th	Any move.	2. Q or Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1339.

By Mr. F. Healey.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

We have this week the pleasure of presenting two Games, hitherto unprinted, which were played in India by Mr. COCHRANE a dozen years ago. The one with a famous Oriental player, SAUNNUCHUN GUTTACK; the other with the well-known Brahmin, MOHESCHUNDER.—(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Saunnchurn).	WHITE (Mr. C.).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. B to K Kt 2nd	P to K B 4th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Castles	P takes P
7. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 2nd
9. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 2nd
11. K to R sq	Castles
12. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt
13. P takes Kt	Kt to K 5th
14. Kt takes Kt	B P takes Kt

Mr. Cochrane has not been long in disentangling the [illegible] which Indian players always involve the game [illegible] and his pieces have now a tolerably free field for action.

15. P to K B 3rd	P takes P
16. P takes P	Q to Q B 2nd
17. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q R to Q B sq
18. Q R to Q B sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd
19. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 4th
20. K R to K sq	R to Q B 5th
21. R takes R	B takes R
22. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B 3rd
23. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
24. K to R 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
25. R to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 4th
26. R to K R 3rd	R to Q sq
27. Q to Q 4th	Q to K B 2nd

The game has again assumed a close form, but as we shall presently see, Mr. Cochrane had resolved it should not long maintain that form.

28. Q to Q 5th	

Black evidently foresaw his opponent's intention to sacrifice his Bishop and break through the phalanx of Pawns.

28.	B takes K R P
29. P takes B	Q takes P (ch)
30. K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 6th (ch)
31. B to K Kt 2nd	Q takes K R P
32. Q to Q 4th	R to K B 5th
33. Q to K 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
34. Q to K B 2nd	R to K Kt 5th
35. R to Q R 2nd	P to K R 4th
36. R to K B 2nd	Q to K 2nd
37. Q to K 2nd	P to Q 5th

Very hazardous, but the only course, apparently, for bringing his Bishop to co-operate against the adverse King.

38. B takes P	R to Q 4th
39. B to Q B 5th	Q to K R 5th
40. R to B 8th (ch)	

If he had played his Queen to K R 4th, White could at least have drawn the game.

40.	K to Kt 2nd
41. R to K R 2nd	R to Kt 4th
42. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K Kt 5th
43. B to B 8th (ch)	K to Kt sq
44. B to K 7th	P to K R 4th
45. K to B 2nd	

Having a pawn to the fore, Black calculated, probably, on winning the game, or he [illegible] the following line of play [illegible] have made a drawn battle at the least:—

45. [illegible] K to Kt 2nd

If he play the King to R 2nd, Black mates him by force in seven or eight moves.

[illegible]

and the game can be drawn by perpetual check.

45.	R to K R 6th (ch)

The termination is very elegant.

46. K to Kt sq	R to K Kt 6th
47. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to Q 6th
48. K to B sq	

He should have moved his King to B 2nd.

48.	R takes B (ch)
49. B takes R,	

and Mr. Cochrane gave mate in six moves.

Between Mr. COCHRANE and MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).	BLACK (Moheschunder).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	

White saw the advantage of advancing his K Pawn, but preferred the move in the text.

5.	B to K 2nd
6. B to Q 3rd	Castles
7. Castles	P to Q B 4th
8. Q to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
10. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 4th

This was imprudent, as it leaves Black with a badly doubled Pawn.

11. P takes P	Kt takes P
12. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
13. B to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd
14. B takes Kt	P takes B
15. B to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th
16. B to Q B 3rd	K R to K sq

We do not at the moment see any objection to Black's taking the Q B Pawn.

17. K R to K sq	B to K B sq
18. Q takes R	

This is the height of daring, and leads to a pretty ending, which, in truth, is the only excuse for the preservation of the game.

18.	R takes Q
19. R takes R	B to K 3rd
20. R to Q R 8th	Q to Q 2nd
21. B to K 5th	P to K B 3rd
22. B to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 4th
23. R to K sq	K to B 2nd
24. P to Q R 5th	P to Q B 5th
25. R takes Q R P	Q to Q Kt 2nd
26. R to Kt 6th	Q to Q R 2nd

Moheschunder plays in this game much below his ordinary force, probably because of the rapidity with which the moves were made. The battle was won and lost in little more than half an hour.

27. R to Q Kt 8th	Q takes R P
28. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
29. Kt to R 4th (ch)	K to R 3rd
30. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
31. Q R to K 8th	Q to Q B 4th

Before White could reply to this move his opponent threw up the game, seeing that it must cost him the Bishop by 32. B to K B 8th (ch), P to Kt 4th, 33. B to R 3rd, &c.

There are 5420 Smiths who receive dividends on various sums in the public stocks; 2478 Brownes are also among the distinguished quarter of a million, and 2190 bear the name of Jones.

The French Scientific Association is preparing an expedition to observe the shooting stars in November, from various points near the coast of the Mediterranean. The principal stations are expected to be Marseilles, Nice, Perpignan, and Narbonne.

THE FARM.

The Yorkshire Agricultural Society has had no reason to repent of their visit to Beverley. Everything, as usual, was beautifully managed by Mr. Thomas Parrington, and even the Grand Stand was pressed into the service for offices. Mr. Booth's Commander-in-Chief appeared for the first time this season, and beat Mr. Wiley's Royal prize-bull for first place. It is a near thing, and when you get them face-to-face, Mr. Wiley's is the better-looking bull of the two. Charlie, after being beat at Edinburgh, was first here, and Knight of the Bath, who can scarcely walk decently after all his travels by rail, was, like Lord Irwin, first again. The point between Patricia and Lady Anne was re-tried, and this time in Patricia's favour; and justice was done at last to Mr. Eastwood's Red Butterfly, and, despite her Bates failing behind the shoulders, she was placed first, over her herd companion Butterfly 2nd. The judges pondered long between Mr. Foljambe's Fleen and Mr. Haw's Windsor Butterfly for third, and decided for the former, which grows rather vulgar. The latter is very perfect, save in her head and neck, which are rather too masculine. Mr. Burton had a fine haul with his Leicester rams and gimmers, and Mr. Wiley came up second for the latter. The Lincolns were very good, and Mr. Peel was, as usual, "the Leak king," while Mr. P. Eden took seven firsts in the pig classes, and Messrs. Duckering three. In the class for cart sires, Honest Tom, the Manchester first-prize horse, was beaten by the Wetherby prize horse of last year.

In the blood-sire class Dalesman was brought up first, and Wyndham, who was nowhere at Wetherby to Angelus last year, was placed second. Then came Motley, and then Angelus, while Whitby was not mentioned. Fine horse as he is, the correspondence respecting him after Islington was so unsatisfactory that we were surprised to see him in the ring at all. Sir George Cholmley did comparatively little with his Angelus chestnuts this year, and the Manchester gold medallist, Don Juan, was only second to a mean-ish one. Mr. Hall's Caradon II. by Orpheus headed the five-year-old hunter class, and there were few finer horses than Caradon, also of Sir George's breeding, among the forty-one which entered the ring for the 100-guinea Holderness cup. The result took the assembly very much by surprise, as it was fully expected that Mr. Hall's Stomach-ache, or The Doctor, or Mr. Booth's Brian Borue would have been chosen instead of the underbred Lady Derwent. A "mere holiday mare" like Lady Derwent will never appear to try her luck with 14 st. over Holderness. The decision was unpopular to the last degree, and Mr. Booth objected to the mare on the score of her pedigree not fulfilling the conditions, but the council decided not to receive his protest. The hound show was not equal to that at Lincoln, but a very pleasant one; and the plan was adopted of putting a distinguished ex-huntsman, Mr. John Walker, late of the Wynnstay, on the bench. The Yarborough had to strike their flag twice in the two-couple entries, before Mr. Chaplin's Lincoln winners and the York and Ainsty, with two of those lovely "lemon types" of which poor Sir Charles Slingsby was so proud at Wetherby last year. However, the Yarborough pulled up with Royal and Graceful, and took the cup for the best dog puppy with the former as well. The Bishop of Oxford was on the ground on Friday, and sat on the bench between Lord Macclesfield and Mr. G. L. Fox for half an hour, while the hound-judging was going on. His Lordship had also the advantage of hearing Jack Backhouse dilate on the merits of Leader, in the broadest Doric of their common county, after he was just beaten by Royal. Mr. Hall, of the Holderness, had a large marquee on the ground, and invited his friends on each of the three days to a most elegant luncheon. The show will be held at Wakefield next year. Sheffield tried, but the society seems as studiously to avoid large towns as the Royal loves to resort to them for replenishing its treasure-chest.

The Dublin National Horse Show began this week. The Lord Lieutenant won the first blood-sire prize with General Hess, a well-known performer in Sam Rogers's hands over the English turf in his day, as well as a very correct tryer.

Messrs. Girdwood's Edinburgh wool sales have not been so well attended as usual this month, owing to the lull in the Yorkshire trade. In Cheviots there was a good demand for good wools, and a larger trade was done in hogg wool of this class. In Highland wool, white and laid, anything of fine quality was keenly contended for. The highest prices, calculating by the stone of 24 lb., were, for bred and halfbred Leicester hoggs, 35s. to 44s.; Cheviot hoggs, 30s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; and White Highland (washed), 14s. to 18s. White smeared wools of this season from halfbred hoggs have made as high as 39s.

The Shropshire breeders still keep publishing disclaimers respecting the use of a Southdown ram, and carefully avoid asking Mr. Rigden for any particulars on the point. At Mr. Coxon's sale a shearling ram was knocked down to Mr. Horley for 106 gs. Lord Chesham bought a Patentee at the Hon. R. Kenyon's sale for 60 gs., and Lord Wenlock another for 40 gs., which gives an average of more than 14 gs. for twelve of the sort. Although some of the best Cotswold Hill men have deserted the Royal show-yard, their letting prestige is as great as ever. Fifty-four of Mr. W. Lane's shearling rams averaged £20 3s., and fifty-two of Mr. R. Garne's were also sold or let next day at £18 8s. Mr. Lane was a hirer at Marham, where eighty ram lambs were let at £6 14s. 6d. each, and eighty shearlings at about £9 4s. Mr. Treadwell's Oxford Downs had also an upward tendency, and the average was £12 15s., against £9 10s. last year, when flockmasters were so pinched by drought. Mr. Henry Fookes let his Southdown rams at £13 6s. each, and sold others at about £11.

Twenty-one new members were elected at the last monthly council of the Royal Agricultural Society, which then adjourned to Nov. 3. The society has made between £8000 and £9000 clear at Manchester, and increased its Three per Cent funded property to £20,000. The total number admitted by payment were 206,723, and £18,114 the receipts for admissions and catalogues. The cost in connection with the show-yard works alone was £5476.

Major Gunter's Duchess 32nd has just produced a rich roan bull-calf by 4th Duke of Thorndale. She is the dam of the thousand-guinea heifer, which Mr. Cochrane purchased last August, and since then she has produced a heifer-calf and this bull-calf. Her dam, Duchess 54th, for which Mr. Betts offered 1000 gs., is also the dam of 2nd Duke of Collingham, which was bought by Lord Dunmore, at Mr. Rich's sale, for 660 gs. The old cow has had five heifer-calves and one bull-calf, and is in calf again.

Mr. Stratton's herd was in great force at the Gloucester Agricultural meeting, which was held at Cirencester, as he took three firsts and a second, besides the prize for bull, cow, and offspring. Lord Sudeley's third-prize Royal bull Mandarin was the best two-year-old bull, and Sir W. Throckmorton won the head prize with his Southdowns in both classes of shortwool rams.

The following county-court colloquy throws some light on "Hull cake":—"The Judge: There is a great trade in bran at Hull? Plaintiff: Yes, much goes into the country, and it is disposed of in other ways. Judge: Linseed-cake (a laugh)? Witness: Yes, a good deal goes into cake, which was called 'linseed cake.' It was no use denying the truth. Some makers had four different marks and qualities. Judge: What is the bran cake called? Witness: Mixed cake. Judge: Nothing worse than bran in them? Witness: Do you allude to sawdust? (great laughter)."

Mr. Howard, M.P., thus writes to the *Mark Lane Express* in reference to the reasons why the Government would not carry out the views of the agriculturists as to a large waterside market:—"The fact is, the Corporation of London is in possession of a monopoly, and the Government was in its hands. If they built a market independently of the Corporation, that body would bring a huge claim for compensation; and, had Government proposed to establish a market independently of the Corporation and to pay for it out of the Consolidated Fund, the opposition to such a scheme would have been so formidable that the whole bill would have been endangered. Hence, the present Government has left it to the Corporation to provide a market, and it will be a very inadequate one." The hon. member adds his testimony to "the patience with which Mr. Forster has listened to every objection and the infinite pains he took to perfect his measure."

The Privy Council has issued new orders relative to contagious and infectious diseases amongst animals. All former orders are revoked and replaced by one code.

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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA owes its especial excellence, delicious flavour, and freshness of aroma, to the Caracas and other choice growths of Cocoa.

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BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA. Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at Manufacturers' Prices. JAMES LINDSAY and CO. will forward, carriage-paid on parcels of £5 and upwards, Single and Double Damask Tablecloths, Napkins, Diapers, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Huckaback and Diaper Towellings, Glass-cloths, Pantry Towels, &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Patterns and price list post-free. James Lindsay and Co., 18, Donegall-place, Belfast.

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„ 2	1 11	„ 2	[illegible]
„ 3	2 [illegible]	„ 3	[illegible]
„ 4	3 [illegible]	„ 4	[illegible]
„ 5	3 13	„ 5	[illegible]
Ditto, Silver Fitted.		„ 6	[illegible]
„ 6	7 0		

All are completely fitted with Brushes, Combs, Cutlery, Bottles, &c., Outside Pockets, &c.

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£2000 CASH.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHING. Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., are prepared with the above sum for the Purchase of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Left-off Clothing, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, Furniture, &c. Parties privately waited on by addressing Mr. or Mrs. Lewis Davis; or, Parcels being sent, P. O. Orders remitted. Established 1820.

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INFANT LIFE.—There is no doubt that the Registrar-General's reports and statistics relating to mortality amongst infants would show a very marked improvement if one of the simplest domestic aids to the nursery, in the shape of Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, were used universally. It is perfectly free from any narcotic, and no child refuses its application to the gums. None genuine without the name of "Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

WHEN A PERSON TAKES COLD immediate relief may be secured by the use of SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR.

WASH THE FEET with M'DOUGALL'S PATENT CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP. Prevents inconvenience from profuse perspiration and soreness of the skin. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in tablets, 6d. each; bars, 1s.—M'Dougall Brothers, London and Manchester.

KEATING'S INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER KILLS BUGS AND FLEAS.—Sold in Packets, 1s.; and Tins, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each; or in Packets, free by post, for twelve postage-stamps, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT.

yearly meeting at the Mansion House. The great work accomplished by Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow's association, and the bright prospects it holds out, cannot be too widely known. That company may be said to have passed the first stage of its existence. Starting about six years ago with £50,000, it has now an available capital of a quarter of a million, one half of which is derived from public loans, available at four per cent interest, under the provisions of the useful Act of 1866. The recent report shows in what shape one half of this large sum of money has been applied. This company's blocks of model dwelling-houses are dotted over the whole metropolis. They are to be seen at Greenwich, in the extreme east, and at Pimlico in the west; they are to be found in the back slums of Southwark and amongst the teeming denizens of St. Pancras; they gladden the sight of the poor of Wapping, and give hope to the motley population of Bethnal-green. Nearly a thousand tenements, erected by the company, replete with every comfort and convenience, afford real homes to some five thousand of our industrial classes; and when the other half of the capital has been expended that accommodation will be about doubled.

Even more important than this inestimable boon offered to our artisans by Sir Sydney Waterlow's company—a boon not the less valuable because it is paid for—is the fact that the enterprise is an assured commercial success. There is a regularly-paid dividend of five per cent per annum. There has been no mystery in realising this satisfactory result—no "cooking of accounts." The dividend has been fairly earned and punctually paid, leaving from one half year to another balances, always in excess of the suspense account, to be carried forward to the profit and loss account. This success has, moreover, been achieved under serious disadvantages arising out of the exceptional depression of the industry of the metropolis, the disturbance caused by the compound householder scheme of the late Government, and the inequality of assessment for rating purposes. Not the least of the legislative benefits of the late Session has been the relief afforded to this and kindred societies by the Assessed Rates Act, which "restores all the advantages of the system of compounding," and the Valuation of Property Act, which will lighten for all such property the burden of local taxation. Parliament has thus indirectly been helping to promote the commercial prosperity of philanthropic enterprises like that carried on by Sir Sydney Waterlow.

Though probably the largest of these associations, the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company is not the only successful one of its kind. Some half-dozen others are at work for the same object; the Peabody trustees have erected several large blocks of model dwellings, occupied by some thousands of tenants; and it is estimated that by means of these several agencies 60,000 of our urban working population are provided with cheap, comfortable, and healthy homes. It is not a case of charity. Fair rents are charged, and the accommodation is eagerly sought for. Even the severe depression of trade in London has hardly affected the demand for these superior dwellings, except at Greenwich and Wapping. But, though progress in suitably housing our poorer classes has been thus far satisfactory, it is, of course, quite inadequate to the necessities of the case. We cannot do without our London courts and alleys; but cannot *they*, squalid and unhealthy though they are, be renovated? The experiment has been tried with signal success in Baldwin's-court, Gray's-inn-lane, Wild-court, Drury-lane, and other fever dens, by the Metropolitan Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes; and a very interesting account of the transformation effected in a Marylebone court by Miss Octavia Hill is given in the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. It seems that Mr. Ruskin, the benevolent art-critic, about four years ago, purchased, for £1000, nine filthy and dilapidated tenements which constituted the court referred to, repaired and changed them into clean and wholesome dwelling-houses, and placed them in charge of Miss Hill. That lady has managed the little property with singular skill. The denizens of the court, though of the poorest class, are sober, healthy, and well-behaved, and pay their rent punctually. "Pay or leave," is the principle upon which Miss Hill acts towards the weekly tenants; and however harsh her motto may appear, it has been advantageous to the landlord, and still more beneficial to the occupants of his houses. Mr. Ruskin's philanthropic enterprise has been a good investment. He receives five per cent for his money; but has the far higher satisfaction of having solved a perplexing problem. What has been done in Marylebone might, by wise measures, be effected throughout the metropolis. The example is well worthy of the attention of the Peabody trustees, whose large resources might thus be better invested for the good of the poor of London than by the erection of palatial structures, costly and elaborate beyond the necessities of the case.

The grand characteristic of all these philanthropic enterprises is that they confer inestimable benefits upon the poorer classes of London without weakening their self-respect. They do not want lower rents, but better accommodation. They need help to help themselves. Capitalists can do this, as we now know, without risk, and with the prospect of a better return for their money, or at least a safer investment, than is to be found in Turkish loans, Chilian bonds, or hazardous joint-stock speculations. A score of such companies as that presided over by Sir Sydney Waterlow once in active operation, and an indefinite multiplication of such experiments as Mr. Ruskin and Miss Hill have successfully carried out, would do more to elevate the working population of London and extirpate crime than all our administrative machinery, habitual criminal bills, and ubiquitous police force. They would also largely contribute to lighten the rates and improve the general health—considerations which come home to all classes of the community, whether rich or poor.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 19.

Sunday was a real *fête* day here with all classes, and from one end of Paris to the other. The Imperial decrees in the *Journal Officiel*, announcing an amnesty in its enlarged sense, gave, as they were calculated to do, universal satisfaction. Not merely were they estimated at their proper value, but they were accepted as an earnest of the sincerity of the Emperor's intentions with regard to a more liberal system of government for the future. People now believe that the Senatus Consultum is but the prelude to more important reforms, and that the new demands which it is reported the Tiers-Parti intended to make, such as the revocation of the law which accords protection to all functionaries against civil or criminal prosecutions, the restoration to the communes of the right of electing their mayors, the concession to Paris and Lyons of elective municipal councils, and the freedom of elections from every description of official influence, will all be conceded in due course, and "the crowning of the edifice," respecting which there have been so many premature announcements, will be accomplished at last.

The decrees, four in number, accord complete pardon to all individuals convicted of political crimes, press offences, infractions of the law of public meetings, illegal coalitions, smuggling and other frauds upon the revenue, poaching and various infringements of forestal rights, and infractions of the regulations of the Garde Nationale, together with pardons or commutations of sentences accorded to upwards of 1000 soldiers and sailors.

The *fête* on Sunday was held not merely in honour of Napoleon III., but to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the Imperial dynasty. Salvoes of cannon ushered in the day; and Te Deums at Notre Dame and at the Invalides (I send you an Illustration of the one at the latter) were followed, in the ordinary routine, by open-air amusements. The Champ de Mars—the empire not being exactly peace—was, appropriately enough, the chief point of attraction. There were temporary theatres, exhibitions of acrobats, conjurors, giants, dwarfs, and other natural and unnatural phenomena, intermingled with swings, roundabouts, shooting galleries, *mâts de cocagne*, and all the usual accompaniments of country fairs. On the Seine, between the Ponts de l'Alma and de Jéna, regattas were held during the afternoon. In the evening the theatres were open free, according to custom, and the garden of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, the Arc de Triomphe, the Trocadéro, the Ecole Militaire, with all the avenues leading to the Champ de Mars, the Barrière du Trône, and other parts of Paris, were splendidly illuminated.

Soon after midnight on Saturday people began to take up their positions outside the various theatres, and there they patiently remained for something like thirteen hours, attended by a tribe of dealers in hot coffee, cakes, tobacco, and cigars. Preference was naturally given to the opera by most of those who had never seen the inside of a theatre before; and the queue in the Rues Rossini and Lepeltier, at daybreak, was something formidable, notwithstanding the shower of rain which was falling at the time. The seats were, of course, filled, and, indeed, more than filled; for the audience were packed as closely as sardines in their tin boxes within a very few moments after the doors opened; nevertheless, they were, for the most part well-behaved and made no kind of disturbance.

The usual magnificent display of fireworks took place, on Sunday evening, on the summit of the Trocadéro, facing the Champ de Mars, which was covered with immense crowds of holiday folk until an early hour on Monday morning.

The Prince Imperial has been to the camp at Châlons in the place of his father, who is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. The young Prince left Paris at one o'clock on Saturday, accompanied by General Froissard and a numerous suite, and arrived at Châlons at half-past five, where he was met by General Bourbaki and his staff. On reaching the camp he was very warmly received by the troops, and was present in the evening at a dinner of twenty-five covers, which was given to the principal officers of the camp. On Sunday morning he attended the camp mass, which was performed by Mgr. de Châlons, after which he, for the first time in his life, passed a review of the troops, and distributed a certain number of decorations on the Emperor's behalf. A magnificent display of fireworks took place in the evening, followed by the customary *retraite aux flambeaux*.

The day before the Prince's departure for Châlons the Empress went incognita to Cherbourg. She visited the fort on the evening of her arrival, and passed the night on board the Imperial yacht. On the following day she paid a visit to two vessels lying in the port, the Rocambeau and the Hirondelle, and left for St. Cloud at six in the evening.

Admiral Jurien de la Gravière has received orders to repair to Ajaccio, with the Mediterranean squadron, in order to receive the Empress, who is expected to arrive there on the 25th inst.

The empire has sustained an immense loss in the person of Marshal Niel, who expired at his official residence last Friday evening. Few men have possessed, like him, such eminent qualities of heart and mind, coupled with such a profound knowledge of military art; and his short sojourn at the Ministry of War will leave an ineffaceable trace. The funeral took place on Tuesday, at the Invalides, in the presence of a numerous escort, a large number of military and civil officers, and the various members of the late Marshal's family, together with a considerable number of friends and acquaintances. The Emperor was represented by the grand officers of his household, and Prince Napoleon by his aides-de-camp. Immediately after the religious ceremony the body was dispatched by rail to the family vault at Muret, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, in accordance with a wish expressed by the Marshal before his death. Marshal Niel was born on Oct. 4, 1802, and was consequently nearly sixty-seven years of age at the time of his death. At the commencement of the Russian War he was made Aide-de-Camp de l'Empereur, and in 1855, after the taking of the Malakoff, he was made grand cross of the Legion of Honour. On June 7, 1857, he was made Senator; and in the following year was charged by the Emperor to ask Princess Clotilde in marriage for Prince Napoleon. At the commencement of the Italian war he was named commander of the fourth wing of the Alpine army, and he took such an active part in the battle of Solferino that the Emperor rewarded him with the bâton of a Marshal of France a short time after that eventful day. He had been Minister of War two years, and had during this short period totally re-organised the army.

It is said that Marshal Macmahon will succeed Marshal Niel as Minister of War, and General Fleury is put forward as the new Governor of Algeria.

SPAIN.

The *Official Gazette* denies the rumour that instructions had been sent to the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon relative to the formation of an Iberian union.

The authorities on the Spanish frontier contradict a statement that a band of Carlists had entered Spain by Puigcerda. A wide-spread Carlist conspiracy has been discovered at Valladolid, and numerous arrests have been made. The Canon of Mila, three priests, and other Carlists have been taken prisoners in the neighbourhood of Pontevedra. Carlist bands have been dispersed in Catalonia, Valencia, and Alicante.

A letter purporting to be from the Count de Chambord to Don Carlos has been going the round of the Continental press. An official Carlist organ now declares it to be a pure invention, and points out irregularities of form in its composition sufficient, it says, of themselves to show that the document is a forgery.

A conscription has been ordered in Cuba of all men between twenty and fifty-five.

PORTUGAL.

The new Ministry has been formed, and is constituted as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Duke de Loulé; War, General Maldonado; Finance, M. A. J. Braamcamp; Public Works, M. Lobo d'Avila; Foreign Affairs, M. Mendes Leal; Marine, M. Rebello da Silva; Justice, M. Luciano de Castro.

ITALY.

The Minister of Justice has issued a circular respecting the excesses of a part of the Italian press. These excesses, the Minister adds, must be repressed; and he therefore calls upon the authorities to exercise a strict vigilant censorship over the offending journals, and to confiscate them whenever they violate the law.

The Contessa Armanda da Novara has been murdered in a first-class railway carriage of the night train running from Naples to Rome and Florence. It is related that the Countess was living apart from her husband, and had only been a short time at Naples. Her residence was at Voghera, in the north of Italy. She was in the habit of receiving, while at the southern capital, several officers of a cavalry regiment, one of whom, Lieutenant Negri, made a desperate attempt to stab her one night after the company had left the house. The Countess deemed it prudent, after this occurrence, to leave Naples. Two officers and the landlord, Contieri, accompanied her as far as Caserta, where they left her. On the train arriving at Isoletta, the station on the Roman frontier, the body of the unfortunate woman was found extended on the floor of the carriage, her revolver at her feet, a pistol-shot in her head, and her hands covered with blood and cut as if by glass. More than this is not known at present. Negri is in custody.

Some statistics respecting the number of deaths from violence in Italy have been issued by the Government. In 1867, 2626 homicides were committed, or 10·84 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In Spain the proportion was 8·24 for the same number of inhabitants; Sweden, 2·02; Great Britain, 1·96; and Belgium, 0·14. The greatest number of homicides occurred in Southern Italy, there being 19·84 for every 100,000 inhabitants; while in Northern Italy the average was 3·70 for every 100,000 inhabitants. Compared with 1866, there was a decrease in 1867 in the total number of violent deaths to the extent of 451. Of the 2626 homicides committed during 1867, 264 are described as involuntary, 2259 as voluntary, and 103 as infanticides. Of the last named there was a diminution of 34 in 1867 compared with 1866.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

All the papers, to whatever party they belong, comment in terms of disapproval on the Prussian note of the 4th inst., in which a denial was given to Count Beust's assertion that his endeavours to promote an amicable understanding between Austria and Prussia had not been favourably received by the latter Power.

The Austrian Reichsrath Delegation entered, yesterday week, upon the general discussion of the estimates of the Ministry of War. Herren Dietrichstein, Wachter, Mertens, Neumann, Hardd, and Wundlerstorf spoke in favour of the proposals of the Government; while Herren Figuly, Sturm, and Kaiser supported the propositions of the minority. Count Beust made a speech, in which he appealed to the patriotism of the members of the Delegation. He stated that the preservation of peace would be facilitated if the monarchy's capabilities of defence remained untouched and were not brought into question. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also declared that the words attributed to the Emperor Napoleon—to the effect that he would not unite himself to a corpse—had never been uttered by that Sovereign. In Saturday's sitting the Minister of War made a speech in which he commended the organisation of the army from a political, constitutional, military, and economical point of view. His personal opinion was, looking at the state of affairs throughout the world, that it would be impolitic to effect a reduction in the army; still less could Austria take the lead in such a step. A sixth battalion having been added to each regiment, the army was increased by ninety battalions, so that now a force of 800,000 or 900,000 well-disciplined men ready to march could be immediately called out. Notwithstanding this, the number of men actually under arms was excessively small. The Minister for War concluded by moving the adoption of the estimates. In Tuesday's sittings the ordinary and extraordinary naval budgets were adopted in accordance with the propositions of the general budget committee.

The communal council of Vienna has terminated its deliberations concerning the question of the convents. The proposition tending to solicit from the Government the absolute suppression of these houses was rejected by 32 to 24. On the other hand, a motion to exempt from the suppression only those whose members devote themselves to attendance on the sick was approved of by 31 to 30.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia arrived at Wiesbaden on the 7th inst., at seven o'clock in the evening, and was received by the authorities at the station. The town was highly decorated, and his Majesty was warmly greeted by the inhabitants on his way to the castle. In the evening his Majesty drove to the theatre past the Kurhaus, the fountains of which were brilliantly illuminated with Bengal fire. On the 12th the King inspected the regiments stationed in the town, and saw them go through their exercises. Seventy guests were invited to dinner. In the evening his Majesty visited the theatre, and a concert given in aid of the funds of the new synagogue. On the 13th the King arrived at Frankfort, and proceeded at once, without changing carriages, to Homburg. His Majesty was to inspect the troops at Hanau on Monday, at Darmstadt on Wednesday, at Frankfort on Friday. To-day (the 21st) the King will hold a review of the Hesse-Darmstadt troops at Giessen, and then proceed to Cassel.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia left Nederney on the morning of the 10th inst. Her Royal Highness, with the younger children, drove in a carriage to Wilhelmshafen, while the Crown Prince, with his eldest son, sailed in the North-German Lloyd steamship Renald to the same place. After seeing the port and the objects of interest in town, as well as the ironclads, they proceeded by the Oldenburg railway to Bremen. They passed the night at Hillmann's Hotel in that city, and on the following morning her Royal Highness visited Dr. Colking's collection of antiquities. At nine o'clock he returned to Hillmann's Hotel, and then went with the Princess to the Rathhaus, the Rathskeller, and the Exchange. A long drive through the town and its environs followed, and at eleven their Royal Highnesses left Bremen to visit Count Munster at Hildesheim. On the 12th inst. they arrived at Potsdam.

The *Official Gazette* at Berlin publishes a paragraph, in which the recent communication made by a Saxon newspaper of an alleged correspondence between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria in June, 1866, is designated as a paltry falsehood. The *Gazette* adds that during the last few weeks, and, indeed, during the last few months preceding the outbreak of war in 1866, no personal correspondence passed between the two Monarchs, and the idea suggested in the forged letters alluded to, of a joint attack upon France, has never been mooted by Prussia, and not by Austria since 1859.

Since the incorporation of Frankfort-on-the-Main with Prussia many of the inhabitants of the city have had their children naturalised as Swiss, in order to avoid the conscription, there being cantons in Switzerland where naturalisation can be very easily obtained on payment of a sum of money. The Prussian Government, in order to put a stop to this abuse, has announced that persons born in Frankfort, who are relieved in this manner from their military obligations, must go and reside in the country of which they have become subjects.

A congress of the Catholic associations of Germany is to be held at Dusseldorf on the 6th of next month, and is to last three days. Among the subjects to be discussed are—Education, the Relations between Church and State, the Working Classes. It is also proposed to establish an organisation against the "irreligious" press.

SWEDEN.

The elections for the renewal of the Second Chamber in Sweden, the powers of which expired on May 15, have commenced. By the terms of the organic law of the kingdom, the return of the new members must be made before the end of the month of September preceding the first of the three years for which they are chosen. Every latitude is granted to the towns and communes to fix the day for opening of the ballot. In the present instance the capital has taken the initiative in the electoral operations. The city of Stockholm appoints a deputy for every 10,000 inhabitants; and of the ten now chosen eight were members of the last Assembly. They are for the most part men of note, who have already taken a considerable share in the affairs of the country.

RUSSIA.

On Sunday the Czar and Czarina opened at Sebastopol a great museum wholly devoted to reminiscences of the famous siege. It contains portraits of the Emperors Nicholas and Alexander; of the Grand Dukes Nicholas, Michael, and Constantine; and of the different commanders who directed the Russian forces. Then there are models of the fortress, models of the Russian fleet which was sunk, models of all the various arms employed in the operations, pictures of the chief incidents of the siege, and every possible publication and sketch that can be obtained relating to the war. General Todtleben, who so gallantly sustained the siege, was among the host of celebrities who assisted at the opening.

A storm of hail and thunder occurred at Moscow on July 29, and fell upon the camp occupied by a division of grenadiers, at Khodynka. Four soldiers were struck down by the electric fluid.

The *Moscow Gazette* states that the Governor of Nijni Novgorod has submitted to the superior authorities a plan for the foundation of a technical and industrial school in that capital for children between ten and fifteen years of age. A sum of 10,000 roubles has been bequeathed by a gentleman for the purpose of carrying out this plan.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The great Turkish loan contract was signed on Wednesday week for £12,000,000. It is to bear 6 per cent interest, and to be issued at 62. The Budget for the current year has been published; it shows an ordinary deficit of 507,250 liras, and an extraordinary deficit of 2,102,150, making a total deficit of 2,609,400 liras, which it is proposed to cover by the present loan.

The letter of the Grand Vizier to the Viceroy of Egypt states circumstantially all the Porte's grievances; it refers to the Cretan affair, the Viceroy's last journey to Europe, and his oppressive administration in Egypt. It then asks for a clear and categorical explanation, and concludes by expressing the determination of the Porte to insist strictly upon the terms of the Egyptian firman of 1841.

It is stated that the answer of the Viceroy of Egypt was received at Constantinople on Tuesday, and is considered entirely satisfactory.

PERSIA.

Advices received from the Taurus, dated the 15th instant, state that a band of the Bahi sect from Constantinople have been arrested at Teheran, charged with conspiring to assassinate the Shah. Many persons occupying high positions are said to be implicated in the plot.

The Persian troops have gained a victory over the Turcomans, and captured the fortress of Garietrule, about 400 versts from Asterabad.

AMERICA.

Chief Justice Chase has written a letter declaring that the mission of the Republican party has been accomplished, and advocating the formation of a new party, to be composed of the Conservative elements of existing parties.

Some prominent citizens of Mississippi have forwarded petitions to the President asking him to remove General Ames, offering to prove that the General has used his position as military commander to secure his election to the Senate. It is reported that the President has declared that he would not interfere in the matter.

Judge Coriloso (New York) has sentenced several brokers convicted of usury to one month's imprisonment.

Reports received from Virginia, North Carolina, and several western States state that the corn crops have suffered from drought.

Admiral Porter will assume command of the West India squadron on Sept. 1.

A telegram from Philadelphia states that the steam-boat Cumberland exploded her boilers on the Ohio river on Saturday last. Twenty persons were killed and the boat was blown to pieces.

INDIA.

We have telegraphic news from Bombay to the 17th inst. The statement that Shere Ali had been wounded is now declared to be wholly unfounded. Rumours are again current that Herat had been captured, but no confirmation of them had been received.

The *Bombay Gazette* says it is believed that the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive about the middle of December and spend about three weeks in Calcutta. After the Durbar at Agra (for which great preparations are being made), the Viceroy, it is expected, will take his Royal Highness to Lucknow, and, if possible, to Lahore, and then to the Central Provinces, where his Excellency will open the short branch railway to Khangaon and also, probably, the Jubbulpore extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The Duke will be the guest of the Viceroy.

By the overland mail we learn that the chiefs of the Khyber were in open revolt against the Ameer of Afghanistan, and had even levied black mail on the battery presented to him by the Government of India.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACE AT CHERBOURG.

The great international race for the cup, value 3000*l.*, given by the Emperor of the French, began on Monday. The race was open to the yachts of all nations, and but a small allowance of time was required from each of them for difference of tonnage. The course was from Cherbourg, across the Channel, to the Nab Light, off Portsmouth, and back to Cherbourg. As this was the first occasion in which the American schooner Dauntless, Vice-Commodore J. G. Bennett, of the American Yacht Club, conveyed her powers in a match as a racing-vessel, the trial of her was looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, and the more especially as she had declined any challenge to sail in English waters. The race also included amongst the competitors for the Emperor's favour the crack vessel amongst French yachts, the Mystère, who sailed in the race for the Emperor's Cup last year, which was won by the English schooner Albertine, the course being from Cherbourg to Ryde pier and back. Amongst the contending vessels were some of the best yachts that have gained prizes at the Royal Yacht Squadron and Royal Victoria Yacht Club regattas, and prominent among them was the Egeria (Mr. J. Mulholland), that won the Queen's prize for the second time this year at Cowes, as well as the Town Cup at Ryde; and the Guinevere (Commodore Charles Thellusson) of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. The wind was light, but the vessels made good way across the Channel, and they rounded the Nab light-ship as follows, on Monday night:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Guinevere	10 17 50	Shark	11 47 30
Egeria	11 12 0	Diana	11 57 0
Dauntless	11 22 0	Mystère	12 40 0

The Guinevere had at this point a good lead, and she went off on her return to Cherbourg at a spanking pace, the other vessels being a long distance to leeward. The race concluded as under:—

	H. M. S.
Guinevere	6 45 0
Egeria	9 28 0
Dauntless	9 39 0

The others were not timed.

A hailstorm of unusual violence broke over Madrid on Sunday week. Many of the hailstones were as large as hen's eggs, and weighed as much as three ounces each. The trees were greatly injured, and in many places the telegraph wires were destroyed and the railways inundated and greatly damaged.

The famous vineyard of Romanée Conti has been purchased for £9560, by M. Paul Guillemot, a native of Dijon, who, fifteen years ago, was an employé without fortune, and now is a wealthy wine merchant. The Clos Vougeot, put up on the same day as its great rival, literally for sale by "the candle," is still in the market, the three bougies burning out without the upset price being bid.

In Switzerland, on the Lake of Stoken, near the summit of the Stockhorn, M. Bazli, Mayor of Erlenbach (Bas-Simmenthal), his nephew (seventeen years of age), two young men, and a cowherd were out rowing on the water in an old boat. None of them knew how to manage it, and all at once it sank, and the five persons were drowned in sight of Madame Bazli, who had remained on the bank.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The election of a member of Parliament for Caithness is fixed for the 24th inst.

Mr. Mark Firth is to be Master Cutler of Sheffield for the third time in succession.

Sir James Scarlett, who was beaten at Burnley at the last election by Mr. Shaw, has been presented with a couple of vases by "Conservative working men" in that town.

Another Liberal member of the new Parliament has been removed by death. Mr. Charles Moore, the senior representative of Tipperary, has died at the age of sixty-five.

Lord Fitzhardinge has been presented with a testimonial by the Cheltenham Reform Club, in recognition of the services he rendered to the Liberal cause when member for Cheltenham.

A girl five years of age, the child of a French polisher at Newbury, died on Monday from the effects of drinking about 2½ oz. of pale brandy, which had been left in the bedroom.

Mr. Charles Dickens, in his capacity of President of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, will deliver the address at the opening of the autumn session, which takes place early in September.

A monument which has been erected by public subscription at Newcastle in memory of the late Robert Chambers, the champion of the Tyne, was unveiled on Tuesday in Walker churchyard.

All the specie, bullion, and mails belonging to the Germania, wrecked off Cape Race, have been recovered. Her passengers and mails sailed in the Cambria steamer, on Saturday, for Southampton.

The election for the county of Antrim, which took place on Thursday, ended in the return of Captain Seymour, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority over his opponent, Sir Shafto Adair.

There are 25,332 police and constabulary in England and Wales; being in the proportion of 831·1 of the estimated population, and they cost the country more than two millions sterling per annum.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent Norwich election commenced its sittings on Thursday. A great mass of evidence has been prepared, and the proceedings will probably last several weeks.

The *Scotsman* reports that harvest operations have been begun in several districts in Scotland, and hitherto they have been favoured with fine weather. The accounts to hand are generally that the crop is a fair average.

The Liberal members of the Corporation of Dublin, on Monday, passed a resolution that a committee of the whole House prepare an address of gratitude for the Irish Church Act to Lord Spencer, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir John Gray.

Windsor is the first of the Berkshire towns to accept Mr. Auberon Herbert's challenge to meet the £150 which he will give towards a free library by raising a like sum by subscription. At a meeting on Tuesday night, under the Mayor's presidency, £50 was subscribed, and a committee appointed to raise the balance required.

It appears from Mr. Purdy's comparative statement of pauperism in England and Wales for the month of May that there was an increase in each week, as compared with the same period last year, of about 1 per cent. At the end of the month of May this year there were 947,483 persons in receipt of poor relief.

A great Orange demonstration was held at Hilton Park, Clones, Monaghan, last Saturday. Thirty thousand persons were present, representing 140 lodges. Resolutions were passed condemning the Government for dismissing the High Sheriff of Monaghan, also condemning the Irish Church Act and the Party Processions Act. There was a slight affray with Orangemen at Ballybay, but no serious disturbance.

A conflict occurred last Sunday morning on Lord Willoughby De Broke's estate in Warwickshire, between four armed poachers and three of Lord Willoughby's keepers. After a desperate fight of half an hour the keepers were overpowered, and the poachers escaped. Two men have been apprehended on a charge of taking part in the affray, but the keepers are not able to give evidence in consequence of the injuries they have received.

The South Yorkshire miners held a great demonstration at Sheffield, on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the Mayor. During the meeting a number of miners proceeded to the Warren, where several non-unionists resided. After smashing all the doors and windows, they entered the cottages and broke everything they could seize, besides making a disgraceful riot. At the approach of the police they dispersed.

Despite the protest of the Rector of the parish, and against the wishes of the gentry of the neighbourhood, the proposed revival of the old custom of presenting flitches of bacon for unusual felicity was perseverred in, and on Monday the farce was gone through in a field near the railway station. Flitches were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Casson, of Cornwall-road, Victoria Park, London; and to Mr. and Mrs. Leader, of Ryelon-crescent, Clerkenwell. Eighteen claimants originally sent in their names. The stupid vulgarity closed with a procession and fireworks.

The sixth annual conference of the British Pharmaceutical Society was opened, at Exeter, on Tuesday. There was a large attendance of members from all parts of England. The inaugural address was delivered by the president, Mr. D. Hanbury, F.R.S., of London. The report of the committee showed that during the year the society had increased from 582 to 680 members, and that the year's income exceeded the expenditure by £80. The report was adopted. About eighty new members were admitted. Papers were read by Mr. Joseph Ince, Mr. W. W. Stoddart, Mr. T. B. Groves, Mr. Carteighe, Professor Attfield, and Mr. E. Smith.

It has been proposed in Plymouth to establish a telegraph from that town to the Eddystone lighthouse, distant fourteen miles. Some months since, when the Calcutta, with an electric cable on board of the value of a quarter of a million, was floating about the Channel a wreck, she was seen from the Eddystone a considerable time before any vessels sent from Plymouth fell in with her, having drifted up Channel from the part where she was abandoned. With telegraphic communication from the Eddystone, the authorities would at once have sent the Terrible to the proper quarter to find her, instead of sailing about the Channel at random for a day or two before meeting her. In many ways telegraphic communication with Eddystone would be of great service.

The annual summer prize-meeting of the Malton Archery Club was held last Saturday. The ladies shot four dozen arrows at 50 and four dozen at 60 yards, and the gentlemen four dozen at 60 and four dozen at 80 yards. The lady winners were—First, for score and hits, Miss Easterby, The Vicarage, Lastingham, 256; second, for best score, Miss Elliott, St. Lucegard's Vicarage, Malton, 149; third, for greatest number of hits, Miss Brumhead, Malton, 33; fourth, for best gold, Mrs. Wyse, Auburn Hill, Norton; special prize, given by Mr. Newman, Mrs. Elliott, Malton. Gentlemen's prize—First, for greatest score, Rev. R. W. Elliott, 129 without white ring; second, for number of hits, Mr. Alfred Russell, Malton, 28; third, for most central gold, Mr. C. J. Russell. The consolation prize was won by Miss Hartley, Malton.

The second meeting for the season of the South Devon Archery Club was held, on Wednesday week, in Powderham Park, the seat of the Earl of Devon. The ladies' prize list was as follows:—Members: Highest score—1, Miss M. Lockyer, hits 38, score 198; 2, Mrs. Lambert, hits 44, score 186. Best gold—Miss E. S. Karslake. Visitors: Highest score—Miss Martyn, Torbay Archers, hits 41, score 179—less six whites, equal 173 score. Gentlemen Members: Highest score—1, Mr. E. N. Snow, 81 hits, 383 score, minus 157 for blues, blacks, and whites—real score 216; 2, Mr. H. Walrond, 83 hits, 423 score, minus 177 for blues, blacks, and whites—real score 246. Mr. Walrond's was the highest score, but he was disqualified from taking the first prize, having won a first prize on a previous occasion. Best gold—Captain Hepper. Visitors: Highest score—Colonel Ward, North Wilts Archers, 76 hits, 326 score. The best gold for visitors, open to both ladies and gentlemen, was won by the Rev. W. R. Villiers, of the Torbay Archers.

The new Albert Dock at Leith, which has been in course of construction during the last five years, will be formally opened to-day (Saturday). In order to meet the increasing demands for greater shipping accommodation at Leith, the Dock Commissioners, in 1862, instructed their engineers, Messrs. Rendel and Robertson, to report upon a site which would be suitable for the extension of the docks. After careful consideration, these gentlemen made certain recommendations with respect to the land known as the East Hands, on the opposite side of the harbour from the old docks. The sum of £222,000 was obtained from the Public Works Loan Commission on the security of the dock dues, and in September of 1863 the formation of the new dock was commenced. This magnificent dock is now for all practical purposes completed, and has cost about a quarter of a million.

The Art-Exhibition, with which was inaugurated the Wedgwood Memorial Institute, at Burslem, and which was formally opened, on April 21, by the Lord President of the Council, was closed on Tuesday week. At the close of an interesting pictorial entertainment in the evening a numerous audience assembled in the picture-gallery, and the chief bailiff of Burslem (Mr. T. Hulme), as chairman of the institute committee and president of the gathering, announced the termination of the exhibition. He referred to the unquestioned excellence of the exhibition, and expressed the hope that, if it should not prove to be a financial success, it would have had an educational influence which would be of great value to the inhabitants. Mr. W. Woodall, the hon. secretary, stated that the number of visitors who had paid at the doors had been 12,960, in addition to six schools bringing 1041 children; and the number admitted by season tickets had been 3582, the season-ticket holders averaging fifteen visits. The largest attendance on any day was 571, the number admitted on the closing day. Of 3000 catalogues published, 2307 had been sold. He was sanguine enough to hope they would, by a close shave, cover the expenses.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Hull was brought to a close yesterday week. In the course of the day's proceedings, it was stated that the new Headingley College was now complete, and that no debt would be left upon the building. The president having intimated that this satisfactory result was in a great measure owing to the untiring efforts of the Rev. John Farrar, the thanks of the Conference were presented to that gentleman. A somewhat important case of discipline engaged the attention of the Conference on Wednesday week. In a book, published during last year, the Rev. Thomas Hughes, of Hyde, a member of the Conference, advocated the view that attendance at the class meeting ought not to be a condition of membership in the Methodist churches, and a committee, to which the matter had been referred, after expressing a strong opinion that by so doing Mr. Hughes attacked a vital part of the Church discipline, recommended that the rev. gentleman should be declared incapable of holding the office of superintendent until he should have withdrawn his present opinions. At the close of a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hughes defended his position, maintaining that the view he took was a debatable one, the report was almost unanimously adopted.

Ramsgate, Broadstairs, and the surrounding country, and many parts of Margate, were visited with countless millions of the insects known as ladybirds on Friday and Saturday last. On Sunday morning the streets and roads in and about Ramsgate and Broadstairs, and the dresses of all persons going into the open air, were covered with them. Opposite the market-place in Ramsgate men were shovelling them down the large grating into the sewer. So thickly were they spread over the ground that the streets seemed covered with red sand. The people coming out of St. George's Church, Ramsgate, at ten minutes before one o'clock on Sunday, were covered with the insects before they had proceeded many yards. In the metropolis, on Sunday, and particularly in Westminster, near the Abbey; in Paddington, and in Stratford, vast swarms of these insects were seen, and children were collecting them in their hands and filling paper bags with them. On Monday and Tuesday the footpaths in Stepney were covered with them. The insects evidently came from the east, at Ramsgate and Broadstairs, on Sunday. There was a similar visitation at Ramsgate, Margate, Broadstairs, and the surrounding coast, on Aug. 13, 1847.

On Thursday week the Earl of Shrewsbury received a number of the gentry, farmers, and tradespeople of Market Harborough and the vicinity, at Alton Towers. His Lordship gave 1000 refreshment-tickets to the poorer classes, who had a plain luncheon in a large tent, erected on the gravelled space fronting the grand entrance. His Lordship also entertained about 400 at luncheon in the Talbot Gallery, after which the visitors were shown through the house. The yeomanry band played in the octagon during luncheon and afterwards in the gardens. Bands were also provided for dancing at the refreshment-rooms and elsewhere. After the luncheon, Lord Shrewsbury proposed Mr. Disraeli's health, to which the right hon. gentleman responded and proposed Lord and Lady Shrewsbury's health. Mr. Disraeli referred to the length of time he had known Lord Shrewsbury and to his Lordship's invariable support of the party he had the honour to lead. He also spoke in flattering terms of Lady Shrewsbury, fearedly observing that if her Ladyship had been with Lord Shrewsbury in the House of Commons, he (Mr. Disraeli) would probably still have been Prime Minister of England.

A large party of excursionists, numbering between 1300 and 1400 individuals, connected with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, Strand, availed themselves of the kind invitation of the Earl and Countess of Portsmouth to pay a visit on Monday to their delightful seat, Hurstbourne Park, near Whitchurch, Hants, special trains running from the Waterloo station for their conveyance. A variety of rural games were indulged in, cricket, however, being the favourite pastime with the men, whilst both sexes freely indulged in dancing during the day, which took place on the lawn in front of the principal entrance to the mansion. Lord Portsmouth and the Countess freely mixed with the company, the Countess superintending the general arrangements for the tea, to which all the visitors were invited. After the repast, which was served by the ladies of the house and the domestics, a number of prizes, consisting of standard authors, were distributed by his Lordship, assisted by the Countess, to the victors in the various games. At the conclusion, the noble Earl addressed a few words to his numerous visitors, assuring them that their meeting that day had been a source of great pleasure to his lady and himself.

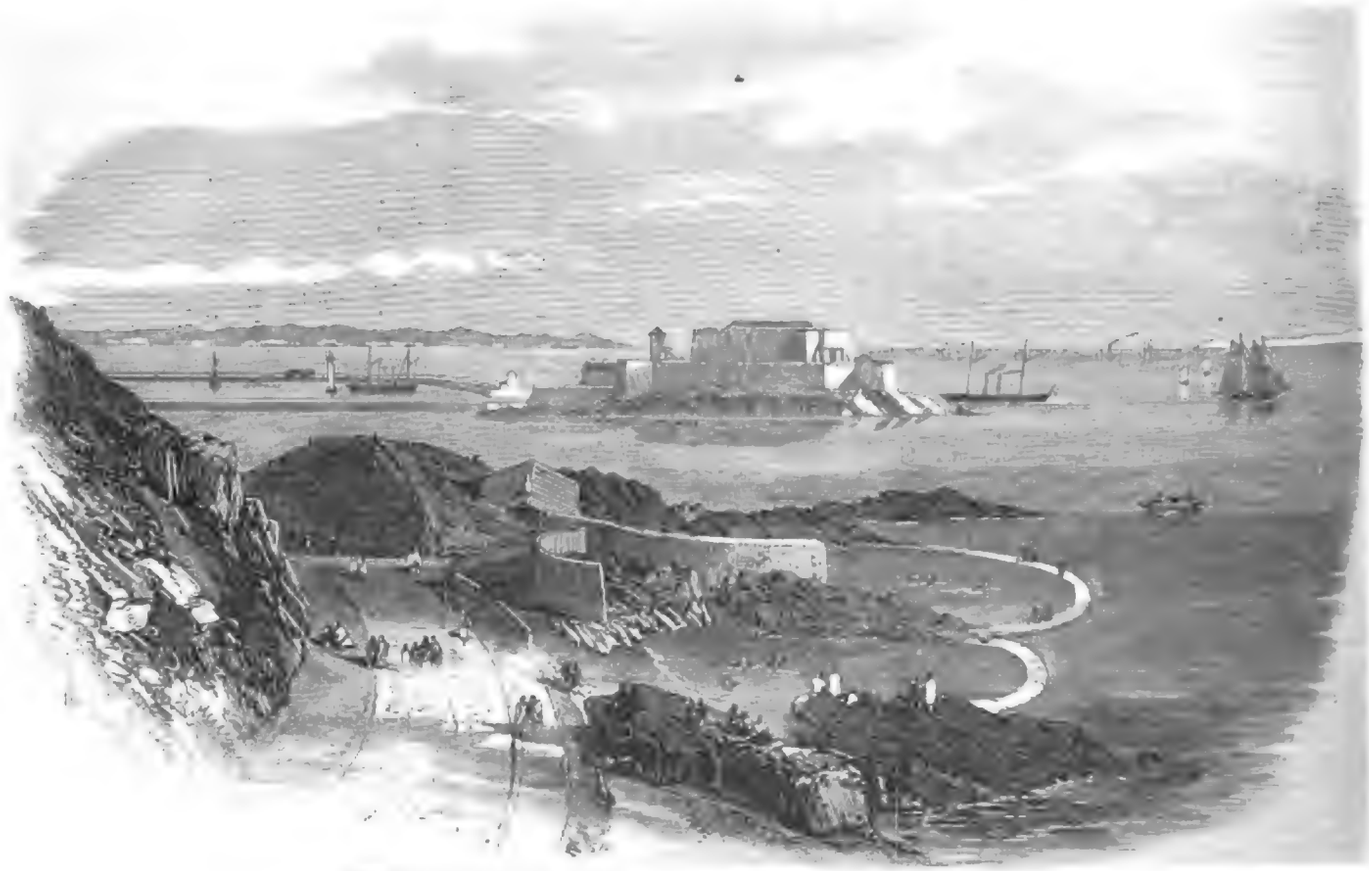
The thirty-fifth report of the Irish National Education Commissioners states that on Dec. 31, 1867, there were 6520 schools in operation, which had on their rolls for the year then ended 918,198 children; with an average daily attendance, for the same period, of 321,653 children. At the close of the year 1868 the number of schools in operation was 6585. The total number of children on the rolls within the year was 967,603, and the average daily attendance of children for the year was 354,853. Last year 54,365 more children were enrolled than in the year 1867. During the past year the number in average daily attendance was not only greater absolutely than in 1867, but was greater relatively to the number on the rolls, thus proving that the pupils attended more regularly in 1868 than in 1867. As compared with the year 1867, there is an increase of 65 in the number of schools in operation for the year 1868. There are in course of erection 100 national school-houses, which will contain 154 separate school-rooms. When these 100 buildings shall have been completed, they will afford accommodation to 13,260 children. Of the above 100 school-houses, the erection of 35, containing 51 school-rooms, was sanctioned during the year 1868.

THE CROQUET TOURNAMENT AT HIGHGATE.

The meetings arranged by the National Croquet Club, in the cricket-ground belonging to the Highgate Grammar School, on four days of last week (Tuesday to Friday, inclusive), were the first of their kind in the neighbourhood of London which have had a character of public importance. The weather, except on Thursday, was, unfortunately, not very favourable, and the affair came rather too late in the season for many fashionable visitors who would otherwise have attended. But there was a good show of company, both ladies and gentlemen, on the day we have named, when the ground was in fair condition, and the playing of Mr.

CROQUET TOURNAMENT AT HIGHGATE.

Whitmore, Mr. Law, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Muntz, contending in successive pairs against each other, displayed a high degree of skill. The competition was open to all gentlemen, whether members of the club or not, on payment of an entrance-fee of 2 gs.; the ladies were not invited to compete. There was but one prize, which was a silver cup, valued at £25, supplied by Messrs. Garrard and Co., with which the national championship was to be gained by the winner of the final heat. In the first series of contests, Mr. Peel beat Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Whitmore beat Mr. Law, Mr. Macfie beat Mr. Dalton, Mr. Wiggin beat Mr. Baker, Mr. Price beat Mr. Tolhurst, Mr. Elsmie beat Mr. Leach, and Mr. Muntz beat Mr. H. Leach. In the second heat Mr. Courtney, who was absent the first day, beat Mr. Price, Mr. Peel beat Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Elsmie beat Mr. Wiggin, and Mr. Muntz beat Mr. Macfie. In the third heat Mr. Courtney beat Mr. Elsmie, and Mr. Peel beat Mr. Muntz. In the final competition Mr. Peel beat Mr. Courtney, and so became the croquet champion of England until 1870. He will be liable to be challenged by any one in England for a year, but will not be compelled to contend for any prize less than £10. Dr. Pryor acted as umpire during the tournament, and Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Holloway shared the duties of secretary. It is anticipated there will be a great concourse of competitors next year. Mr. Walter Holloway, of Charlbury, Oxfordshire, is the honorary secretary of the National Croquet Club



CASTLE CORNET AND NEW HARBOUR OF ST. PETER PORT, GUERNSEY.—SEE PAGE 180

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THE FÊTE AT THE INVALIDES, PARIS, ON THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF NAPOLEON I.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th ult., at New York, the wife of F. W. I. Hurst, Esq., of a son (stillborn).

On the 5th ult., at Mussoorie, India, the wife of James Hair, Esq., executive engineer, Agra Canal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. John's College, Notting-hill, by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, M.A., Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, M.A., Trin. Coll., Cam., son of James Birch Kelly, Esq., of Sussex-place, Hyde Park, to Laura Jane, only surviving child of the late Walter Powell, Esq., of Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park. No cards.

On the 5th inst., at Swanley Church, Kent, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nassau, assisted by the Rev. Coker Egerton and the Rev. M. S. Edmonds, Robert Moss King, H.M.B.C.S., to Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of the Rev. J. Egerton, of Hextable, in the county of Kent.

On the 17th inst., at St. James's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. P. Rowbottom, M.A., Incumbent, William Bruce Stewart, Esq., of Brugh, to Annie Dowling, third surviving daughter of Dr. G. H. Smith, late of Penang.

On the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Battersea, by the Rev. Walter Kelly, M.A., Vicar of Hove, William Gardiner, eldest son of William M. Rigden, Esq., Hove Farm, Brighton, to Lucy Jane, only child of Edward Pownce, Esq., Battersea. Cards not sent.

On the 12th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Camden New Town, by the Rev. A. R. Pritchard, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. R. P. Clemenger, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Alfred John Pritchard, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, and 8, Colehearne-road, West Brompton, to Lydia Elizabeth, only daughter of J. F. Challis, Esq., of 1, South Villas, Camden-square. No cards.

On the 11th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, Dublin, by the Rev. W. Erskine Atwell, D.D., Rector of Clones, in the county of Tyrone, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Ryder, D.D., Rector of Donnybrook, James Henry Cochrane, Esq., of Woodside, in the county of Cork, to Emily Mary, elder daughter of Colonel H. Atwell Lake, C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Combermere Abbey, Viscountess Combermere, aged 80.

On the 12th inst., at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Elizabeth Ann, widow of the late James Mulligan, Esq., of Liverpool, and formerly of London, aged 63.

On the 14th inst., at East Mansion, Worthing, Barbara St. Clair, the wife of George Mackay, Esq., of 35, Hyde Park-gardens. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

*** *The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28.

Sunday, August 22.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Full moon, 4.21 a.m. Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral: morning, 9.45, the Rev. William Josiah Irons, D.D., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton; afternoon, at 3.15, Rev. Robert Gregory, Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, Canon Residentiary.

Monday, 23.—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, assassinated by Felton, 1628. Sir William Herschell, discoverer of the planet Uranus, died, 1822.

Tuesday, 24.—St. Bartholomew, apostle and martyr. Massacre of the Huguenots at Paris, 1572. The Count of Paris born, 1838.

Wednesday, 25.—Commencement of the Belgian Revolution at Brussels, 1830. Louis II., King of Bavaria, born, 1845.

Thursday, 26.—H.R.H. the late Prince Consort born, 1819. The Treaty of Jeddo signed, opening Japan to British commerce, 1858.

Friday, 27.—James Thomson, poet of "The Seasons," died, 1748. The Chinese "invincible" Amoy forts captured, 1842.

Saturday, 28.—St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, died, 430. Close of Art-Union Exhibition, 1869. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily Means of					Thermom.		Wind.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Aug. 11	29.912	60.0	43.8	.62	6	50.1	64.5	NW. WNW. NNW.	171	.000
12	30.039	51.1	45.7	.82	2	44.3	67.3	WSW. W. NNW.	249	.040
13	29.871	60.1	47.5	.66	6	51.9	69.5	SW. SSW. W.	215	.242
14	30.126	58.0	49.8	.74	8	51.8	64.7	NW. NNW.	[illegible]	.000
15	...	...	...	...	...	53.9	71.7	NW. W.	96	.000
16	30.229	62.0	52.5	.73	9	53.8	70.2	WNW. NNW. NW.	156	.000
17	30.363	56.7	46.1	.65	9	52.8	64.9	N. NNE. ENE.	165	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.973	30.066	29.879	30.099	30.214	30.190	30.386
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW.	SW.	SW.	NW.	NW.	N.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—AUGUST, Excursion Month. Palace and Gardens never more lovely than now.

Arrangements for the ensuing Week:—

Tuesday.—Popular Opera, under Mr. George Perren's management. "Lurline," with Miss Arabella Smythe, &c. Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton. Dresses by May. Stage Manager, Mr. T. J. Anderson.

Wednesday.—Display of all the Great Fountains at Five o'Clock.

Thursday.—Magnificent Display of Fireworks, with repetition of the immensely successful Arc de Triomphe, the Fleurs, and Grand Illumination of Fountains. During the Afternoon Mr. Perren's Opera Company will perform "Maritana," with Miss Edith Wynne. To render this a great popular day the Admission charge will be One Shilling.

Monday to Friday, Admission One Shilling, or by Guinea Season-Tickets, which, admitting to Operas, Fireworks, Great Musical Jubilee of 5000 performers on Sept. 8, Grand Concerts with Nilsson, &c., and generally until Aug. 1, 1870, may be had at Palace Entrances, Exeter Hall, and all Agents.

Saturday, Opera and Afternoon Promenade ("Il Trovatore"). Admission Half-a-Crown, in 4d. [illegible] ready on Thursday.

For Titles of Operas see morning papers.

NEW STANDARD THEATRE.—The largest and most gorgeously decorated Theatre in the world, affording luxurious accommodation for 5000 persons. Proprietor, Mr. John Douglass. Third Week of the most successful Engagement ever entered into at this Theatre. To see this vast Theatre thronged in every part, from the Pit to the Upper Gallery, is alone worth a journey from the farthest extremities of the metropolis to witness. Night after night, since the commencement of the Fifth Annual Engagement of the Original CHRISTY MINSTRELS, of St. James's Hall, this has been the case. Notwithstanding the extraordinary capacity of this Theatre, some hundreds have been unable to obtain admission on several occasions. Owing to the crowded state of the building, [illegible] since the commencement of the Christys' Engagement. The Stage Door is now opened at a Quarter before Seven, for the accommodation of persons wishing to avoid the crowd at the front entrance. Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Crocker.

Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—In consequence of the great nightly [illegible] to all parts of the Christys' Hall the Manager has entered into an arrangement with the directors of the Great Hall for the purpose of giving a series of Entertainments in that magnificent building, commencing on MONDAY, AUG. 23, where there is ample accommodation for upwards of 3000 persons. The Hall thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool.—On MONDAY and every EVENING at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays Three and Eight, the glorious and sparkling Entertainment of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded audiences to the St. James's Hall eight and often ten times in each week for nearly five consecutive years, an event without parallel in the history of the world's amusements. [illegible] The great Public acknowledge [illegible] in the world, which is permanently located at St. James's Hall. All the original Members who introduced this new popular class of entertainment in this country (except two) are still connected with this troupe. No other company in existence possesses a single individual member of that world-famed organisation.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 1s. Open 7.30 for Evening, 2.30 for Day Performances. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s Cheapside; Hay's, Royal Exchange; Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Greatest success, pecuniary and otherwise, ever achieved. [illegible] of any theatre in London. [illegible]—On MONDAY, AUG. 23, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault; supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performance to commence with the Farce of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

A Napoleonic dynasty has celebrated the centenary of the birth of Napoleon. There is a singular historical fact, the possibility of which would have been doubted, and justly doubted, at almost any date since the famous day when "Fire!" said the bronze lips, and revolutionists fell dead on the steps of the Church of St. Roch. The links of imperialism have been rudely broken, and for a long time, yet time "has brought about his revenges," and the Third Napoleon pays, on the throne of France, homage to the memory of the First.

They shall not say we have not had the Crown.

The curiosity of the incident is perhaps as remarkable as that of any strange event on record; and it is one of the things which should teach prophets to be more cautious, or at least more obscure. It would be somewhat interesting to turn to the journals, English and French, of the latter part of 1815 and afterwards, and see with what absolute certainty the utter extinction of Napoleonism is declared. Not only is the ravager of Europe on the island which he will never leave with life, but the people of France so execrate the name of him who led the flower of their youth to perish and brought foreign armies into their capital, that the very word has become odious for all generations. Yet his remains have been brought home from the rocky island, and have been laid among the people whom "he loved so well," the most splendid monument of modern time marks the place of his rest, and to-day all France resounds with cannon, to-night all France glitters with fireworks, discharged in honour of him whose name was to be blotted out for ever—discharged by order of him who bears the name and holds the throne of Napoleon Bonaparte. Our prophets, like those condemned in the book of inspiration, "prophesied a lie." Yet none have a right to blame them—none who can judge of the terror that dwelt in the name of the great and unprincipled soldier, none who can appreciate the half-frantic rejoicings with which Europe hailed his well-deserved fall and punishment.

We pass from a recollection which could not fail to rise, and with much more satisfaction we survey the present aspect of French affairs. Warned from prophecy, we eschew it; but there is a safe and common-sense view of every case, and this does not forbid us to look forward with a certain cheerfulness. It is noteworthy that the last year before the centenary should have been marked by words which menaced the dynasty, and almost made it problematical whether that festival would be celebrated by the dynasty. There was a great awakening in France, or would it be fairer to say that long-suppressed impatience had increased twenty-fold the struggles which have never altogether ceased. England was free of old. Italy had recently been freed, chiefly by the swords of those who could not liberate themselves. Even Spain had roused itself to expel a bigot and a despot, and to take the chance of a soldier's fidelity to a free Constitution. Austria and Hungary had learned lessons of liberty, and despotism had become for them a mere name. With such examples all around her, the foremost and the most fiery of Continental nations still remained subject to personal rule, and the chains were by no means hidden—they clanked notably. To the honour of Frenchmen, the inevitable reaction was a victory of opinion, not one of bloodshed. "All the institutions that were left to them" were worked to the utmost, and with a success which must have astonished the party of advance. The dynasty put forth its strength, we do not say unfairly, for it is a dynastic tradition to win by whatever means. We may put it more indulgently, and say that Imperialism resolved to test the feeling and the strength of France, and to learn for itself whether the people really held the doctrines so pertinaciously propounded by the irrepressible journalists. Both champions closed for strenuous strife. The elections revealed the one great fact that half France was opposed to the principle of Imperialism, and that in that half were included all who think, and had no interest to think dynastically. Then, as it appears to us, the Emperor Napoleon III. manifested more real greatness, by which we mean more right to be the chief of a glorious nation, than he has ever shown since the days of December.

He was in no undignified haste. He did not manœuvre in the face of the enemy. While still master of the situation he showed that he comprehended it, and he accepted it. He was, we say, in no haste; but his action outstripped that of those who suddenly found themselves so strong that they were half embarrassed by their new responsibilities. They had scarcely prepared for decided action when the Emperor stepped forward and became the leader of reforms. The history is so recent that we need not trace it. All will remember that the new policy was unfolded by certain decrees, and that at each it was seen that more was proffered than on the previous occasion. Even now there are a few pages to be turned; but none deny that Napoleon has pledged himself to grant a machinery which, if wisely and constitutionally worked, will place Frenchmen in possession of all the liberty which true patriots will desire for France. We say this from an insular point of view, and shall be reproached, not unreasonably, with wishing less for France than has been gained for England. We reply, and we earnestly desire that the reply may be weighed, that this is not stating the question fairly. We may believe, and may be wrong in our belief, that to give France suddenly all the liberty which England has acquired gradually would be a fatal error, to be followed by a fevered republic, and probably a European war. But this is not the point. We wish France to acquire all the liberty possessed by England, but to acquire it by the same process—a more rapid one, but one of a similar kind. That process was the gradual improvement of the people, and the consequent abandonment, year after year, by power, of every shackle which could restrain, of every privilege that could irritate, of every mechanism that could oppress. These things are no more to be done in haste than a tree can be forced into gigantic proportions and magnificent foliage. They must be done slowly. And though we may be chidden by French vanity for the alleged cynicism of islanders and for arrogance in believing that the French mechanic of the day is not fit for all that the English gentleman a hundred years ago had to struggle for, we cannot disguise our conviction that if the Emperor, by his force and patience, compels France to work out her enfranchisement at a moderate pace he will be the greatest benefactor that has ever sat upon the French throne. If such be the work to which Imperialism now sets itself—to the causing Frenchmen completely to comprehend the changes which are to be made, and to insisting that they shall be wrought out as deliberately as such things are done here, where for a couple of centuries we have been occupied in perfecting our freedom—there is no one, however much he may scorn the so-called glory of the founder of the Empire, but will heartily join in congratulating his descendant on the centenary which Napoleon III. has marked by a better deed than ever was done by Napoleon I.—a full and free amnesty for all political offences. The day, ignoble, has been rendered noble for ever.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, drove in the vicinity of Osborne on Wednesday week. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein drove to Shanklin and visited Prince and Princess Philip of Wirtemberg (Archduchess Maria of Austria).

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Lady Emily Russell, took a drive. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice walked out. The Prince of Leiningen arrived at Osborne.

Yesterday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. His Serene Highness Prince Gonthier, of Schwarzbourg-Rudolstadt, visited the Queen. The Prince of Leiningen left Osborne.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Prince and Princess Philip of Wirtemberg visited the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove in the grounds of Osborne. The Dowager Lady Shelley and the Hon. Mrs. William Hamilton had the honour of an interview with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen took her customary driving exercise.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Osborne House for Windsor Castle. The Queen crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht Alberta, and travelled by special train, viâ the South-Western and Great Western Railways, to Windsor. Prince and Princess Christian had previously crossed from Osborne to Southampton and proceeded to Windsor, where they remained on a visit to the Queen.

On Thursday, at eight p.m., the Queen and the Royal family left Windsor Castle for the Highlands, travelling over the Great Western and North-Western systems to Edinburgh, and thence to Balmoral, where the Royal party were timed to arrive at three p.m. yesterday (Friday).

Earl Cowley, Viscount Sydney, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Mr. and Lady Emily Russell, and the Rev. George Prothero have had the honour of dining with the Queen.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has presented to Lady Warde a valuable diamond bracelet, in which, concealed by a spring, is a beautifully executed miniature of Prince Arthur, the reverse bearing the words—"To Lady Warde, from Victoria, 1869." General Sir E. C. Warde has also been presented by her Majesty with a coloured cabinet portrait of the Prince, inscribed—"To Major-General Sir Edward C. Warde, from her Majesty Queen Victoria." Lithographic portraits of her Majesty and the Prince Consort accompanied these gifts.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that Mr. Wilson Fox, M.D., has been appointed physician extraordinary to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue to reside at the Belle Vue Hotel, Wildbad. In accordance with present arrangements, the Prince will return to Marlborough House on the 25th inst., and on the following day his Royal Highness will proceed to Abergeldie for grouse-shooting. The Princess, with her children, will remain at Wildbad until about the third week in September.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur arrived at Birkenhead yesterday week from London. His Royal Highness was received at the Monk's Ferry station by Sir Edward Cust, whose guest the Prince remained for the night, at Leasowe Castle. Sir Edward Cust gave a dinner-party in honour of his Royal visitor. Among the company were Mr. John Laird, M.P., and Mr. William Inman, manager of the Inman line of steamers. On the following day the Prince, accompanied by Sir Edward and Lady Cust, drove to the Great Float (a portion of the Birkenhead Dock), and inspected her Majesty's two-turreted ironclad, The Captain, built by Messrs. Laird Brothers. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the corn warehouses of the Mersey Dock Board. The Prince partook of luncheon on board the steam-tender Despatch, and afterwards sailed up to Messrs. Laird Brothers' shipbuilding yard. His Royal Highness embarked on board the City of Paris, at three o'clock, and proceeded on his voyage to New York, in order to join the Rifle Brigade in Canada.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale has left the Hôtel de Russie at Frankfort for Homburg.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Motley have left Maurigy's Hotel for Earl Beauchamp's seat, Madresfield Court, Great Malvern.

His Excellency the Hon. G. Stafford Jerningham has left Maurigy's Hotel for Beaufort Castle, Inverness-shire.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have gone to Homburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton have arrived at Eastwell Park, near Ashford, Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have left Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington, for Inverary Castle, Argyllshire.

The Duchess Dowager of Richmond left town, on Saturday last, for Goodwood, Sussex.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Jervaulx Abbey, Yorkshire.

Marquis and Marchioness Townshend have left their residence in Dover-street for Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Fife.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left town for Brighton.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has left Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, for Eastwell Park, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn.

Marquis Conyngham has left Cowes, in his yacht Rothen, for Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley have left their residence in Bryanston-square for their seat, Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Beaconsfield have gone to Brighton.

Countess Cowper and the Ladies Cowper arrived at Wrest Park, Beds, on Saturday last, from Panshanger, Herts.

Earl Cowper and the Hon. Henry Cowper, M.P., have left Panshanger Park, Herts, for the noble Earl's shooting-box in Scotland.

Earl De Grey has left Carlton-gardens for Scotland.

Earl Delawarr has proceeded to Prussia to study on the spot the strategy of the campaign of 1866.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has left town on a Continental tour.

The Earl of Stradbroke has left his residence in Belgrave-square to join the Countess and family at Henham-hall, Wangford, Suffolk.

Frances, Countess Waldegrave, and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., left town on Saturday last for the Priory, Chewton Mendip, Somerset.

Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham have left town for Homburg.

Lord Suffield has left Brown's Hotel for Gunton Park.

Lord Kilmarnock has left Grafton-street for Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Fife.

Lord Redesdale has left Vernon House, Park-place, St. James's, for Batsford Park, near Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley have left town for Lowestoft.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., has gone to Geneva, to meet Lady Emily Peel.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons and Lady Charlotte Denison have left town for Ossington Park, Notts.

Baroness North and Colonel North, M.P., have left their residence in Arlington-street for Putney-hill, Surrey.

Mr. Ode and Lady Emily Russell have left town for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, M.P., has left town for Pitnacree, Ballinuig, Perthshire.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barton, Dr.; Vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire.
Blomefield, Samuel Edward; Vicar of North Somercotes.
Bridgman, G.; Rural Dean of Brereton.
Brooke, Thomas William Bell; Curate of Falkton.
Clark, Samuel; Curate of St. Matthew's, Newington.
Clarke, Theophilus; Vicar of Tadcaster.
Glennie, John David, Curate of River Bay; Rector of Courton.
Golling, W.; Curate of Upperby, Carlisle.
Godden, W. Worcester; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's Chapel, Brighton.
Hart, P. H.; Curate of Bolton, Cumberland.
Iliff, Frederick; Curate of Carlton-in-Snaith.
Lamert, M., Master in Bedford School; Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.
Mandell, John Hennage; Curate of Hessle.
Metcalfe, John; Rector of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York.
Mitton, Arthur Tennant; Curate of Christ Church, Scarborough.
Muscroft, James Wilson, Vicar of St. Botolph's, Knottingley.
Percival, T.; Curate of Morland, Westmorland.
Pownall, G. P.; Vicar of St. John's, Heaton; Rural Dean of Shoreditch.
Rogers, Percy; Chaplain of her Majesty's Dockyard at Devonport.
Storrs, George Noel, Curate of St. Stephen's, Hull.
Turner, C. M., Rector of Alford; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Wagstaff, J.; Curate of St. Cuthbert's, Holme Cultram, Cumberland.
Willy, James; Curate of Boynton, Carnaby, and Fridethorpe.

The elevation of the Rev. G. Moberley to the see of Salisbury is officially announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

A district church is about to be erected in the parish of South Hackney; and the Rev. John C. Egan will be the incumbent.

The Church of St. Nicholas, Earl's Croom, Worcestershire, was reopened on the 8th inst., after restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. G. Row Clark.

It is stated that the Dean of Exeter (Dr. Boyd) has prohibited the Rev. Mr. Liddon from preaching in the cathedral of that city during the stay of the British Association.

The Bishop of London left town on Monday for the Continent, for the purpose of administering confirmation at a few places in Germany, and will be absent for a fortnight or three weeks.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Oxford reopened the parish church of White Waltham, near Maidenhead, which has undergone thorough restoration, from plans furnished by Mr. Street.

The Dean of Windsor has issued notices that St. George's Chapel will in future be open to visitors every week-day from twelve till four, and that the officials are forbidden to receive any gratuity.

A new church, to be dedicated to St. Matthew, is to be erected in Brook-green, a district being assigned to it out of the parish of St. Paul, Hammersmith. The Rev. William Handcock will be the first incumbent.

The fourth annual festival of the Welshpool, Newtown, and Montgomery Choral Association was held, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at the parish church, Newtown. Eighteen choirs, mustering 288 voices, took part in the services.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge will next week lay the foundation-stone of a new church which is about to be erected at Richmond. The site was given by the late Lord Justice Selwyn. Mr. Brandon is the architect, and the cost of the building is to be about £7000.

Shute church, Devon, was reopened on Thursday week, after restoration by Mr. Ashworth, architect. The restoration, which is mainly due to the exertions of the Rev. J. Selwood, Vicar, comprises the removal of pews and galleries and the reseating of the building with open deal benches.

A correspondent of the *Church News* writes that he attended three City churches in succession last Sunday morning. In one of them he found an old woman and the charity children; in another, there was no service at all; and at the third, up to the time at which he left it, no clergyman had arrived.

The Rev. Joseph Maskull, on leaving the curacy of Allhallows Barking, city of London, after ten years' service, has been presented with a silver tea-pot and coffee-pot and a gold watch, to the value of £60. The rev. gentleman has been appointed Master and Chaplain to Emanuel Hospital, Westminster.

A new church is about to be erected close to Finsbury Park, at a cost of £8000. It will be a handsome structure, in the Early English style, and will contain between 900 and 1000 seats. The Rev. Geo. Birkett Latreille, of King's College, London, formerly of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, will be the first incumbent.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Ripon consecrated the newly-erected chapel of St. John's Hospital, Ripon, of which the Dean is Master. Mr. H. Crossland is the architect of the building, which is 72 ft. long by 24 ft. 6 in. wide and 33 ft. high. It will accommodate 250 persons, is in the Perpendicular style, and cost £1300.

A vestry meeting was held at Taunton, yesterday week, at which it was decided, with only two dissentient voices, to raise the chancel of the noble church of St. Mary Magdalene, and to put up a reredos, from a beautiful design by G. E. Street, Esq., A.R.A. The reredos is the gift of J. Marshall, Esq., of Belmont, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Taunton.

The parish church of Louth, after having been closed a year and a half, was reopened, on Thursday week, on the completion of its restoration, by Mr. Fowler, at a cost of £6000. The Bishop of Lincoln preached.——On the following Monday the Bishop presided at the reopening of the grammar school, which, together with the Bede-house, has been rebuilt on the old site by Mr. Fowler.

The Bishop of Lincoln preached, on Tuesday week, at the reopening of Everton church, which has been restored at the cost of nearly £700. Amongst other features of the work is a new font in place of the dilapidated old one, and a stained window, the latter presented by Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Vicar, in memory of her parents, William and Anne Harland, of Scarborough.

On Wednesday week the memorial-stone of a new church which is being erected at Ravenhead, near St. Helens, was laid by Sir B. Sullivan. It is expected that the church, the building of which was begun in April last, will be ready for consecration by Christmas. It will seat 500 persons—if a west gallery is put up, 600—and will cost a little over £2000. The whole of the money has been subscribed. Messrs. Medland and Taylor are the architects.

The annual festival of the choirs of the deanery of Chester was held in the cathedral on Monday week, when the members of twelve choirs, mustering 248 voices, assembled. Previous to the commencement of the service, Baron Channell, one of the Judges on circuit, arrived, in company with the High Sheriff of the county, Mr. S. Woodhouse, and was received at the west door by the Bishop and Chapter, the organ playing the National Anthem. The Rev. E. L. Y. Deacle, Precentor, officiated. The sermon was preached by the Dean of York.

On the 5th inst. the parish church of St. Edith, Polesworth, was reopened for Divine service. The church was a very old one, and had been in a ruinous state many years. It has now been restored—or, indeed, almost rebuilt—from plans by Mr. G. E. Street; and its rapid completion is due in a great measure to the untiring energy of the squire and the principal inhabitants. Amongst the donations may be mentioned the Rev. Nigel Madan, Vicar, £400; £300 from the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.; £100 from Earl Beauchamp (first subscription); the entire subscription amounting to £1712.

At Chester, St. Martin's Church has recently been opened as a Welsh church. It already has a full congregation of Welshmen, and a good number of communicants. The tower of Whitfield church, near Brackley, having been blown down last winter, and the rest of the building being pronounced unworthy of repair, the foundation-stone of a new church, to be erected on the old site, by Mr. Woodyer, architect, was laid by the Hon. Mrs. Pierrepont on Thursday week. The entire cost will be over £3000, of which only £1500 has as yet been raised, and of which 400 gs. has been given by Worcester and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford.

A choral service took place in Canterbury Cathedral, on Tuesday, on behalf of the Choir Benevolent Fund, for the relief of widows and orphans of organists and lay clerks of cathedral and collegiate churches. The choir was selected from her Majesty's Chapels Royal, London; the Royal Chapel of St. George, Windsor; St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey; the cathedrals of Canterbury, Rochester, and Chichester; Eton College, &c. The members of the Choir Benevolent Fund hold their meetings annually in the various cathedral cities; and the gathering of Tuesday must be regarded as one of the most successful they have held since the establishment of the fund, in 1851.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday week chronicles the completion of an act of noble generosity, which should not be hid. In the autumn of 1868 the Marquis of Westminster placed the sum of £6000 in the hands of the Bishop of Carlisle for the purpose of endowing two Peel districts in his diocese—the one at Cleatormoor, the other that of Hawksnest and Newbarns, in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness. The former of these districts has been successfully at work since April, the school-room lent by Mr. Starling for Divine service is already too small for the Sunday congregation, and a church is being contemplated. The latter being now legally constituted will, as soon as an incumbent is appointed, commence working.

On the 10th inst. the Archbishop of York consecrated the new parish church for Sculcoates, the great northern division of the town of Hull. Mr. Walsham is the first Vicar, who has been in residence in this parish of 40,000 souls for half a century, and has, since his appointment in 1860, built a vicarage, the new parish church, and a new cemetery, besides having obtained the Archbishop's license for two rooms, and made one subdivision of the parish. Others are contemplated. The church is a magnificent building, in the Early Gothic style, from designs by Mr. G. E. Street.——On the following morning the Archbishop preached at the reopening of Sancton church, and Canon Jarratt in the evening. The body of the church has been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, by Messrs. Atkinson, architects, at a cost of £1000, and the same fate awaits the chancel when the state of the funds admit of its being carried out.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Lister, Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, has been appointed Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Professor Syme, resigned.

The lists of the successful candidates at the Oxford local examinations, which took place in May last, have been issued by the delegates. The examinations were held at twenty-two centres—namely, Oxford, London, Bath, Birmingham, Brewood, Brighton, Exeter, Finchley, Gloucester, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Margate, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea, Taunton, Truro, West Buckland, Windermere, and Windsor. The total number of candidates who sent in their names for examination was 1630—1200 juniors and 435 seniors, against 1109 juniors and 397 seniors in 1868. Of the 1630 candidates examined this year, 769 juniors and 312 seniors have passed, making a total of 1081. In 1868, 721 juniors and 292 seniors passed. Of the 769 junior candidates who have obtained certificates, 62 are placed in the first division, 144 in the second, and 563 in the third. Of the 312 senior candidates who satisfied the examiners and obtained the distinction of Associate in Arts, 35 are placed in the first division, 58 in the second, and 219 in the third.

The exhibition offered by the authorities of Balliol College, Oxford, to the senior candidate placed highest in the list of the local examination has been gained by Mr. J. H. Skinner, who has taken the greatest number of first classes yet known—viz., A, English language and literature; B, languages ancient and modern; C, mathematics; D, physics; F, music; and *e*, a second class in drawing. Mr. Skinner is the orphan son of a private in the M division of Police, and is being educated as an Exhibitioner at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, an institution which has lately been thrown open to the public, and graded according to the recommendations of the Schools Inquiry Commission.

The first examination of women by Trinity College, Dublin, is announced to take place between March 25 and April 13, 1870. There are to be two classes, consisting of juniors between fifteen and eighteen, and seniors above eighteen. As in the Cambridge examinations, certificates will be granted, but no lists published. The subjects are to be English Language and Literature, French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Latin.

Her Majesty's frigate Topaze, just home from the Pacific, got into a dead calm on Aug. 7, in lat. 42.45 N., long. 28.20 W.—a little northward and westward of the Azores. The calm was one of those great stillnesses of the sea which are rarely witnessed in any zone, and certainly not with especial frequency near the western isles, at least for anything like the length of time during which the hush of the elements on the present occasion appears to have continued. At sunset on that day no fewer than sixty-two vessels were all lying asleep upon the sleeping waters, not a breath of wind ruffling the glazed roll of the ocean, the splash of every flying-fish an event, the falling overboard of a beef-bone causing a commotion. One of these vessels, the Agra, had been locked in this trance of nature for fourteen days, and the frigate had to supply her with provisions, so that the calm must have lasted a long while before the Topaze drifted into it. Sixty-two sail visible from the mast-head at once on the wide Atlantic, and not one with a puff to blow the vane-ribbon straight!

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A donation of £1000 has been sent by "S. W. Y." for the benefit of the Great Northern Hospital, which is supported by voluntary contributions, and has no endowment.

The Company of Fishmongers has sent a contribution of 100 gs. and the Company of Mercers a contribution of 20 gs., to the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association.

Wednesday next is the last day upon which lodgers may send in their claims to be entered on the electoral lists of the metropolitan boroughs. The registration societies will furnish information.

The parish authorities of Greenwich have determined to construct a new dead-house, with proper accommodation for making post-mortem examinations. It is hoped that this example will be followed by other parishes.

It is decided that the winter exhibition of pictures, to which we alluded last week as proposed to be held at the galleries, 25, Old Bond-street, is to take place early in November next. Works will be received about Oct. 15. Further particulars will be announced.

According to the return of the Poor-Law Board, the number of paupers in the unions of the metropolis in the first week of August was 125,251—in the proportion of 92,505 outdoor to 32,747 indoor. This was a decrease of 2260 upon the figures of the corresponding period of last year.

The last party of emigrants to be sent out to Canada during the present year by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund was dispatched on Tuesday evening. Over 200 persons left the Victoria Docks in the steam-ship Dacia. In addition to these and 900 emigrants previously sent from the East-End, the committee of the fund have assisted over 3000 persons to emigrate during the past six months—making, in all, over 4000.

The Foresters' fête—one of the great events of the year at the Crystal Palace—took place on Tuesday. The weather was fair and pleasant, and a vast concourse of the fraternity and their friends assembled. Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, Little John, and their ancient confrères had many representatives; and the revels, although fast and furious, were brought to a close without accident. The total number of visitors to the palace was 63,806.

Mr. Brierley, the barrister, is now an inmate of Clerkenwell workhouse, in the imbecile ward, and (according to the testimony of Mr. Hopkins, one of the guardians of the poor) herded with a number of poor sufferers from the worst form of paralysis and insanity, in a room utterly unfit for the purpose, and where there is absolutely nothing to cheer and mitigate his malady. The reason assigned is that all the asylums, both public and private, London and provincial, are full.

Late on Monday night a shocking collision took place on the Great Northern Railway. A train, which runs only from King's-cross to Barnet, had arrived at its destination, when, before it could be shunted on a siding, a heavily-laden goods-train dashed into it, breaking some of the carriages in pieces. The débris caught fire, which was soon extinguished, but not before the guard of the passenger-train had been burnt to death, if he was not (as it is to be hoped he was) killed by the collision. The driver and fireman of the goods-train were seriously injured.

A special ascent of the "captive balloon" has been made to gratify the desire of Mrs. Hogg, an inmate of St. George's Workhouse, who claims to be a hundred years old; and, on being asked how she would like to celebrate her birthday, chose this recreation. The full extent of the rope, 2000 feet, was reached, at which altitude she was provided with wine and biscuits, and presented with a medal to commemorate the event. She was accompanied by the medical officers of the parish, the matron, and a party of ladies. Mrs. Hogg is in full possession of all her faculties, has never required the use of spectacles, and can walk without assistance.

"M. D." writing to the *Times*, complains of the ceaseless noise which fills the streets of London through the small hours of the night. He points out that insanity is rapidly increasing, and that the doctors are more busy every year with diseases of the nervous system, all arising from loss of sleep consequent on the continual disturbance in the streets from night to morning. To the sick it is simply murder. With proper police regulations, he asserts, the noisiest place in London can be kept comparatively quiet, as is the case in the main thoroughfare through Smithfield Market, where two policemen are placed to stop all unpleasant noise.

Some time ago a paragraph "went the rounds" describing the misfortunes of a Mr. Hamilton Wood, who was termed "The Aristocratic Pauper." On Wednesday, at the Paddington board of guardians, numerous letters were read touching that gentleman, who, though an inmate of the workhouse, had stated that he was related to the nobility, &c. Messrs. Wood and Co., of North-street, Cheetham, Manchester, wrote to say that in 1835 Hamilton Wood was a partner in the firm of Wood and Howell, smallware manufacturers, of Fountain-street, Manchester, and that the business of the firm was ruined in consequence of want of attention on his part. A second letter stated that Wood had sons who were able to assist him. Another was from Messrs. Harding, of Old Jewry, stating that Wood was not a creditor or shareholder in the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., as he had represented.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, the society's silver medallion was unanimously voted to Lieutenant R. C. Hart, an officer in the Royal Engineers, for saving Louis Cousin, a Frenchman, at Boulogne. Mr. Baker, late of the 66th Regiment, was awarded the bronze medallion of the society for assisting in the rescue. On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the silver medallion was also presented to Mr. Berry Norris West, R.N., Navigating Sub-Lieutenant of her Majesty's gun-boat Bustard, for saving John Arthur Kitt, assistant engineer, who attempted suicide at Takao, China, on a dark night in November last. The bronze medallion was given to William H. Rowe for saving ten persons, whose boat was upset by a steam-ship in Plymouth Sound on the 28th ult.; to Captain H. C. Whitlock, for saving two men who were carried out while bathing at Cleveleys, Fleetwood, Lancashire, on the 10th ult.; to Patrick Doyle, for saving William Walsh, who fell into 14 ft. of water at Lavitt's Quay, Cork, on the 17th ult.; to Henry Laird Jones and William Buckley, for saving four persons who were overcome and rendered insensible by foul air in an engine pumping-shaft 10 ft. deep, at Liverpool, on the 15th ult.; to Lieutenant C. Lagrimanlaye, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, who, with the assistance of Edwin Ryder (who received the thanks of the society, inscribed on vellum), saved William Reast, who fell overboard in Malta Harbour; to William Dow, an able seaman of her Majesty's ship Penelope, for saving William Way, who fell into eight fathoms of water at Harwich, on the 2nd inst.; to George Midland, a boy fourteen years of age, for saving Frank Smerdon, whose boat was capsized in the sea at Semaphore, South Australia, on June 24, last year; and to Oliver Davey, for saving Mr. Nicholas Lobb, who was carried out to sea while bathing at Hude Harbour in from 15 ft. to 20 ft. of water, on the 21st ult.

A Church Congress has been held at Hobart Town. The Bishop presided, and the gathering is reported to have been fairly successful. Efforts are being made to raise a cathedral, towards which Mr. Duncane, the Governor, has given £100.

At Rio Janeiro a small quantity of nitro-glycerine in the arsenal, being deemed dangerous, was ordered to be thrown into the bay. Six 10-lb. cans were put into a boat and taken out 250 yards. The one thrown out exploded on striking the water, and the concussion set off the others. The boat was blown to pieces and the crew of seven persons killed.

One of the princes of Nepaul, who was residing in the city of Benares as a naturalised British subject, has been found guilty of perjury and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a large fine. He had tendered his wife at the instigation of his mother, the ex-Rance of Nepaul, for which his father-in-law brought him into court, when, in the course of the proceedings, he committed the perjury complained of.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been held this year at Exeter. The first meeting was one of the committee, held on Wednesday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Dr. Hooker, the president of last year's meeting. Reports were presented from the council, from the treasurer, and from the Kew committee of the association. The sectional officers and a committee of recommendation were appointed.

In the evening, at the Victoria Hall, Dr. Hooker resigned the chair which he had held during the past year, and the new president, Professor Stokes delivered

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

The Professor commenced his remarks with a few words in explanation of the objects for which the British Association was instituted. Having intimated that he should not attempt to give an account of the recent progress of science in general, but should select from those branches with which he was more familiar some examples of recent progress which would, he hoped, prove of general interest, he proceeded to say:—

PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMY.

Among the various branches of physical science astronomy occupies in many respects a foremost rank. Newton's great discovery of universal gravitation raised it from the rank of a science of observation to that of one admitting of the most exact mathematical deduction; and the investigation of the consequences of this law, and the explanation thereby of the lunar and planetary disturbances, have afforded a field for the exercise of the highest mathematical powers on the part of Newton and his successors. Gradually the apparent anomalies, as they might have been deemed, in the motions of the heavenly bodies were shown to be necessary consequences of the one fundamental law; and at last, as the result of calculations of enormous labour, tables were constructed enabling the places of these bodies at any given time to be determined years beforehand with astonishing precision.

A still more striking step was taken. When it had been shown by careful calculation that the apparent motion of the remotest of the planets then known to belong to our system could not be wholly explained on the theory of gravitation, by taking account of the disturbing powers of the other known planets, Adams in our own country, and Le Verrier in France, boldly resumed the problem; and, instead of determining the disturbing effect of a known planet, set themselves to inquire what must be the mass and orbit of an unknown planet which shall be capable of producing by its disturbing force the unexplained deviations in the position of Uranus from its calculated place. The result of these inquiries is too well known to require notice.

OPTICS.

The science of astronomy is indebted to that of optics for the principles which regulate the construction of those optical instruments which are so essential to the astronomer. It repaid its debt by furnishing to optics a result which it is important we should keep in view in considering the nature of light. It is to astronomy that we are indebted for the first proof we obtained of the finite velocity of light and for the first numerical determination of that enormous velocity. Astronomy, again, led, forty-four years later, to a second determination of that velocity in the remarkable phenomenon of aberration discovered by Bradley—a phenomenon presenting special points of interest in relation to the nature of light, which has given rise to some discussion, extending even to the present day, so that the Astronomer Royal has not deemed it unworthy of investigation, laborious as he foresees the trial is likely to prove, to determine the amount of aberration by means of a telescope having its tube filled with water.

If in respect of these phenomena optics received much aid from astronomy, the latter science has been indebted to the former for information which could not otherwise have been obtained. The motions and the masses of the heavenly bodies are revealed to us more or less fully by astronomical observations; but we could not thus become acquainted with the chemical nature of those distant objects. Yet, by the application of the spectroscope to the scrutiny of the heavenly bodies, evidence has been obtained of the existence therein of various elements known to us by the chemical examination of the materials of which our own earth is composed; and not only so, but light is thrown on the state in which matter is there existing, which, in the case of nebulæ especially, led to the formation of new ideas respecting their constitution, and the rectification of astronomical speculations previously entertained.

Having noticed the fact that the present state of optical science was such as to furnish evidence of the strongest kind that light consists of a tremor or vibratory movement propagated in an elastic medium, filling the planetary and stellar space, a medium which fulfils for light an office similar to that of air for sound, the president drew attention to the splendid researches of Professor Kirchhoff, to whom is owing the inference, from an extension of Prevost's theory of exchanges, that a glowing medium which emits bright light of any particular refrangibility necessarily (at that temperature at least) acts as an absorbing medium, extinguishing light of the same refrangibility.

In relation to radiant heat (from whence the transition to light is easy), Kirchhoff was, said Professor Stokes, presented, though unconsciously, by our own countryman, Mr. Balfour Stewart, and the inference which Kirchhoff drew from Prevost's theory thus extended led him to make a careful comparison of the places of the dark lines of the solar spectrum with those of bright lines produced by the incandescent gas or vapour of known elements; and the coincidences were in many cases so remarkable as to establish almost to a certainty the existence of several of the known elements in the solar atmosphere, producing by their absorbing action the dark lines coinciding with the bright lines observed.

SOLAR ECLIPSES.

Turning to another application of spectral analysis, the president referred to the subject of total solar eclipses, especially dwelling upon the results obtained by means of the equatorially-mounted telescope provided with a spectroscope, procured by the Royal Society for the purpose of observing the eclipse of Aug. 17, last year. Shortly before the conclusion of the meeting of the Association at Norwich last year, the first results of the observations were made known to the meeting through the agency of the electric telegraph. In a telegram sent by M. Janssen to the President of the Royal Society, it was announced that the spectrum of the prominences was very remarkable, showing bright lines, while that of the corona showed none. Brief as the message necessarily was, one point was settled. The prominences could not be clouds in the strict sense of the term, shining either by virtue of their own heat, or by light reflected from below. They must consist of incandescent matter in the gaseous form. But valuable as these observations were, it is obvious that we should have had long to wait before we could have become acquainted with the usual behaviour of these objects, and their possible relation to changes which may be going on at the surface of the sun, if we had been dependent on the rare and brief phenomenon of a total solar eclipse for gathering information respecting them. But how, the question might be asked, shall we ever be able so to subdue the overpowering glare of our great luminary, and the dazzling illumination which it produces in our atmosphere when we look nearly in its direction, as to perceive objects which are comparatively so faint?

Here, again, the science of optics comes in aid of astronomy. Preparation for observations had long been in progress in the hands of our countryman, Mr. Lockyer. His first attempts were unsuccessful; but, undismayed by failure, he ordered the construction of a new spectroscope of superior power, in which he was aided by a grant from the sum placed annually by Parliament at the disposal of the Royal Society for scientific purposes. On Oct. 20, last year, in examining the space immediately surrounding the edge of the solar disc, he obtained evidence, by the occurrence of a bright line in the spectrum, that his slit was on the image of one of these prominences the nature of which had so long been an enigma. It further appeared, from an observation made on Nov. 5, that the prominences were merely elevated portions of an extensive luminous stratum of the same general character, which, now that the necessity of the interposition of the moon was dispensed with, could be traced completely round the sun. Notices of this discovery were received from the author by the Royal Society on Oct. 21 and Nov. 3, and the former was almost immediately published in No. 105 of the *Proceedings*. These were shortly afterwards followed by a fuller paper on the same subject. Meanwhile, the same thing had been independently observed in another part of the world. After having observed the remarkable spectrum of the prominences during the total eclipse, it occurred to Mr. Janssen that the same method might allow the prominences to be detected at any time; and, on trial, he succeeded in detecting them the very day after the eclipse.

GUN-COTTON.

To show the willingness of Government, when practicable, to carry out the suggestions of the association, the president pointed out that at the Cambridge meeting of the association in 1862 a committee was appointed for the purpose of investigating the application of gun-cotton to warlike purposes. At the Newcastle meeting, in the following year, this committee presented its report, and a resolution was passed, recommending the appointment of a Royal Commission. This recommendation was adopted, and in 1864 a Commission was appointed, which was requested to report on the application of gun-cotton to civil as well as to naval and military purposes. The committee gave in its report last year, and that report, together with a more recent return relative to the application of gun-cotton to mining and quarrying operations, has just been printed for the House of Commons.

A substance of such comparatively recent introduction (the professor proceeded) cannot be fairly compared with an explosive in the use of which we have the experience of centuries. Yet, even with our present experience, there are some purposes for which gun-cotton can advantageously replace gunpowder, while its manufacture and storage can be effected with comparative safety, since it is in a wet state during the process of manufacture, and is not at all injured by being kept permanently in water, but merely requires to be dried for use. Even should it be required to store it in the dry state, it is doubtful whether, with the precautions indicated by the chemical investigations of Mr. Abel, any greater risk is incurred than in the case of gunpowder. In the blasting of hard rocks it is found to be highly efficient, while the remarkable results recently obtained by Mr. Abel leave no doubt of its value for explosions, such as are frequently required in warfare. General Hay speaks highly of the promise of its value for small-arms; but many more experiments are required, especially as a change in the arm and mode of ignition require a change in the construction of the cartridge. In heavy ordnance, the due control of the rapidity of combustion of the substance is a matter of greater difficulty; and though considerable progress has been made, much remains to be done before the three conditions—of *safety* to the gun, high velocity of projection, and uniformity of result, are satisfactorily combined.

DEEP-SEA DREDGING.

By the kindness of Dr. Carpenter I am enabled to mention to you the latest results obtained in an expedition which could not have been undertaken without the aid of Government, an aid which was freely given. Last year Dr. Carpenter and Professor Wyville Thomson represented to the President and Council of the Royal Society the great importance to Zoology and Palæontology of obtaining soundings from great depths in the ocean, and suggested to them to use their influence with the Admiralty to induce them to place a gun-boat or other suitable vessel at the disposal of those gentlemen, and any other naturalists who might be willing to accompany them, for the purpose of carrying on a systematic course of deep-sea dredging for a month or six weeks. This application was forwarded to the Admiralty, with the warm support of the president and council, and was readily acceded to. The operations were a good deal impeded by rough weather; but, nevertheless, important results were obtained. Dredging was successfully accomplished at a depth of 650 fathoms; and the existence was established of a varied and abundant submarine fauna at depths which had generally been supposed to be either azoic or occupied by animals of a very low type; and the character of the fauna and of the mud brought up was such as to point to a chalk formation actually going on.

It seemed desirable to carry the soundings to still greater depths, and to examine more fully the changes of temperature which had been met with in the descent. Another application was accordingly made to the Admiralty in the present year, and was no less readily acceded to than the former had been; and a larger vessel than that used last year is now on her way.

I am informed by Dr. Carpenter that dredging has been successfully carried down to more than 2400 fathoms (nearly the height of Mont Blanc), and that animal life has been found even at that depth in considerable variety, though its amount and kind are obviously influenced by the reduction of temperature to Arctic coldness. A very careful series of temperature soundings has been taken, showing, on the same spot, a continuous descent of temperature with the depth, at first more rapid, afterwards pretty uniform. Thermometers protected from pressure by a plan described by Dr. Miller were found to maintain their character at the great depths reached, the difference between them and the best ordinary thermometers used in the same sounding being exactly conformable to the pressure corresponding with each depth, as determined by the experiments previously made in smaller depths. All the observations hitherto made go to confirm the idea of a general interchange of polar and equatorial water, the former occupying the lowest depths, the latter forming superficial stratum of 700 or 800 fathoms. The analyses of the water brought up indicate a large proportion of carbonic acid in the gases of the deep water and a general diffusion of organic matter.

FARADAY.

I must turn for a few moments to another application recently made to Government, which has not been successful. The application I have in view was made, not by the British Association or other scientific societies in their corporate capacity, but by a body composed of the presidents of the British Association and of the Royal and other leading scientific societies; and its object was, not the promotion of science directly, but the recognition of pre-eminent merit. In the history of science few names, indeed, hold so prominent a place as that of Faraday. The perfect novelty of principle and the recondite nature of many of his great discoveries are such as to bear the impress of genius of the highest order, and to form an epoch in the advance of science; and, while his scientific labours excited the admiration of men of science throughout the world, his singularly genial disposition and modest, unassuming character won for him the love of those who had the happiness of numbering him among their personal friends. At a meeting of the presidents of the scientific societies to which I have alluded it was resolved to erect a marble statue in memory of Faraday. He was a man of whom England may well be proud, and it was thought that it would be a graceful recognition of his merits if the monument were erected at the public expense. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, did not think it right that the recognition of scientific merit, however eminent, should fall on the taxation of the country, though, even in a pecuniary point of view, the country has received so much benefit from the labours of scientific men.

The carrying out of the resolution being thus left to private exertion, a public meeting, presided over by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was held in the Royal Institution—an establishment which has the honour of being identified with Faraday's scientific career. At this meeting a committee was formed to carry out the object, and a subscription-list commenced. By permission of the secretaries of this association an office has been opened in the reception-room, where those members of the association who may be desirous of taking part in the movement will have every facility afforded them. In chemistry I do not believe that any great step has been made within the last year; but perhaps there is no science in which an earnest worker is so sure of being rewarded by making some substantial addition to our knowledge, though it may not be of the nature of one of those grand discoveries which, from time to time, stamp their impress on different branches of science.

CHEMISTRY.

I may be permitted to refer to one or two discoveries which are exceedingly curious, and some of which may prove of considerable practical importance. The turaco, or plantain-eater, of the Cape of Good Hope, is celebrated for its beautiful plumage. A portion of the wings is of a fine red colour. This red colouring matter has been investigated by Professor Church, who finds it to contain nearly six per cent of copper, which cannot be distinguished by the ordinary tests, nor removed from the colouring matter without destroying it. The colouring matter is in fact a natural organic compound, of which copper is one of the essential constituents. Traces of this metal had previously been found in animals—for example, in oysters, to the cost of those who partook of them. But in these cases the presence of copper was merely accidental. Thus oysters that lived near the mouths of streams which came down from copper-mines assimilated a portion of the copper salt, without its apparently doing them either good or harm; but in the turaco the existence of the red colouring matter which belongs to its normal plumage is dependent upon copper, which, obtained in minute quantities with the food, is stored up in this strange manner in the system of the animal. Thus in the very same feather, partly red and partly black, copper was found in abundance in the red parts, but none, or only the merest trace, in the black. This example warns us against taking too utilitarian a view of the plan of creation. Here we have a chemical substance elaborated which is perfectly unique in its nature, and contains a metal the salts of which are ordinarily regarded as poisonous to animals; and the sole purpose to which, so far as we know, it is subservient in the animal economy is one of pure decoration. Thus, a pair of the birds which were kept in captivity lost their fine red colour in the course of a few days, in consequence of washing in the water which was left them to drink, the red colouring matter, which is soluble in water, being thus washed out; but, except as to the loss of their beauty, it does not appear that the birds were the worse for it.

A large part of the calicoes which are produced in this country in such enormous quantities are sent out into the market in the printed form. Although other substances are employed, the place which madder occupies among dyestuffs with the calico-printer is occupied by Mr. Schunck to that which iron occupies among metals with the engineer. It appears from the public returns that upwards of 10,000 tons of madder are imported annually into the United Kingdom. The colours which madder yields to mordanted cloth are due to two substances, alizarine and purpurine, derived from the root. Of these, alizarine is deemed the more important, as producing faster colours and yielding finer violets. In studying the transformations of alizarine under the action of chemical reagents, MM. Graebe and Liebermann were led to connect it with anthracine, one of the coal-tar series of bodies, and to devise a mode of forming it artificially. The discovery is still too recent to allow us to judge of the cost with which it can be obtained by artificial formation, which must decide the question of its commercial employment. But, assuming it to be thus obtained at a sufficiently cheap rate, what a remarkable example does the discovery afford of the way in which the philosopher, quietly working in his laboratory, may obtain results which revolutionise the industry of nations! To the calico-printer, indeed, it may make no very important difference whether he continues to use madder or replaces it by the artificial substance; but what a sweeping change is made in the madder-growing interest! What hundreds of acres, hitherto employed in madder cultivation, are set free for the production of human food or of some other substance useful to man? Such changes can hardly be made without temporary inconvenience to those who are interested in the branches of industry affected; but we must not, on that account, attempt to stay the progress of discovery, which is conducive to the general weal.

Another example of the way in which practical applications unexpectedly turn up when science is pursued for its own sake is afforded by a result recently obtained by Dr. Matthiessen, in his investigation of the constitution of the opium bases. He found that by the action of hydrochloric acid on morphia a new base was produced, which as to composition differed from the former merely by the removal of one equivalent of water. But the physiological action of the new base was utterly different from that of the original one. While morphia is a powerful narcotic, the use of which is apt to be followed by subsequent depression, the new base was found to be free from narcotic properties, but to be a powerful emetic, the action of which was unattended by injurious after-effects. It seems likely to become a valuable remedial agent.

JAMES WATT.

In relation to mechanism, this year is remarkable as being the centenary of the great invention of our countryman James Watt. It was in the year 1769 that he took out his patent involving the invention of separate condensation, which is justly regarded as forming the birth of the steam-engine. Little could even his inventive mind have foreseen the magnitude of the gift he was conferring on mankind in general, and on his own country more particularly. In these days of steamers, power-looms, and railways, it requires no small effort to place ourselves in imagination in the condition we should be in without the steam-engine. It needs no formal celebration to remind Britons of what they owe to Watt. Of him truly it may be said "Si monumentum requiris circumspice."

THE PHENOMENA OF LIFE.

With reference to those branches of science in which we are more or less concerned with the phenomena of life, my own studies give me no right to address you. I regret this the less because my predecessor and my probable successor in the presidential chair are both of well-known eminence in this department. But I hope I may be permitted as a physicist, and viewing the question from the physical side, to express to you my views as to the relation which the physical bears to the biological sciences. No other physical science has been brought to such perfection as mechanics; and in mechanics we have long been familiar with the idea of the perfect generality of its laws, of their applicability to bodies organic as well as inorganic, living as well as dead. Thus in a railway collision, when a train is suddenly arrested the passengers are thrown forward, by virtue of the inertia of their bodies, precisely according to the laws which regulate the motion of dead matter. So trite has the idea become that the reference to it may seem childish. But from mechanics let us pass on to chemistry, and the case will be found by no means so clear.

When chemists ceased to be content with the mere ultimate analysis of organic substances, and set themselves to study their proximate constituents, a great number of definite chemical compounds were obtained which could not be formed artificially. I do not know what may have been the usual opinion at that time among chemists as to their mode of formation. Probably it may have been imagined that chemical affinities were, indeed, concerned in their formation, but controlled and modified by an assumed vital force. But as the science progressed many of these organic substances were formed artificially; in some cases from other and perfectly distinct organic substances, in other cases actually from their elements. This statement must indeed be accepted with one qualification. It was stated several years ago by M. Pasteur, and I believe the statement still remains true, that no substance the solution of which possesses the property of rotating the plane of polarisation of polarised light had been formed artificially from substances not possessing that property. Now, several of the natural substances which are deemed to have been produced artificially are active, in the sense of rotating the plane of polarisation; and therefore in those cases the inactive, artificial substances cannot be absolutely identical with the natural ones. But the inactivity of the artificial substance is readily explained on the supposition that the artificial substance bears to the natural the same relation as racemic acid bears to tartaric—that it is, so to speak, a mixture of the natural substance with its image in a mirror. And when we remember by what a peculiar and troublesome process M. Pasteur succeeded in separating racemic acid into the right-handed and left-handed tartaric acids, it will be at once understood how easily the fact, if it be a fact, of the existence in the natural substance of a mixture of two substances, one right-handed and the other left-handed, but otherwise identical, may have escaped detection. This is a curious point, to the clearing up of which it is desirable that chemists should direct their attention.

Waiving, then, the difference of activity or inactivity, which, as we have seen, admits of a simple physical explanation, though the correctness of that explanation remains to be investigated, we may

say that at the present time a considerable number of what used to be regarded as essentially natural organic substances have been formed in the laboratory. That being the case, it seems most reasonable to suppose that in the plant or animal from which those organic substances were obtained they were formed by the play of ordinary chemical affinity, not necessarily nor probably by the same series of reactions by which they were formed in the laboratory, where a high temperature is commonly employed, but still by chemical reactions of some kind, under the agency in many cases of light, an agency sometimes employed by the chemist in his laboratory. And since the boundary line between the natural substances which have and those which have not been formed artificially is one which, so far as we know, simply depends upon the amount of our knowledge, and is continually changing as new processes are discovered, we are led to extend the same reasoning to the various chemical substances of which organic structures are made up.

But do the laws of chemical affinity, to which, as I have endeavoured to infer, living beings, whether vegetable or animal, are in absolute subjection, together with those of capillary attraction, of diffusion, and so forth, account for the formation of an organic structure, as distinguished from the elaboration of the chemical substances of which it is composed? No more, it seems to me, than the laws of motion account for the union of oxygen and hydrogen to form water, though the ponderable matter so uniting is subject to the laws of motion during the act of union just as well as before and after. In the various processes of crystallisation, of precipitation, and so forth, which we witness in dead matter, I cannot see the faintest shadow of an approach to the formation of an organic structure, still less to the wonderful series of changes which are concerned in the growth and perpetuation of even the lowest plant.

LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF BEING.

Admitting to the full as highly probable, though not completely demonstrated, the applicability to human beings of the laws which have been ascertained with reference to dead matter, I feel constrained at the same time to admit the existence of a mysterious something lying beyond—a something *sui generis*, which I regard, not as balancing and suspending the ordinary physical laws, but as working with them and through them to the attainment of a designed end. What this something which we call life may be is a profound mystery. We know not how many links in the chain of secondary causation may yet remain behind, we know not how few. It would be presumptuous indeed to assume in any case that we had already reached the last link, and to charge with irreverence a fellow-worker who attempted to push his investigations yet one step further back. On the other hand, if a thick darkness enshrouds all beyond, we have no right to assume it to be impossible that we should have reached even the last link of the chain—a stage where further progress is unattainable, and we can only refer the highest law at which we stopped to the fiat of an Almighty Power. To assume the contrary as a matter of necessity is practically to remove the First Cause of all to an infinite distance from us. The boundary, however, between what is clearly known and what is veiled in impenetrable darkness is not ordinarily thus sharply defined. Between the two there lies a misty region, in which loom the ill-discerned links of the chain which are yet beyond us. But the general principle is not affected thereby. Let us fearlessly trace the dependence of link on link as far as it may be given us to trace it; but let us take heed that in thus studying second causes we forget not the First Cause, nor shut our eyes to the wonderful proofs of design which, in the study of organised beings especially, meet us at every turn.

Truth, we know, must be self-consistent; nor can one truth contradict another, even though the two may have been arrived at by totally different processes—in the one case, suppose, obtained by sound scientific investigation; in the other case taken on trust from duly authenticated witnesses. Misinterpretations of course there may be on the one side or on the other, causing apparent contradictions. Every mathematician knows that in his private work he will occasionally, by two different trains of reasoning, arrive at discordant conclusions. He is at once aware that there must be a slip somewhere, and sets himself to detect and correct it.

When conclusions rest on probable evidence, the reconciling of apparent contradictions is not so simple and certain. It requires the exercise of a calm, unbiassed judgment, capable of looking at both sides of the question; and oftentimes we have long to suspend our decision, and seek for further evidence. None need fear the effect of scientific inquiry carried on in an honest, truth-loving, humble spirit, which makes us no less ready frankly to avow our ignorance of what we cannot explain than to accept conclusions based on sound evidence. The slow but sure path of induction is open to us. Let us frame hypotheses if we will: most useful are they when kept in their proper place, as stimulating inquiry. Let us seek to confront them with observation and experiment, thereby confirming or upsetting them as the result may prove; but let us beware of placing them prematurely in the rank of ascertained truths, and building further conclusions on them as if they were.

MENTAL PHENOMENA.

When from the phenomena of life we pass on to those of mind, we enter a region still more profoundly mysterious. We can readily imagine that we may here be dealing with phenomena altogether transcending those of mere life, in some such way as those of life transcend, as I have endeavoured to infer, those of chemistry and molecular attractions, or as the laws of chemical affinity in their turn transcend those of mere mechanics. Science can be expected to do but little to aid us here, since the instrument of research is itself the object of investigation. It can but enlighten us as to the depth of our ignorance, and lead us to look to a higher aid for that which most nearly concerns our wellbeing.

The address, especially the latter part, was well received by a crowded audience. The Earl of Devon moved a cordial vote of thanks to Professor Stokes for his able address, which was seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote, and carried with acclamation. The Mayor of Exeter, in a few well-chosen sentences, welcomed the society to the city.

The following is the list of the sections:—

Section A.—Mathematical and Physical Science: President, Professor Sylvester, F.R.S., &c.; Vice-Presidents, Professor Adams, F.R.S., and W. R. Grove, Esq., Q.C., F.R.S., &c. At the Grammar-School, High-street.

Section B.—Chemical Science: President, Dr. Debus, F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents, Professor Odling, F.R.S., and Professor Williamson, F.R.S. At the Albert Memorial Museum.

Section C.—Geology: President, Professor Harkness, F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents, R. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., and W. Pengelly, F.R.S. Temperance Hall.

Section D.—Biology: President, George Busk, Esq., F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents, C. Spence Bate, F.R.S., and E. B. Tylor, Esq. Episcopal Schools.

Section E.—Geography: President, Sir Bartle Frere; Vice-Presidents, Sir G. Grey, K.C.B., and A. G. Findlay, Esq., F.R.G.S. Victoria Hall.

Section F.—Economic Science and Statistics: President, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P.; Vice-Presidents, T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P., and Colonel Sykes, M.P., F.R.S. Athenæum.

Section G.—Mechanical Science: President, C. W. Siemens, Esq., F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents, G. P. Bidder, Esq., F.R.G.S., and C. Vignoles, Esq., F.R.S. St. John's Hospital.

Combining pleasure with business, provision has been made for two soirées—one on Thursday evening, in the Albert Memorial Museum, a handsome new building in Queen-street, and the other on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, in the same place. Excursions to Plymouth and Devonport, Honiton and Gittisham Hill will be made on Saturday; and to Torquay, north coast of Devon, Taunton, and Watchet on Thursday next. On Wednesday next the Mayor gives a public luncheon. In addition to the address of the president, two lectures are announced to be delivered on the evenings of Friday and Monday: the first, by Professor Phillips, on "Vesuvius;" and the second, by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, on "The Sun." A popular lecture, for working men, is to be delivered on Saturday evening by Professor William Allen Miller, on "The Modes of Determining the Composition of the Sun and other Heavenly Bodies by the Spectrum."

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The following are the special questions to be discussed at the forthcoming Social Science Congress, to be held at Bristol, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 6 next:—

MUNICIPAL LAW SECTION.—1. What ought to be the legal and constitutional relations between England and the colonies? 2. What is the most expedient mode of introducing into England a system of public prosecution? 3. What limits ought to be placed by law to charitable endowments?

REFORMATORY SECTION.—1. Can infanticide be diminished by legislative enactment? 2. What have been the results of the Industrial and Reformatory Acts of 1866?

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—1. Is an unsectarian scheme of education inconsistent with religious teaching? 2. How may the State best promote the education of the destitute and neglected portion of the population? In what way can the Endowed Schools Bill be worked so as to bring the educational endowments within reach of all.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—1. Can Government beneficially further interfere to limit the spread of infectious disease? 2. What legislative measures might be proposed to deal with cases of uncontrollable drunkenness? 3. Should the Contagious Diseases Act be extended to the civil population?

ECONOMY AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.—1. Is it desirable that State aid should be given to emigration; and, if so, in what form? 2. In what respects may the administration of the poor law be improved? 3. How may the condition of the agricultural labourer be improved?

Voluntary papers on either subjects in connection with the departments will be taken.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF DENMARK AT HOME.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Copenhagen writes:—"On the 10th inst. the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark arrived here from Sweden, having crossed from Malmo in the Danish Royal steam-yacht. On board were also the King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra and Prince Valdimar. The morning had been cloudy and there were occasional showers; but as the Royal party were preparing to land, the clouds dispersed. The superstitious looked upon this as a good omen. 'Happy is the bride that the sun shines on.' Perhaps so great a display of popular enthusiasm had never been seen in Denmark as that which marked the arrival of Prince Frederick of Denmark and his young bride, Princess Louisa. The authorities had given no orders of any kind as to the day being kept as a holiday; but the inhabitants of Copenhagen had, of their own free will, spontaneously, and without any preconcerted plan, determined that the day should be one of general rejoicing. All the counting-houses and shops throughout the city were closed, and all business was suspended. From the nobleman to the peasant, all took part in this national jubilee. The people of the town and the peasantry, who flocked thither from many a league, were dressed in holiday attire. Every street and square, not only those along the line through which the Royal cortége was to pass, but in every part of the city, was bright with waving banners, festoons of flowers, and triumphal arches; whilst at nearly every step busts and coloured portraits of the Prince and Princess met the eye; above them, in gigantic letters, appearing the word 'Welcome!' and the letters F. and L. interlaced. So genuine, so hearty, so universal was the joy with which Prince Frederick and his bride were received, that it reminded us Englishmen of the reception given to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their bridal entry into London.

"From the custom-house, where the Prince and Princess landed, they drove slowly in a magnificent state carriage, drawn by four chestnut-coloured horses, preceded and followed by a splendid cortége, to the palace of Christiansborg. Princess Louisa is only seventeen, the Crown Prince a few years older. The beauty of the Princess was everywhere remarked upon. Showers of orange-blossoms, and lilies, and flowers of every hue were scattered from balcony and window upon the path of the Royal bride and bridegroom. At the palace of Christiansborg the Crown Prince and Princess received the felicitations of the great officers of State and of the Diplomatic Body, after which their Royal Highnesses drove in an open carriage, unattended by any suite, to their own palace in the Amaliegade. This act raised the popular enthusiasm to the highest.

"On the night of the 11th a popular entertainment was given by the municipality of Copenhagen in honour of the occasion in the gardens of Rosenborg Castle. Rosenborg Castle was built by Christian IV., the correspondent of Lord Bacon. It was originally a suburban palace, inhabited at times in the summer months by the Royal family; but Copenhagen has so much increased since then that the castle and gardens are now in the heart of the city. The castle has a moat and drawbridge, and the style of the building is very picturesque. The grounds are extensive and beautifully laid out. They may be called the St. James's Park of Copenhagen, and are the favourite resort of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Admission to the grounds on the night of the festival was by ticket, but there were some 60,000 people present. There was a splendid display of fireworks, and bands of music were stationed throughout the ground; a tent was set apart where the King and Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the rest of the Royal party and their suite supped.

"On the 12th there was a state ball at the palace of Christiansborg. Though the etiquette at the Danish Court is very strict, it was relaxed on this occasion, and nearly every class of the community was represented at the ball. All the Consular Corps with their families and friends were invited, as were a large number of the bourgeoisie. It was almost as popular a fête as that at Rosenborg Castle. The King and Crown Prince walked amongst the crowd in the different saloons, and were received everywhere with profound respect. At twelve o'clock the Royal party, followed by the great officers of state and the foreign Ministers, retired to a separate apartment, where supper was prepared. For the rest of the company, numbering perhaps two thousand, a splendid supper was likewise provided.

"One of the most remarkable features in all these *fêtes* was the admirable conduct of the people. Ladies and gentlemen in a West-End drawing-room could not have behaved themselves with more propriety and decorum."

The Egyptian Government exploring expedition to Lake Nyanza, under the direction of Sir S. Baker, will leave Alexandria on Sept. 1.

The deer presented to the colony of New Zealand some years ago by the late Prince Consort, and which were set at liberty on Mr. Carter's run, Wairarapa, have thriven well, and now number upwards of twenty. The axis deer turned out amongst the Campaspe Ranges in Victoria are also rapidly increasing.

From a return recently made by the British and Foreign Bible Society it appears that by means of that agency there have been distributed up to March 31, 1869, 57,210,436 copies of the Holy Scriptures, the expenditure incurred during the sixty-five years of the society's existence having been £6,533,464 4s. 3d. The Bible has been translated by the society into nearly all the languages of the world.

During a violent storm at Biesheim (Haut-Rhin), M. Trouillet, a farmer, and an old woman, being overtaken by the rain, sought shelter under a poplar, and were both killed by the lightning. The flash struck M. Trouillet first on the forehead, and passed out at the back of the neck, re-entered the body under the shoulder-blade, and escaped through the chest, having perforated the heart. No marks were found on the other body.

Madame Wahlenhoff, wife of the director of the Prussian Bank, with their only son, a lad of thirteen, was on the bridge of the Lutschine, at Grindelwald, when the husband and a guide, who had remained together a short distance behind, observed an enormous block of ice carried along by the stream. He called to Madame Wahlenhoff to fly, but either he was not heard by her or she was paralysed by terror, for she remained motionless, and the ice carried away the bridge with them both. Their bodies were found the following day.

THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.

The *Times* has sent a special correspondent to Ireland "to investigate and report upon the land question." His first letter appeared in Friday's paper, and is an introductory historical sketch. It begins with a description of the state of things half a century ago:—

"Absenteeism, with its numerous and complicated mischiefs, prevailed to an enormous extent; and throughout the island large tracts had fallen into the hands of needy and worthless landlords, who, unable to fulfil a single duty of property or to do anything to improve their estates, held the land in a kind of destructive mortmain, and thought only of extracting from it as much as it could yield to reckless improvidence. A considerable area, too, had come under the control of the court of Chancery, and in many districts a gradation of interests was interposed between the owner and the cultivator of the soil which was aptly designated as a 'barbarous sub-infeudation' which confused rights, destroyed responsibility, checked industry, and led to many acts of injustice. Moreover, except in the province of Ulster, where for many generations a well-known usage had given the tenant a substantial interest, the land was, for the most part, held by a poor peasantry on precarious tenures; and even where leaseholds were not uncommon, there were few signs of growing improvement. Above all, an immense and increasing breadth of the country was being rapidly covered by a dense swarm of a cottier population, who, intruding on the domain of legitimate husbandry, and clinging in wretchedness to their petty holdings—their squalid 'cabins and potato-gardens'—spread over the island a huge mass of villeinage—a multitudinous array of want and pauperism." This state of things was broken up by the potato famine, and by the subsequent "exodus":—"The [illegible] root which had sustained the teeming and impoverished Irish peasantry—which, as has been said, was the material basis on which society in Ireland rested, perished during two consecutive seasons; and the nation, after an agonising trial, went through a great and strange transformation. The masses of wretchedness that encumbered the soil were lifted from it literally in millions, and having experienced a bitter ordeal, relieved by magnificent Imperial charity, sought the Far West in the continuous waves of an emigration unparalleled in history. At the same time the whole system of property in Ireland was smitten by a sudden shock; embarrassed landlords were involved in ruin; the interests of middlemen, as the class of intermediate owners was called, became in most instances almost worthless. The fetters in which the land was bound were thus in an extraordinary way loosened, and statesmanship happily lent its aid to promote a revolution ultimately fortunate. A poor law, stringent, yet on the whole just, prevented poverty from resettling on the soil, had accelerated, as we believe wisely, the emigration of the cottier population. The estates of the insolvent landlords were sold and transferred to others by a summary process, and in this manner an immense area was thrown open to a new class of proprietors. At the same time many legislative efforts were made to simplify and reform tenures, and to attract capital and energy to the land; and the Imperial Exchequer contributed largely in loans for the improvement of landed property."

The results, conjoined with the natural influence of the mild and impartial system of government which has now prevailed during many years, cannot be doubtful, the writer considers, to a candid inquirer. "The material wealth of Ireland has increased to a wonderful degree since the great famine. Several millions of acres, formerly waste, have been reclaimed and permanently improved, and throughout the whole country agriculture has made remarkable and successful progress. The worst phenomena of the old state of society have in a great degree vanished. What has been called landlordism is not felt to be universally an intolerable burden; there is no war of mere poverty against property. If agrarian confederacies still exist, they have lost much of their baleful activity. Above all, the condition of the poorer classes has passed through a very happy change; the cottier serf has in great measure been converted into the agricultural labourer, and the rate of wages has increased enormously. Tried by every conceivable economic test—amount of production, returns of industry, proportion between the burdens of land and its profits, remuneration to labour in its various forms, accumulation of all kinds of capital—the state of Ireland is one of hopeful prosperity compared with what it was in the last generation.

"Notwithstanding, however, this decided progress, society in Ireland still exhibits not a few perplexing and alarming symptoms. Irish agriculture is behind that of England or Scotland. Absenteeism prevails to a certain extent. The old distinctions of religion and race keep the owners and occupiers of the soil asunder, and though agrarian outrages are few compared with what they were thirty years ago, several agrarian crimes of the very worst type have been perpetrated during the last eighteen months. At this moment the Government will not intrust the immense majority of the occupiers of land in Ireland with firearms; until the other day the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended throughout the whole island; and a Minister of the Crown not long ago admitted that if Fenianism had enjoyed a momentary triumph it would have obtained the support, as it had the goodwill, of an unknown number of the agricultural classes."

Starting from Dublin, the special correspondent went to Tipperary. Of the capital he says little, but notes its only half-busy air and its aspect of unrestfulness. Nor is the greater part of his letter more than vaguely descriptive of the scenery and visible features of the district. Having visited the country for some miles round Tipperary, he pronounces that, though much yet remains to be done, the scene is generally one of wealth and prosperity. It was July when he wrote; and he describes the hay crops with some enthusiasm. As regards the general appearance of the peasantry, he says:—

"I saw in the country very few tokens of poverty; the men and women seemed generally well fed, not ill clad, and of decent appearance, and even the small farmers had a good show of horses. But it is not to be supposed that the pleasant aspect of the scene is in all respects favourable. The homesteads vary excessively in quality, a large proportion being very inferior dwellings; and mud cabins, that symbol of the Irish landscape, are still not infrequent in many places. The fences, too, are ill-defined and irregular, and the wide dykes and banks that usually divide them not only waste a great breadth of ground, but show that thorough drainage is much wanting. This, indeed, is evidently the chief deficiency in the farming throughout the whole district. Lord Derby's estate is well drained, and so are those of some other proprietors; but the thick masses of rushes and coarse grass that in many places spread over the fields prove that even now, in the drought of summer, the subsoil is charged with injurious moisture."

The offer made by Miss Burdett-Coutts to repair the works for the supply of water to Jerusalem, at her own cost, has been declined. The Turkish Government, however, has promised to undertake this work.

The statue of Marshal Keith presented by the King of Prussia to Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, was unveiled on Monday. The statue is a duplicate in bronze of a statue of the Marshal now standing in the Wilhelm Platz, Berlin, which was presented to the town of Peterhead in reply to a request made to the King of Prussia for the original marble statue of Keith, which it was erroneously understood had been removed not to be again erected. When the Earl of Kintore, attired in his official uniform, at noon removed the veil in the usual way from the statue, the immense crowd burst out with enthusiastic rounds of cheering. His Lordship then delivered a suitable address. The pedestal bears the following inscription:—"Field Marshal Keith, born at Inverugie, 1696; killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, 14th October, 1758. The gift of William I., King of Prussia, to the town of Peterhead, August, 1868. *Probus vixit, fortis obiit.*" At half-past twelve the company marched in procession to Queen-street, where the foundation-stone of the new Courthouse was laid with full Masonic honours. A banquet was held at two o'clock in the Townhall, and at five o'clock in the evening a public dinner, presided over by Provost Alexander, was held in the same place. The whole proceedings passed off most successfully, and were brought to a pleasant termination with a ball in Prince-street Hall.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

THE CITY OF EXETER.

The meetings, begun this week, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in the city of Exeter, have induced us to prepare, for our Journal of this date, a General View of that pleasant capital of Devonshire, with a few examples of the antique and picturesque bits of architecture to be found in its public buildings and streets. The situation of Exeter, covering the westerly slope of a broad hill declining to the green valley of the Exe, about ten miles from the sea, and looking towards the lofty range of Haldon, and the distant heights of Dartmoor, is salubrious and agreeable. It is 173 miles from London by the old coach road, 193 miles by the Great Western Railway through Bristol, and 171 miles by the London and South-Western line, through Salisbury and Honiton, which follows the ancient route to the west of England. The population of Exeter is still nearly forty thousand; since the loss of its maritime commerce, which was chiefly with Spain and Portugal, with some coasting trade, and of its serge manufactures, which were, half a century ago, an export of considerable value, has been compensated by the residence here of many families of gentry, and by the increasing agricultural prosperity of Devon. No place in the west of England, after Bath and Clifton, which are more especially laid out for the attraction of visitors, is a more inviting abode for people desirous of provincial retirement with the enjoyments of good society and of cheerful scenery, the soothing influences of a mild climate, and many interesting features of the neighbourhood. The favourite seaside watering-places within a short journey—Sidmouth, Exmouth, Teignmouth, and Torquay, on the south coast; Ilfracombe, Lynmouth, and Westward Ho, on the north coast of Devon, besides many others not less beautiful, though less generally known—are yearly frequented by greater numbers in search of the pure azure waters of the ocean. A more bracing and invigorating atmosphere than that of the South Devon coast is breathed in the upland villages of Dartmoor, lately made accessible by a railway; and the singularly wild landscapes of that region, consisting of a vast billowy expanse of heather or turf, rising into bold brown hills, everywhere broken or crested with innumerable protruding rocks of sparkling granite, and cleft by torrents fringed with stunted oaks or feathery larches, have something of a mountain character. The valley of the Exe, however, like the rest of the fertile parts of Devonshire, which contains no tract of level country, but is full of low swelling hills, presents an aspect of softness, richness, and freshness of verdure, unequalled by any district of Great Britain in a more easterly longitude. With pasture and meadow grounds of wonderful luxuriance, the massive earthen hedges around the small fields are usually topped with rows of mighty elms, spreading their leafy branches wide, and giving a sylvan appearance to the landscape. The deep red colour of the soil, and of many of the buildings, affords a pleasing relief to the profusion of deep green, while the prospect is adorned by the stately mansions and well-wooded parks of several county magnates. From the hill called Maryporkhead, a mile northward of Exeter, the spectator has a noble view of the lower valley of the Exe, down to Topsham, and of its spacious estuary, which is an arm of the sea two miles wide, terminating with the red sandstone cliffs of Dawlish. Our Artist has chosen a different point of view, from the Cowick Hills to the west of the city, above the opposite bank of the river, from which the face of the city is more directly seen; and in the large Engraving, which occupies

WESTGATE QUARTER.

OLD HOUSES, NORTH-STREET.

EGGEMONT CASTLE.

OLD HOUSES, FORE-STREET.

GUILDHALL.

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the two middle pages of this number, we have the pleasure of setting it before our readers.

In going about the city to explore its objects of interest, the visitor may as well begin with the beautiful promenade of Northernhay, close to the High-street and to the London and South-Western Railway station. This is a high terrace, planted with shady elms, overlooking a portion of the valley towards the north-west from an elevation formerly occupied by the Castle of Rougemont, which guarded the old city walls. The glacis of the ancient fortress, with the site of the moat or fosse beneath it, having been converted into a public pleasure-ground, this lofty boulevard, with gardens adjacent, adorned with statues of public men, is a delightful retreat. A part of the city wall is accessible from the "Castle Yard," the inner area of the old castle, where the Devon County Sessions House has been erected, containing the Assize Courts. The wall here commands an extensive view over the suburbs of St. David's, St. Sidwell's, Heavitree, and Mount Radford, on the northern and eastern sides of the city. The ruined gate-way, or gate-house, of Rougemont Castle, by which the "Castle Yard" is entered, is a picturesque fragment overgrown with ivy, represented by one of our Artist's minor sketches. This castle was built by William the Conqueror, after his eighteen-days' siege of Exeter, where the mother of Harold had taken refuge when her son was killed at Hastings. It is believed, however, that there was a more ancient fortress on the site, erected by King Athelstan, about the year 927, when Athelstan drove out the Cornish Britons, and protected the Saxon city with ramparts around it. The Norman name of "Rougemont" was obviously derived from the red colour of the soil, which has been alluded to. In September, 1483, Exeter was visited by the usurper Richard III., of whom an anecdote is told by the chroniclers, which Shakspeare has made use of in this well-known passage of the tragedy:—

> When last I was at Exeter
> The Mayor in courtesy showed me the castle,
> And called it Rougemont—at which name I started,
> Because a bard of Ireland told me once
> I should not live long after I saw Richmond.

There is not much in this; but Exeter has witnessed some historical incidents worthy of record. It was the seat of a Roman colony; it was rescued by King Alfred from the Danes; it was wrested from the Saxons by the Normans; it fought against Stephen for Matilda; it withstood the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, and the Popish rebellion in the time of Edward VI.; it was captured and recaptured by the armies of the Commonwealth and of Charles I., whose Queen, Henrietta Maria, dwelt here some time, and here gave birth to a child; moreover, it was here that William, Prince of Orange, after his landing at Brixham, in Torbay, made the triumphal entry described by Lord Macaulay, and was joined by many influential persons. The motto of Exeter is "Semper Fidelis;" but its political inclinations have always been to combine liberality with loyalty.

The venerable Cathedral, which is, of course, one of the most conspicuous features in any view of the city, stands in a spacious open ground, "the Cathedral Yard," entered through Broadgate from High-street; or by Palace-gate, from South-street; or from Southernhay, by the Close; and thus occupying a central position. Its west front is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, in three stories. The basement is an elaborate screen, with a doorway in the middle, and a smaller one on each side; the whole screen is filled with a range of canopied niches, each containing a statue; but the sculpture is much worn away. The figures are those of angels, patriarchs, saints, kings, barons, and prelates of the Church. The second story, which slightly recedes, contains a magnificent window, 39 ft. high by 27 ft. wide, composed of nine trefoiled lights, supporting a gorgeous rose of twelve quatrefoiled lights, with a splendid diversity of colours; on each side are decorated arcades, and two bold flying buttresses support the wall. The third, or upper story, which is likewise receding, has a smaller window, but of similar design; this story is formed by the gable roof of the nave. The general shape of the cathedral is cruciform; but the arms or transepts are very short, being formed out of the towers. These are 145 ft. high, and adorned with blank arcades and other Norman details. The length of the whole building is 408 ft., including the Lady Chapel, at the head of the chancel. The date of its erection is the twelfth century, having been begun, in 1112, by Bishop Warelwast, but it was finished by Bishop Botha, about 1470. The interior of the nave, 150 ft. long, with its fine clustered columns of Purbeck marble, the superb west windows, the bold vaulted roof, the curiously ornamented minstrel's gallery, and the triple-arched screen, bearing the organ, and painted with scripture stories, which separates the nave from the choir, has an imposing effect; the choir, with its great east window, contains the carved oaken stalls and pulpit, but, above all, the Bishop's throne, a pyramidical structure of open tracery and pointed arches in carved oak, 52 ft. high, which is greatly admired. It was taken to pieces and hidden, to escape the destroying axe of the Puritans, when the city surrendered to Fairfax in 1646. Some of the chapels and chantries, and the monuments of prelates and peers interred in this cathedral are worthy of inspection. The Bishop's palace, which stands near the cathedral, has not been inhabited since the accession of Bishop Phillpotts in 1830; he has constantly resided at his marine villa near Torquay. The deanery, in Palace-street, is remarkable as the lodging of William, Prince of Orange, for some days, in November, 1688, upon the occasion before mentioned.

The Guildhall, which is situated in the High-street, nearly opposite the Cathedral-yard, is the subject of another of our Illustrations. Its projecting front, supported by semicircular arches which rest upon massive stone columns, forming a capacious portico over the street pavement, strikes the visitor's eye in his first walk through the city. The principal room, a paved hall 63 ft. long by 25 ft. broad, is adorned with portraits of Queen Henrietta Maria and General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, both painted by Sir Peter Lely, and presented to the city by Charles II.; and with a portrait of Lord Chief Justice Pratt, father of the first Earl Camden, whose estates in the parish of St. Pancras have given his name to a populous suburb of London. The armorial escutcheons of many defunct mayors, judges, members of Parliament, benefactors of the city, and incorporated trades, are emblazoned on the walls of this hall, which is used for meetings of the town council, for the city sessions and assizes, and for public city meetings. There is a smaller council-room up stairs, and the city police court.

The modern institutions of Exeter—including the new Albert Museum, at the Queen-street end of Northernhay; the Hospital, in Southernhay; the Higher Market, in Queen-street, and the Lower Market, in Fore-street, which are commodious and handsomely built; with its important works of street improvement, such as the iron viaduct of St. David's-hill and the embankments of the New North-road and Magdalen-road—have proved the enterprising public spirit of the citizens. Its riverside quays, the large basin for shipping, and the ship canal, 30 ft. wide by 15 ft. deep, which is five miles in length, and was constructed in the seventeenth century, have in their time admitted much more traffic than is now to be seen there. There are many quaint-looking old houses, with gabled roofs to the street, and with jutting wooden fronts—there are heavy stone arches; grotesque figures, sculptured or painted; winding alleys and secluded courts, with the long back gardens in the rear of the tradesmen's houses and shops; which show the old-fashioned character of the city, to be seen in High-street and Fore-street, in North-street and South-street, as well as in its obscurer nooks and corners. Father Peter, whose effigy, with the keys in his hand, keeps watch and ward at the corner of North-street, is not less remarkable than "Matthew the Miller," with his two sons (the chief of this trio is really King Henry VIII.), who stands before the clock of St. Mary Steps and nods his head whenever it strikes the hour. The lower part of the city is intersected by the artificial streams, or mill-leats, brought through cuttings across the Bonhay and the Shilhay to supply water-power to the old cloth-fullers and others in bygone times. "Exe Island" and "Water-lane" are scarcely likely to attract the notice of visitors, nor will they be apt to stray down through West-gate, towards St. Edmund's Church; but if they should lose their way in that quarter, they will probably come upon the subject of a leaf of our Artist's Sketchbook, with which this commentary must here be ended.

NEW CHURCH AT GENTHOD, SWITZERLAND.—SEE PAGE 189.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

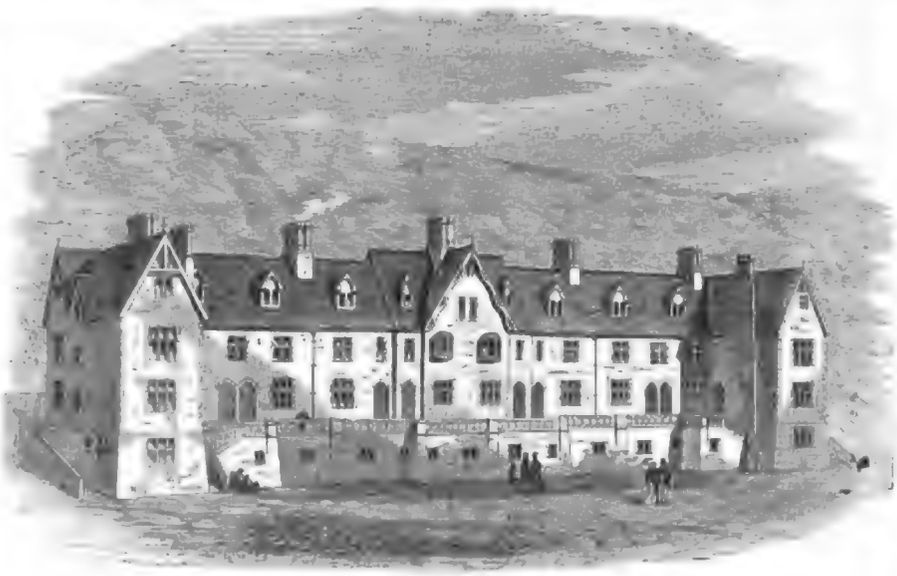
We present a view of the substantial and rather stately building lately raised for the use of the Church-of-Scotland congregation in the most westerly colony of British America. Its materials are brick, on a solid foundation of stone. The style of architecture is Gothic Perpendicular. The dimensions are, 82 ft. long, 52 ft. wide, and 54 ft. high in the middle of the nave. The groined roof is upheld by two tiers of massive columns, dividing the nave from the aisles. Above the doorway, in front, is a circular rose window, 14 ft. in diameter, of beautifully-stained glass; there is a large Gothic window, 30 ft. high, at the opposite end; and there are five smaller windows on each side.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HOWICK, NATAL.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HOWICK, NATAL.

A small and unpretentious building, erected for the worship of the English Church in the district of Howick, in the South African colony of Natal, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. It is engraved from a photograph sent us by Messrs. Stantial and Marrian, of Pietermaritzburg, the chief town of that colony. The edifice is simple, but neat and commodious enough.



LONDON CITY MISSIONARIES' SEASIDE HOME, VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.

SEASIDE HOME FOR CITY MISSIONARIES.

Some of the friends of the London City Mission, feeling an occasional rest and change of air to be necessary for men working continually in a foul atmosphere

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and under depressing influences of various kinds, lately resolved to establish a sanitarium or seaside home for their benefit. The enterprise has prospered, and about £3000 has already been contributed. The block of cottages shown in our Engraving, valued at more than £2000, has been presented to the committee by Mrs. Hutch, widow of Captain Hutch, the late respected secretary of the London and North-Western Railway. They are situated upon high ground between Ventnor and Bonchurch, and will be available as a health resort in the winter as well as in the summer. Some of the agents of the London City Mission have been fifteen and even twenty years without a holiday out of the London streets; and it is a matter of great importance to provide them with the means of an annual change. The salaries received by these useful men are quite inadequate to providing such a change for themselves, and it is hoped that a sufficient endowment will be raised by the friends of the mission to secure for its agents the benefits of this institution permanently. It is proposed that each missionary shall have a fortnight at the seaside once a year. The whole number employed is 381; during the last year they have spent in domiciliary visitation in some of the worst parts of London 483,581 hours and paid 1,987,259 visits, of which 285,102 were to the sick and dying; and when to this is added a large amount of other work, it will be seen that a short period of rest must be greatly needed, at least once a year. A pamphlet, with many interesting details on this subject, entitled "On Repairing and Keeping in Repair London City Missionaries," may be had for gratuitous circulation by applying to the Rev. P. B. Power, M.A., Abbey Wood, Kent; or to Mr. Sewell, the secretary, at the London City Mission House, Red Lion-square.

OUT OF THE WORLD.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* supplies the following curious facts respecting Lord Howe Island, which is situated in latitude 31 S., longitude 159 E., and is about 460 miles from Sydney:—

It is sixteen miles in circumference, six miles and a half in length, and averages about half a mile in breadth. About one third of the island is taken up by two mountains at the south end, which descend in some places perpendicularly to the water. One of these rocks, called Paul's Pyramid, from its peculiar shape, is about 2500 ft. above the level of the sea. There is a kind of harbour at the south-west side of the island, protected from the swell by a bar about three quarters of a mile from the shore. The island is well timbered in every direction. It is inhabited by about thirty-five persons, including children. There are, however, only about eight or ten able-bodied young men. The island was, in years gone by, used as a calling station for whalers; and it was with the view of trading with whalers, it is said, that the first settlers were induced to make it their home. The islanders live very peaceably together, although they have no laws, nor anyone to superintend or guide them. There is neither schoolmaster nor clergyman on the island. The inhabitants live in a state of blissful ignorance as to what takes place in other parts of the world. There seems to be a tacit understanding among themselves to respect each other's property. No register of births and deaths is kept, and marriage, in a legal sense, cannot be performed. One remarkable fact which struck some of the visitors was the indifference on the part of the islanders with regard to what was going on in the colonies or elsewhere, and their disinclination to ask questions concerning other countries. Except in one or two instances, they manifested no desire whatever to leave their island home. Most of the people are English, or natives of one or other of the Australian colonies. They were strongly advised by Captain Cloete and the gentlemen who visited the island with him to keep a register of the births and deaths; and they adopted the advice, and appointed Captain Spurling to perform that duty. Now that the wants of the island have been more prominently brought under the notice of the Government, steps will probably be taken to amend the present state of things existing there, and to induce the people to provide means for educating their children.

Some of the houses are good substantial buildings, built of hardwood slabs; others are constructed of palm-trees, and covered with palm-leaves. The palm-trees grow luxuriantly everywhere, and houses are frequently surrounded with them. No manufactures are carried on—everything, both in the way of furniture and implements, being imported. At the time of the visit of the Commission, the islanders were all decently clothed. There is a small vessel, belonging to two or three parties on the island, which trades to Sydney about three or four times every year, bringing produce and taking back flour and such other commodities as are required. This is the only direct communication which takes place between the island and this continent. Occasionally a vessel calls at the island, and exchanges of goods and produce then take place. They generally barter their goods for produce which they require, and seldom either give or take money for anything. They occasionally run short of flour, biscuits, and sugar; but they always have plenty of other food.

The island is overrun with great numbers of pigs and goats. The pigs roam about in a wild state and feed on palm-seed, and their flesh is said to be very good eating and of good flavour. There are also great quantities of poultry of almost every kind. The chief products of the island are onions (some of which annually find their way to this colony), potatoes, maize, and bananas. The vegetation resembles in a great measure that of tropical lands. Amongst the trees are to be found the banyan. One specimen of this kind of tree is said to cover about an acre and a half. The soil is rich and capable of producing plants either of a tropical or semi-tropical character. The ground is of an undulating character, cultivation taking place chiefly on the lower ground.

A correspondent (Mr. John Brazier, formerly conchologist to her Majesty's steamer Curaçoa) sends us the following particulars: "The island was not inhabited until about thirty years ago, when a European family landed, and lived on it for seventeen years. When he was there in 1853, there were thirty-three Europeans with their wives. At that time there was plenty of water, fish, fowls, birds, pigs, and goats. The greater part of the settlers on Lord Howe Island are old whaling captains and sailors who leave their ships. Nothing was known of the natural history of the island until the late Mr. John Macgillivray, formerly naturalist to H.M.S. Rattlesnake and Herald, visited it in 1851, and discovered the following species of molluscan land fauna—four species of the genus Helix, one of the genus Bulimus, four of the genus Diplommatina, one of the genus Cyclophorus, one of the genus Registoma, and one of the genus Omphalotropis. The island is a general rendezvous for the colonial and foreign whalers to get fresh provisions, such as onions, potatoes, &c. These things are generally given in exchange for liquors. This island is not the one that was discovered by Captain Wallis on July 30, 1766. The one discovered by Wallis is in latitude 10·49 S., longitude 161.1 E."

The neighbourhood of Mendrisio, in the Ticino, is infested with a plague of black caterpillars, which cause painful swellings. Thousands have been killed, but the number does not seem to decrease. In some localities prayers have been offered up for their removal.

The Military Council of Revision at Gardanne, in France, recently discovered a singular fraud to escape service in the army. Four conscripts successively presented themselves for the medical visit, all apparently blind of one eye, the pupil of which was enormously dilated. Three of the young men were exempted, but, on the fourth appearing, the coincidence seemed so remarkable that the members of the council questioned him closely, and, becoming embarrassed, he at last acknowledged that the apparent infirmity had been produced by rubbing the eye that morning with a paste made of belladonna. The three other conscripts were called back, and, having acknowledged that they had had recourse to the same means, were all declared good for the service. A singular fact was that there had been no concert between the young men, and that the operations had been performed by different persons, who appear to make a trade of such frauds. All the parties have since been prosecuted, and the young men have been now each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, the operator to one year of the same punishment, and some persons who had acted as intermediaries to three months' each.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. James Fallon, barrister, has been appointed Recorder of Tewkesbury.

At a Court held by Vice-Chancellor James, at Guildford, last Saturday, the publisher of the *Peal's Post* appeared to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court, in consequence of some comments made in that paper upon the pending Tichborne Baronetcy case. An apology was entered and accepted, but the respondent was ordered to pay the costs; and the Vice-Chancellor gave notice that, in future, the full powers of the Court would, under similar circumstances, be exercised.

At Judges' Chambers, on Monday, an application was made on behalf of Mr. Granville-Murray to stay execution of the order obtained by Mr. Hughes, at Croydon Assizes. The application was made with a view to a new trial, and was supported by affidavits from two Paris physicians to the effect that, since the 29th ult., Mr. Murray has not been in a condition to travel without danger to his life. On the payment of a sum of money into court to abide the event of a new trial, the application was granted.

An application was made, yesterday week, to Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, in the London Bankruptcy Court, to set aside the bankruptcy of the Duke of Newcastle, on the ground that the law on the subject did not apply to his Grace as a peer. The Commissioner did not seem to think the objection of much weight, but he declined to give any decision. He adjourned the case, in order that the application might be heard by Mr. Commissioner Winslow, who had first dealt with the matter.——It was stated on Monday, at a hearing in the case, that there will be sufficient to pay everybody. An adjournment was agreed to till Oct. 18, to hear objections, but not to decide on the matter of the petition. One of the objections raised by the counsel for the Duke is that a petition in bankruptcy will not lie against a peer of the realm.——There was a long discussion at Chambers on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Willes upon the Duke's affairs. The Sheriff of Nottinghamshire has paid into court £11,000 as the proceeds of the sale at Clumber; and Mr. Padwick, as the first execution creditor, asked that £5000 might be paid out to him. The Sheriff of Middlesex had already paid him the proceeds of the sale at Carlton House-terrace. As the question of the Duke's bankruptcy is adjourned till October, it was argued that it was very hard upon Mr. Padwick to keep him so long out of his money, and the opinion of counsel (Mr. de Gex, Q.C., and Mr. Joseph Browne, Q.C.) was cited to prove that the Duke cannot be adjudicated a bankrupt. Mr. Justice Willes finally ordered the money to remain in court.

The Court of Bankruptcy held a sitting last week "In re Henry Fitzwarrine Chichester," a son of the late Lord Edward Chichester, and nephew of the Marquis of Donegall. The balance-sheet discloses debts of £6215—butchers, bakers, dressmakers, and every description of traders. The bankrupt's wife had an allowance of £3000 or £4000 a year; he received the money, and incurred further debts. The assignees required the bankrupt to file accounts of all property and money which had come into his possession during the twelve months preceding the date of adjudication, a copy of his marriage settlement, and copies of all deeds whereby his interest under the settlement had been in any way dealt with. Mr. Commissioner Holroyd said the bankrupt must file the desired accounts. Meanwhile he remains in custody.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, a young French lady, named Pauline Guibet, applied to Mr. Commissioner Winslow to be released from custody. It appeared that she had brought an action for breach of promise of marriage; but, when the case was called on, neither counsel, attorney, nor witnesses were in attendance, and, of course, the verdict passed for the defendant, and the plaintiff was now in custody for costs. There was no opposition, and his Honour granted the release.

A curious libel case was yesterday week decided at Leeds Assizes. The plaintiff was a farmer, who held a farm belonging to the Duke of Portland, in Nottinghamshire; the defendants were the members of the Mansfield Game Association, a body who rear the game on the Duke of Portland's property. They had written a letter to the Duke's steward charging the plaintiff with destroying the game on his farm, contrary to his agreement. In consequence he was turned out of his farm. He brought an action against the Game Association for libel, and the jury awarded him £500 damages.

The proprietors of *Echoes*, a weekly publication, were sued at the Croydon Assizes, last Saturday, for libel. Mr. Allington, the plaintiff, is a magistrate for the county of Lincoln, and some time ago he was fined at Marlborough-street for an assault upon an official at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The magistrate characterised Mr. Allington's conduct in strong terms, and immediately afterwards the libel complained of was published. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £500.

An amusing breach of promise case was tried at Liverpool last Saturday. The plaintiff, Miss Jane Speight, was thirty-four years of age, and the defendant Mr. Hewitt, was a widower, with a family, and the postmaster of Lancaster. Several letters were put in, but the correspondence was remarkable for its laconic character. One was "Miss Speight—all's right. L. H." The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff—damages, £500, which no doubt Miss Speight considers "all right."

Heavy damages were obtained on Wednesday, at the Liverpool Assizes, in the action for breach of promise brought by a young lady, named Fleming, against a Mr. Thompson. The jury awarded the plaintiff £1600.

Mr. Praeger, a professor of Clifton College, has recovered £1500 damages from the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company for injuries sustained by him from falling through an open space between a railway carriage and the platform of Yatton station. It was alleged that the train was brought to a stand short of the station, and that the guard opened the doors at this place, leaving the passengers to get out without light, caution, or warning.

The August session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. The first edition of the calendar contained the names of 118 prisoners, two of whom are indicted for murders committed without the district of the Court—namely, on the high seas. The other crimes are of the ordinary character. After the grand jury had been charged, the Court proceeded to try John Webster, who had been remanded from the June sessions, for conspiracy to defraud, and the case occupied the whole day. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

At the same court, on Tuesday, Thomas Richards, a police inspector in the employment of the Brighton Railway Company, was convicted of conspiring with William Critchley to defeat the ends of justice by bribing two detectives. The object the prisoners had in view was to prevent the arrest of two men named Green and Simpson, who committed several robberies. They were sentenced to two years' hard labour. The men whom they had sought to screen were sentenced each to twelve years' penal servitude.——Walter Bedley, who pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, and whose case, it will be remembered, exposed a wholesale system on his part of matrimonial advertising, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——Henry Scriven, Post-Office letter-sorter, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude, for stealing a post-letter containing a draught for £60, an indorsement to which he afterwards forged.

William Dixon, a private in the 7th Fusiliers, was found guilty at the same court, on Wednesday, of the murder of a corporal at Aldershott about a month since, and sentenced to death.——The trial of William Taylor, the soldier who is charged with the murder of a corporal at Plymouth, is postponed, on an affidavit that evidence to prove the prisoner's insanity will be forthcoming.——Amongst the other cases disposed of on Wednesday was that of Robert Saltmarsh, who pleaded guilty to two charges of forgery. He was sentenced to two years' penal servitude.

A Post-Office clerk at Euston-square station has been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for abstracting letters from the Hull mail-bags.

Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest, on Tuesday, at the College Arms, Crowndale-road, St. Pancras, on the body of Griffith Griffiths, who was found dead in his lodging in Northampton-street, after he had been hanging four days and nights by a rope round the neck from a nail in the room door. The pawnbrokers' duplicates produced showed that deceased had been reduced to great poverty, and had parted with nearly all his things. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind induced by distress.

An inquiry was held, on Tuesday, into the death of James Crew, a pauper in the St. Pancras Workhouse, which was supposed to have been caused by anxiety, in consequence of the new board threatening to sell up his house and refusing all relief out of the the workhouse. The jury added to their verdict a recommendation in favour of a more judicious system of outdoor relief.

In the case of the outrage and robbery in the Old Kent-road, which has excited so much indignation on account of the daring nature of the crime and the shocking barbarity to which Mrs. Peake was subjected, the police have at length made an arrest. A man named Paull was brought on Monday before Mr. Woolrych, at Lambeth, charged with being concerned in the crime. He was identified by Miss Peake among several others in custody at Carter-street police station, and was also positively sworn to by another witness. The prisoner, who was described as a desperate character, was remanded, as was also a woman who was charged with having pawnbrokers' duplicates relating to the stolen property.

Three charges of attempted suicide were brought before the metropolitan police magistrates yesterday week. At Southwark a young woman, who had either thrown herself or fallen from a second-floor window, declared the occurrence to have been accidental, and was given up to her friends. A man who had jumped into the Thames at London Bridge also pleaded the absence of any intention to commit self-destruction, and was liberated. At Worship-street a clerk, twenty-two years of age, who had attempted to poison himself, explained his conduct by stating that he was in difficulties, and had not a friend in the world. He had been in prison several days, and was again remanded in order that he might be benefited by the ministrations of the chaplain.

A wine cooper, named Joseph Kay, forty-two years of age, was yesterday week, brought up at the Mansion House, charged on his own confession with the murder of two of his young children. The poor man had gone to the Bow-lane police station, at six o'clock in the morning, and there related in a circumstantial manner the details of what appeared to be a dreadful crime. On a policeman going to the prisoner's house he found that the story was a fabrication. In explanation, he now told the Lord Mayor that he had been out of employment for a long time, and he supposed that his mind had temporarily given way. The Lord Mayor, with a view of ascertaining whether the man's intellect was permanently affected, remanded him for a week, and gave the wife some relief from the poor-box.

There was another conviction under the Vaccination Act, yesterday week, at the Thames Police Court. An ignorant woman, who objected to vaccination "on principle," and who had been previously fined, was convicted in a penalty of 20s. for refusing to have the operation performed on one of her children. Rather than pay the money the defendant went to prison.

A working man, fifty-seven years of age, was lately passing through Summers-street, Leather-lane, when he was struck on the head with an earthenware pot, and soon afterwards died. The missile had been thrown by one of a gang of boys who infest the locality. These youths had insulted the Coroner's jury assembled at the inquest, thrown a stone at the doctor who attended the deceased, robbed the widow, and threatened the witnesses. The inquiry was adjourned, as the lad who had thrown the missile was not in custody.

In a case tried at Croydon Assizes, last week, the plaintiff's name was Skinner and the defendant's Rabbits.

The Bolton magistrates, on Monday, sentenced William Lever, a butcher, to three months' hard labour, without the option of paying a fine, for having in his possession the carcass of a diseased cow. The offender was informed that he would also forfeit his stall in the Market-hall.

NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The new Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Bankruptcy was issued yesterday week. There are 136 sections and two schedules in the statute, to take effect on Jan. 1 next. The law is divided into eight parts. The first chief judge is to be one of the present commissioners, the office afterwards to be filled by one of her Majesty's common law judges. The officers of the London old court may be attached to the new court; and the Lord Chancellor is to make provision for concluding the old cases which cannot be conveniently transferred to the new tribunal. The business under the old system is expected to increase, as, under the new, debtors cannot make themselves bankrupt; and, until they pay 10s. in the pound (unless by the consent of the creditors) they have to stand, and after three years the debts can be enforced against their property. It must take some time to form a new practice out of the raw materials contained in the Act. The first part relates to the adjudication by creditors on petition, and the appointment of a trustee to administer the property. The second part has reference to the administration of the property. The third part relates to the constitution and powers of the county courts acting in bankruptcy; and from the latter there may be appeals to the chief judge. General rules may be made by the Lord Chancellor with the assistance of the chief judge. There are supplemental provisions in the fourth part; and the fifth part treats of persons having privilege of Parliament. An adjudication is to vacate a seat in the House of Commons. Various provisions as to "liquidation by arrangement" are contained in the sixth part. The seventh deals with "composition with creditors;" and the eighth relates to temporary provisions as to the bankruptcy courts. Solicitors, as well as barristers, are to practise before the chief judge and the registrars, both in court and chambers. The new court, as well as the old, will sit, it is expected, in Basinghall-street, and much will depend on the new rules to be framed; and it would seem that daily sittings by the chief judge will be necessary under the new law, both in chambers and in court.

The new Act further to amend the Law of Evidence as issued yesterday week. It has immediate operation. The preamble declares that the discovery of truth in courts of justice has been signally promoted by the removal of restrictions on the admissibility of witnesses, and it is expedient to amend the law of evidence with the object of still further promoting such discovery. The new law enacts that parties to actions for breach of promise of marriage are now competent witnesses; but no plaintiff in an action for breach of promise of marriage is to recover a verdict unless his or her testimony is corroborated by some other material evidence in support of such promise. Parties and their husbands and wives in suits for adultery are competent witnesses. No witness is to be asked or bound to answer questions tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery unless the witness has already given evidence in disproof of adultery. With regard to persons objecting to take an oath, the judge in civil or criminal proceedings may allow a declaration to be made on "being satisfied that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience." The Act is not to extend to Scotland.

An Act was issued on Monday for facilitating the payment of dividends on the public stocks, and for making regulations in respect thereto. The Bank of England, with the sanction of the Treasury, may send warrants, which are to be deemed cheques, through the post. Every shareholder is to make a request in writing to the Bank, in a form appended. Dividends on stock after this Act falling due on Oct. 10 are to become due on Oct. 5.

On Monday an Act was printed to amend the law relating to clerks of assize and as to fees in criminal matters. No clerk is to be appointed unless a barrister, conveyancer, or attorney in actual practice for three years. Clerks of assize after this Act not to be entitled to compensation.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the reduction in the Bank rate, and the abundance of money, a heavy feeling has prevailed in the Stock Exchange markets, and lower rates have [illegible] in many instances. Consols have been quiet and [illegible] throughout at 93 to 93 for Money, and 93 to [illegible] for Sept. 6. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93 to 93. Exchequer Bills, March, are quoted at par to 5s. prem.; and June, 2s. to 7s. prem. Indian Five per Cents have been firm, at 112 to 112, and the Bonds at 22s. to 30s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have commanded but little attention; but prices have been almost unaltered. Canada, 1877-84, 104 to 104; Cape, 1873, 104 to 106; New South Wales, [illegible], 99 to 100; New Zealand Consolidated, [illegible]; South Australian 1893-1898, [illegible] to 111; and Victoria, 1891, 114 to 115.

The feature as regards Railways has been the excited [illegible] for Metropolitan Stock. There has been a heavy [illegible] of sales over purchases, and an important reduction of about 5 per cent has taken place in prices. [illegible] the dividend will be at the rate of only 4 per cent against 7 per cent for the corresponding half of 1868. As regards other Home Stocks, the business doing has been very moderate, and an almost general fall has been noticed in prices. Indian Railway Stocks have been without movement of importance. Canadian and Foreign Shares have been in limited request. [illegible]

British Possessions.—[illegible] India, [illegible]; East Indian, [illegible]; Grand Trunk of Canada, [illegible]; Great Indian Peninsular, [illegible]; Great Western, [illegible]; [illegible]

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 11 to [illegible], and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, [illegible].

The Foreign Bond Market has been without any feature of especial interest. The business doing has been far from extensive, and the tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers.—Argentine, 1868, 79 to 80; Brazilian, 1865, [illegible]; Chilian, 1867, [illegible]; Egyptian, 1868, [illegible] to 77; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, [illegible]; Italian, 1862, [illegible]; Ditto, 1861, [illegible]; Peruvian, 1865, [illegible]; Portuguese, 1853, &c., [illegible]; Russian, 1862, [illegible]; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, [illegible] to 94; Spanish, 1867, [illegible]; Turkish Five per Cents, [illegible]; Ditto Six per Cents, 1865, [illegible]; and Venezuela, 1862, 22 to 24.

American Securities have been in limited request, but the quotations have ruled firm. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at [illegible]; Ditto, 1867, [illegible]; Atlantic and Great Western [illegible] Mortgage Bonds, [illegible]; Erie Shares, [illegible]; and Illinois Central, [illegible].

Bank Shares have been dealt in quietly, at about previous quotations.—Agra, [illegible]; Alliance, [illegible]; Anglo-Austrian, [illegible] prem.; Imperial Ottoman, [illegible]; London and County, [illegible]; London Joint-Stock, 30 to 31; London and Westminster, [illegible]; and Union of London, [illegible].

For Telegraph Shares there has been a good demand, and prices have been fairly supported. Anglo-American, [illegible]; Atlantic, [illegible]; Ditto Eight per Cent, [illegible]; London Provincial, [illegible] to 6; Mediterranean Extension, 7 to 8; Reuter's, [illegible]; Société du Câble Transatlantique Française, [illegible]; and United Kingdom, [illegible].

In the Miscellaneous Market, Telegraph Construction Shares have experienced a heavy fall, partly owing to extensive realisations, and to an announcement that a fault having been discovered in the French cable, the company had refused to accept it. It was subsequently stated, however, that the affair had been arranged, but the fall in prices has been very heavy, the quotation now being [illegible]. Crédit Foncier of England, [illegible]; General Credit and Discount, [illegible]; Hudson's Bay, [illegible]; London Financial Association, [illegible]; National Discount, [illegible]; and Peninsular and Oriental Steam, [illegible] to 47.

The Bank directors have at length taken the course which it is generally admitted ought to have been followed earlier—viz., in reducing the rate to [illegible] per cent. Judging from present appearances, it is rather doubtful whether the rate will long remain at so low a figure. Certainly the supply of unemployed capital has increased, but at the same time the introduction of fresh loans will diminish the supply, whilst the somewhat unfavourable aspect of the Continental exchanges will draw bullion from this country. The American exchange, also, has fallen to [illegible], and the shipments of specie to this side have been less extensive. In the general market good three-months' paper has been freely taken at [illegible] per cent.

Tenders for £[illegible] in bills on India have taken place. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £[illegible], and to Madras, £[illegible]. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. [illegible]. Tenders at 1s. [illegible] will receive about [illegible] per cent.

The report of the Brazilian Street Railway Company (Limited), to be presented on the [illegible] inst., recommends a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. The actual profit was at the rate of 14 per cent per annum, and would have been [illegible] per cent but for the depression in the rate of exchange. An extension of two miles and a half, which can be effected for £[illegible], within a few months, is strongly recommended, and it is proposed to issue new shares to the amount of £[illegible] for that and other purposes.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols are firm, at 92 to 93 for Money, and 93 1-16 to 93 3-16 for the 6th of September.

Railway Stocks are dull and drooping. Metropolitan, [illegible]; Caledonian, [illegible]; London and Brighton, [illegible]; South-Eastern, [illegible]; Great Northern, A, [illegible] to 106; Midland, 118 to [illegible]; Great Eastern, [illegible].

Foreign Bonds are inactive. Turkish Five per Cents, [illegible]; Ditto, Six per Cents, [illegible]; Peruvian, 1865, [illegible]; Egyptian Nine per Cents, [illegible]; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 1868, [illegible]; Italian, 1861, [illegible]; and Spanish, 1867, [illegible].

Money has been plentiful. The demand has been inactive, at [illegible] to [illegible] per cent for good three-months' paper.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The fresh receipts of English wheat were only moderate. For both red and white produce the demand was heavy, and prices had a drooping tendency. The market was fairly supplied with foreign wheat. The transactions were only to a moderate extent, and late rates were barely maintained. Moderate supplies of barley were on the stands. Sales progressed slowly, but prices ruled firm. Malt was dull, at about previous quotations. With oats the market was tolerably well supplied. The inquiry was restricted, at Monday's prices. Beans were firm in value, with a fair demand. Peas changed hands to a fair extent, at full rates. The flour market was firm, and prices were well supported.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, [illegible]; oats, 1260; beans, [illegible]; peas, 150 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; maize, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible] qrs.; flour, [illegible] sacks and [illegible] brls.

English Currency.—Red wheat, [illegible]; white ditto, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; malt, [illegible]; rye, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible] per quarter; flour, [illegible] per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, [illegible]; barley, 30s. 10d.; oats, [illegible] per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible] quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from [illegible] to [illegible]; and of household ditto from [illegible] to [illegible] per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—English clover maintains late rates, and there has been a steady inquiry for foreign qualities. Trefoil and [illegible] have sold on former terms. Linseed has ruled quiet, but rape has been in better demand.

White turnip, [illegible]; swede, [illegible] per [illegible]; Lompsend, [illegible]; canary, [illegible]; crushing linseed, [illegible] per quarter; linseed cakes—English, £[illegible]; foreign, £[illegible]; rape cakes, £[illegible] per ton.

Tea.—There has been a moderate inquiry for tea, and prices remain about stationary.

Sugar.—The market has ruled firm for both raw and refined goods, although the transactions have not been extensive. Stock, [illegible] tons, against 73,[illegible] tons last year.

Coffee.—Ceylon coffees have sold steadily on former terms, but common [illegible] descriptions have tended downwards in value. Stock, [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons in 1868.

Rice.—The market has ruled moderately active, at the recent advance. Stock, [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons last year.

Spirits.—A considerable business has been concluded in rum, at full rates. [illegible] Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Prime old hay, [illegible]; inferior [illegible]; prime new hay, [illegible]; [illegible]; straw, [illegible] per load.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial produce have progressed steadily, and prices have [illegible] a hardening tendency. English wool has ruled dull and unaltered in price.

Potatoes.—There have been fair supplies of both home-grown and foreign produce on sale, for which the trade has ruled dull, at about late rates.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £31 [illegible] on the spot; English brown rape, £[illegible]; refined, £[illegible]; foreign, £[illegible]. Fine Lagos palm has ruled firm, at £[illegible] to [illegible].

Tallow.—The market has been quiet, at [illegible] for Y.C. on the spot, and [illegible] for October—December. [illegible]

Hops (Friday).—Very little business has been doing in any description of hops, and the quotations are almost nominal. On the whole, the plantation accounts are favourable. Mid and East Kents, £[illegible]; Weald of Kents, £[illegible]; [illegible]

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Moderate supplies of beasts were on sale. The trade was quiet, but prices were supported. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. The supply of sheep was tolerably good. The demand, although not active, was firm, at full currencies. Lambs were in limited request. [illegible]

[illegible] Total supplies: Beasts, [illegible]; sheep and lambs, [illegible]; calves, [illegible]. Foreign: Beasts, [illegible]; sheep and lambs, [illegible]; calves, [illegible].

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Moderate supplies of meat have been on sale. The trade has been quiet, and prices have ruled as under:—Inferior beef, [illegible]; middling ditto, [illegible]; prime large ditto, [illegible]; prime small ditto, [illegible]; large pork, [illegible]; inferior mutton, [illegible]; middling ditto, [illegible]; prime ditto, [illegible]; veal, [illegible]; small pork, [illegible]; lamb, [illegible] per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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MOIRES ANTIQUES. SEWELL and CO. have for SALE a Bankrupt's Stock of [illegible] Moires Antiques, in Black, White, and Colours, [illegible] ordinary price. [illegible] yards of Black Gros Grain Silks, at [illegible] per yard. COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, and Old Compton-street, Soho-square, W.

W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), [illegible] Davies-street, Berkeley-square, SEALSKIN JACKET and CLOAK MAKER, and GENERAL FURRIER.

SALE OF SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK. GASK and GASK are now selling their surplus Summer Stock of Fancy Silks, Costumes, Tunics, Printed Muslins, Shawls, Jackets, [illegible] AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, including a large Clearing Stock of [illegible] SILK [illegible] at [illegible] the Dress. Also, Rich Corded Silks and [illegible], in all Colours, at [illegible] the Full Dress of 16 yards. All that remains of the OLD STOCK of the late Firm (GRANT and GASK) WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP. Patterns forwarded free. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street, 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

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ALL-WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61, St. Paul's, are now SELLING [illegible] SERGES, first-class qualities, bought for cash, [illegible] Full Dress, originally one guinea. Patterns post-free. Chas. Amott and Co., 61 and 62, St. Paul's.

COSTUMES for the SEASON.—CHAS. AMOTT and CO., St. Paul's, will sell, on MONDAY, COSTUMES [illegible] Promenade and Seaside Wear. [illegible] Chas. Amott and Co., 61 and 62, St. Paul's.

JAPANESE SILKS HALF PRICE. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPY., St. Paul's, will SELL, on MONDAY, a superb assortment of FANCY SILKS, very cheap:—
Lot 1. Worth 1 guinea, for [illegible] Full Dress.
Lot 2. Worth [illegible], for [illegible] Full Dress.
Lot 3. Worth [illegible], in Brown, Pink, Violet, Green, and Blue.
Lot 4. Worth [illegible]
Patterns post free.
Chas. Amott and Compy., 61 and 62, St. Paul's.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW HOSPITAL, GREENOCK.

The handsome new building of the Greenock Hospital and Infirmary, constructed, from the designs of the architects, Messrs. Salmon, Son, and Ritchie, of Glasgow, at a cost of nearly £17,000, is shown in one of our Illustrations. Intended as an addition to the old house (which is now employed entirely for the treatment of contagious diseases), it is to all intents and purposes a new infirmary, devoted to the treatment of medical and surgical cases, no contagious diseases being treated in it. It contains four large wards, each measuring 80 ft. by 27 ft., ceilings of 16 ft. high, and accommodation for thirty patients each, allowing to each patient 1600 cubic feet of space; a large ward to be used as a chapel, and a number of smaller wards, besides the apartments for the lady superintendent, house surgeon, and other officers. It has room for about 250 beds, and possesses every modern improvement and appliance for the successful treatment of disease.

NEW HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY AT GREENOCK.

THE RUSSIAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, SEBASTOPOL.

In our accounts of the present condition and aspect of the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, under the title of "The Crimea Revisited," when we published, not long since, a series of Illustrations from the Sketches taken by our Special Artist, upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to that place, we had briefly to mention the Russian Memorial Chapel. This monumental edifice, intended to commemorate a total loss of 118,000 soldiers, belonging to all the different regiments which served in the defence of Sebastopol, from September, 1854, to March, 1856, is a grand and imposing structure. Its erection has been the work of five or six years. It stands on the north side of the harbour, to the east of the great cemetery, and a little higher. Though it is not on the highest ridge of the plateau, its site has been so judiciously selected that it is visible from almost every spot connected with the siege. Those who recollect the ground will be able to understand its exact position by drawing a line directly north across the harbour from the Malakoff, and it is about as far to the north of the water's edge as the Malakoff is to the south. The building may be described as a pyramid, forming a square or cruciform church within; the apex of the pyramid, over the dome within, forms the belfry. The large cross on the top is cut out of one block of very dark Crimean marble. All the materials of this chapel are of the best and most durable description. The Crimea supplies a great variety of stone and marbles; these have been used here, and built in the strongest manner possible. The pyramidal form of the whole tells at once to the eye that solidity and permanence has been the chief object of the architect. There are eight projecting tablets of bronze round the top of the base, with the name of every battalion engaged, and their losses are recorded on a column to the right, and made into a total at the bottom. Over the door on the west is a mosaic in the Byzantine style, with a figure of the Saviour; and the whole of the interior is being elaborately decorated by artists sent from the school of St. Petersburg—Wassiloff, Kuhlanoff, Karnieff, and Isallo, the last of whom is an Italian, while the three first are Russians. The highest credit is due to their joint labours; for they are producing a church which will have few rivals, and will become one of the sights of Sebastopol. In the central arch, within the altar, there is a very fine picture of the Resurrection. It occupies the whole of the space, and the upper portion of it will be visible over the Iconostase, or altar screen, when it is finished. In the four niches, between the central arches, are the twelve apostles, and in a sort of spandril above each is one of the evangelists. In the frieze which forms the base of the dome there is an inscription in the Russian ecclesiastical character, which is ornamental, and well adapted for architectural effect. The dome has four windows, and it is decorated with the cross, column, spear, and sponge, held in the hands of angels all round; the ground of a deep blue, to represent the heavens. The whole surface of the interior will be decorated either with pictures or ornaments. The floor is being laid with mosaic.

NEW CHURCH AT GENTHOD, GENEVA.

The small parish of Genthod was anciently part of the domains of the Prince Bishop of Geneva, and its last aristocratic proprietor, the Sire de Genthod, was a zealous opponent of the Protestant Reformation—one of those "knights of the spoon," as they were dubbed in the historic banquet of the Château de Bursinel, who swore upon a huge implement of that description to swallow the Republican adherents of Calvin as they would swallow a mess of porridge. The old church of this parish, dedicated to the Evangelical faith and worship founded by Calvin at Geneva, has been served by men so eminent as De Saussure, the naturalist and the first adventurer to the summit of Mont Blanc, Charles Bonnet, another natural philosopher, Amédée Lullin, professor of theology, and Johann von Müller, the historian of Switzerland. A new church has lately been built by a voluntary subscription, the chief promoters of which were M. Théodore de Saussure, Mayor of Genthod, and the Rev. François Coulin, Vicar of the parish; one of its supporters being Lady Emily Peel, wife of Sir Robert Peel, who occupies a villa here in the summer. Our Illustration, from a photograph by Noblet, of Geneva, shows the aspect of the building, in a style between the Gothic and the Romanesque. The architects were Messrs. Junod and Cramer, of Geneva. The elegance and originality of the design needs no comment.

The testimonial lately presented to Mr. Kendall, formerly M.P. for East Cornwall, has been forwarded to him at Gibraltar. It consisted of a silver salver and the sum of £1200.

ST. PETER PORT, GUERNSEY.

The harbour and town of St. Peter Port, the chief place in the island of Guernsey, have lately received several improvements which are likely to attract the attention of visitors at this season. The construction of the breakwater on the south side, connecting the rocky islet of Castle Cornet with the mainland, and of another breakwater on the opposite side, where is the landing-stage, together inclosing a space of seventy-three acres of sea, creates a large and commodious new harbour, and affords sites for a floating-dock, building and careening yards, and other conveniences for shipping. The old or inner harbour was but four or five acres in extent, with narrow quays, which have been replaced by a handsome esplanade on each side, giving an agreeable public walk along the seashore, from one breakwater to the other. Our Engraving on page 176 shows part of the new harbour, with the two breakwaters, and Castle Cornet, once a fortress, now merely a barrack. On the distant shore is the neighbouring town of St. Sampson, two miles from St. Peter Port, with Vale Castle upon the promontory beyond. The island of Alderney is visible to the right hand. The foreground of our View is occupied by a section of the new public promenade, with the two bathing places, one reserved for ladies, the other free, which have been constructed below the rocks. These consist of the inner and outer pools, which, on the receding of the tide, leave a graduated depth of 5 ft. at low water. The inner pool extends inside the breakwater, shown in our Engraving, and reaches to the foot of the dressing-houses, partitioned off into separate compartments. We congratulate the inhabitants of the Channel Islands in possessing such unique and safe bathing places, which cannot fail to add to the attractions of a sojourn there. This bathing establishment indeed seems to present every recommendation, as it combines safety, shelter, privacy, with above all, water of a purity and transparency that is seldom met with on the English side of the Channel, and never along the chalky shores of Kent and Sussex, or in front of a low beach perforated by the sewer-pipes of a populous town.

THE PLACE OF ARMS, HAVANNAH.

The beautiful situation of the chief city of Cuba, on the western shore of a magnificent land-locked harbour, from which it slopes into the luxuriant uplands, clothed with dark verdure of the cocoa-nut palm groves, and adorned with numerous villas, has often been described. The interior of Havannah, with its mean and narrow streets, except in one or two modern quarters of the city, is scarcely worthy of its commercial and political importance. The Plaza de Armas, shown in one of our Engravings, from a sketch by Mr. Huffler, is tolerably handsome, with several public edifices around it, and with two broad streets intersecting each other in the middle of the square, dividing it into four pleasant gardens or shrubberies. In the centre is a statue of Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, overtopped by four majestic palms. The palace of the Captain-General, or Viceroy, of the island, fills one side of the square. Opposite to this stand several palaces, and a chapel is erected on the spot where, at the first founding of the city, the first mass was celebrated, under the shade of the ceiba-trees, some of which still exist. To the right are the Intendencia and other Government buildings, and to the left is a line of houses and shops. During the daytime the burning heat of the tropical sun drives the Havannah population into the shade of their own houses, or of the narrower and cooler streets; but in the cool of

RUSSIAN MEMORIAL MILITARY CHAPEL, SEBASTOPOL.

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the evening the out-of-door life begins again. The military band performs every evening on the Plaza, and crowds of people swarm there to listen to the music. The streets are thronged with the elegant "Volanti" and "Quitrini," the characteristic national equipages, filled with ladies in brilliant toilettes; while the promenaders enjoy the cool air beneath the starry sky, or in the clear moonlight, until the cessation of the music gives the signal for the gradual dispersion of the groups. Such is the aspect of the Plaza de Armas in peaceful times; but we had occasion, not many weeks ago, to give an Illustration of a very different scene, when the Governor's palace was attacked at midnight by a mutinous mob of Spanish volunteer soldiery, whom the regular troops did not venture to disperse, so that General Dulce was forced to abdicate and to leave the island. Under the more vigorous government of his successor, General Caballero de Rodas, the city of Havannah is again tranquil; but the Cuban revolt is not yet subdued.

THE REGATTA AT RYDE.

The opening of the annual regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Ryde, which commenced on Monday week, was reported among our last notices of National Sports. The race all round the Isle of Wight, for the Vice-Commodore's Plate of 100 sovs., presented by the Marquis of Exeter, which was sailed on Tuesday week, is the subject of the Engraving on the first page of this Number. The amount of the prize was divided, so as to give £75 to the owner of the first yacht in, and £25 for the second yacht in, of a different rig; with an additional prize of £50, presented by Mr. Schneider, for the first schooner or yawl in, which had never won any other prize. The competitors starting were the schooner Guinevere, 296 tons burden, owner Mr. C. Thellusson; the cutter Oimara, 165, Mr. C. J. Tennant; the cutter Condor, 129, Mr. W. Ewing; the schooner Aline, 212, Mr. R. Sutton; the schooner Cambria, 193, Mr. J. Ashbury; the cutter Julia, 113, Mr. G. F. Moss; the schooner Pantomime, 143, Colonel Markham; the schooner Ferida, 176, Marquis of Drogheda; with the cutters Clutha, Marina, Psyche, and Amulet, the schooners Zelia and Belladonna, the Hyacinth and Lodestar yawls. They started opposite the clubhouse battery, with a strong wind from the north-north-west, and with the tide also going eastward. They had to take the west channel towards the Needles, against both wind and tide. All the larger vessels had their lower sails set, and their topmasts housed, except the Cambria, which set a gaff-headed sail on her main topmast. The Oimara, by her superior power, took the lead, followed by the Condor; the Aline and the Cambria were next. This continued through Cowes Roads, down the west channel, past the Needles, and in the long run, of twelve miles, from the Needles to St. Catherine's Point, where a heavy rolling sea was experienced as they crossed the bay. In passing Ventnor, the Cambria, which had lost her foretopmast, began to gain upon the Condor, and ultimately succeeded in taking the second place, just before entering Shanklin Bay. As they stood in, close hauled, towards Spithead, the Cambria made great efforts to overtake the Oimara, being only two minutes behind her at the Bembridge buoy; the cutter, however, possessed an advantage in beating to windward, which kept her still in front. They had to work their way in short tacks, against a short jumping sea, which buried their hulls at every plunge, as they got into Spithead. The Oimara arrived in Ryde Roads nearly five minutes before the Cambria; the Condor was nine minutes after the Cambria; the others were far behind. But as the Oimara, on account of her rig as a cutter, had to give the Cambria a time allowance of eleven minutes and a half, the Cambria was adjudged the winner of the first prize; the second prize, by the same rule, was taken by the Condor. The prize of £50, for yachts which had never before won a prize, was awarded to the Ferida. The Cambria and the Oimara, reputed the finest cutter in the world, figure well in our Illustration.

The other business of the regatta may be noticed. The Town Cup, on the Thursday, sailed for by seventeen yachts, over the new Victoria course, was won by Mr. J. Mulholland's schooner Egeria, 152 tons burden. On the Friday a club prize of £40, for yachts under 50 tons, was won, over the short course to the Nab Light and back, by Mr. A. Congreve's Psyche, against but one competitor. On Saturday the Commodore's prize—a valuable silver centrepiece, presented by Mr. Thellusson—was contended for, all round the Isle of Wight, by eight yachts—the Condor, Aline, Pantomime, Egeria, and Marina; the Hyacinth yawl, 85, belonging to the Marquis of Exeter; the schooner Pleiad, 205, Mr. J. D. Gibbs; and the cutter Volante, 59, Mr. H. C. Maudslay. The Aline got in first; but the Egeria came second and won the prize, having a time allowance.

DECIMAL COINAGE AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The second report of the Standards Commission states that in the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners the time has arrived when the law should provide, and facilities be afforded by the Government, for the introduction and use of metric weights and measures in the United Kingdom. For this object metric standards, accurately verified in relation to the primary metric standards at Paris, and deposited in the Standards Department of the Board of Trade, should be legalised; and verified copies of the official metric standards should be provided by the local authorities for inspectors of such districts as may require them. The Commissioners think that the French nomenclature, as well as decimal scale of the metric system, should be introduced in this country, but they are of opinion that the general introduction of the metric system should be permissive only, and not made compulsory by law after any period to be now specified, so far as relates to the use of metric weights and measures for weighing and measuring goods for sale or conveyance. Considering that during the concurrent use of the metric and imperial systems, it will be expedient to prevent as far as possible imperial and metric weights and measures being accidentally or fraudulently substituted for each other, the Commissioners are of opinion that authoritative regulations should be established under which each series may be readily and easily distinguished, by the adoption of conspicuous distinctive forms or marks for the several weights and measures, and by such other mode as may be determined upon after due inquiry. It is thought expedient that customs duties should be allowed to be levied by metric weight and measure as well as by imperial weight and measure; that the use of the metric system, concurrently with the imperial system, should be adopted by other public departments, especially the Post Office, and in the publication of the principal results of the statistics of the Board of Trade, as well as for the admeasurement and registration of the tonnage of shipping. As to decimal coinage, the Commissioners say that, even if the difficulties of establishing an international unit of coinage cannot be at present overcome, yet the decimalisation of our system of coinage, which is in the power of the Government, would be very useful to the public.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Henry Howard, now Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, to be a third secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

A woman was accused before a jury at New Orleans of having thrown from her window a potful of boiling water on the head of a person passing underneath. She limited her defence to the reiterated assertion that she poured the boiling water out of the window because she thought the person passing below was "only her husband!"

A congress of Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian philologists has been sitting at Stockholm for the purpose of introducing some modification into the orthography of the three Scandinavian dialects, with a view to their unification, if possible. The points hitherto agreed upon are the following:—1, the suppression of e mute; 2, the abolition of the custom of doubling vowels in order to express that they are long; and, 3, the substitution of a for aa. The members all concur in the opinion that the sound which the Danes and Norwegians express by ø diphthong, and which the Swedes represent by an o put on the top of an a, should be written in a single way by the three nations; but what sign should be adopted has not been decided.

MUSIC.

We are now at about the greatest point of collapse in our musical year. In London music is represented chiefly by repetitions of "Acis and Galatea" at the Princess's Theatre, the revival of which at that establishment was noticed by us a fortnight since.

At the Crystal Palace the usual annual gathering of the tonic sol-faists took place last week, when 4500 certificated students of this system of popular vocal instruction exemplified its efficacy in the training of large numbers by their performance of various pieces of sacred and secular music. The powers of the pupils in singing at first sight were also tested by their executing part of a new anthem composed by Mr. Henry Smart. As in former exhibitions of the kind, the singing was generally satisfactory, and the occasion again proved the value of the simple and inexpensive method which owes its present matured condition and widespread influence to the energetic labours of the Rev. Mr. Curwen. Another special feature characterised the Crystal Palace music of last week in the first essay of Miss Edith Wynne in opera, she being the fourth prima donna who has appeared there since the commencement of the scheme of giving English adaptations of popular operas. Miss Blanche Cole (removed to the Princess's Theatre) was succeeded by Miss Rose Hersee, who is now about to fulfil an engagement in America; and this lady was followed by Miss Arabella Smythe, whose performances have been duly recorded by us; and now we have to chronicle the success of Miss Wynne in a capacity which was new to her. For several years this accomplished young vocalist has deservedly been held in the highest estimation as a concert-singer; her refined and expressive performance, both of chamber and dramatic music, having exemplified her thorough training and preparation in all styles. Although as yet new to the stage, and therefore somewhat unused to its technical requirements, Miss Wynne's vocal accomplishments ensured success and a highly-favourable reception on her first appearance as Maritana in Wallace's opera of that name. In her principal airs, "'Tis the harp in the air," and "Scenes that are brightest," as well as in the several concerted pieces in which Maritana is concerned, Miss Wynne gained great and general applause, and was several times recalled. As in previous performances of the opera, Mr. George Perren was Don Cæsar de Bazan; the cast having been also in other respects the same.

The interest of musical doings will soon turn in a provincial direction; the Norwich and Worcester Festivals being the next events of importance—the first-named celebration commencing on the 30th inst., and the other (the triennial meeting of "The Three Choirs") on Sept. 7.

THE THEATRES.

It has of late become quite a fashion for the pieces that have been rewarded with success at the West-End to be transferred to the easterly theatres, instead of the latter providing pieces for themselves as they were accustomed to do. Mr. Byron's "Blow for Blow" is now being performed at the Grecian, and has already maintained itself on that stage for some time. It is meritoriously and carefully performed, Mr. Mead sustaining the part of John Drummond, and Mr. George Conquest that of Charley Spraggs. The variety of impersonation and the humour of the situations find a capital exponent in Mr. Conquest, who manages to convulse his audience with laughter by the breadth and plenitude of his style. The National Standard has, for the present, according to annual custom, surrendered its stage to the Christy Minstrels, whose entertainment continues to be attractive. A new drama, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, is announced for the Princess's, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are to appear. Mr. Sullivan has closed the Holborn Theatre for the present, but advertises its reopening on the 18th of next month, with a new legitimate drama. A new piece, entitled "Seagulls"—the joint production of Messrs. C. Maltby and F. Stainforth—has been produced at the Royalty. Rivalry in love, and the difficulties experienced by a clownish sort of man in the attempt to get a wife, form "the gross and scope" of the argument. Of this said lout a new actor is the representative, Mr. Stavart, who gives promise of success. The Gaiety now commences the evening with the operetta of "Lischen and Fritzchen," a piece of which the peculiar neatness should commend it to a fastidious audience. The Charing Cross has passed under new management, and was on Wednesday announced to be reopened under the conduct of Miss E. Fowler, with a new burlesque by Mr. Burnand, "on the Old Story of Faust and Marguerite, containing Very Little Faust and More Mephistopheles," the latter character sustained by Miss Fowler herself. The Lyceum and Sadlers Wells are yet in the market, awaiting the advent of enterprising lessees for their proper management.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

People must be very easily pleased if they care about such meetings as the Windsor August. The finest race of the meeting was the last, where Cymbal gave Soucar a stone and beat him by a head for the Stewards' Nursery Handicap, over three quarters of a mile. This son of Kettledrum only cost 160 gs. at the York sale. Curio was in a remarkably good humour at Wolverhampton; and Vagabond, who has been expected for some time to do a good thing, went and did it, with 7 to 4 on him, in the Cleveland Cup. Veda sadly disappointed the believers in good things at Bromley on the first day; and the fast but wayward Evelina managed a half mile victory at Radcliffe.

There are seventeen Kettledrums in the Whitewell sale lot at York next week, with sisters to The Boy and Sunshine among them. A sister to Manuella is in Mr. Hewitt's lot, and only one Newminster among the Rawcliffe eleven. Several Lord Cliftdens will be in the market; and among the Blair Athols is Macalpine, an own brother to Scottish Queen. Mr. I'Anson sells eight, three of them Newminster fillies, from Caller Ou, Bonny Bell, and Bab at the Bowster. Mr. George Mather's entire breeding stud is advertised to be sold by Messrs. Tattersall on Sept. 25.

Another of those extraordinary innings which have become chronic this season lost Kent the match with Marylebone by 83 runs in one innings. Kent made some fine scores, but what could they do against 449, of which Mr. Gilbert Grace made 127? Mr. Ottaway played very finely for Kent; but Mr. Grace's bowling was twice fatal to him, and sent him back in the second innings with an "O" at the first ball as his portion. More large scores—Rowbotham (100) for Yorkshire, and H. Jupp (106, not out) for Surrey—have been made during the past week. Sussex beat Lancashire by five wickets, and owed much to Southerton's bowling and Charlwood's batting (60, not out).

The bags on a few moors are not so heavy as they have been known in some years, but still the grouse season in the north is about an average. There has been scarcely any trace found of disease. On Glenshero, in Inverness-shire, very large bags of eighty-one, seventy-one, and fifty-three brace were made on the 12th, as well as thirty brace by "a very elderly gentleman." Lord Stamford bagged 52½ brace and nine blue hares on the Kinross moors. His Lordship has been very successful stalking in Glenmore forest, and has brought down, among a number of other "small deer," a stag of 16½ stone, with eleven tines. Stags are generally reported in excellent condition, and the grilse have been pretty abundant in the Spey.

The Egeria, which won the Town Cup in the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta last week (when the Cambria and Alarm both came to grief), was beaten nearly three hours by the Guinevere, on Monday, for the Emperor's Cup in the great International Regatta race. The course was from Cherbourg across the Channel to the Nab Light off Portsmouth, and back again. The American schooner Dauntless was beaten by the Egeria by 11 min., and the crack French yacht Mystère was nowhere. The Guinevere (295 tons) is the property of Mr. S. A. Thellusson.

Renforth, the two Sadlers, Kelley, C. Cobb, J. Boyd, and Iles have all entered for the championship of the Thames at the Thames Regatta this day and Monday. There are three champion fours and nine champion pairs. Public feeling seems somewhat aroused at last on the Harvard and Oxford match, since the stranger crew have shown such form in their rowing, and the "Dark Blues" do not now feel much disposed to lay odds. There seems a probability that the steamers, with the exception of the umpire's, may be got rid of altogether on Friday.

There were fifty-eight entries at the Birmingham horse show in excess of last year. Mr. Westley Richards took three firsts for hunters, and Major Barlow's Topstall was in his old place, and also won Mr. Westley Richards's silver cup for the best hunter in the first three classes. Old Sprig of Nobility, whom the Yorkshire judges passed over, won in the 15 stone class, with Mr. H. Macintosh's St. Clare next to him. Shepherd F. Knapp, the trotter, was shown.

THE FARM.

The Northumberland Society held its show at Hexham last week. With the exception of wool and horses, there was an increase in every department over last year. Poultry formed a new feature, and so did shepherds' dogs. It was the sight of the day when the sixty-eight shepherds paraded, dog in hand, with a large band of flockmasters and shepherds looking on. Six little black-and-tan puppies, belonging to the secretary, Mr. Jacob Wilson, helped out the picture. Cumberland took the first three prizes for old bulls, and Mr. Saunders's Edgar won easily. He and Commander-in-Chief have contrived to steer clear of each other, both here and at Manchester and at Beverley. Mr. Booth won the first heifer prize with High Sheriff, and Lady Fragrant was in her old place. There were two splendid Galloway bulls; but one of them nearly killed his leader on the ground. Mr. Wilson, of Shotley, gave a £10 cup for the best. The twenty-six draught mares made a grand array, and were headed by Mr. George Head's grey. Another grey, from Cumberland, Mr. Casson's Bobby, beat a large field of hackneys as cleverly as she did for the Hotham Cup at Beverley. The county will therefore have a champion, now that Crafty is gone. Mr. Hutchinson beat Mr. Borton for Leicester rams of any age; and Mr. Turner took a first for shearling rams and gimmers in the Border Leicester classes. Except in one out of four, where Mr. Thomas Welsh beat him, Mr. Elliot of Hindhope was first for all the Cheviot classes. Mr. John Booth carried off two hunter firsts, one of them Earl Percy's £25 cup, with Brian Boru, the chestnut which stood so high for the Holderness cup. At the dinner the masters of hounds were received with enthusiastic applause, more especially when one of them in his peroration, when speaking of the fox, begged the farmers "to turn a lenient and Christian view on his little depredations, and allow God's noblest animal to die a noble death" (Enthusiastic cheering). Since the Mallard squire gave a free translation of "pro aris et focis," for the farms and foxes, we know of nothing equal to the above.

Mr. Thornton had a capital audience next day at Bromley, where fifty-five of Mr. Angas's shorthorns, thirteen of them calved since March 15, averaged £44 10s.; seven of the cows averaged nearly 108 gs., and the highest-priced, Ruby by Knight of Ebberly (130 gs.), was bought by Sir Matthew White Ridley. Mr. Jacob Wilson gave 100 gs. for Beauty 2nd and 105 gs. for Bloom, and therefore some of the best lots are destined to stay in the county. Mr. George Turner, from Cumberland, took Young Strawberry and Strawberry Maid for 110 gs. each, Victoria (90 gs), and the calf Sprightly for 50 gs.; and it was understood that they were meant for the pastures of Killhow and Whitehall. Lord Bolton and Messrs. Torr, Todd, Wortley, Brierley, Garthorn, Beattie, Mein, Grey, Singleton, &c., were also buyers.

Mr. William Taylor, of Thingehill Court, Herefordshire, has been testing the Grout and Farmer patent for growing hops on wires instead of poles, and some of his practical friends were recently invited to judge for themselves, when a heavy crop of Dunehill Goldings was picked. The crop on the wires was decided to be heavier than that on the poles. The plant is more evenly distributed, and more exposed to the influence of air and sun. The bine was also of greater strength on the wires, which was attributed to its not being cut, as with the pole system, but gradually lying down with the advance of the season, and therefore not being weakened by "bleeding." The root is thus strengthened, and throws out a better bine next season. To carry out the system it is necessary that the wires should be kept tight to prevent any "sagging" under the weight of the crop, and that the bine-carrying wires should run, not in a diagonal, but in a nearly vertical direction. The hops are picked from the lower part of the bine, before the wires are lowered, and hence no part of the bine need touch the ground until the hops have been gathered. It was the impression of the "committee of investigation" that more hops will be produced on the wire system and the hops picked much cleaner. The cost of wiring is put at £45, and its duration in an efficient state at twenty years; and the cost of poling with good creosoted poles at £37 10s., and its duration from eight to ten years, with decadence commencing after the third year.

A very interesting life of the late Mr. John Grey, of Dilston, has just been published from the pen of his daughter. It does no more than justice to the far-seeing shrewdness and agricultural knowledge of one who will never be forgotten in the valley of the Tyne, and who was the trusted friend of Lord Althorp, Sir John Sinclair, the Collings, Culley, and the first agriculturists of his day.

The following curious butter prizes were recently adjudged at the Clockheaton Agricultural Society's show:—First, a dress-piece, value 10s.; second, a pair of lady's boots, value 8s.; a peggy-tub and peggy, value 7s. 6d.

In the Adulteration of Seeds Bill the means whereby seeds are to be considered "killed" are steaming, scalding, kiln-drying, baking, fumigating, or other artificial means of any kind. The most pungent part of the Act is that the offender's name, occupation, place of abode, and place of business are to be published by the prosecutor in the newspapers at the expense of the offender, who is liable to pay £5 towards the expenses of such advertisements.

The King of Italy has conferred on Sir Roderick Murchison the distinction of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, viâ Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 4; viâ Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Sept. 10.

Return of the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended Aug. 12, 1869:—Imported—American, 5177 bales; Brazilian, 785; East Indian, 15,689; Egyptian, 1999; miscellaneous, 1064: total, 24,714 bales. Exported—American, 4195 bales; Brazilian, 320; East Indian, 11,169; Egyptian, 313; miscellaneous, 416: total, 16,416 bales.

Dr. Cumming has written a letter to Pope Pius IX., in the accustomed ecclesiastical Latin and form, asking for a solution of several difficulties in connection with the invitation given by his Holiness to "Protestants in general" to attend the approaching general council in Rome. At present no reply has been sent; but Dr. Cumming has no doubt an answer will reach him in sufficient time to enable him, should it be favourable, to make his arrangements to appear at Rome as one of the "Protestants in general," when he intends to enunciate the grounds of their separation from the Church of Rome and their adherence to the Church of the Reformation.

The *Pungolo* of Naples says:—"An important discovery has been made at Pompeii—namely, that of a painting, found in a chamber adjoining the one which was opened at the time of Princess Margharita's excursion. The picture represents the Circus such as it existed not long before the eruption, and is the first of this kind which has been brought to light, as the Romans ordinarily selected mythological, rural, or purely ideal subjects. The representation shows that the amphitheatre was planted with trees. The execution is not above mediocrity. Near the Circus is to be seen a large edifice of which, hitherto, not the slightest indication existed. Commander Fiorelli is said to have the intention of immediately searching for this building, so as to complete the knowledge already possessed of the buried city. The painting has been detached from the wall on which it was executed and will be removed to the museum in order to be protected from the action of the atmosphere."

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Again has come round the season when the above words are in the mouth of everybody, including many who would be ashamed—and properly ashamed—to use them at other seasons, and would cordially ridicule the idea of being able to find no interest in sixteen vast and closely-printed pages, all treating of the current affairs of one's fellow-creatures. But I have a private notion that the words of Falstaff to the Lord Chief Justice will apply. I write, I am happy to say, beyond all reach of books; but the sentiment is to the effect that hearing a thing and listening to it are two matters. Out of town, the newspaper suddenly becomes, for the habitual town-dweller, a very secondary affair. In town, if the newsboy has loitered, and the papers are not on the breakfast-table, there is literally a storm in a teacup. But in the country one is very placable, even when told that the train has not brought the papers. "On yonder rock reclining," Fra Diavolo, from London, has little interest in the doings of other brigands, or in what the magistrates have had to say to them—even when Mr. Knox gives wise and solemn counsel to the habitual criminal that he had better be out of the world than in the penal servitude which now awaits him. The sea air, too, takes out the colour of a good many things, and politics are included. Any newspaper will do for paterfamilias, in his billycock hat (whose name is used in "King Lear"), and with his hands full of something for breakfast, which the kind old fellow has been picking up in his morning stroll. In London he hates Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone as much as he can hate anybody whose acquaintance he would be delighted to make, but by the sea he will dose over a panegyric on his political bugbear as affably as he would peruse the cleverest entire upon him. The ladies, I have always held, prefer a country newspaper, with its odds and ends, to the abler London sheet; and at the seaside you shall behold your "high-class journals" used for wrapping up the wine-glasses for the fishing excursion, while the local paper is carefully folded for study at night, when P.P. shall be smoking and the boys smoking their short pipes in the balcony. Now, with the public mind in this state, how can there be "anything in the papers"? How shall they hear without a preacher? was asked. We may say, How shall we preach without hearers? My brethren of the pen, let us revenge ourselves, and do nothing but "preach." Nobody will be the wiser, take the saying in what sense you like.

On the railway which has brought me among mountains (I shall not say where, because I do not know at present where it may please me at Christmas to make persons infer that I made my holiday) there is communication between passengers and guard, as ordained by law, explained by Mr. Bright. That is, I observed a thin cord running over some pulleys, outside the carriage; and though I am by no means sure that at the reconstruction of the train at several places this communication was cut off, the sight of the cord gave a sort of sense of added security. I am sorry that it was not tried during the journey. We had a good opportunity; for a family got into the wrong train, intending to catch one which did not correspond with it, and they found that they would be taken about forty miles out of their way, and, by reason that return trains did not serve, would have to pass Sunday at about the stupidest little town in the kingdom. This was both inconvenient and expensive. By getting out at our next station they might, by means of a fly, have saved all this nuisance, and some of us egged on the gentleman to pull the rope, and have our express arrested at the next place. The ladies of his party were decidedly for doing it, contending with the ready majesty of the British female traveller, that they ought to have been told that they were in the wrong train. That they had not asked whether such were the case or not very properly appeared to them a matter too small to be considered. But the gentleman did not like the idea of stopping a quarter of a mile of flying carriages in order to stultify himself, and he invented on the spot an imaginary law that the cord was to be used in case of accident only. A lawyer—at least he said he was a lawyer (I do not believe it)—told him that he was mistaken, and that "any necessary occasion" were the words of the law—which does not exist; but he was firm, and his firmness has, by this time, made a large hole in a twenty-pound note. Wishing to extract good from everything, I, like Mr. Addison in the *Spectator*, fell a musing, and, after marvelling at the curious carelessness of mankind in matters concerning their interests, resolved in the interest of mankind to ask, publicly, whether I may stop a railway train if I discover that I am not going to my intended destination. Railway authorities, please answer.

Among the "reforms" which were introduced into Spain at the last revolution, with a speed which reminded one of Carlyle's account of sundry other reforms hurried in, helter-skelter, in the early part of another revolution, was the abolition of the punishment of death. If I recollect, the place of the garotte in Madrid was made the scene of a sentimental demonstration, probably by a good many who had excellent reasons for being glad, and the machine itself—by-the-way, the most merciful invention that ever parted soul and body—was burned with fire. It was remarked in the House of Commons, during the last debate on capital punishment, when a popular House pronounced more decidedly against the abolition than any of the old Philistine Parliaments had done, that the hatred of the death-penalty was manifested chiefly in countries where there is the least respect for human life, and where assassination from revenge is most common. This is true in Europe, but may be maintained with qualification in the East. However, the excessive humanitarianism of Spain—that is to say, the feeling in favour of the murderer rather than of the murdered—has received a violent check; and, if one may believe party accounts, the military authorities are going into the other extreme. At all events, the traditions of the days of Spanish factium are being revived. General Prim called up an old law by which persons taken in arms against the Government might be tried by council of war. This produced excitement among the Republicans, who have a very uneasy eye upon Don Juan Prim, and they protested. He was very courteous, and protested to them, with much agreeable irony, that it would really be no concern of theirs, as the law aimed only at unworthy persons, not constitutional opponents of an administration. He speedily gave a lively colour to his protestations by sanctioning some executions which appear to have been politic, and may have been necessary. But, later, the abolition of the death-penalty has been more signally set at naught. We read that nine Carlists, who had not arms in their hands and had committed no overt act except meeting under an old tree, were suddenly surrounded and shot, without any formality at all. It is probable that they were conspiring, and were going to do something wrong, but this very high-handed method of taking precaution seems somewhat barbarous. One writes, of course, at the disadvantage of knowing nothing of the circumstances, except three facts—that the men were not in arms, were not tried, and were put to death—and these are enough to give the affair a very disagreeable aspect in the eyes of those who make most allowances for the difficulties of the Government, and are most ready to allow that order must be preserved at any price.

The other day we had to note with a certain satisfaction some admirable letters from a lady to a false suitor. Another kind of letter has cropped up in a breach of promise case, and it has merit of a different sort. A lover addresses his mistress with the simple couplet,

> Dear Miss White,
> All is right.

It is like the posy of a ring spoken of by Shakespeare, or like the love-verse of one of Ben Jonson's young men, whose answer to the words,

> Though fancy sleep,
> My love is deep,

in the honourable and religious declaration,

> The deeper the sweeter;
> I'll be judged by St. Peter.

He is, however, unable to explain why he appealed to the saint, except that it was by reason of poetical exigency. The first lover proved untrue, and, in spite of his achievement of the briefest love-poem in my knowledge, the jury gave the lady £200. This is high-priced composition—£33 6s. 8d. per word—only the poet has to pay it.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A notice has been issued, by order of the Secretary of State, directing the erection of a gymnasium in the barracks at Sheffield, for the use of the troops quartered there.

General Sir William J. Codrington, G.C.B., has been deputed to attend the forthcoming reviews of the Prussian army in Pomerania and Eastern Prussia. Several other British officers will be present.

It has been decided that there will be no examination in December next for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Several officers and recruiting parties belonging to the Royal Marines have been ordered to various new stations, and the recruiting parties are to be augmented at London, Manchester, Gloucester, Exeter, and Taunton.

An order has been received at Chatham dockyard directing the construction of a target of unusual strength, to be used at Shoeburyness in the trials which are about being carried out with various descriptions of artillery, for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of vertical firing.

The Cerberus, 4, iron armour-plated turret-ship, built for the defence of Melbourne, returned to Chatham, on Saturday night, from Shoeness, after her trial of machinery at the measured mile off Maplin Sands. The result was somewhat more satisfactory than in former trials, but still there is room for further improvements, which will be made.

Another attempted military murder is reported. A private of the 12th Regiment, at Aldershott, irritated by some supposed grievance in reference to his hopes of promotion, seized his rifle, on Sunday night, and was in the act of discharging it at a sergeant who had incurred his anger, when he was seized by some of the bystanders and the weapon taken from him. After this he succeeded in escaping from his captors, procured another rifle, loaded it, and was about to discharge it at the sergeant, when he was again arrested. He is said to have hitherto borne a good character.

At the recent meeting of the county of Cheshire Rifle Association, six prizes, of the value of £20, were presented to the second battalion of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, in garrison at Chester, for competition. The prizes were divided into two series; the first, open to all marksmen, were shot for at the 500, 600, and 700 yards' ranges, five shots at each, with Snider rifles; and the second, open only to first-class shots, were shot for at 200, 500, and 600 yards, also with the regulation Snider. The winners of the marksmen's prizes were Private Wheeler, Private Crewe, Private Searle, and Sergeant Poulton. The shooting of Sergeant Poulton was remarkable, as in the first range out of five shots he failed to score a single point; he made up for it, however, at the longest range, by the highest score, 14. The winners of the first-class prizes were Privates Hopper, Tipper, Denison, and Hilditch.

The whole of the troops at the Aldershott Camp, under the command of Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., assembled on parade, shortly after the signal-gun fired at the réveille, on Saturday morning, for the purpose of marching to a place called Hankley-common, about seven miles from the camp, in order to hold a sham fight with the troops composing the flying column, which was sent out to Woolmer, on Thursday, under the command of Major-General Carey, C.B. About six the troops marched off in two divisions, the whole debouching on Hankley-common about eight o'clock. General Carey's column struck their camp at Woolmer about five o'clock and took up a position of defence opposite Sir Alfred Horsford's force. As soon as both forces had taken their respective positions, a series of evolutions appertaining in every respect to a sham fight were begun. The object to be carried out was to drive General Carey from a position of defence which he had occupied. After delivering a series of attacks, Sir Alfred Horsford failed to rout General Carey's troops, who held their positions at every point against superior numbers. The sham fight, which was one of the best and most interesting held during the season, was brought to a conclusion about eleven o'clock, when the troops partook of refreshment, which they had brought on the ground with them. After this, the homeward march was commenced.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wood has retired from the active command of the Paddington Volunteers, and has accepted the position of honorary Colonel; whilst Major Gordon Ives, of the St. George's, has received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The annual match for the "Scrubbs plate," a prize given to be shot for by the corps using the range at Wormholt, was held last week, the competing battalions being the West (9th) Middlesex, first and second battalion of the Queen's (Westminster), the St. George's, and the Victoria Rifles. The day was most unfavourable for good shooting, though some good scores were made, and the contest proved a very exciting one. So close, indeed, was the match that much anxiety towards the last was manifested by the competitors, who gathered eagerly round the umpire to learn the result of the match, which was soon declared to be in favour of the West Middlesex Rifles by three marks only, their score being 873 marks; the second battalion Queen's (Westminster), second, with 870 marks; first battalion Queen's (Westminster), 856 marks; St. George's, 850; Victorias, 835. The highest scores on the winning side were made by Private Barker, 58 marks; Lieutenant Cooke, 52; Ensign Little, 51, who won prizes of £5, £4, and £3 in their order of merit. Two good scores were also made by Corporal Loete, Queen's (Westminster), and Sergeant Halkett, Victorias, 60 marks each.

Last Saturday the annual regimental prize-meeting of the St. George's Rifles was held at the ranges at Wormwood-scrubbs, in the presence of Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P., and many friends and supporters of the regiment. The prizes shot for were of the value of about £400, and included the regimental challenge plates, value £300, and numerous other valuable prizes. The following were the results of the contests for the chief prizes:—First series of prizes.—The St. George's challenge cup, value 100 gs.: Winner, Sergeant Andrews. Last year the prize was held by Private W. Leadbetter. The gold medal of the St. George's is awarded to Sergeant Andrews, who will be styled "cup-bearer," and be provided with a silver embroidered badge of the cup, which will always be worn on the right arm, between the elbow and the wrist. The Turner challenge plate, value 100 gs., to which is added the silver medal of the regiment: Winner, Private Andrews. The ladies' challenge plate, value 50 gs., to which is also added the silver medal of the regiment: Winner, Corporal Craven. A silver challenge shield, value £25, presented by Messrs. Ortner and Houle, of St. James's-street: Winner, Private Howe. This shield will become the property of the member who shall win it two years consecutively, or any three times during his service as an efficient volunteer. Second series.—The regimental prizes.—First prize, a silver cup, value 10 gs., presented by Mr. Batt, of the Rifle Pavilion: Private Sanford was the winner. Second prize, a silver cup, value 8 gs., presented by Mr. Foster: Private Rouncey. Third prize, a silver tankard, value 6 gs.: Private Andrews. The volley-firing challenge plate was fired for by ten men of each company, five rounds at 400 yards, both ranks kneeling, and was won by Captain Waller's company.

The annual gathering of the Essex volunteer riflemen has been brought to a close with the following results:—The Essex challenge shield was won by the 3rd Administrative Battalion Essex Rifles, with a score of 380 points, made by ten men. The remaining scores were—4th Battalion, (9th Essex), 341; 1st Administrative Battalion, 340; and 2nd Battalion (5th Essex), 322. The Lord Lieutenant's (of Essex) prizes brought out ninety-four competitors, and the winners were declared in the following order:—Captain West, 9th Essex; Colour-Sergeant Codlin, 9th Essex; Lieutenant Craddock, 5th Essex; Captain Mitchell, 3rd Essex; Sergeant Reed, 2nd Essex; Major Russell, 1st Essex; Sergeant Dannatt, 4th Essex. Lieutenant-Colonel Tufnell's and Major Round's prizes of £15 were shot for at 200 yards, five rounds. There were ninety-two competitors, and the winners were Corporal Aldridge and Colour-Sergeant Mathams, 4th Essex, 15 points each; and Lance-Corporal Watling, 1st Essex; Corporal Sharman, 6th Essex; and Captain Burgess, 21st Essex, 14 points each. Fifty-two competitors entered for the artillery prizes of £10, five shots at 200 yards, and the three highest scores were Gunner Watson, 1st Essex (Harwich) Artillery; Private Lancelice, 4th Essex; and Sergeant Hill, 3rd Essex. For the ladies' prizes, valued £40, the principal winners were Corporal Parker, 9th Essex; Sergeant Hill, 3rd Essex; and Lieutenant Lindsay, 5th Essex: there were ninety-two entries. For the county and borough members' prizes there were ninety-one competitors. The prizes were of the value of £15, and the first was won by Lance-Corporal Watling, 1st Essex; the second by Sergeant Munn, 2nd Essex; and the third by Captain Burgess, 21st Essex. The borough of Colchester prizes were competed for, at 500 yards, by eighty-four volunteers, and were of the value of £35. The first prize (£10) was taken by Corporal Aldridge, 4th Essex. The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was won by Lance-Corporal Watling.

On Saturday there was a sham fight on Stanmore-heath, near Edgware, which, though on a small scale, proved to be one of the most instructive and successful volunteer field-days of the season. The 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers, accompanied by some companies of the Civil Service Rifles and Customs corps, proceeded by special train to Edgware, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel De Pilat Taylor. There the force was joined by the Harrow and Stanmore volunteers, and, numbering nearly 600, was formed into two regiments. One, the attacking force, was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; the other, the enemy, being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, Adjutant of the 49th. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens's column then proceeded to the heath, posting pickets in the most advantageous positions. The attacking force advanced by two roads, and, after gradually driving in the pickets, found the main body of the enemy strongly posted on the heath. After a determined resistance, the enemy was dislodged, and retired across the heath; but, being reinforced, advanced, and finally drove back the attacking force. The force then marched past, when the smart appearance and soldier-like bearing of each corps called forth the applause of a large assemblage.

The 37th Middlesex were invited to Highgate, the seat of Colonel Stedall, on the occasion of the annual festival of the regiment, and there were drilled by the commandant, assisted by Major Richards and Captain and Adjutant Coke, for a considerable time, before a large number of spectators. After the drill the men, to the number of about 400, partook of the Colonel's hospitality; and many good friends of the regiment were present.

Last Saturday evening the annual inspection of the 1st London Engineers took place at their drill-ground, Theberton-street, Islington, by Colonel Ewart, R.E. Colonel Ewart, in addressing a few words at the conclusion of the inspection, complained that the muster had not been so good as he had a right to expect. Having briefly referred to the military part of the inspection, he gave them great praise for their engineering works, pointing out the importance, from the general introduction of breech-loading arms of precision, of men learning to cover themselves rapidly in the field. That lesson had been learned by the Americans during the civil war, and now much attention was being paid in this country to "spade drill." He had himself recently seen a sapper at Chatham cover himself in two minutes and a half, not completely, but so that he could lie down and fire over the mound he had thrown up. Colonel Mann then addressed a few words to his corps.

On the 28th inst. there will be another all-comers' meeting at Cardiff, when £100, in thirty-seven prizes, will be offered.

On Sept. 1 and 2 the Border Rifle Association will hold its annual prize-meeting at Melrose, when £370 will be offered in prizes; and on the 29th and following days the Highland Rifle Association will hold its annual meeting at Inverness.

The exodus from Liverpool during the past month was again very large. Thirty ships sailed under the Act, twenty-two of which went to the United States, having on board 11,787 passengers, of whom 6576 were English, 884 Scotch, 2290 Irish, and 2037 foreigners; to Canada there were seven ships with 2901 passengers, of whom 1353 were English, 3 Scotch, 55 Irish, and 1510 foreigners. To Victoria there was one ship, with 195 passengers, of whom 167 were English, 6 Scotch, 16 Irish, and 7 foreigners; making a total of 14,874 passengers, of whom 6835 were English, 853 Scotch, 2341 Irish, and 4745 foreigners. The vessels sailing not under the Act were as follow:—To the United States, nine ships, with 630 passengers; to Canada, one, with 45 passengers; to new Brunswick, one, with 11 passengers; to Victoria, two, with 57 passengers; to New Zealand, one, with 12 passengers; to South America, four, with 80 passengers; to Africa, three, with 22 passengers; and to the East Indies, one, with 8 passengers: making a grand total of 52 ships and 15,760 passengers. Amongst the passengers to the United States were several puddlers from the Black Country, and spinners and factory operatives from Preston.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having by a minute dated Jan. 3, 1868, offered prizes—namely, one sum of £50, three sums of £40, five sums of £30, ten sums of £20, and twenty sums of £10—to the head masters of the schools of art in the United Kingdom in which the general amount of work, considered with reference to the number of students under instruction, should be found after the examinations to be most satisfactory, and having had the results of the recent examination laid before them, have awarded the above prizes as follow, viz.:—W. H. Sounes, Sheffield, £50. C. Hodder, Edinburgh; Louisa Gann, Bloomsbury; and J. S. Rawle, Nottingham, £40 each. Henry Woolner, Coalbrookdale; Edward R. Taylor, Lincoln; D. W. Raimbach, Birmingham; Walter Smith, Bradford; and George Stewart, West London, £30 each. John Parker, St. Thomas's, Charterhouse; John Anderson, Coventry; Edwin Lyne, Dublin; Walter Smith, Leeds; Joseph Kennedy, Kidderminster; Robert Greenlees, Glasgow; W. J. Muckley, Manchester; John Sparkes, Lambeth; Susan A. Ashworth, Edinburgh; and W. H. Stopford, Halifax, £20 each. W. C. Way, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Walter Smith, Wakefield; John N. Smith, Bristol; Herbert Lees, Carlisle; Robert Cochrane, Norwich; W. L. Casey, St. Martin's; J. Bentley, Birkenhead; James Carter, Hanley; J. P. Bacon, Stoke; William Stewart, Paisley; J. P. Bacon, Newcastle-under-Lyme; John Menzies, Aberdeen; R. C. Purdell, Chippenham; W. J. Baker, Southampton; John Kemp, Gloucester; Daniel Wood, Cambridge; W. T. Griffiths, Ipswich; S. F. Mills, Spitalfields; J. C. Thompson, Warrington; and J. S. Gospel, Frome, £10 each.

Mr. Henry D. Jencken, a barrister, was nearly murdered by the enraged populace of Lorca, an old Moorish town in the valley of Murcia, in Spain. He details his sufferings in the *Times*. There seem to be grounds for supposing that in some way Mr. Jencken had become objectionable to a certain class of people, and he believes that, with an intention of killing him, hired assassins disguised their murderous purposes under the pretext of lynching a child-stealer. The lower orders of Spaniards in certain districts law in dread of the "Tres del Saln" or child-stealers, who are popularly believed to kill young children for the sake of their fat, used in repairing or greasing the wires of the telegraphs. The existence of so gross a superstition clearly renders anything possible in Spain. On July 29 Mr. Jencken was strolling along the Paseo, the ordinary evening promenade, when he greeted a woman leading a child with the customary salutation, "Buenas tardes," which she returned. Suddenly the woman turned, cried "Antonio," and ran in the direction of some small houses. Three men followed Mr. Jencken, closed upon him, and tried to stab him with their long knives. He was wounded and dragged on the ground for a considerable distance. A crowd assembled. Volunteers came up, and bound his hands with cords so tightly that the blood was squeezed out of them. Fearfully wounded, and faint with loss of blood, he was dragged into the town amid a yelling mob, with cries of "Cut off his head!" and other hideous threats. At the Council Chamber he was rescued by friends, and, after great suffering, is just well enough to write. Mr. Jencken acknowledges letters of condolence from the Regent, from Ministers, the leaders of the Cortes, and manifold expressions of sympathy from the population, who are indignant in the extreme.

MOSAIC PICTURES, ROYAL CHAPEL, ST. GEORGE'S.

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LITERATURE.

The Annals of Rural Bengal. By W. W. Hunter, B.A., Bengal Civil Service. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The characters and conditions of the many different populations of British India, which is not one country, but a vast continent, presenting a far greater diversity of races and habits of life than the whole continent of Europe, are an important subject of study. Mr. Hunter's valuable contribution to this department of knowledge consists of an accurate investigation of the history and actual state of the upland districts of Western Bengal, south of the valley of the Ganges, including the districts of Bishnpore and Beerbhoom, inhabited by a robust aboriginal race, which differs in every respect from the Hindoos of Lower Bengal, and from the nations of Oude and the North-Western Provinces. The description of these Santals, of their obstinate resistance, during several centuries, to the Brahminical institutions of their Hindoo conquerors, and of the civilising influence of the English Government upon them, is one of the most interesting episodes in the grand history of our Asiatic empire. The author's official experience has made him intimately acquainted with the present situation of these people, and he has diligently explored the voluminous manuscript reports and despatches from 1790 to 1820, in which the progress of their local administration is minutely recorded. Notwithstanding the grievances which provoked the Santal insurrection of 1855, when Calcutta was alarmed by the near approach of a rebel army, intent rather upon avenging their old quarrel with the Hindoos, than upon overthrowing the British Government, we are glad to learn that the effects of eighty years' European rule have proved decidedly beneficial. Robbers, wild elephants, and tigers have been extirpated; the people have been induced to rely upon our courts of justice and to uphold the authority of the law, instead of helping themselves to redress with the savage club or knife. The period of twenty years preceding 1790, while the agents of the East India Company attended to nothing but the collection of revenue, neglecting the welfare of its subjects, was indeed a time of dreadful anarchy and misery, which Mr. Hunter depicts with graphic force. Not the least instructive part of his book is the narrative of the reforms effected by that noble Governor-General Lord Cornwallis, especially in the currency, which had fallen into strange confusion, so that all the poor peasants were made the victims of cruel extortion. The agricultural resources of the country are now augmented by the production of immense quantities of silk, indigo, lac, oil-seeds, and other valuable commodities for export, one commercial firm alone at Beerbhoom giving employment, directly or indirectly, to 15,000 persons. The Santals are the best labourers in this part of India; and they are accustomed to pass, in great numbers, into the other districts of Bengal and Assam, to work for hire in the cultivation of different crops, as well as in railway construction. It is gratifying to read of so much good being done by the British government of India. We cannot, indeed, forget the dreadful famine of 1865 in Orissa, when three quarters of a million of the people died from the failure of a single crop. But though, upon that occasion, a want of foresight and prompt activity must be imputed to the ruling authorities of Bengal, the isolated position of the Orissa territory, with no roads to it by land and with the south-west monsoon forbidding the approach by sea, during the season of extreme distress, may explain the difficulty of bringing relief. The great famine of 1770, which destroyed ten millions of human beings, a third of the whole population of Bengal, in less than ten months, and caused a fourth part of the villages and lands of Beerbhoom to be utterly deserted and to be left for the abode of wild beasts from the jungle, was a far more terrible visitation. The facts stated by Mr. Hunter are the best vindication of our conquest of India. His second volume, which we have not yet seen, narrating the more recent history of Western Bengal, will, no doubt, exhibit the results of British administration in the same favourable point of view. It is much to be desired that the social and economic progress of the other provinces of our Indian empire should be made the subjects of similar treatises, especially at this time, when the prospects of Indian cotton cultivation are a matter of urgent importance to our Lancashire manufacturers.

The Subjection of Women. By John Stuart Mill. (Longmans.) Every discussion by the late M.P. for Westminster of the topics of political and social reform bears the impress of a high standard of moral rectitude, and is inspired by a noble "enthusiasm of humanity," which command our respectful attention. The perfect independence and integrity of his judgments, delivered without the smallest regard to the effect of their publication on the interests of his own reputation, cannot fail to engage our sympathy if we sincerely care for the free pursuit of truth. None of his writings or speeches have shown a greater degree of these admirable qualities than the present essay, and, regarded as a literary composition, its force and grace of style have been surpassed by none of his former productions. But we cannot say that its merits as a controversial treatise, or as a practical contribution towards the settlement of the great women's rights question, seem to us very considerable. Mr. Mill's intense sensibility to the slightest appearance of injustice or oppression is apt to betray him into fallacies which could never have imposed on so vigorous a thinker in his calmer moods. The grand mistake which pervades his reasoning throughout this volume is indicated by its very title. "The Subjection of Women" is a phrase that assumes the existing state of our laws, institutions, and customs to be such as Mr. Mill supposes it to be—a system of keeping the whole of one sex in bondage to the whole of the other. We deny the correctness of this representation of the facts, and we expect Mr. Mill and those who agree with him to prove it before we are obliged to admit the plausible arguments for the moral and intellectual equality of the sexes. If the question be restricted to the legal and actual condition of married women in this country, Mr. Mill is probably justified in describing it as a state of undue subjection, by the terms of the matrimonial contract, under our present regulations, which may need some particular amendments. The measure proposed by Mr. Russell Gurney and Lord Penzance, in the last Session, having passed the House of Commons and its second reading in the House of Lords, must be regarded as one stamped with Parliamentary approval. The true principle of this legislation appears to be that of considering the wife as a person voluntarily engaged in the service of the husband, and thereby entitled to a maintenance at his expense, agreeable to her rank as his companion, but not to be deprived of any separate property which she may acquire by means that do not interfere with the performance of her duties as wife and mother. This is a claim of equitable adjustment which is best discussed apart from all the notions one may entertain of the fitness of women for those functions usually monopolised by men. The chief source of error in the general controversy is the habit of confounding these two very distinct questions together and appealing from the one to the other, which is the course unfortunately taken by Mr. Mill in this discursive tirade against masculine tyranny. At the beginning of his third chapter, where he undertakes to plead for the admission of women to certain offices and occupations from which law or custom has excluded them, he suddenly falls into the mistake above noticed. He announces this proposition as "a point of just equality," which should be conceded by those who grant his previous contention in favour of "the equality of women in the family." We must stop here to protest against any such interpretation of the latter admission as would impair the husband's supreme control over the household provided at his sole cost and lawful charge. In the great majority of cases, where he has to pay for all, and the family subsists upon what would be his own property, for his own use, were he a single man, it is but just that the law should regard him as the absolute proprietor, and the wife simply as his agent, bound to obey his orders in its disposal. This condition does not involve, of necessity, any subjection on the ground of sex, because it would be equally reasonable, and would be of frequent occurrence, with a legislative recognition of the separate property of married women, that the ownership should belong to the wife, and that the husband should be merely her agent. The daughter or widow of a tradesman, for instance, would be enabled to take a husband who could assist her in carrying on her business, without divesting herself of its control; and a man holding this position would bear towards her a double relation, analogous to that of the Prince Consort of a Sovereign Queen. This is really the state of things often found to exist under the laws of several foreign countries with highly beneficial effects. But we cannot see what this desirable reform has to do with the whimsical pretension that women should be allowed to compete with men in the liberal professions, and to become candidates for public offices. It is, perhaps, owing to his excessive contemplation of the intellectual habits of the sex, that Mr. Mill, one of the greatest masters of the art of logic, indulges in the feminine foible of "going off at a tangent" when he arrives at the point where we must repudiate all his subsequent conclusions. "I believe," he says, "that the disabilities of women elsewhere are only clung to in order to maintain their subordination in domestic life." He therefore completely ignores the true and indisputable ground of their exclusion from the highest kind of social employments, which we shall take leave briefly to lay down, for the instruction of those who might otherwise be misled by an array of proofs of the mental capabilities of the sex. There is no more occasion to deny their capability, as persons of intelligence, for most of the ordinary business of public life, than to deny that the natural bodily strength and endurance of women, as shown in the savage state, might qualify them, with proper training, to be tolerable soldiers and sailors. The real objection is this:—Parliament, the judicial bench and juries, town councils, the bar, the public ministry of the Church, the work of public academical instruction, and the profession of medicine, are institutions which should exist, not for the profit of their practitioners, but for the benefit of society at large. These deliberative professions cannot be faithfully and efficiently discharged by men and women associated together, any more than the discipline of an army, consisting of a mixture of male and female soldiers, could be maintained. It is, therefore, necessary, in the organisation of these offices and labours, to employ one sex exclusively; and, inasmuch as the female sex, by its natural function of maternity, is generally provided with a different sphere of usefulness, the governing, debating, preaching, lecturing, and doctoring business of mankind is properly done by the male sex, as well as the fighting and seafaring. But this does not imply any contempt for the intellectual powers of women, or, as Mr. Mill seems to imagine, a wicked determination to keep them in slavery. In every other occupation, where it is not imperatively requisite, as it is in all public deliberations, and in the conferences of physicians, to shut out the disturbing influences of sexual preference and rivalry, women can freely engage, whenever they choose to do so, upon equal terms with men. They are not debarred from exercising their talents in art or literature to the height of their ambition; they carry on trade, they keep shops, they teach and conduct private schools; they manage their own estates, if not married; and there have been ladies successfully dealing with the most extensive commercial or manufacturing transactions, as in the well-known case of the heiress of a great iron-mine and its works in South Wales. We cannot, therefore, subscribe to Mr. Mill's bitter complaint of "the subjection of women," apart from those acknowledged defects of the law matrimonial, which are likely very soon to be redressed. The whole subject, however, deserves our serious reflection; but the more we think of it the less we agree with the advocates of an indiscriminate community of social functions.

The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries. By Edward J. Wood. (Richard Bentley.) So long as mankind remains male and female, and is not fused into one indistinguishable mass of "persons" with like dresses, like manners, like trades, like professions, and like political or other rights, it is probable that bride will be the word which mostly conjures up the image of all that is most charming and most interesting amongst human beings; and wedding will be the word which mostly suggests all that is mystically and undefinably attractive amongst ceremonies. At the sight of the grey horses and the white favours the raggedest mother with the squalidest infant in the dirtiest street lights up for a moment with a kindly smile as if the pleasures of memory came back to her, or the pleasures of hope were once more awakened, or the pleasures of imagination were being enjoyed for the nonce. Nor can it be that the interest is due solely to the fallacious visions of fancy; there may be nothing half so sweet—even to contemplate—in life as love's young dream; but, though the bride be fair, fat, and forty-three, every detail of her wedding is regarded with grave curiosity by mothers and daughters, and her wedding-day creates as much gentle excitement as that of sweet seventeen. In fact, whether the white veils and the wreaths of flowers, and the bruidered hair, and pearls, and costly array, be or be not the cause, it were rash to predicate; but there can be no doubt that the bare mention of weddings and wedding-days has some undefinable influence upon feminine minds. Perhaps, then, the subject was worthy to be treated of in two volumes, made brilliant with covers of red and gold. No philosophical disquisition, however, must be looked for, no profound study of natural and social laws must be expected, no poetical treatment of the poet's favourite theme must be anticipated, no religious or spiritual interpretation must be desired; the two volumes contain little or nothing that is philosophical, poetical, romantic, or divine, and a great deal that is of a very different character. The author, indeed, is, and pretends to be, little more than a compiler; but in that capacity he has employed exemplary industry and research. Though he is not unnecessarily minute and explanatory, he has occasionally to describe habits and customs which are not remarkable for delicacy—as, for instance, the Welsh practice of "bundling," to which there is a similar ceremony, it appears, in Finland and there was once (called "tarrying") amongst the Anglo-Americans. The author has strung together a vast number of facts which are certainly in many cases curious, which are worth having, perhaps, as information, and which will be considered more or less interesting according to the reader's mental organisation. He has no indisputably true account to give, although he gets as far as probability, as to the origin of "throwing the slipper;" but he correctly describes the manner of marrying by proxy, and his description will throw light upon a Tennysonian expression which has puzzled very many readers and has been misunderstood by some who have affected to understand it. "She to me was proxy-wedded with a bootless calf," says the prince in "The Princess," and several ingenious but erroneous and laughable explanations have been wrung by diligent questioning from professed admirers and interpreters of the Laureate. Men of considerable literary standing have been known to take "bootless calf" metaphorically, not being aware that the proxy bared his leg and put it into the bed of the future bride.

From London Bridge to Lombardy. By W. R. Richardson. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The author professes to have journeyed "by a mechanalised route;" but, no doubt, he does not intend his language to be taken literally; he simply means that he did not deviate out of the beaten course from Ostend to Lombardy into any of the "byways of Europe." His trip appears to have been made whilst the Austrian bayonets were familiar to the pit of the Venetian theatre: it cannot, therefore, be the latest on record, but it, nevertheless, has its charm. It is described in an easy, a lively, and an unpretentious manner; it is profusely, excellently, amusingly, and gracefully illustrated (by the author himself, one would say); and it has the great advantage of not being long and wearisome. In point of exterior the volume is as handsome as heart could desire, so that it combines the agreeable and the ornamental.

Bible Animals. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S., &c., with one hundred new designs by W. F. Keyl, T. W. Wood, and E. A. Smith, engraved by G. Pearson. (Longmans.) We have here a volume of noble proportions worthy of a book which should contain "a description of every living creature mentioned in the Scriptures, from the ape to the coral." The best recommendation of such a book should be the knowledge that it exists; for its like must have been frequently longed for. It is right to mention, also, that it is provided with an index, without which the usefulness of such a book would be wonderfully diminished. There are many obvious reasons why the merits of such a work cannot be discussed in detail here; but allusion may be made to a few points which will suffice to show the ground upon which the author takes his stand. He considers, for example, that behemoth, notwithstanding the last syllable of the word, meant only a single animal, and that animal was the hippopotamus; he takes *tzaphi* to be properly translated by hedgehog and not by bittern; he suggests that, in the Mosaic law, the hare is spoken of as a ruminant, because the Jews would have been sure to suppose (as our poet Cowper did) that it chewed the cud, and there was no intention of trying their faith too far by a lesson in comparative anatomy; he holds that the locusts on which John the Baptist fed were really insects and not "the fruit of the locust or carob tree;" and he is not afraid that scientific inquiry will be to the prejudice of Holy Writ. The reason why the cat is never named in Scripture (unless Baruch be allowed a place there) is presumed to be that the animal was in high favour with the Israelites' oppressors, the Egyptians. It is not the first time that this reason has been proposed, and to propose it shows the low opinion generally held of the chosen people who are believed capable of keeping up their animosity, not only to the third and fourth generation of men, but to the thousandth of puss-cats. Perhaps another reason may be that there was nothing to be said against it.

The Minister's Wife. By Mrs. Oliphant. (Hurst and Blackett.) This is a novel, in three volumes, of a very high stamp, as far as conception and delineation of character, poetical fancy, and a fine rush of words and ideas are concerned. So much the author's name alone, perhaps, would be warrant for. It will also be easily believed that great dramatic power is shown in the depiction of persons and scenes, when the former are under the influence of religious hysteria and the latter are illuminated by the lurid light of an awful fanaticism. It is, of course, impossible under such circumstances to avoid the most fearful blasphemy; and it is, therefore, enough to warn sensitive readers of what they must expect. As a mere story, to be read for pleasure and pastime, the novel has few claims. The plot is slight, unoriginal, and full of horrors. Beauty and the Beast might be united in holy matrimony without creating a tithe of the shuddering that comes over one at the marriage between Isabel and the murderer, for the reader knows who is the murderer long before the author unmasks him. It has been said that the plot is unoriginal, and, so far as an ardent lover murders a fond husband, it is; but that the murderer and the widow should afterwards be married is certainly not so common, and is not to be recommended as an example. But the author may attempt with impunity what with less vigorous and less dazzling writers would be unspeakably repulsive rather than touching, pathetic. Let no one endeavour to realise the feelings of Isabel during her latter years, for "that way madness lies." How she could live and preserve her senses is inconceivable; it had been a mercy, one would think, had her husband carried out his threat. The author has excelled all former productions in loftiness of style.

A Perfect Treasure. (Tinsley.) The title of this volume is that of the longest tale contained therein, and the tale is excellent—it would scarcely be too much to say, the most excellent of its kind. For as in poetry, so in prose, there are flights and flights; and the flight in this case is not ambitious. But there are times when one would rather go to the top of Highgate-hill than of Mont Blanc; and yet in the former case there is abundance of enjoyment. And so it is here: whosoever will be content with a reasonable amount of mystery, some very neat portraiture, unflagging sprightliness, sparks of wit and glimmers of humour, piquancy, kindliness, and an attractive style of writing may be safely promised good entertainment. Nor are the shorter pieces unworthy companions; though some doubt may be expressed as to whether the "Explanation of the Waterloo-Bridge Tragedy" be altogether justifiable.

The Bayard Series (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston) is truly "without reproach," and one is glad to see amongst the exquisite little volumes the *Religio Medici* of Sir Thomas Browne and *Ballad Stories of the Affections*, translated from the Scandinavian by Robert Buchanan. *The Manual of Orthopraxy*, by Henry Heathe Bigg (Churchill and Sons), has reached a new edition; and so have *The Seaboard Parish* (Strahan and Co.), by that exquisite writer George MacDonald, LL.D., and *Exiles in Babylon* (T. Nelson and Sons), by A. L. O. E. *A Synoptical History of England* (James Walton) is one of those useful works which cannot be described properly, and must be got to be duly appreciated; and the monosyllabic efforts of Mary Godolphin have now been brought to bear upon *The Pilgrim's Progress* (George Routledge and Sons).

The Earl of Denbigh writes for the information of those who have subscribed to the Papal Defence Fund that the committee have sent out 1000 Remington rifles complete, at an expense of £3400, all of which are paid for.

The physician of the Prussian Admiralty has proposed the adoption by all civilised States of a flag of distress to be used on every occasion, both in peace and war. It is suggested that the flag should be of a dark yellow colour with a red cross upon it.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the August meteors, says:—"The recent display declines considerably below the average of the past ten years in hourly numbers and magnitudes, which are striking when compared with the tabulated results of previous years. Thus it will be seen that the class of very small meteors has risen from 29 per cent of last year to 55 per cent of the whole, and a corresponding decrease in the larger and bright meteors."

The opinion that the unfortunate miners in the Burg Colliery, Saxony, were all immediately killed by the explosion proves incorrect. In the note-book of the miner Bahr the following entry has been found:—"This is the last place where we have taken refuge. I have given up all hope, because the ventilation in the Begengnitzer shaft and the Hoffnungs shaft has been destroyed in three separate places. May God take myself, and my relations and dear friends who must die with me, as well as our families, under his protection. Ernst Bahr." In the Hoffnungs shaft, too, the following words have been found:—"Juncta died, Richter left his family to God." And again:—"Farewell, dear wife! farewell, dear children! May God keep you!—Gottlieb Heimann." And lastly:—"Farewell, dear wife and children! I did not think it would end so.—Obermann." One of the name of Schmidt had pinned a paper with the following words to the breast of his blouse:—"My dear relations, while seeing death before me I remember you. Farewell till we meet again in happiness. The rest I must leave to you. Between nine and ten o'clock." On the other side stood the words: "Dear wife, take good care of Mary. In a book in the bed-room you will find a thaler. Farewell, dear mother and sisters, till we meet again." All must have been over about ten o'clock on the 2nd inst. On the 12th, 236 bodies had been recovered. By far the greater part must have died suddenly. The great grave was then closed, as some time will probably elapse before the rest are recovered, on account of the masses of earth that obstruct the way. The rest will be buried separately. Messrs. Asher and Co., publishers, of 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, are authorised to receive subscriptions on behalf of the bereaved families.

The *Italia* of Naples gives further details of the death of the brigand chief De Martino. This man was one of the most ferocious bandits that ever infested the Abruzzi, and was always accompanied in his incursions by a woman even more inhuman than himself. For some time past the Royal troops had been following his traces, and had at last learnt that he frequently quitted the band with his mistress to indulge in wild orgies in a small valley completely locked in by mountains on the territory of Pagliotta. Some days back a detachment, while searching that district, discovered in a thicket a sort of hut made of branches. One of the men approached silently on his hands and knees; and, believing that he heard a noise inside, returned and informed his companions, who then surrounded the spot, and called on the persons concealed to surrender. The reply was a gunshot, which struck a carbineer named Caruso in the leg; but the flash had set fire to the dry bushes, and the flames spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to enter or leave the hut. A few minutes later, however, a woman rushed out though the burning branches, and fell almost inanimate before the troops, who recognised her as the concubine of De Martino. She made signs that there was another person in the flames; but the soldiers could not approach until the fire had burnt itself out, when the charred remains of the bandit were found with the barrel of his gun and the blade of his poniard by his side, the rest of these arms having been consumed. During the conflagration repeated detonations were heard as the cartridges of the brigand exploded. The woman died half an hour later, and the two bodies were buried on the spot where this tragedy had occurred. The wounded soldier is in a critical state, and little hopes are entertained of saving his life.

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 21, 1869.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

No. 1000 VOL. 35. SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860. Price 6d. Stamped, 7d. Subscription, 28s. 6d. per annum.

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cream of scientific knowledge put before them. But our savans themselves are no anchorites, nor are they insensible to the charms of healthy recreation. In their annual parliament there is a due admixture of pleasure with business. Soirées and excursions alternate, if they do not compete, with the serious work of the sectional meetings; and, if the truth were known, it might be found that the finished inaugural discourse of Professor Stokes, the President for this year, or the voluble eloquence of Sir Stafford Northcote, or even the lively repartees of Professor Huxley, have been less attractive than the visit to the ironclad fleet at Plymouth, the opening of new barrows near Honiton, or the expeditions to Kent's Cavern and Westward Ho! The association has done something more than popularise science and stimulate the zeal of its ever-increasing body of members. It has expended many thousand pounds in numbering the stars and recording tidal phenomena and atmospheric changes, and undertakes a variety of useful investigations which none but a public body could prosecute.

In this year's annals of scientific research, the astronomical discoveries carry off the palm, and were the chief topic of the president's inaugural address. Professor Stokes lucidly described the *modus operandi* by means of which the starry firmament is made to give up its secrets. The spectrum analysis had previously, by the application of optics to chemistry, revealed that our sun and the fixed stars, the suns of other systems, are composed of an intensely-heated nucleus surrounded by a cooler but still prodigiously-heated atmosphere, and contain various metallic and other vapours, many of which are identical with the elements to be found in our earth. The solar eclipse of last year, and the subsequent inquiries of Messrs. Huggins and Lockyer, have resolved the bright phenomena of "Baily's Beads," which are observable at the moon's edges when its disk covers the body of the sun, into an atmosphere of glowing hydrogen gas. These prominences, which are myriads of miles in height, indicate the stupendous changes going on in the central body of our system, and are no doubt connected with the familiar solar spots. A similar luminous atmosphere has been found to enwrap other stars of the first magnitude. In fact, these vast globes can no longer be strictly called "fixed" stars. At least, it has been ascertained that Sirius, the nearest to us—although light, which travels at a velocity of 185,000 miles a second, requires fourteen years to accomplish the distance—is receding from our system at the rate of twenty-nine miles per second. These and some of the other revelations of the spectrum were explained by Professor Miller in a special lecture to the wondering artisans of Exeter. Well might the learned Professor exclaim, "How amazing the thought that throughout the whole of this unbounded range of space matter is to be found of the same kind! Aggregated into masses which, though differing from one another in composition, like the various veins of ore which occur in mines upon the surface of our globe, yet all are evidently of common origin, all obey the same laws, and all possess a chemical nature similar in kind."

In other fields of inquiry the Exeter meeting of the Association has not materially augmented our stock of knowledge, although the mutual help which the sciences now afford to each other promise the grandest results. Geologists are just now more busy in patient investigation than in constructing new theories relative to the changes which have taken place in the earth's crust. But the deposits in the Brixham caves are thought to point to the conclusion that man was contemporary with the mammoth. The Biological section was the scene of the greatest excitement. Here Professor Huxley, the President-elect for next year, broke a lance with Archdeacon Freeman and Dr. M'Cann on the source of animal life and the Hebrew cosmogony, and disclaimed the statement that he was a materialist. Here, also, Sir John Lubbock, in reply to the Duke of Argyll's treatise, laboriously defended his favourite theory of the uniform progression of the human race, and the development of the individual as being an epitome of that of the species; and in Sir George Grey and Mr. Wallace, both intimately acquainted with savage races, he met with formidable opponents.

How greatly the votaries of science have augmented the comforts, multiplied the appliances, and economised the industry of mankind, is a trite theme, which the conferences of the past week have illustrated afresh. Patient inquiry has evolved a simple means of preventing boiler explosions; and a Nottingham workman has devised a mechanical expedient for vastly increasing the motive power of steam. The chemist in his laboratory can produce artificial dyes, and discover secrets which, as Professor Stokes says, "may revolutionise the industry of nations." We have been told afresh of the fertilising properties of sewage manure, of the value of an international coinage, and of the possibility of obtaining a more productive wheat plant by applying the natural selection theory. A St. Petersburg savan was present at the Exeter meeting to describe the capabilities of Central Asia and demolish the bugbear of Russian aggression upon our Eastern empire; Sir Bartle Frere dwelt eloquently upon the social revolution which would follow upon the discovery of a practicable land route between China and India; and Admiral Belcher pronounced the high temperature of the Gulf Stream, which is supposed to modify our climate, to be a myth.

Amid the dazzling and far-reaching discoveries of modern times—which now seem to increase in geometrical ratio—the timid may tremble for what are to them sacred landmarks and cherished traditions. But, as Professor Stokes remarks, "truth must be self-consistent, nor can one truth contradict another, even though the two may have been arrived at by totally different processes—in the one case, suppose, obtained by sound scientific investigation, in the other case taken on trust from duly authenticated witnesses." Seeming or temporary antagonism is not unlikely to result in greater harmony between the material and the spiritual. Or, as was once said by the present Archbishop of Canterbury:—"God proclaims himself in revelation and in nature. Let us feel certain we shall come at last, if not in this life, certainly when faith is lost in sight, and knowledge becomes perfect, to understand that there is no discrepancy, but a real harmony between these two manifestations of the One Author."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 26.

The good effect produced by the promulgation of the amnesty seems likely to be more permanent than the transient satisfaction heretofore expressed at all former Imperial reforms, and the result will be that the Napoleon dynasty will find countless adherents where it was hopeless to look for them before. And this, too, in spite of all that ill-natured persons say with the view of detracting from the merit of the concessions made by the Emperor. Of course, it is stated that one great motive for proclaiming the amnesty was to stifle the inquiries that were inevitable with reference to the recent disturbances at Paris, St. Etienne, Nantes, and Bordeaux, and there certainly can be no doubt but that the chief, if not the exclusive, reason for proroguing the Corps Législatif was to avoid inconvenient interpellations with reference to those matters. Still the completeness of the concessions is such that the majority of French Liberals do not care to examine the motives which may have influenced them too narrowly, but accept them with a frankness which augurs well for a better understanding between the progressive party in France and the Imperial Government for the future.

The Emperor was sufficiently well to preside at a Council of Ministers yesterday.

The Senate met yesterday at two o'clock, to hear the report of the Senatus Consultum, and will assemble again on Monday or Tuesday next to discuss the matter fully.

On Monday afternoon the Empress and the Prince Imperial left St. Cloud incognito for Fontainebleau, where they arrived about six o'clock in the evening. They passed the night at the château, and left on the following morning for Lyons, accompanied by Generals Fleury and Frossard, the Countess de la Poeze, and a numerous suite. The Generals were in full uniform, and the Prince Imperial in that of a Sub-Lieutenant, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. The Imperial party arrived at Lyons at half-past six in the evening, and were met at the station by the town authorities. They immediately proceeded to the cathedral, where they were received by the Archbishop at the head of the clergy, and then to the Hôtel de Ville. They left Lyons early this morning, and arrived at Toulon a little after four in the afternoon. They will leave Toulon on the 27th, and are expected to arrive at Ajaccio on the 29th.

The ex-Queen of Spain, accompanied by Don François d'Assise and all her children, crossed over to Havre on Saturday last, to pass a few days with her mother, Queen Christina.

The new Minister for War appointed to succeed Marshal Niel is General Lebœuf, who owed his original rise, it is said, to having been named Under-Governor of the Ecole Polytechnique at the revolution of February, 1848, in which capacity he went, accompanied by forty-six of the students of the school in full uniform, to place his sword at the service of the President of the Corps Législatif during the outbreak in the June following.

On Sunday the shooting season commences in the neighbourhood of Paris, when a plentiful supply of game is anticipated by those habitués of the Boulevards whose fondness for "la chasse" constitutes the ruling passion of their existence for something like a fortnight every year. In more distant localities not only are hares, rabbits, partridges, and quails in great abundance, but game of a fierce character appears to be very prevalent; wolves and wild boars, for instance, are in force this year. At Arnay-le-duc three wolves penetrated, some nights since, into a shed and killed twenty-five sheep. In the same locality they devoured a calf and severely wounded a number of cattle. It appears that at Magnen, Jouey, and Montey the wolves and wild boars have become such a nuisance that a "battue," which is to last for several days, has been organised by the lieutenants of the *louveterie*, or wolf-hunters, in order to free the locality from their depredations.

From statistics recently published we find that the consumption of horseflesh is progressing rapidly in France. In 1867 the boucheries of horseflesh eat up 2152 horses in Paris alone, including a few mules and donkeys. This number represents about 430,400 kilogrammes of meat. In 1868, 2421 horses were eat up, representing 484,200 kilogs. of meat, which is an increase of 53,800 kilogs. on the consumption of 1867.

The Paris theatres are now preparing for the winter season, and we shall be literally deluged with new pieces during the course of next month. The Gaieté reopened a few nights since with a revival of a great fairy piece, entitled the "Chatte Blanche," in which Mdlle. Thérèse, the once-celebrated *chanteuse légère* of the Alcazar Music-Hall, plays one of the principal characters.

A new opera bouffe, called "Les Brigands," by M. Ludovic Halévy and M. Henri Meilhac, with music by Jacques Offenbach, will shortly be produced at the Variétés. The principal parts will be played by M. Dupuis and Mdlle Aimée, the successor of Madame Hortense Schneider at this very successful little theatre.

SPAIN.

Several Carlist bands, numbering altogether 300 men, which had assembled in the province of Castile, have been dispersed. Indeed, the Carlist movement is now so far crushed out that General Prim left Madrid on Wednesday, with his family, for Vichy. During his absence Admiral Topete will assume the duties of President of the Council.

The Bishops have not obeyed the orders of the Government, and will be judicially proceeded against in consequence by the authorities.

The funeral of Admiral Mendez Nunez took place at Madrid on Monday morning.

The Spanish navy consists of 7 iron-plated frigates, 16 screw and 11 paddle steamers, 2 sailing-ships, 2 training-frigates, while 31 sailing-vessels are charged to guard the coasts. The crews consist of 7005 sailors, 3050 soldiers of marine infantry, and 474 guards of the arsenals.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen has returned from abroad.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted, by 39 against 3 votes, the indemnity to the South-Eastern of Portugal Railway Company.

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal decree closing the present session of Parliament.

The *Nazione* of Wednesday contradicts the rumour that Count Cambray-Digny has concluded a financial operation of 300,000,000 lire with certain banking firms on the security of the ecclesiastical property.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter of the Emperor orders the placing of the military districts on the Croatian frontier under the civil administration, and another decree summons several Cis-Leithan provincial diets.

In the Reichsrath's delegations, on Thursday week, the debate on the military estimates was continued. The estimates for military pensions and penitentiaries were agreed to, in accordance with the propositions of the General Budget Committee. After a lively debate on the question of the cost of the army administration, the delegation adopted the proposition of the minority, to the effect that no amount should be voted for the administration of the military posts on the frontier.

A despatch, dated the 15th inst., has been drawn up by Count Beust, in answer to the Prussian despatch of the 4th inst., in which he was requested to give proofs of his recent assertion that he had endeavoured, but without success, to establish better relations between Austria and Prussia. Count Beust does not admit that he ought to be called to account for words imputed to him in newspaper reports, but to remove existing unpleasantness he is willing to enter upon the required explanations. The reason why there had been for some time no personal intercourse between the Austrian Ambassador, Count Wimpfen, at Berlin, and Count Bismarck, was that both had been alternately absent from the city since their last meeting until the end of 1868. After the return of Count Bismarck Count Wimpfen was recommended to abstain from visiting him, on account of certain well-known continuous and strong attacks in the press upon the Austrian Government.

GERMANY.

On the 17th inst. the Prince of Wales visited the King of Prussia. His Royal Highness and the Duke of Cambridge were invited to dinner by his Majesty on the 18th inst.

On the 14th the King of Prussia left Wiesbaden for Homburg. At ten minutes to three the train arrived at Frankfort, where the Royal traveller was received at the railway station by the two Burgermeisters and greeted with cheers by a large concourse of the inhabitants. His Majesty, after a short delay, continued his route to Homburg, where he arrived at a quarter-past three.

On the 14th inst. the Queen of Prussia received Lord and Lady Clarendon at Coblentz.

The Bishop of Bombay was lately received by the King of Prussia at Ems and by the Queen at Coblentz. On this occasion his Majesty presented him with a picture as a personal remembrance, and with a considerable sum of money for the use of the German college in India.

The commencement of the grand manœuvres of the federal troops assembled at the camp of Stargard (Pomerania) has been fixed by the Prussian Minister of War for Sept. 6. These operations, in which all the regiments of the second corps-d'armée of the German Confederation will take part, will be commanded by the Hereditary Prince of Prussia.

A Royal decree convokes the Saxon Chambers for the 27th of next month.

The *North German Correspondence* of Saturday says that the cattle plague has broken out in East and West Prussia, at Elbing and Rosenberg, in the district of Marienwerder, where 214 head of cattle have been slaughtered, and in the neighbourhood of Mühlhausen. The places in question were at once surrounded by a military cordon. In the Neumark this system has proved so effectual that it has already been found possible to modify the regulations in some respects so as to facilitate traffic.

The 15th inst., which was the 109th anniversary of the battle of Liegnitz, in Lower Silesia, was celebrated in that old town by the unveiling of a bronze statue of the hero of the fight, Frederick the Great. The cost was covered by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants.

GREECE.

The King returned to Athens on Monday from Corfu. The Chambers are prorogued for thirty days.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

From a Constantinople letter which appears in the *North Eastern Correspondence*, it seems that the preparations which are being made in the Turkish capital for the reception of the Empress Eugénie are on a very imposing scale. Roads are being formed and districts improved entirely for the convenience of her Majesty. More than 6000 men are finishing the Buyukdere road and the newly-laid-out streets of the capital; and additional hands are being put on every day, as everything must be ready by Sept. 20. The whole of the Turkish fleet, consisting of thirty ships of war, is to go to Corfu to meet the Empress; and on her arrival the Sultan will escort her to the Palace of Beylerbey, in a large caique now being built for the occasion. At the Opera there is to be a grand performance in her honour, for which artistes of distinction have been engaged at great cost in London and Paris. On the evening of her departure the palaces and houses all along the shores of the Bosphorus will be brilliantly illuminated, together with the shipping, and large fires will be lighted on the adjoining eminences.

The first authentic Budget of the Turkish empire has been published. The Minister of Finance admits a deficit of £2,102,150, and a floating debt of over £5,000,000, to which must be added large arrears of pay to all the services, a mass of unpaid contracts, and heavy liabilities on account of various railways. Although the Imperial revenue has largely increased since the accession of the present Sultan, the expenditure has increased in a far larger proportion, and it is estimated that the time is not far distant when the Ottoman debt will reach 100 millions sterling.

Talahout Pacha, First Secretary of the Khedive of Egypt, arrived at Constantinople on Sunday, on board the Egyptian steamer Famoum. He was accompanied by the Grand Vizier's Aide-de-Camp, who had been the bearer of the Minister's letter to the Khedive. Talahout Pacha proceeded immediately to the Grand Vizier's residence on the Bosphorus, and the latter at once communicated the Khedive's reply to the Sultan. His Highness is stated to give therein ample assurances of his loyalty to the Sultan.

According to a despatch from Suez, a splendid fête took place there on the 15th inst. The waters of the Mediterranean and of the Red Sea met in the Bitter Lakes, and the filling of the lakes is now said to be secured.

AMERICA.

President Grant is visiting in New Hampshire.

A despatch by Atlantic cable says that several American papers express regret that Prince Arthur is not to visit the United States, and it is intimated that, had he gone there, he would have met with as cordial a reception as was accorded to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. John Quincey Adams, son of the late United States Minister in London and grandson of the distinguished President of the United States, has been selected as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. The Democratic Convention of this State has declared vigorously for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, but no mention is made in its programme of the national debt—a question which lies at the basis of all financial discussions.

A National Labour Congress, which is sitting at Philadelphia, has passed resolutions advocating the payment of all debts, both public and private, in greenbacks, the taxation of United States bonds, and a reduction in the rate of interest on the national debt, on the ground that, although the present financial system was necessary during the civil war, it is now perpetuated in the interest of the bondholder extortionists, to the detriment of the producing classes.

General Ames, commanding in Mississippi, has suspended the operation of the Habeas Corpus Act in his district.

A riot has occurred at Macon, Tennessee, between the whites and negroes. Two persons were killed and a large number wounded, among whom were several officers of the Sheriff. The negroes threatened to destroy the town.

A dispute between the Erie and the Albany Railway Companies has led to a regular battle. Partisans on both sides, amounting altogether to more than 1200 men, armed with pistols and bludgeons, gathered along the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. A pitched battle was fought for the possession of the line, and two locomotives had the honour of charging one another. The engine tournament was then followed up by a smart hand-to-hand scrimmage, and the tide of battle swayed to and fro with varying success until night, and a regiment of foot, separated the combatants. Several were wounded. The Governor of the State has taken temporary possession of the line, and appointed a superintendent to carry on the traffic until the dispute can be settled by the courts.

INDIA.

The India mail brings intelligence from Bombay to the 27th ult. The more important portion of the news from this presidency is comprised in the following summary, which we take from the *Bombay Gazette*:—

Two Bengalee ladies of good position have applied for admission to the Matriculation Examination in connection with the Calcutta University.

A committee, comprising officers representing the different presidencies, &c., is to be appointed to report on the breeding establishment of India, in connection with the supply of horses to native cavalry.

The King of Burmah is reported to have appointed a noble of the highest rank to act as a court, jointly with the political agent, to hear cases between Burmese and registered European subjects.

Mr. Malcolm Low, Commissioner of the Nerbudda division, central provinces, is reported to have suffered a severe, though not fatal, mauling from a tiger.

Major C. M. Gwynne, of the 62nd Regiment, has suffered a severe accident by falling down a precipitous cliff while riding between Chukrata and Mussoorie, but was not in danger.

A Hindoo widow marriage has taken place at Calcutta, and caused a little excitement in the native community.

A Simla paper reports the discovery of a vein of meerschaum there.

The private of the 23rd (Welsh) Fusiliers, named Green, who was sentenced to death for murdering a sergeant of the regiment, has been hanged at Bombay. A soldier named Gleeson, belonging to the 26th (Cameronians), has shot a native dead at Calcutta, after having been drinking heavily, and the Coroner's jury gave a verdict of "Murder" against him.

Dr. Atmaram Sadasee Jayakar, a Hindoo who has studied in England and who belongs to the Covenanted Medical Service, has publicly abjured the religion of his fathers and been baptised as a Christian.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

When the last mail left the Cape Parliament had a bill under discussion regulating the relations of masters and servants. It was proposed to inflict on the servants flogging, imprisonment with hard labour, spare diet, and solitary confinement; the masters were only to be fined. Considerable indignation was manifested by the European class likely to be affected, when it was explained that the measure was intended to affect in its working only Kaffirs, and that the legislation must be impartial; but it was trusted that the discretion of the magistrates would protect Europeans.

CHINA.

A Hong-Kong telegram of the 3rd inst. says that the Chinese Government has refused to ratify Mr. Burlingame's convention with the United States.

JAPAN.

A Yokohama telegram, via California, of the 29th ult., announces the termination of the civil war in Japan, the disarming of the daimios, and the death of Mr. Fletcher, the British Consul at Jeddo, the capital.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The *Official Journal* of this morning states that the reception of the Empress at Toulon has been most enthusiastic. Her Majesty, after having visited the cathedral and received the authorities, embarked on board the steamer Aigle for Corsica.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Aug. 26.—The Cortes were closed to-day by the King in person, with the usual ceremonies. His Majesty delivered a short speech, in which he said that every effort was being made to restore the financial equilibrium and to revive the national credit. He also stated that the Ministers would seriously consider how to augment the imports and diminish the expenditure. His Majesty, in conclusion, stated that the independence of Portugal would be sedulously preserved.

THE GREAT BOAT-RACE.

Up to noon yesterday (Friday) there were comparatively few persons on the banks of the river at Putney; but after that time the steamers were busily engaged in taking up great numbers of passengers. The buildings along the banks were gaily decorated with banners and streamers, the London Rowing Club's dépôt at the Star and Garter being particularly noticeable. The Harvard colours seemed to be in most favour. In order to preserve a clear course, and to prevent any danger to the crews from intruding steamers, a notice was issued by the Thames Conservancy that no steam vessels would be allowed to accompany the race except one for the umpire and one for the representatives of the press, and special positions would be assigned to these. No vessels whatever would be allowed to pass the steam pier at Putney after three o'clock in the afternoon until after the race was over. All barges were to take up their position in places specially marked out by red flags, and had to lower their rigging as soon as moored. A similar notice was issued by the Thames police. And in order that due effect might be given to these, Mr. Lord, the Conservancy Surveyor, actively superintended operations in front of the pier. Nearly a dozen huge barges were placed right across the river, and a chain cable was ready to be carried from one to the other, in order to keep out intruders. The boats started at high tide from nearly opposite the Star and Garter at Putney, and rowed to the winning ship, which was placed opposite the Ship Inn, at Mortlake. The crews had a splendid day for the race, and the water, although ruffled by a stiff breeze which was blowing, was in a very good state.

The start took place at 5.10. Mr. Blaikie, of Harvard, gave the signal, and the lead was taken by Harvard, who rowed at forty-five strokes per minute, their opponents doing only thirty-nine and forty. As might have been expected, the Americans jumped away at a very rapid pace. As the Harvard crew led by one third of a length at Simmonds', the odds went down to 10 to 8 and even on Oxford, and the Americans, still rowing the same number of strokes, cleared Craven Point half a length ahead. Shortly after this the American coxswain steered in, evidently with the intention of taking the Oxonian water; but, fearing a foul, which was imminent, he used his right-hand line freely, and thence steered very badly, so that by the time they went by the Soap Works their bow was up to No. 3 in the American boat, and odds of 2 to 1 were offered. Many bets, however, were won at Hammersmith Bridge, where the Americans, having spurted a moment before, passed inside just a length ahead. The Harvard coxswain tried to get into his course again, and drew once more a few clear feet ahead; but it was their last grand effort; for the long draw of the Oxford crew had worn them out, and Darbishire, calling on his crew, on whom the pace told severely, inch by inch drew up, until after nearly passing two or three times, they became dead level at the foot of Chiswick Ait. For 200 yards they both went at it with almost superhuman effort; but the better style of the Oxonians told its infallible tale, and half way up the Ait the Americans lost ground fast, until off Chiswick church, reached by Oxford in 13 min. 5 sec., the latter were ahead. The Harvard crew made desperate efforts to alter the tide of affairs, and, although the coxswain threw water over his men and roused them to fresh exertions, every minute they gradually fell astern till at Barnes Bridge, reached by Oxford in 18 min. 3 secs., they were three lengths behind; shortly after Loring put on another spurt and rapidly drew up, but it died out: and the Oxford crew, preserving the lead, although they were nearly overturned by some booby whom the Thames police would have done well to look after, won by about two lengths, Benson's chronograph giving them the advantage by 6 secs. in regard to time.

The Harvard crew won the toss, and took the Middlesex side.

The secretary of the Harvard University Boat Club, writing to the *Times*, on Thursday, says:—"It has been often asserted during the last three weeks that the Harvard four are endeavouring to conform their style of rowing to that of the gentlemen whom they hope to meet on the river to-morrow. Will you permit me to say, in advance of the contest, that the assertion is groundless? We believe our style to be exactly that adopted by us in each of our last three annual races rowed in America against Yale. The stroke oar is aware of no change. The men who follow the stroke are aware of none. Nor has there been any variation in our method of training or of locomotion. It is said, also, that the Americans will row in an English boat. That is equally incorrect. They will row in a boat built of Spanish cedar by an American builder, the frame of which he brought with him from home, and the lines of which are identical with those on which the boat we rowed last year in America was constructed."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Stockton has often had some point of interest about its race-meeting. It was there that Beeswing was run to a head by the plater Ararat; that the Duke of Cleveland's unbeaten Commodore came out in 1837, and the impostor Plaudit about thirty years after; that Tim Whiffler won his maiden race, and that Caller Ou was twice over soundly beaten a fortnight before the St. Leger, and sent to 1000 to 15 in consequence. This year we had another son of Lambton and Zenobia winning—Viscount, in his most wayward mood, the moment Challoner "asked him the question"—a good Derby favourite last from the post and then almost on to his head at a road, and the winner of the Derby and Two Thousand pulled out with 10 lb. extra for a stake which was only worth £375 clear. We never knew great interests jeopardised for so small an amount. However, he won by a neck, after being sharply spurred; and while one authority says that he has improved and thickened to a degree which must delight and cheer his best friends, another will have it that he looked light and lacked the grand muscular development of his Derby day. We have not many days to wait ere the tykes decide the point at a glance when they see him approaching, with Osborne up, from Tom Dawson's saddling corner on the Pond-green, within half a mile of which he was foaled, and ready for all comers. There were some very close races at York on the first day, and three of them were only won by a head. Kingcraft won the Convivial Stakes like a race-horse, giving La Calonne, the hope of Spigot Lodge, 11 lb. Totem d'Or brought up the Whitewall winning score of the season to nine races, and Ryshworth finished first, against a bad field. Despite his queer temper, he is going on and winning; while his great antagonist of last year, Belladrum, is not earning his oats. The second day at York showed the Voltigeurs to be still in luck, as, although Brennus, who is not up to the mark, was easily defeated in the Queen's Plate, it was won by his half-brother Acaster, who is in the St. Leger. Fortunio, another half-brother, carried 8 st. 12 lb. in the Ebor Handicap, and fairly walked in six lengths ahead of The Laird and War. Everybody was pleased to see Jemmy Grimshaw on Hester, the winner of the Prince of Wales Stake; and Basquine filly justified the odds on her by the way in which she settled Agility and La Calonne. Thursday brought another race to Whitewall through the aid of Fernlea; and Lord Hawthorn, who was third to Ryshworth for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, will let the Pretender party know if they have anything to fear in that quarter.

The Thames Regatta went off well, with the exception of one heat of the Champion Four Oars, in which Renforth's crew was fouled by some clumsy rowers, who would not keep out of the course, and only finished second. It was a most remarkable race, as Renforth's crew lost considerably in consequence of bad steering, caught and passed the winners, were fouled, and yet nearly caught them again. No wonder that Renforth expressly stipulated in his articles with Walter Brown, the American champion sculler, that their match should not be rowed on the Thames, but on the Tyne. Renforth rowed right away from Kelley and J. Sadler, when they met for the championship of the Thames, in his old style; but Brown looked on unmoved and undaunted. The Newcastle men won the Champion Pairs, a Surbiton crew the Champion Fours, and Griffiths of Wandsworth the Coat and Badge. The Renforth and Brown match will be rowed four miles from High Level Bridge to Leamington Point, for £100 or £200 a side, between Sept. 27 and Oct. 4.

The interest in the Harvard *v.* Oxford match increased amazingly as the time drew nigh. There were never so many visitors during practice hours; the windows of the haberdashers were full of the "dark blue" and the stripes; and the cabmen, as usual, carried the former on their whips. Such was the excitement felt in America that a leader on the subject was telegraphed bodily to New York. Portraits of the contending crews will be found in our Paper of to-day, and the race itself (which will be given in our late edition) will be illustrated next week.

A swimming-race for the amateur championship took place from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge on Saturday last. Seven young men competed, but the race was virtually between two expert metropolitan swimmers, Henry Parker and Thomas Morris. The former, swimming swiftest and in excellent style, led by some ten yards at the Point. Therefrom, however, he swam into slack water; and Morris, swimming with the full swing of the tide to aid him, won by twelve yards; while Parker had a tough struggle to get in second, a few feet ahead of Wilson, a clipping young swimmer from Liverpool. Mr. P. G. Tonkin, captain of the Ilex Swimming Club, also swam in good form, and was well up at the finish. The distance—a mile, six furlongs—was swum by the victor in 27 min. 19 sec. Lieutenant H. Woods was starter and judge.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—Tuesday.

Zetland Stakes.—White Slave, 1. Hawkhead, 2. Gertrude, 3.
Yorkshire Oaks.—Tocson d'Or, 1. Lady Beaconsfield, 2.
Convival Stakes.—Kingcraft, 1. La Calonne, 2. Nobleman, 3.
Chesterfield Handicap Plate.—Avola, 1. Landscape, 2. Lady Zetland, 3.
Juvenile Stakes.—My Lady, 1. Exciseman, 2.
Old Three-Year-Old Produce Stakes.—Totem d'Or, 1. Misadventure, 2.
Bramham Park Stakes.—Crown Prince, 1. Hopplcker f., 2. Breakwater, 3.
Black Duck Stakes.—Sunlight, 1. Pibroch, 2.
Thirteenth North Biennial Stakes.—Ryshworth, 1. Good Hope, 2. Acaster, 3.

Wednesday.

Glasgow Stakes.—Pistache, 1. King Cole, 2.
Fourteenth North of England Biennial Stakes.—Sunshine, 1. Normanby, 2. Prelude c., 3.
Londesborough Cup.—Nine Elms, 1. Calypso, 2. Stafford's dam h., 3.
Great Ebor Handicap Stakes.—Fortunio, 1. The Laird, 2. War, 3.
Filly Sapling Stakes.—Basquine f., 1. Agility, 2. La Calonne, 3.
Lottery Stakes.—Fiction f., 1. Hoppicker f., 2. Lady Mary Gidden, 3.
Ebor St. Leger.—Vanitas walked over.
Prince of Wales's Stakes.—Hester, 1. Sunlight, 2. Flyaway Jack, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Acaster, 1. Honestus, 2. Brennus, 3.

Thursday.

Knavesmire Stakes.—Fernlea, 1. Nutbreaker, 2. Zenana, 3.
Nursery Handicap.—Lightning, 1. Lady Betty, 2. Hawkhead, 3.
Great Yorkshire Stakes.—Ryshworth, 1. Typhon, 2. Lord Hawthorn, 3.
Colt Sapling Stakes.—Pibroch, 1. Prelude, 2.
Badminton Stakes.—Fiction, 1. Vitality, 2. Finisterre, 3.
York Cup Stakes.—Fichu, 1. Duchess of Athole, 2.
Aske Produce.—Falkland walked over, and divided with Pibroch.
Consolation.—Braemar, 1. Maid of Masham, 2. Lady Beaconsfield, 3.
Gimcrack Stakes.—Hester, 1. Agility, 2. Scarboro', 3.

The French Academy has received various communications on the showers of meteorites of the present month. M. Borelly observed them at Marseilles on the evening of the 10th, and counted 140 of them; but it appears that this year the phenomenon was peculiarly remarkable for the large and conspicuous meteorites that shot through the heavens. Thus at ten p.m. a magnificent fire-ball, of a red hue, was perceived close to the polar star, moving swiftly towards Arcturus, where it became extinguished. Half an hour later another, much more brilliant than Jupiter in perigee, started from the tail of Ursa Major, between Zeta and Eta, and, passing before Arcturus, disappeared below the horizon in the S.W., leaving behind a splendid train of light, at least a degree in breadth, and embracing Alpha Bootis, which, however, lost none of its brilliancy thereby. Lastly, at midnight, there was a third bolis, infinitely more striking than the preceding ones, starting from Andromeda, traversing Pegasus, and disappearing below Pisces. Its train continued visible for more than 10 secs. M. Borelly places the radiating point of the shower between the two Ursæ. He further announces that Winnecke's periodical comet has returned. M. Silbermann writes to the Academy that he observed the showers on the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst. He counted 85 falling stars, 54 of which radiated from a point situated at the upper vertex of the triangle formed by Eta and Gamma Persei, and No. 54 of the Giraffe. He also mentions several bright meteorites. M. Chapelas, in his communication, states that he counted 149 shooting stars of the first, second, and third magnitudes, and 185 of the fourth, fifth, and sixth. Fifty-nine of them left trains of light behind of various colours. He is of opinion that these, being only observable when the meteorite is large, are a proof of its being nearer to us. As for the radiating point, he does not venture to specify it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An anonymous donor has presented £1000 to the Hospital for Women, Soho-square.

Mr. Brierley, the barrister, has been removed from Clerkenwell Workhouse to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Who will say that creditors are a flinty-hearted set? At a private meeting held in the Bankruptcy Court last Saturday in the case of Benjamin Higgs an allowance of £5 per week was granted to his family.

According to the usual return of the Poor-Law Board, the number of paupers in the metropolis in the second week of August was 125,412, in the proportion of 91,484 outdoor to 32,928 indoor. This was a decrease of 4141 upon the figures for the corresponding week of last year.

In St. James's Park, on Saturday last, just as the park was filling to hear the band, a quarrel arose amongst a party of labourers employed on the works going on in the House of Lords, which resulted in a general fight, lasting more than twenty minutes. Two of the combatants were severely injured.

In the sale of the first portion of the library of the late Mr. C. T. Swanston, Q.C., which extended over twelve days, at Puttick and Simpson's, in Leicester-square, there occurred a fine copy of the rare first edition of Shakspeare, 1623. It wanted two leaves only, and had some other trifling defect; but, after a smart competition, realised £338, the purchaser being Mr. Quaritch.

The adjourned inquest upon the body of Mr. Henry Way, who it was alleged lost his life through a collision on the Brighton line at New-cross, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. On a previous occasion doubts were expressed whether the deceased was in either of the trains at the time of the accident, and, after hearing some farther evidence, the jury found that Mr. Way had died from natural causes.

The Lord Chief Justice of England has appointed the following gentlemen revising barristers for the metropolitan district for the present year:—Mr. James Newton Owen, of the Inner Temple, to revise the lists of voters for Middlesex; Mr. Spencer Perceval, of Lincoln's Inn, for the city of London; Mr. Francis James Baron, of Lincoln's Inn, for Westminster, Marylebone, Finsbury, and the Tower Hamlets; and Mr. Nassau John Senior, of Lincoln's Inn, for Hackney and Chelsea.

The many visitors to St. Marylebone Workhouse will doubtless remember, amongst the numerous strange tenants of which that huge establishment is composed, "Old John," the blind organist, who for seventy-eight years was an inmate of that workhouse. At the age of seven years poor John was taken, a blind orphan, to the "house," where he remained till he reached the ripe old age of eighty-five, and died last week, sincerely mourned by his old companions whom he has left behind and highly respected by the officers. For many years he played the organ and led the singing in the workhouse chapel. His knowledge of the Bible and Prayer-book was so great that he could repeat correctly every word of the Psalms. For a man whose whole life was spent in the workhouse, he was most intelligent and respectable, and his venerable appearance and easy, courteous bearing, invariably interested the visitors, to whom Mr. Douglas, the master, always introduced "Old John."

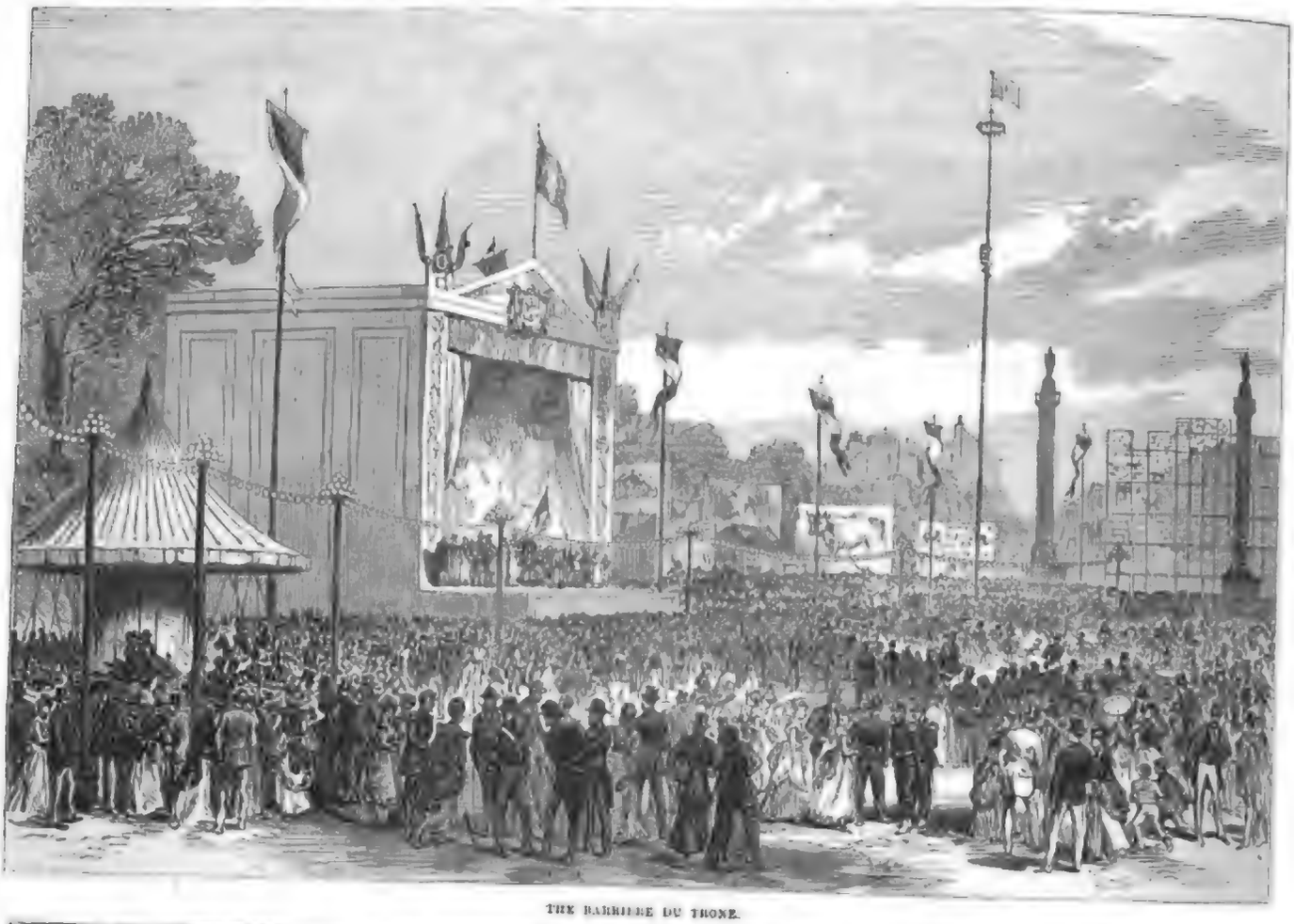
On Monday a party of the neglected population of Cow-cross enjoyed a day's pleasure in the country such as seldom falls to their lot, under the guidance of Mr. George Latham, honorary secretary of the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools, Clerkenwell-green; and Miss Burns, superintendent of No. 2 district of the Female Domestic Mission in Cow-cross. The party, numbering 158 in all, were conveyed from St. Pancras terminus to the Radlett station of the Great Northern Railway, where they were received by Mr. T. Bagnall, the owner of Newberries Park, and Sir George Crawford, and were conducted over the beautiful gardens attached to the mansion. A bountiful dinner was provided for the visitors, after which they dispersed to enjoy themselves in the woods until tea-time. A few kind words were spoken by Miss Burns, and after tea the company were addressed by Mr. Bagnall and Sir George Crawford. Votes of thanks were passed to these gentlemen, to Miss Burns, and to the friends who had assisted to furnish the tables. Among those who took an active part in the entertainment were Mr. G. Bray, the City missionary of the district, and several teachers of the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools, including Miss Gerard, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Robinson. After singing a hymn the party returned to the station, and were safely conveyed to town.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, a banquet has been given to Sir John Young, the Governor-General of Canada, at which his Excellency disavowed the sentiments he is reported to have uttered at Quebec in favour of severing the new dominion from the mother country. He explains his meaning to have been that a change was probable in the nature of the relations subsisting between the colony and Great Britain. Sir John, it is said, was honoured with an enthusiastic reception.

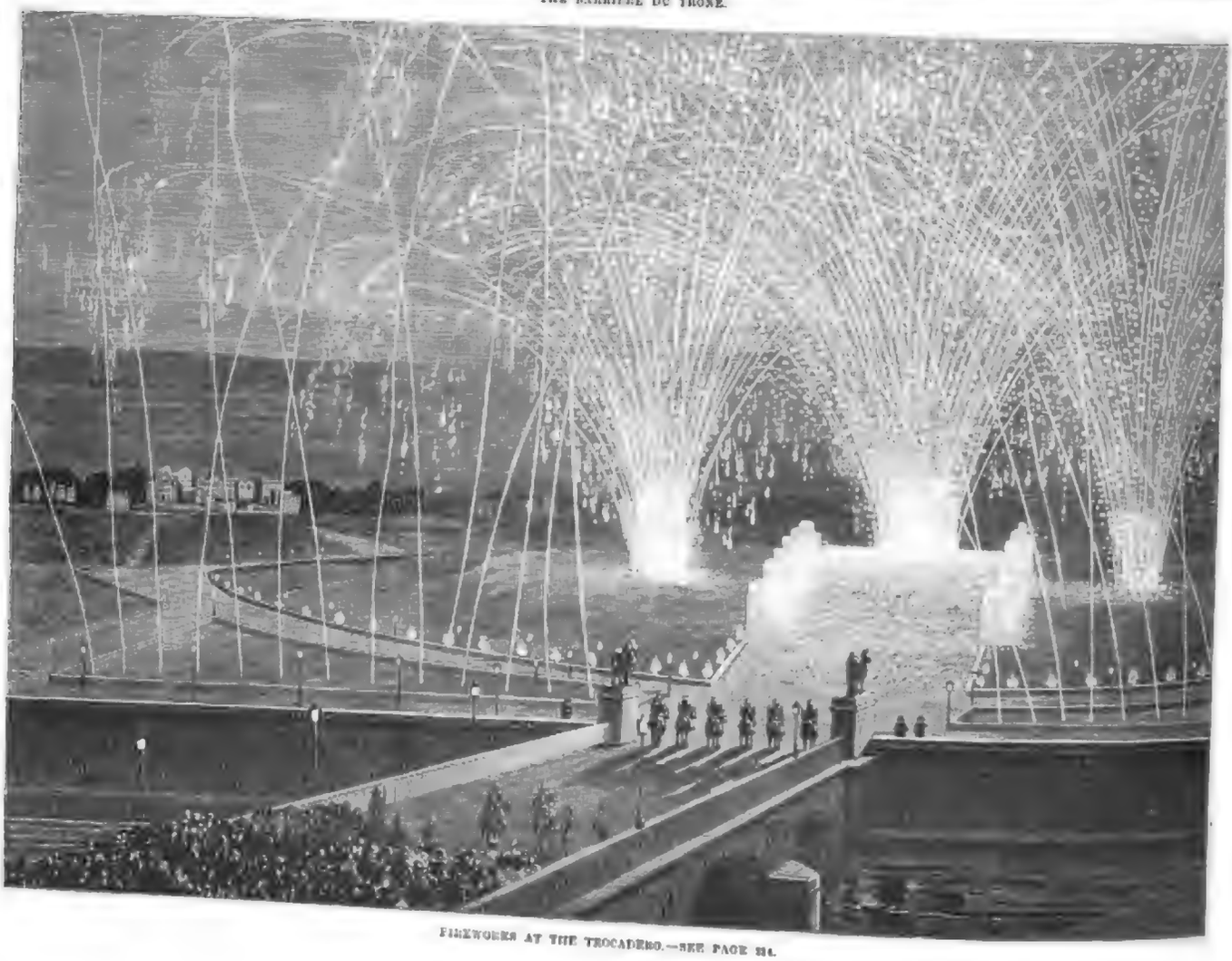
Dr. Neil Arnott has bestowed £1000 on each of the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's for the endowment of scholarships in connection with experimental physics or natural philosophy. Dr. Arnott had previously given a similar donation to the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He also lately placed at the disposal of the Senate of the University of London £2000 to found a scientific scholarship in that University. Mrs. Arnott, some time ago, gave £2000 for scholarships in natural philosophy to two ladies' colleges in London.

The following eccentric will (according to the *Toronto Globe*) was made by Dr. Dunlop, at one time a member of the Legislature for Upper Canada:—"In the name of God. Amen. I, William Dunlop, of Gairbraid, in the township of Colborne, county of Huron, Western Canada, being in sound health of body and mind, which my friends who do not flatter me say is no great shakes at the best of times, do make my last will and testament as follows, revoking, of course, all former wills. I leave the property of Gairbraid and all other property I may be possessed of to my sisters, Helen Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, the former because she is married to a minister who (may God help him) she henpecks; the latter because she is married to nobody, nor is she likely to be, for she is an old maid and not market rife. And also I leave to them and their heirs my share of the stock and implements on the farm, providing always that the inclosure round my brother's grave be reserved; and if either of them should die without issue the other is to inherit the whole. I leave to my sister-in-law, Louisa Dunlop, all my share of the household furniture and such traps, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned. I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John, as the representative of the family. I would have left it to old John himself, but he would have melted it down to make temperance medals, and that would have been a sacrilege. However, I leave him my big horn snuffbox—he can only make temperance horn spoons out of that. I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, the property formerly of my great-great-grandmother, Betsy Hamilton, of Woodhall; and when she knows as much of the spirit as she does of the letter she will be a much better Christian than she is. I leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up Whiggery and Radicalism and all other sins that do most easily beset him. I leave my brother-in-law, Allan, my punchbowl, as he is a big gaucy man, and likely to do credit to it. I leave to Parson Chevasse my big silver snuffbox I got from the Simcoe Militia as a small token of my gratitude to him for taking my sister Maggie, whom no man of taste would have taken. I leave to John Caddell a silver teapot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife. I leave my books to my brother Andrew, because he has been jingling wally, that he may yet learn to read with them. I leave my silver cup, with the sovereign in the bottom of it, to my sister Janet Graham Dunlop, because she is an old maid and pious, and therefore necessarily given to hoarding; and also my grandmother's snuffbox, as it looks decent to see an old maid taking snuff."

THE NAPOLEON CENTENARY FETES AT PARIS.



THE BARRIERE DU TRONE.



FIREWORKS AT THE TROCADERO.—SEE PAGE 214.

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BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Westfield House, Wakefield, the wife of Edward A. Markie, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Monkseaton, Northumberland, the wife of I. T. Garwood, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at Gipsy-hill, the wife of Robert Ebsworth, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th inst., at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. Ethelbert W. Bullinger, Alfred Aylwood, Esq., of Crofton Court, Orpington, Kent, to Augusta Henrietta Beech, second and surviving daughter of the late Frederick Beech, Esq., of Kensington Park-gardens, Bayswater.

On the 21st inst., at Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Lord Rathern, to Lady C. A. Gore, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Arran.

On the 26th inst., at St. George's, Everton, Liverpool, by the Rev. Charles M. Ablis, M.A., Incumbent of Wrenbury, Cheshire, uncle of the bridegroom, John Clarke Marshall, Captain of the Douro (s.s.), to Ellen Jane, second daughter of Watson Clarke, Esq., Liverpool.

On the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Clifton, by the Rev. M. Brock, John Strachey, eldest son of John Hare, Esq., to Annie Bell, second daughter of H. B. Ford, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., at Coleridge House, near Kingsbridge, Devon, Kate Fortescue Dalzety, second daughter of F. H. Dalzety, Esq., of 16, Hyde Park-terrace, London, and Oaklands, East Tytherley, Hants, aged 7 years and 5 months.

On the 18th inst., George Hooper, Esq., of Queenhithe, and The Cedars, Mitcham-common, aged 63.

On the 22nd inst., deeply lamented by his family and friends, Thomas Jee, Esq., of Peckleton Hall, Leicestershire, in the 76th year of his age. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 13th inst., John Barker, Esq., of Broughton Lodge, Cartmel, Lancashire, aged 71.

On the 23rd inst., at Villa Nova, Penge, Susan, the beloved wife of Charles F. Pearson, aged 43. R.I.P.

On the 20th inst., at Wilton-crescent, after a short illness, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Coventry, aged 77.

On the 21st inst., at Hertford, Fanny Elizabeth, beloved wife of Edmund Forrest, Esq., and youngest daughter of Sir William Frances Elliott, of Stobs, Bart.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4.

SUNDAY, August 29.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Beheading of St. John the Baptist.—Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Rev. Edward Auriol, M.A., Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West; afternoon, 3.15, Rev. Robert Gregory, Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, and Canon Residentiary.

MONDAY, 30.—Francis Baily, astronomer, died, 1844. The French fleet visited Portsmouth, 1865. Moon's last quarter, 1 53 a.m.

TUESDAY, 31.—The Jews banished from England by King Edward I., 1290. John George Appold, improver of the centrifugal pump and electric telegraph apparatus, died, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, September 1.—St. Giles (or Ægidius), confessor, died, 725. Sir Richard Steele, writer in the *Spectator* and *Tatler*, died, 1729. British Museum closes for a week.

THURSDAY, 2.—John Howard, the philanthropist, born, 1726. Beginning of the three days' massacre of French nobles and priests by the Septembrisers at Paris, 1792.

FRIDAY, 3.—Beginning of the New Style in Britain (this day becoming the 14th), 1752. George Lillo, dramatist, died, 1739. Chambers of Com-[redacted] re-established in France, 1851.

SATURDAY, 4.—Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, died, 1588. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 3	4 23	6 42	7 6	7 31	8 3	8 46	9 23	10 1	10 41	11 20	11 55	—	0 26

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement of the Air in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Aug.	18	30.272	57.1	47.9	73	7	46.9	70.1	NW. SW.	143	·020
	19	30.220	52.6	45.8	66	10	52.3	62.4	NE. E.	131	·000
	20	30.313	52.7	46.6	74	9	52.8	67.2	NE. N.	62	·000
	21	30.340	55.0	49.6	76	3	43.5	73.4	SE. SW.	50	·000
	22	—	—	—	—	—	42.0	74.4	—	159	·000
	23	30.248	62.4	53.1	74	3	56.6	74.8	SW.	168	·000
	24	30.157	65.7	53.0	65	5	51.9	80.0	SW. W.	78	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.271	30.220	30.343	30.292	30.260	30.203	30.116
Temperature of Air	61.1°	60.5°	60.3°	62.6°	64.6°	67.0°	69.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	53.2°	—	54.9°	55.6°	58.6°	58.8°	63.0°
Direction of Wind	SW.	NNE.	NNE.	SSE.	NSW.	SSW.	WSW.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PARK and GARDENS NOW INTENSELY BEAUTIFUL.

Monday and Thursday.—Popular Shilling Operas, under the management of Mr. George Perren. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. For titles and casts see morning papers.

Tuesday.—Great Annual Fête of the National Temperance League, rivalling the Foresters' Fête as an immense popular gathering. See separate Advertisement.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling Days.

Saturday (Opera and Promenade), Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season-Tickets, hich, dating from the 1st of each Month, may be had at all Entrances and Agents'.

Note.—International Velocipede and Locomotive Exhibition opens on Sept. 6. Great Musical Jubilee, 4000 Performers, on the model of the Boston Peace Festival, Sept. 8.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TUESDAY NEXT—GREAT TEMPERANCE FETE—CONCERT of 5000 CHILDREN—BALLOON ASCENT, Cricket Match, all the Great Fountains, Fireworks, Gardeners, Musical Entertainment, Exhibition of the Harvard and Oxford Boats, Celebrated Orchestral Band of the Company, Festival Organ, Athletic Sports, and the Thousand-and-One Attractions of the Palace of the People's Pleasures. Come Early, by Road or Rail. Extra Trains from all Stations as required and Excursions from the Country and elsewhere, as advertised. No Extra Charge. Admission, as usual, One Shilling. Children half-price. No Increase in Railway Fares including Admission.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FIREWORKS.—Notice.—The very very successful display of Fireworks and Illumination of Fountains, including the Arc de Triomphe, &c., of last Thursday, will be Repeated, with other special devices, in compliment to the American Harvard and Oxford Universities' Boats Crews, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUG. 30, at Dusk.
One Shilling Day.
Special Trains every way.

NEXT MONDAY. SPECIAL GRAND FIREWORKS.
See above.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight. [illegible] General Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

MR. MARK LEMON has kindly consented to appear in the character of FALSTAFF, at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, [illegible] on THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, upon which occasion [illegible] will be given for a charitable purpose, by distinguished Amateurs, and further particulars will be announced. All applications to Mr. Newcomb, 11, Northumberland-place, Bayswater.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Greatest Success on record. Grandest combination of any theatre in London. See following attractions.—On MONDAY, AUG. 30, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performance to commence with the Farce of [illegible] OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of [illegible] FLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'Clock. Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-office open from Ten till Five Daily.

NEW STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch (immediately opposite the Terminus of the Great Eastern Railway), the largest and most gorgeously-decorated Theatre in the world, seating upwards of 5000 persons. Luxurious stalls, sixty Private Boxes, three Tiers of Boxes. To see this Theatre is well worth a journey from the furthest extremities of the metropolis, as no person would credit the existence of such a magnificent structure at this end of London. The North London Kingsland-road station is within 200 yards of the theatre, the Great Eastern Station is immediately opposite the Doors, Broad-street Station and ten minutes' walk. Omnibuses run to and from the Bank to this Theatre every minute. Fourth Week of the extraordinary successful Engagement of the Original and only-recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, of St. James's Hall.
Entire change of Programme. It should be noted that the engagement of this company at the Standard does not interfere in any way with their regular performances at St. James's Hall. General Manager, Mr. Fernandez Bowsome.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

About a year ago Europe was interested, if not much excited, by the news that a revolution had broken out in the Peninsula, and that the Spaniards had resolved on throwing off the yoke of a Sovereign whose personal good qualities had certainly not manifested themselves prior to the revolt, and whose favourite Ministers had for years successively exerted themselves to make their Queen's Government detestable and detested. The change was effected in so easy and quiet a manner that it seemed to falsify the saying that revolutions cannot be made with rose-water. No blood was shed, and the Royal family quietly retreated into France, leaving a clear stage for the operations of patriotism. The few efforts which were made by fanatics to carry the business further than reason dictated were sternly put down by the temporary Government, amid the applause of rational Spaniards, and it appeared that those who were charged with the duty of rearranging the institutions of the country would have a task demanding little more than the ordinary forethought and steadiness of men of business. The situation was cut out for them, and they had not the usual difficulty which impedes those who have to create a Constitution—there were no angry and powerful factions to conciliate. Spain herself was calling on her leaders to consider and carry out their plans, and was prepared to look with favour on any system that should ensure her liberties. Yet a year has passed and Spain is still in a transition state, and one which cannot be regarded as wholesome. It is not that growth is gradual, and therefore incomplete, but that it is, apparently, incomplete because arrested.

Certainly it is not upon the Spaniards themselves that any blame for the present state of things should fall. The nation behaved with temperance and dignity. A few over-enthusiastic demonstrations at starting had not to be forgiven, for they were but the natural ebullition of spirits that had been so long unnaturally repressed. Scarcely an isolated act of revenge was perpetrated by those who suddenly found themselves masters, and the very worst deed of the period was done, not by the freed people, but by savage monks, on consecrated ground. The political thinkers of Spain sundered themselves into two classes as calmly as if they had long been used to such divisions—more calmly than Englishmen divided on protection and free trade. The Cortes was elected without any disturbance, and the elections were verified in the most orderly fashion. The Chamber was as readily "reckoned up" as our own House of Commons is counted by a Treasury Secretary for an important division, and there were no margins to be left for wild patriots, eccentricities, or sham Brutuses of the French revolutionary type. A large majority were Monarchists, but there was a powerful and respectable section of Republicans, and both sides rallied with the discipline of old Parliamentarians. The debates excited, for the most part, the utmost admiration of all who had been accustomed to "free speech and fearless," and the splendid eloquence of some of the orators has given them European fame. Less striking, but more admirable, were the business-like way in which the Constitution was debated, the frankness with which antagonistic views were proclaimed, the fairness of argument with which they were contested, and the loyalty—a sort of forestatement of Constitutionalism—with which the university, with a protest, submitted to the decision of the majority. Proud as we insulars justly are of our mode of doing these things, the conduct of the Republicans in Spain, who believed that monarchy was a mistake, yet agreed to it because the voice of the nation appeared to demand it, may contrast favourably with certain passages in recent struggles of our own, when some who had resisted important measures, but were forced to see them carried, did by no means emulate the dignity of the Spanish Opposition. Finally, with a free nation, a free Parliament, and a free Constitution, Spain presented the spectacle of a people waiting for a chief. No chief was ready. Then the provisional rulers affirmed that the State would be better consolidated and prepared for a head if a regency were created. Spain saw reason in this, and a Regent was placed in authority. A year from the flight of the Queen, and the Regent Serrano is still in office.

Two questions may here arise—one put by Europe, the other by Spain. The Continent may ask, without offence, whether Spain, one of the great family, is doing her duty by the other branches. From the moment she declared herself free, the other nations either encouraged her to the utmost or abstained from any real demonstration in favour of those she had expelled. England and Italy joined in a shout of welcome to the neophyte of freedom. France might have done much to prevent the rise of the new State, but did nothing, save offer to the exiles the hospitality which England is in the habit of offering to those similarly situated, and which in the case in question became more marked, in a domestic sense, by reason of the accident that a former subject of Queen Isabella was on the French throne. The Pope did his very best for the liberated nation by denouncing the liberators, and thus showing the Spaniards that religion, as understood at the Vatican, meant tyranny—Antonelli served Spain almost as much as Prim did—it may be that in the future, and by the solidarity of hate which the denunciations of Rome caused in Spain, the agency of the Church will prove to have been the last and greatest of its good deeds done to the Spaniards. But the civilisation of Europe welcomed Spain, and gladly saw her peaceably endeavouring to regain her once noble position. One question, therefore, is whether Europe has not a right to be disappointed at the present stagnation in Spanish affairs? Was she not entitled to expect more zeal on the part of a nation that had so splendid an opportunity of rehabilitation? To this we seem to have already given an answer in what we have said about the conduct of Spain herself. It may be that, had she won her freedom by what is affectedly called the baptism of fire and of blood, she might have been roused to more impatience with her rulers. But surely she is not to be blamed because her instincts of liberty were so strong that they extinguished all resistance. Against Spain, therefore, no charge can be brought; and, though it is impossible to deny that the disappointment of which we have spoken exists, and that it is not unreasonable, it would be unreasonable in the highest degree to censure the Spanish nation. It is in the hands of leaders who have, to a certain extent, conducted its affairs wisely and well, and it is in no hurry to withdraw its confidence from them. Therefore, until some overt act shall show a policy of retrogression, it may be well for Europe to abstain from reclamation. But Spain herself may put the second question to which we refer. She may ask whether she is not the best judge of her own policy, which is that of gradual advance. She may consider that having done so much, and done that which can hardly be undone, it is but well for her to rest for a season, and allow the passionate hearts of her sons to become accustomed to the novelty of liberty. She may complain that fault is found with her for the very course which was but just now lauded as a Constitutional virtue—the course of quietness. We should find it difficult to reply to these answers, and especially difficult if our readers should have done us the honour to remember the argument we used in regard to French progress. There is not the same danger from haste in Spain—if the words can be coupled without absurdity—as in France; but the great principle is the same—namely, that the advance of a nation must, to be safe and wholesome, follow the example of nature herself, who makes nothing hastily which she intends should endure. We shall all of us—England included—do well to remember the poet's wise teaching—the picture with which he closed the noble ode which left us

> Controlling, by obeying, Nature's powers,
> And gathering all the fruits of Peace, and crowned with all her flowers.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Balmoral Castle yesterday week from Windsor Castle. Earl Granville was the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Sir William Jenner, the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, and Mr. Sahl.

On Sunday Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. C. Taylor officiated.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, makes daily excursions around the neighbourhood of Balmoral. Prince Christian has passed much of his time grouse-shooting.

Earl Granville has had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Grey and Mr. F. Knollys, arrived at Marlborough House yesterday week from Wildbad. His Royal Highness honoured Drury-Lane Theatre with his presence on Saturday evening. The Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, left Marlborough House on Monday, en route for Abergeldie Castle. The King of Sweden is expected to arrive at the castle within a few days on a visit to his Royal Highness.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, continues to reside at the Belle Vue Hotel, Wildbad.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Advices received at New York from the Sandwich Islands state that the Duke of Edinburgh, on board the Galatea, en route for Japan, had been cordially received at Honolulu.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Sunday last. His Royal Highness was received by Sir John Young, Sir Hastings Doyle, and by the principal naval and military authorities of the port. The Prince was escorted to the Governor's house by a detachment of the 78th Highlanders. The public reception was, by desire of his Royal Highness, postponed to the following day, when, at an assemblage of the civic authorities, the Recorder, on behalf of the Corporation, read an address welcoming the Prince to Nova Scotia. His Royal Highness made a graceful response, and expressed his satisfaction at finding how highly the people cherish the memory of his grandfather, who had governed the province. A procession of the trade societies and a review of the military by the Prince afterwards took place. In the evening the city was illuminated.

His Excellency Herr von Plener, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, has arrived in town from Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Dunrobin Castle.

The Marchioness of Ely has arrived at Ely Lodge, the family seat in Ireland.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have left their seat in the county of Wicklow on a tour of the lakes of Killarney.

The Earl and Countess of Enniskillen, Viscount and Viscountess Cole, and the Ladies Cole arrived, on Tuesday, at Florence Court, Fermanagh.

The Earl and Countess of Seafield and Lord Reidhaven have arrived at Castle Grant from Lennox Love.

The Earl and Countess of Egmont have arrived at their seat, Lohort Castle, in the county of Cork, from Cowdray Park, Sussex.

Earl Grosvenor has arrived at his shooting-seat, Reay Forest, N.B.

Earl Cowper and the Hon. Henry Cowper, M.P., arrived at Glenshiel, N.B., on Saturday last.

Viscount and Viscountess De Vesci and the Hon. Misses Vesey have arrived at their seat, Abbey Leix, Queen's County.

Lord Carington has left Whitehall for Gayhurst, Bucks.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beglie, A. G., to be Curate of Swindon.
Bradley, F.; Vicar of Astley-bridge, near Bolton.
Deaton, H. J. Wilmot; Curate of Holy Trinity, Milton-next-Gravesend, and Curate in charge of St. Andrew's Waterside Mission, Gravesend.
Chambers, R.; Curate of Wotton-under-Edge.
Crosthwaite, Robert Jarratt; Vicar of Waghen, Yorkshire.
Dunn, Robert; Vicar of Ampney Crucis.
Follett, William Webb; Vicar of Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
Garland, G. Vallis; Vicar of Aslacton, Norfolk.
Gedge, J. Wycliffe, Sunday Evening Lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry, City; to the incumbency at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.
Graham, J. G.; Curate of Dymock.
Hossen, Wm.; Curate of Finchley.
Kingsley, Charles; Canon of Chester Cathedral.
Lyons, D. G.; Curate of Minchinhampton.
Martin, W. W.; Curate of All Saints', Cheltenham.
Mingaye, G.; Rector of West Barkwith, Lincolnshire.
Morley, George Bentley; Rector of Coton, near Cambridge.
Morris, Henry; Vicar of Withcall, near Louth.
Pizon, Francis; Vicar of Doncaster.
Pike, Sidney; Curate of Thomas-street Chapel, Walcot, Bath.
Scrivener, F. G.; Curate of St. Mark's, Gloucester.
Simmons, T. F.; Rector of Dalton Holme; Prebendary in York Cathedral.
Simms, E.; Vicar of Ecest, South Devon.
Thorold, A.; Incumbent of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair; Vicar of St. Pancras.
Townson, W.; Rector of Carlton, Leicestershire.
Trigge, J. D.; Senior Curate of Brighton.

Warwick church, near Carlisle, was reopened on Thursday week, after restoration by Mr. Withers, architect.

Lord Auckland, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, was on Sunday attacked with epilepsy. He was making arrangements to resign his bishopric, under the new Resignation Act, when seized.

The Cathedral of St. Andrew, Inverness, of which the first stone was laid in 1866, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, is to be opened on Sept. 1.

The Bishop of Winchester has sent in a formal resignation of the see, which he has held for forty-two years. It is understood that he will retain Farnham Castle as his residence, as Dr. Blomfield retained Fulham Palace on his resignation of the see of London.

The *John Bull* hears that on the reopening of the parish church at Grasby, after restoration, the Bishop of Lincoln, at the luncheon, expressed his strong disapproval of the words, "Mary, God's dear mother, Israel's lily, hail!" which are in the recessional hymn.

On the 21st inst. the new church of Milnrow, near Rochdale, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester. The whole cost of the erection and church furniture has been defrayed by the family of the late Mr. James Schofield, a wealthy flannel manufacturer, from designs by Mr. George Edmund Street.

A meeting of the clergy and laity of the united diocese of Down, Connor, and Dromore was held at Belfast yesterday week. The Bishop presided. It was resolved that a diocesan synod, consisting of all the clergy of the diocese and an equal number of lay communicants, should assemble on Sept. 7.

In the course of a visitation charge, on Wednesday week, Dr. Butcher, the Bishop of Meath, expressed himself very hopeful of the future of the disestablished Irish Church, and instanced the large sums raised yearly for the Free Church of Scotland as an example to be followed by members of the Irish Church. He believed they would receive large contributions from their English fellow-Protestants, who would remain bound to them by many ties.

The new Church of SS. James and John, Derwent, Derbyshire, was consecrated, on the 18th inst., by the Bishop of Auckland, acting for the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is built of the native gritstone, from the designs of Mr. W. White, F.S.A., in the Early Geometric style; it consists of a large chancel with aisle, a nave with two arcades, and a south porch with tower partially erected at the north-west angle.

The large west window in Lichfield cathedral has been restored and filled with stained glass, in memory of the late Precentor Canon Hutchinson, a man of singular industry, who endeared himself to a large circle of friends by his honesty of purpose, kindliness of disposition, and devotion to the interests of the Church. The work has been done, under the direction of Mr. Scott, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. It has also been superintended with loving care by the Precentor's successor, the Ven. Archdeacon Moore.

The parish Church of All Saints, Grasby, situated on the slope of the Wold of Lincolnshire, whence a fine view of the surrounding country, inclusive, in clear weather, of the Minster, twenty-two miles distant, is commanded, was reopened on the 12th inst., after complete restoration. The ancient (thirteenth-century) arches of the north aisle, the archway of the door, a piscina, and two ancient windows, placed each in a new position, are all that remain of the old fabric. The porch, nave, chancel, and tower have been entirely rebuilt, after designs by Mr. Charles Buckeridge. The church consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and organ-chamber vestry, with tower and a lofty spire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has announced that he will hold a general ordination on Sunday, Sept. 19. On the same day the Bishop of Oxford will hold a general ordination at Bicester, and the Bishop of St. David's at Abergwilly. The Bishops of Manchester, Llandaff, Ripon, Norwich, Bangor, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol, Ely, Chester, Rochester, Lichfield, Hereford, Peterborough, and Lincoln will hold ordinations for their respective dioceses on the same day. The Bishop of London will hold his next general ordination in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Dec. 19. On the same day ordinations will be held by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Bishop of Chichester.

The living of Redbourne, which is worth nearly £300 a year, is about to become vacant. It is in the gift of the Duke of St. Albans, who, instead of exercising the patronage himself, has requested the parishioners to choose their own minister. In his letter to a gentleman in the parish asking him to convene a meeting on the subject, the Duke says:—"I feel that if the laity generally had more voice in the selection of their ministers it would immensely strengthen the hands and materially increase the usefulness of the clergy of the Church of England." A meeting was held, the offer accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to the Duke for his liberality.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has issued a pastoral letter calling diocesan conferences, which he proposes shall be held at Gloucester on Oct. 8; at Bristol, Oct. 12; and at Cirencester, Oct. 15. He suggests that the first of the subjoined subjects should be discussed in the morning session, the remaining two in the afternoon session, each subject being introduced by a paper not exceeding twenty minutes in duration, and discussed in speeches not exceeding ten minutes. Subjects: (1) The best mode of promoting and maintaining the spiritual efficiency of the National Church; (2) Church organisation in the diocese, present and future; (3) middle-class education in town and country.

A gathering of young clergymen took place at Doncaster on Tuesday. The retiring Vicar, Dr. Vaughan, has during the nine years of his ministry there prepared for the Church 120 young men (graduates of the Universities), who have read with him, and, in return for the benefit they received, have acted during their stay in Doncaster as lay agents. Dr. Vaughan conceived the idea of gathering around him as many of these young men as possible before leaving the town. Fully a hundred responded to the invitation, and dined with the Vicar on Tuesday. In the evening there was a special service at the parish church, when the Mayor and Corporation attended. There was another special service on Wednesday morning, and Dr. Vaughan afterwards delivered a private address to the young clergymen. It is stated that almost every diocese was represented at this gathering.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Society was held at the offices of the society, Southampton-street, Strand—Dr. Smith, late Bishop of Victoria, in the chair. The secretary (Mr. R. F. Pigott) read a report announcing that many new contributors had been enrolled, and that several new openings had been afforded, through the kindness of the clergy, for pleading the claims of the corporation in parishes not hitherto reached. The operations of the clothing department had been conducted with the earnest desire to make it conduce, as far as might be, to the wishes of those constant friends who so largely and frequently stimulated the committee's efforts by their valued contributions to the society's dépôt. During the past year the supplies had been satisfactorily liberal; and the society's grants of money and clothing had carried incalculable gladness and comfort to homes whose distress was all the more severely felt because it was secretly endured. The report was unanimously adopted.

Bishop Anderson consecrated the new church of Uldale, in Cumberland, on Tuesday week. The late Rev. Jonathan Cape, Professor of Mathematics at Addiscombe College, who was born at Uldale, conceived the idea of erecting a new church in memory of his revered father, the Rev. Joseph Cape, who was Rector of the parish forty-four years. The old church was inconvenient of access to the bulk of the people; but the site of the new church, on the other hand, is within 200 yards of the centre of the village. Building operations were begun in January, 1868, and on April 13 following the foundation-stone was laid without ceremony, in consequence of Professor Cape's illness, which, unhappily, ended in his death before he could see the completion of his noble work. However, his brother, Canon Cape, of Peterborough, and his sister, Miss Cape, carried it forward, and July of the present year saw the perfection of the filial design. The plan is by Mr. Grayson, architect, and the cost about £3000. The church, though small, has a tower 90 ft. high, and the interior fittings are of oak. The east window, in stained glass, is a memorial to the late Rector and his wife.

The Bishop of Llandaff delivered his triennial charge to the clergy and churchwardens of North Glamorganshire on Tuesday week. The right rev. prelate spoke at some length on the changes which had taken place in the diocese during the last three years, especially with regard to the work of church extension. The Welsh Church was no longer a name, but a substantial reality. It was true that they had many difficulties to contend against, especially in the double language; but in many of the parishes English was freely used, and the English language was rapidly spreading in the towns and mining districts. The education of the poor was another prominent topic in the Bishop's charge, and he expressed himself strongly in favour of inviting the co-operation of the laity in all Church work. In speaking of Ritualism, he said the miserable strife concerning ornaments had lost nothing of its violence since he last addressed them, but he was thankful that there had been no strong manifestations in favour of Ritualism in his diocese. The decisions of the courts had left the Church in great perplexity, and he thought the clergy had better take counsel of their Bishop regarding each individual case.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Royal Commissions are now inquiring into corrupt practices at elections at Beverley, Bridgwater, and Norwich.

Robert Campbell, the champion sculler of Scotland, died at Glasgow on Thursday week, aged forty-five.

Mr. Gladstone's health continues to improve at Walmer. On Monday the right hon. gentleman received an address from the Corporation of Deal.

The second annual Trade Union Congress was opened on Monday at Birmingham. Mr. Wilkinson, of Birmingham, was chosen president. The congress sat all the week.

Mr. Warren, a retired farmer at Madron, Cornwall, died on Thursday week, leaving alive fourteen children, sixty-six grandchildren, and thirty great-grandchildren. Deceased's age was eighty-seven.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has placed Mr. Higgin, Q.C., on the commission of the peace for the county palatine, and on Monday he was formally elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the Salford Hundred.

The contest for the representation of Caithness, which had been rendered vacant by the resignation of the late member, took place on Wednesday. Sir G. T. Sinclair polled 432 votes, and Mr. Traill (son of the late member), 390. Both are Liberals.

A riot occurred at Stockton on Thursday week. The origin was not very clear, except that it was among the Irish residents, and was preceded by a "row" on the racecourse. The police had some difficulty and incurred considerable danger in restoring order.

Mr. Eastman, the gentleman appointed by the Hon. Mr. Motley, the American Minister, to act as United States Consul in Glasgow, in consequence of the Government refusing to confirm the appointment of Major Haggerty, has entered upon the duties of his office.

A great temperance gathering took place, on Monday, in the grounds of Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, on which occasion over 1200 persons assembled from Northampton, Bedford, Leicester, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and other places.

Mrs. David M'Iver, wife of one of the principal proprietors of the Cunard Company at Liverpool, was drowned, on Tuesday, while bathing in the Menai Straits. The deceased lady was held in high esteem for her amiability, charity, and kindness to the poor, among whom she was a constant worker.

On Tuesday evening Sir Robert Collier, M.P., the Attorney-General, and Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of their constituents at the Plymouth Mechanics' Institute. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Brown, chairman of the Liberal Association.

The Todmorden Floral and Horticultural Society held its eleventh annual exhibition of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, last Saturday, in a tent erected in a field at Scaitcliffe. A marked improvement was noticeable in some departments over previous shows, and in cut flowers in particular. Prizes amounting to upwards of £70 were awarded.

A presentation of a handsome piece of plate and an illuminated book, containing an address, has been made by a large number of his friends and admirers to Sir Thomas Larcom, Bart., K.C.B., on the occasion of his resigning the office of Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A presentation was also made by a number of the resident magistrates.

The foundation-stone of a Protestant hall for the county of Tyrone was laid at Omagh, on Thursday week, in the presence, it is stated, of between 20,000 and 30,000 persons. A meeting was subsequently held, at which Sir John Marcus Stewart presided. The Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Claud J. Hamilton, and a large number of the gentry of the county were present.

The Duke of Richmond, speaking at the annual dinner of the Strathbogie Farmers' Club, made allusion to the Irish land question. He admitted that the question was a difficult and even a disagreeable one, but it was one they must be prepared to face. He attributed the superior condition of tenants in Scotland as compared with Ireland to the greater number of large holdings.

The accounts connected with the annual fête in behalf of the widows and orphans' fund of the Great Western Railway Provident Society, held this year in Nuneham Park, near Abingdon, have been made up, and the result is most satisfactory, £1100 being placed to the credit of the fund as the proceeds of that popular gathering. This is the greatest sum yet realised for this charitable object by means of a fête.

A dinner was given in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Monday evening, by some of the principal inhabitants of the town, in return for those which were given by the Duke of Norfolk on the occasion of his attaining his majority. Covers were laid for 250. The Mayor presided; and among the principal guests were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Edward Howard, Lord Foley, Lord Stafford; Mr. Mundella, M.P.; Mr. J. A. Roebuck, and the Master Cutler; all of whom took part in the proceedings.

Mr. James Sanderson, in a letter on the harvest, observes that, to the British farmer generally, this year will prove more profitable than the last. The large sums expended last year on artificial foods have this year been saved; an additional number of stock has yielded augmented profits; wool produce has fully maintained its price; while the price of store lambs is 30 per cent over that of last year. One remarkable circumstance respecting our food produce is the disparity between the prices of bread and butchers' meat.

At a meeting of the Local Marine Board at Glasgow, on Tuesday, Mr. James Hudson was presented with an Albert medal of the second class for bravery in saving life at sea. On March 17 last the Marmion, of North Shields, was stranded on the Cornish coast, near Falmouth, when the danger was so great that it was thought impossible to communicate with the shore, and the master and one of the crew died from sheer exhaustion. Hudson, contrary to the advice of all beside him, persisted in going out, and, after a perilous swim, he got on board the vessel with a line.

The first turf of the Lindley Wood reservoir, which is to be about a mile and a half in length and capable of receiving 749,000,000 gallons of water, was, on Monday, cut by the Mayor of Leeds, in the presence of the members of the council. The reservoir is intended to gather the waters of the Washburn, from which the improved water supply for the borough is to be secured. It will supply about 10,000,000 gallons per day, of which 4,000,000 will be sent into the Wharfe as compensation water, and the remainder conveyed to the Arthington pumping-station, and thence to the town, through the Westwood filter-beds. The cost of the works will be from £60,000 to £70,000 and their completion will extend over from two to three years.

Sir John D. Coleridge, the Solicitor-General, was at Devonport on Tuesday, and delivered the inaugural address at the opening, at the Devonport Mechanics' Institute, of an exhibition of arts, science, and manufactures. He contrasted the artistic forms anciently given to common objects in daily use with the ugliness of modern ware and furniture, and traced this to the fact that not only were models or articles made by men of the highest genius, but such excellent models were then continually copied and repeated. Upon the incessant striving for novelty, and the discarding of all old models, however admirable, the Solicitor-General was very severe. The main lesson of his address, however, was that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that nothing artistically great can be produced without perseverance and thought.

A crowded meeting was held in the Theatre Royal, Sunderland, on Monday night, when the Liberal members for the borough, Messrs. Candlish and Gourley, attended to give a review of the proceedings in Parliament last Session. The occasion was taken to present Mr. Candlish with a memorial of the esteem in which he is held in Sunderland for the laborious manner in which he has worked since his election. At the last election a committee was formed to secure Mr. Candlish's return free of expense, and a considerable sum was subscribed to pay the necessary expenses, which, however, in his case, did not reach £500. There were no paid canvassers, but a great amount of voluntary support. After paying all the incidentals, it was found that a balance remained, and it was resolved to present Mr. Candlish with a memento of the election. This took the shape of a handsomely-bound volume, in which were engrossed the names of all the subscribers, and the volunteers who worked to secure the senior member's return, the cost of the book being 20 gs. The meeting was presided over by the Mayor (Alderman Thompson), who, in the name of the subscribers, made the presentation.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the Queen's Royal St. Leonards Archers was held on Tuesday last. The Victoria challenge prizes were won by Mrs. Kinahan, who scored 281, with 63 hits; and Mr. W. Butt, scoring 279, and 75 hits. Mrs. Kinahan also won, for best score, the society's annual prize of gold bracelet in case. Greatest number of hits: Miss L. J. Butt, 63 hits—a gold brooch. Best gold: Miss S. Flight—a flower-vase. Greatest number of golds: Miss Flight, 7—a gold brooch, presented by Mr. Foord. The Visitors' prize was won by Mr. H. Wild for the best gold. The society's annual prize of a silver cup was won by Mr. Tamins (the honorary secretary); score, 232. Greatest number of hits: Mr. W. Butt, 75—a carriage-clock. Best gold: Mr. R. Butt—an inkstand. The visitor's prize for highest score: Mr. Heideman, 276—a despatch-case. The following day, Wednesday, there was a second meeting to shoot for prizes presented by Mr. Thomas Brassey, jun., M.P., the president of the society. They were awarded as follows:—Ladies.—First prize for highest score: Mrs. Kinahan, 339, less 47 blacks and whites; 292—a gold brooch. Second score: Miss S. Flight, 230, less 5 whites; 225—a pair of gold earrings. Third score: Miss Flight, 254, less 45 blacks and whites; 208—a pair of bronze figures. Greatest number of golds: Mrs. H. Wild, 6—a gold brooch. Best gold: Mrs. Thomson. Gentlemen.—Highest score: Mr. Heideman, 289, less the white circle; 277—a pair of bronze vases. Second score: Mr. H. Burrard, 283, less 16 whites; 267. Third score: Mr. W. Butt, 331, reduced to 244. Greatest number of golds: Mr. Henty, tie with Mr. Chenery—awarded to Mr. Henty. Best gold: Colonel Smyth. Greatest number of hits: Mr. H. Burrard, 33. Best gold: Mr. Dawson.

Lucas, the lion-tamer, has died from the effects of the injuries he recently sustained at the Paris Hippodrome.

The new grape disease has done great damage near Bordeaux, and is spreading in the Burgundy vineyards.

A colliery explosion, causing the loss of fourteen lives, took place on Wednesday, at the Grisan coal-pits, near Firminy, in France.

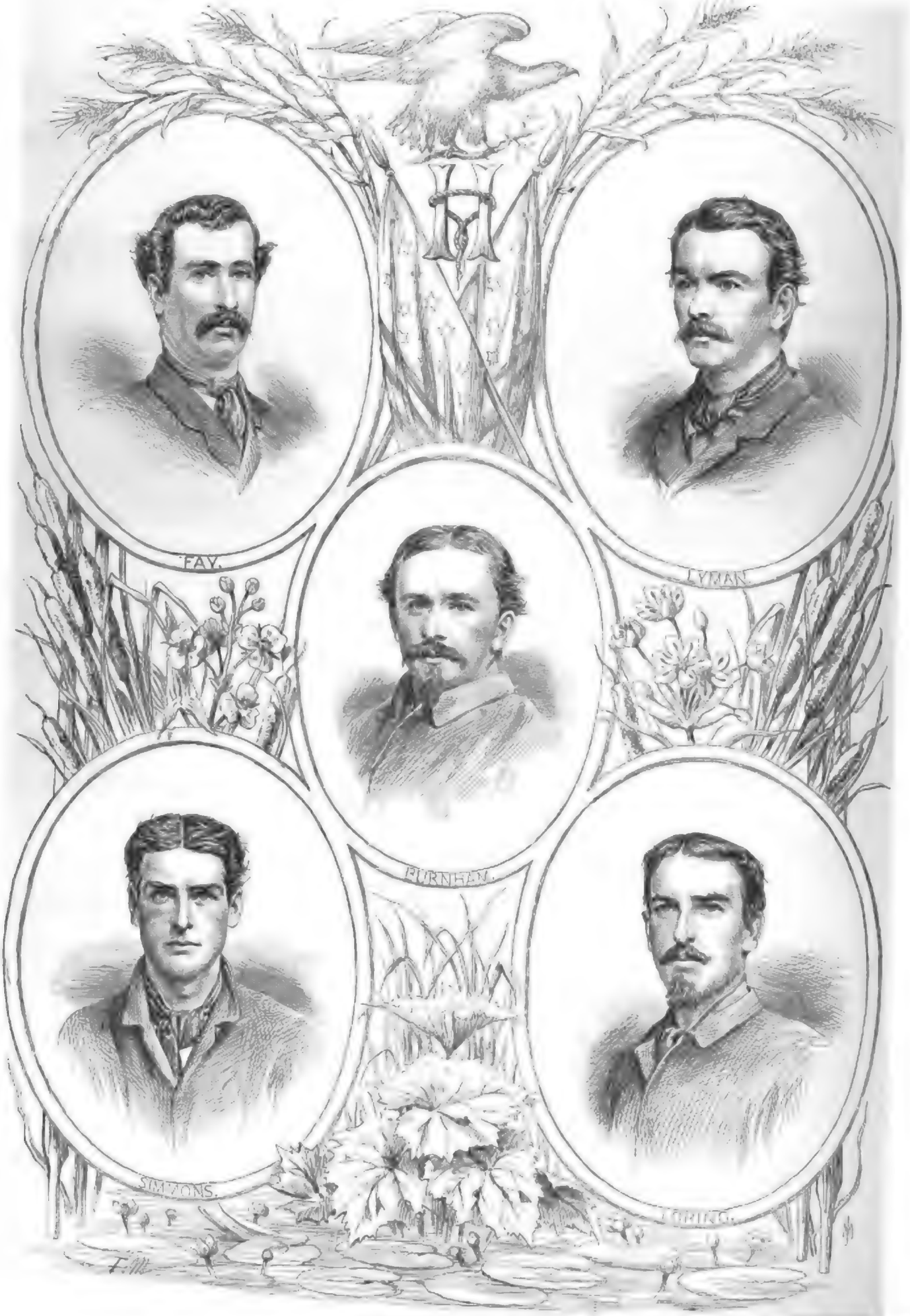
Colonel Kurowski, of the Polish Lancers in the time of the first empire, died recently at the Hôtel Dieu of Paris, at the great age of 105.

The *Times* has been requested to state that Lord Stanley of Alderley (who has recently succeeded to the title, on the death of his father) was married in 1862 to Senorita F. San Roman, daughter of the late Senor Don Santiago Federico San Roman, of Seville.

The Great Railway Bridge over the Rhine, near the village of Hamm, a little above Dusseldorf, is progressing rapidly, and will probably be completed before the end of November. The bridge is to consist of four arches, the upper part of which will be made of iron. The ironwork of each arch will weigh 14,000 centners. The bridge is united to the main line on the left bank by a viaduct consisting of fifteen stone arches, but this viaduct does not immediately join the bridge; it is separated from it by a revolving drawbridge, so that the line can be rendered impassable at any moment. On the right bank a fort is being built, which will command the whole bridge. The first arch of the great bridge is already completed, and on the 15th the workmen engaged in the undertaking celebrated their success in company with their masters.

The *Times* gives a charming sketch of Garibaldi's home on the island of Caprera:—"Luxuriant groves of laurel and myrtle have sprung up to overshadow his lowly roof. All round, in the hollows, wherever shelter could be found or made, the orange and lemon are growing in thickets, while on more exposed sites there spreads a wide plantation of olive and almond, overtopped by the cypress, the pine, and even the date palm, though the latter bears no fruit." Then we are informed that though "Garibaldi himself drinks no wine, he is a wine-grower on a large scale. The Marsala and Malaga grapes growing at will on his lofty arbours supply luscious fruit. The prickly pear and the carob-tree are so prolific that their produce is thrown with a full hand to fatten swine. The dairy is supplied with milk and butter by six cows of the tall Cremona breed, whilst numerous herds of cattle roam at large in the island, needing no shelter at any time in the year, and providing the establishment with mountain-fed butcher's meat in return for the lucern and clover which the General coaxes out of artificial meadows where the grass is cut five times in the year. His potatoes are superabundant. He has been successful also in the cultivation of bees."

THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.



THE HARVARD CREW.

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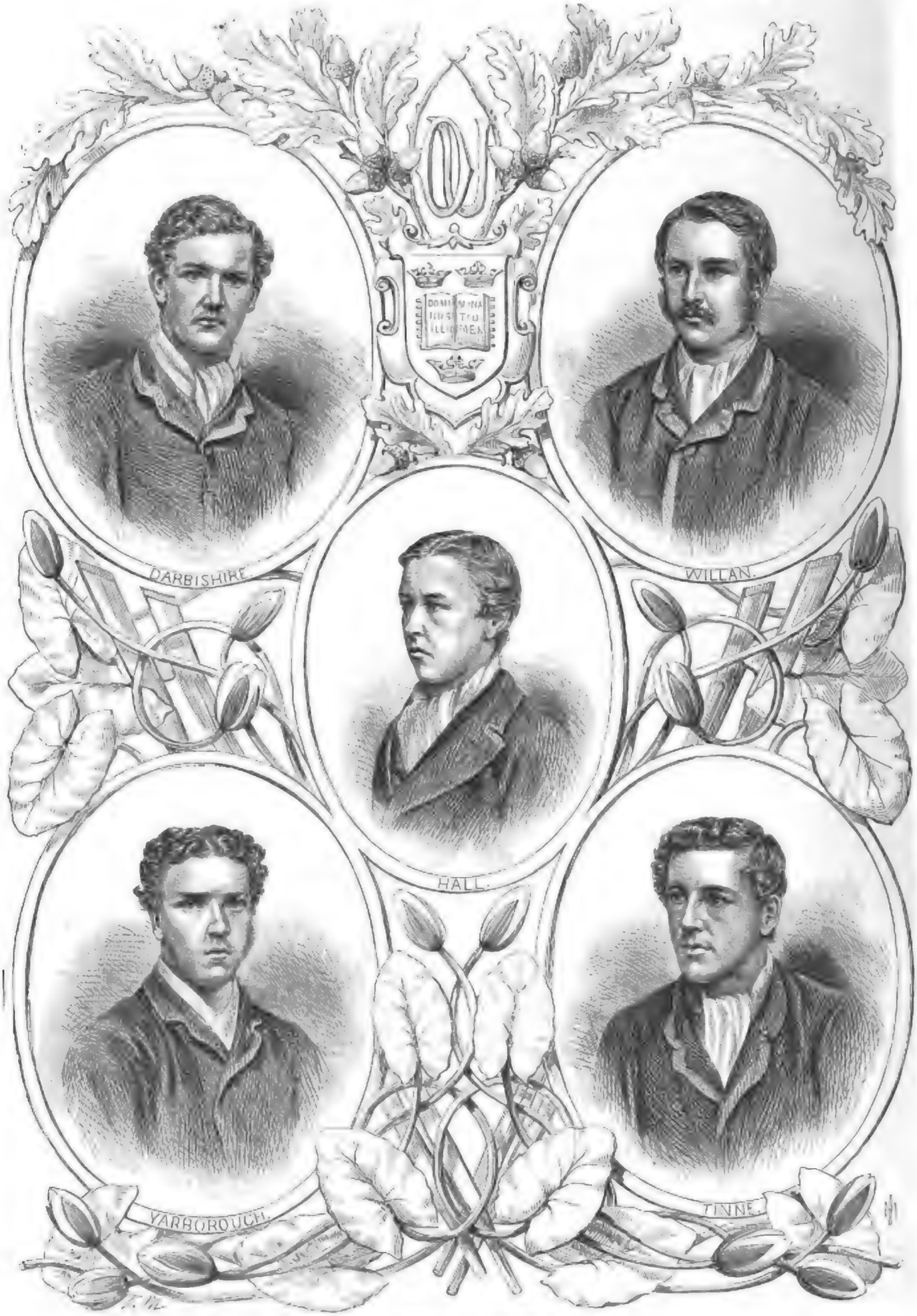
THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.



THE OXFORD CREW.—SEE PAGE 214.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The opening address of the President, Mr. G. G. Stokes, the Cambridge Lucasian Professor of Mathematics and Physics, at the thirty-ninth annual Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which began at Exeter on Wednesday week, appeared in our last Publication. The business of reading and discussing the papers submitted to the several sections was commenced on Thursday week and continued on the subsequent days. We give an abstract of the most important subjects brought before each section.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Professor J. J. Sylvester, the president of this section, delivered an opening address, in which he commended the study of mathematics as an intellectual exercise, and commented upon some remarks of Professor Huxley's, in a late essay of his upon "Scientific Education," to the effect that this study "knows nothing of observation or experiment, nothing of induction, nothing of causation." Mr. W. R. Birt then presented the report of the lunar committee, appointed in 1864, describing what they had done in the survey of the moon. He also read two papers of his own—upon variation of lunar tints, and upon the lunar crater Plato. Professor Tait reported some experiments on the conduction of heat by metals; and Dr. Hall Gladstone contributed an essay upon the relation between the refractive energies and the combining proportions of metals. Mr. G. J. Symons read the report of the committee on underground temperature, drawn up by Professor Everett, relating their observations in a well at Kentish Town 1000 ft. deep. They had found the truth at the bottom of this well, that the temperature increases at the rate of 1 deg. for every 52.4 ft. increase of depth. A thermometer contrived by Professor Sir W. Thomson, very strong but sensitive, will be lent by the committee to persons undertaking to make such observations. Messrs. Symons and Field gave an account of the best means of determining the amount of evaporation from the surface of water. On Friday the Rev. Dr. Robinson read a paper on the nebula in the constellation Argo, containing the result of observations made with the great telescope lately erected at Melbourne, in Australia. Professor Magnus contributed a brief instructive essay on the absorption, emission, and reflection of heat. On Monday, reports of various committees were read—of the committee appointed to apply to the Admiralty for aid in observing certain sea temperatures; of the tidal committee; of the rainfall committee; and of the committee on luminous meteors. Papers were read on the formation of dew; on Mr. Glaisher's experiments with the captive balloon; on a new anemometer; on chambered spirit-levels; and on the rainfall in Natal, by Dr. R. J. Mann.

CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

Dr. Debus, president of this section, though a foreigner, delivered the opening address. He referred to the suggestions of Professor Williamson, eighteen years ago, respecting the atomic and molecular constitution of different classes of bodies, acids, bases, and salts. He showed the development of chemical knowledge in this direction; making it probable that chemists would be enabled to prepare, in the laboratory, nearly all the substances found in the bodies of plants or animals, though not, of course, to reproduce organic structures, such as muscular fibre or the leaves of a tree. He noticed what had been done in the past year—the publications of Professor Bunsen on the washing of precipitates; Professor Liebig, on the nourishing properties of bread; Mr. Graham, of the Mint, on the absorption of hydrogen by palladium; and Professor Tyndall, on the decomposition of gases by light. Another foreigner, Mr. Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, read a paper, in English, on electrolytic iron. Among the contributions which followed were those of Mr. Herbert M'Leod, on the gases existing in well waters; Mr. A. Matthiessen, upon the report of a committee on the chemical nature of cast iron; Mr. Moffat, on the phosphorescence of the sea and atmospheric ozone; Mr. Moffat, again, on the oxydation of phosphorus, and on the quantities of phosphorus secreted by the kidneys under different atmospheric conditions; and Mr. Tomlinson, on the shapes assumed by phosphorus kept in water. On the second day of this section Mr. B. Paul gave a practical report on the utilisation of sewage; and there were discussions upon the extraction of ammonia from gas liquor; upon the distillation of gas from Cannel coal; upon some new substances extracted from walnuts; upon the supposed action of light on combustion; and a few other subjects. Mr. Walter Weldon introduced the manufacture of chlorine by means of perpetually regenerated manganate of calcium—a compound no mention of which as yet exists in chemical literature. This new compound reduces by more than 80 per cent the principal item in the cost of the manufacture, greatly increases the quantity of chlorine which can be obtained from a given quantity of hydrochloric acid, and enables the manufacture to be carried on without the production of any offensive residuum. He expressed a belief that, from the rapidity with which this new process had come into general use, all the chlorine in the world would ere long be made by it. On Monday and Tuesday several other subjects were discussed. On Tuesday Mr. E. C. Stanford described the new method of treating the excreta of towns by mixture with dry earth.

GEOLOGY.

In the absence of Sir Roderick Murchison, this section was presided over by Professor Harkness, whose address related chiefly to the local geological features. In no portion of Great Britain, he said, was there a better development of the series of rocks which forms the link between the well-established Devonian formation and the succeeding well-recognised carboniferous group than in Devonshire. The rocks which formed the link he referred to were known to geologists as the Pilton beds, deriving their name from the locality in North Devon where they are best developed. His object in referring to these rocks was to point out their relation to certain strata which are very well exhibited in the south-west of Ireland, and which occur in a horizon corresponding with the Pilton shales. The Irish representatives of the Pilton shales are marked by a mineral aspect very nearly allied to their equivalents in this country; and they contain organic remains of a type very closely approximating those found in the Pilton rocks. Before dwelling further on the Pilton beds, the Professor referred to their Irish representatives and the rocks upon which these repose; and, in doing so, he availed himself of the labours of the late Mr. Jukes, for eighteen years director of the Irish Geological Survey, to whose memory Mr. Harkness paid a passing tribute. The position of Ireland nearest Devonshire, where there were rocks which could be compared with those of this county, was the neighbourhood of the town of Wexford. Here were shales reposing upon Cambrian rocks, which had been assigned to the old red sandstone by the officers of the Irish survey, attaining a thickness of about 200 ft. In other places which the Professor enumerated, the thickness varied from 600 ft. to 700 ft. at Hook Point (in the county of Wexford) to 10,000 ft. in Glengariff and Killarney. Having described the arrangements of the rocks in the south of Ireland which represent the Pilton beds, and also the deposits which support them, the Professor next referred to North Devon; and he observed that the fossil plants which occurred near the base of the carboniferous slate and in the Marlwood sandstone were specifically identical with such as were found at the base of the carboniferous formation in the north of England. The Pilton rocks succeeded the Marlwood sandstones, and these Pilton rocks in their mineral nature were intimately allied to the carboniferous slates. The strata which made up the Pilton group consisted of shales and slates, generally of a dark colour, with associated sandstones and gritty beds, and occasional thin bands of limestone full of corals. The fossils of the Pilton rocks were very closely connected with those of the carboniferous slates. Some forms, however, which occurred in the Pilton rocks, had not yet been recognised in their Irish representatives. There was an idea prevalent among many English geologists that the Crenshaw grits were a series of rocks distinct from and lying beneath the carboniferous strata, and that idea had given rise to erroneous impressions concerning this series. This was not the conclusion of the officers of the Irish Geological Survey, and his own observations had led him to results similar to theirs. He hoped they would have at this meeting further evidence which would enable geologists to say whether these strata should be referred to the Devonian group or to the carboniferous formation. It appeared to him that the boundary between the Devonian and old red sandstone was, in the British Isles, placed in different horizons. In Ireland the carboniferous slates and interbedded Crenshaw grits were referred to the latter, while in this country the equivalents of these were looked upon as appertaining to the Devonian formation. The learned Professor then referred to the peculiar pebble-beds in the neighbourhood of Budleigh Salterton, which had been described by Messrs. Salter and Vicary. In Devonshire also they had a better development of miocene strata than was to be found elsewhere in the British Isles. There were to be found at Bovey Tracey and its lignite beds, and these had been made the subject of a valuable communication to the Royal Society by Mr. Pengelly. The plant remains which had been obtained therefrom had been described by the eminent Swiss botanist, Dr. Oswald Heer; and, thanks to Miss Burdett Coutts, these Bovey Tracey lignites were now well known to geologists. The learned Professor added that there was another matter connected with the geology of Devonshire which had special interest—the caves of Devonshire and their contents; but he hoped the members of the association would visit Kent's Hole, and this section would receive communications upon the subject.

Mr. Godwin Austen then read a paper on the probable distribution of land and water during the Devonian period, its fossil zoology and botany, and the physical changes which have taken place subsequently. He briefly sketched the order of successive sea-beds, and showed that these represented geological time. Of these, the Devonian group were among the earliest. Our rocks, sandstone or otherwise, were simply sea-bottoms, and the geologist only referred them to their original condition in order that he might deduce their physical and zoological history. The Devonian rocks had a wide geographical extent, in Europe, Asia, and America. In the latter country there was a broad band of old Silurian rocks which existed as dry land during the Devonian epoch. In Great Britain the Devonian rocks had a general direction from north-east to south-west. From the nature of the fossil fishes of these rocks, Mr. Austen came to the conclusion that the old red sandstone was of fresh-water origin, as all these were of fresh-water habits. The dry land was covered with a series of great fresh-water lakes, like those of North America. Besides the strata deposited along the bottoms of these lakes, there was a series of vast marine deposits, which are termed Devonian. The old red sandstone group was a very perplexing one, and passed down into the Silurians at its base, and into the Carboniferous towards its upper portion. The most northern portion of this country where rocks containing true Devonian fossils came up was Lynton. The author then traced the easterly direction of the Devonian group, showing how they cropped up beyond the chalk of Boulogne, and thence across Belgium and Prussia into Bohemia and Russia. A discussion ensued, in which Professor Phillips, Mr. Pengelly, and several others took part; but some of Mr. Austen's opinions did not obtain general assent. Dr. Duncan presented the second report of the committee on British fossil corals, and Mr. Thomson that on sections of corals. Mr. G. W. Ormerod gave a sketch of the Dartmoor granite formation; Mr. Pengelly, of the miocene clays of Bovey Tracey; and Mr. T. Davidson, the fossils in the pebble bed or beach of Budleigh Salterton, near Exmouth. Mr. E. Hull, leaving Devonshire, dealt with the quartzose conglomerate of the new red sandstone in the midland counties.

Mr. Woodward, of the British Museum, gave an interesting account of the deposits in the valley of the river Lea, in Essex, based upon the observations made during the formation of new reservoirs and filtering-beds by the East London Waterworks Company. Two new reservoirs are now being made, covering 130 acres in extent, and of an average depth of 10 ft. The "puddle walls" are excavated to a depth of about 25 ft. The materials removed are all of post-tertiary age, consisting of surface soil, loamy clay, peat, shell marl, coarse and fine sands, rounded and sub-angular gravels from the chalk and Woolwich series, with pebbles of chert and sandstone from the older rocks. The deposit is rich in vegetable remains, the peat attaining a thickness of 3 ft., and containing evidences of the oak, the alder, the hazel, and other trees and plants. The shell marl is at places equally thick, and is rich in shells, twenty-six species having been determined by the author. The bivalve shells are still united. Of the animals may be mentioned human remains and works of art of the stone and bronze and of the iron age. The wolf, the fox, the beaver, horse, wild boar, red deer, roebuck, fallow deer, and reindeer, the elk, the goat, three oxen (including *bos primigenius*, *bos longifrons*, and *bos frontosus*), the sea-eagle, and some fish remains, complete the list. In the deep trenches of the puddle walls tusks of the mammoth and horns of the gigantic *bos* and *cervus* have been found. Mr. A. W. Franks, F.S.A., Keeper of the Ethnographical Collections in the British Museum, has obtained from this deposit a flint scraper, two bronze spear-heads, one bronze arrow-head, one bronze knife, an iron sword (late Celtic), bronze sheath, a Kimmeridge clay armlet, a pierced axe-head of stag's-horn, a bone knife, a stag's-horn club, various earthen pots (some hand-made and some turned on the wheel), besides many cut bones. In 1743 Bowen's map shows this tract under forest, and in 1560 all Essex was one vast forest. In 1164 the forest of Middlesex commenced at Hounsditch and extended north and east for many miles, and the forest is described as abounding in wolves, wild boars, stags, and wild bulls. The Walthamstow marshes have not been disafforested more than one hundred years. Of the antiquity of these deposits no doubt can exist, for the presence of the reindeer, the elk (determined by Professor Owen), and the beaver is conclusive. Their preservation so near the surface is entirely due to the protective influence of forest vegetation, which has precluded the inroads of agriculture. Mr. Woodward expressed his belief that the deposits indicated, at places, the effects of beaver works, traces of forest having been submerged and destroyed by the action of beaver-dams.

The fifth report on the Exploration of Kent's Hole, near Torquay, with notes on the mammalian remains there found, was received on Monday. The report of the committee on earthquakes in Scotland was presented. Professor Tennant called attention to the diamonds received from the Cape of Good Hope; and Mr. J. W. Reid entered on some speculations on the physical causes which have produced the unequal distribution of land and water between the two hemispheres.

BIOLOGY.

This section was divided into two departments—1st, Zoology, Ethnology, and Botany, over which Mr. Spence Bate presided; 2nd, Anatomy and Physiology, under the the guidance of Mr. George Busk, who was also president of the section. The addition of Ethnology, or Anthropology, was a new feature, and two days, Monday and Tuesday, were allowed for communications on that subject. Dr. Richardson read an interesting report on the use of the methyl series of anæsthetic agents. Dr. Wilson contributed a phrenological essay on the moral imbecility of habitual criminals. Mr. H. E. Dresser, in the other room, produced a report on the legislative protection of sea-gulls and other birds by appointing a "close time," to limit the right of killing them. Professor Huxley opposed all such restrictions; Professor Newton, the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Mr. Wallis, and Miss Lydia Becker spoke on the other side. Mr. F. Hallett, the well-known scientific agriculturist, of Brighton, then read a paper on "The Law of Development of Cereals." Mr. Hallett's experience showed him, several years ago, that corn, and especially wheat, was injured by being planted too closely. He found a wheat plant would increase above the ground in proportion as its roots had room to develop, and that the roots might be hindered by being in contact with the roots of another plant. Mr. Hallett continued a series of experiments, planting one kernel of wheat only, and succeeded so well in improving the method of cultivation as to raise wheat whose ears contained 123 grains, or more than 60 on each side. In the course of his investigations, Mr. Hallett made other discoveries with regard to the growth of cereals, which he sums up as follows:—"1. Every fully-developed plant, whether of wheat, oats, or barley, presents an ear superior in productive power to any of the rest on that plant. 2. Every such plant contains one grain which, upon trial, proves more productive than any other. 3. The best grain in a given plant is found in its best ear. 4. The superior vigour of this grain is transmissible in different degrees to its progeny. 5. By repeated careful selection the superiority is accumulated. 6. The improvement which is first raised gradually, after a long series of years is diminished in amount, and eventually so far arrested that, practically speaking, a limit to improvement in the desired quality is reached. 7. By still continuing to select, the improvement is maintained, and practically a fixed type is the result." In the discussion which ensued Mr. Hallett was warmly complimented upon the results he had attained, and the gigantic ears of wheat which he exhibited were examined with the greatest interest by those in the room. Botanical papers, read by Mr. R. O. Cunningham, and Mr. C. E. Broome, closed the proceedings of the first day in this department.

On Friday the discussion on Mr. Darwin's theory drew a large crowd to the Biological Section. Three papers were read on the subject. One was by the Rev. F. Morris, on the difficulties of Darwinism; the second was by the Rev. Dr. M'Cann, on what he styled the philosophical objections to the Darwinian theory. The third was by Archdeacon Freeman, to the effect that certain mysterious and multiform beings, partaking of the nature of the ox, the lion, and the eagle, and termed cherubim, were called into being after the creation of the world, and that these are to be regarded as the origin of animal species. A sharp discussion followed these papers. Professor Huxley, who had been attacked by Dr. M'Cann, defended an article of his that lately appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*.

On Monday there was another topic of controversy—namely, the "Primitive Condition of Man;" but its real interest arose out of the fact that the paper was a reply by Sir John Lubbock to certain remarks which appeared in a series of papers in *Good Words*, the author of which is the Duke of Argyll. It appeared that, at the meeting of the Association at Dundee, Sir John Lubbock read a paper in which he commented on a treatise by Archbishop Whately on the primitive condition of man and the lapse of barbarism and civilisation. It was on this that the Duke of Argyll had commented, espousing Dr. Whately's side; and now Sir John made his rejoinder. Having briefly mentioned, and only to dismiss, some of the theories of the origin of man, he proceeded to remark that he seemed to have convinced the Duke of Argyll that Whately's arguments were open to attack, and especially when he asserted that, in regard to the mechanical arts, no savage race was able to raise itself out of its original barbarism. The Duke of Argyll had blamed Whately for not sufficiently defining the meaning of civilisation and barbarism, though he did so by examples; and the Duke laid down that, in regard to barbarism, there was no necessary connection between child-like knowledge and barbarism proper. From this Sir John Lubbock dissented, and contended that knowledge and utter barbarism could not coexist, while civilisation and knowledge were inseparable. In a certain sequence he took up the comments of the Duke of Argyll on himself and his theories, and rejoined to them elaborately and in detail, so that all through the paper retained the interest attaching to a personal disquisition. There naturally followed an animated discussion, in which each obtained a number of adherents. There was another paper on the list, by Mr. W. C. Dendy, on "The Primæval Status of Man," and there were others illustrative specially of the objects of the section, such, for instance, as the "Paucity of Aboriginal Monuments in Canada," and the "So-called Petrified Human Eyes from Graves at Arica, Peru;" but the strictly scientific discussions were not so fully attended. On the next day, Miss Lydia Becker, of Manchester, read a communication upon some alterations observed in the structure of a flower, in connection with the development of a parasitic fungus.

On Wednesday Sir Duncan Gibbs read two papers on subjects of medical physiology: one relating to the position of the epiglottis, with reference to longevity; the other treating of the use of an oily diet, as having an unfavourable effect in that respect. Dr. G. Birdwood read an essay on frankincense. Ethnological papers on the natives of Vancouver Island, the races of Morocco, and the elements of the Irish population were also read.

GEOGRAPHY.

Sir Bartle Frere, late Governor of Bombay, presided in this section, and delivered an address. The first paper was read by Dr. R. J. Mann, the subject being "Erskine's Discovery of the Mouth of the River Limpopo." It may be necessary to state that this river is situated in South-East Africa, rising somewhere about the Transvaal territory, and, running through Sofala, debouches in Delagoa Bay. It is situated north of the colony of Natal, which has led to its exploration and the discovery of its mouth. Much interest was excited by an announcement that Dr. Beke would read a paper on "A Canal to Unite the Upper Nile and the Red Sea;" but the traveller himself was absent, and his paper was read by someone else. To it Dr. Blanc, one of the Abyssinian captives, replied, and combated the practicability of any such scheme.

On Friday Sir Bartle Frere gave an account of that district of India known as the "Runn of Cutch." In a conversational manner he stated that the place so called forms part of a district lying between the valley of the Indus and Guzerat, which is divided by geographers into the Great Indian Desert and the Runn of Cutch, which is supposed to consist of marshes and bogs not traversable. However, speaking from personal observation, Sir Bartle was able to say that the so-called desert was a district about the size of Great Britain, one portion of which was inhabited by a nearly civilised, very peculiar, and ancient people, proud of their origin, and having a city which might be called celebrated; who cultivated the land, at least in cases, possessed cattle, and were governed by members of a Rajpoot dynasty of 1200 years' duration. The whole district was surrounded by ridges of sand, which were not accumulated by the action of the wind, but were of volcanic origin, and some of which had comparatively recently been thrown up by an earthquake. As to the Runn of Cutch proper, so far from its being a morass or bog, it was a hard level plain, so smooth and even, and so unbroken by landmarks, that in the mirage which prevailed there the bones of a camel lying on the ground would assume gigantic proportions, and form themselves into the likeness of a large city. So complete was the absence of landmark that it was dangerous, if not impossible, to travel over the Runn by daylight; but at those seasons of the year when the plain was dry, transit was carried on at night by the guidance of the stars and the aid of a beacon-fire kept alight by Mohammedan devotees, who one at a time lived in this region, and in succession undertook that duty. At another season of the year the plain, being below the level of the sea, was entirely flooded with water much more salt than that of the ocean.

M. Pierre Tchikatchef, the Russian geographer and geologist, read his paper on Central Asia, which, besides its geographical value, derived special interest from its discussing the subject of the advance of Russia towards India. The question was treated by M. de Tchikatchef with perfect frankness and impartiality; and opinions coming from one who may be supposed to have some idea of the policy of his country, and an accurate knowledge of the region which lies between Russian Asia and our Indian frontier, seem to deserve consideration. He affirms that this region, which has appeared the natural battle-field where, sooner or later, England and Russia would have to meet in a struggle of extermination, is of such a physical character that the conflict could never take place there. Even if Turkestan were to become a Russian province, whatever might be the starting-point of a Russian army, no less than three months would have to be passed amidst snow-covered desert mountains before such an army would be enabled to pat its frost-bitten foot on English territory. "In short," said M. de Tchikatchef, "the idea of Russian invasion of India was a bugbear, and the day would not be far distant when people would smile at it, and the inhabitants of Bombay would be as little afraid of the appearance of Russian soldiers as the inhabitants of London were of the arrival of French troops. But, at all events, in both places military visitors would pay very dear for their unbidden uninvited visit. Those who got in would never be able to get out." Speaking with the authority of an ex-Secretary for India, Lord Halifax expressed his agreement with the opinion of M. de Tchikatchef as to a Russian invasion of India; while, on the other hand, he held that the occupation by Russia of provinces hitherto places of unmitigated barbarism was a great step towards their civilisation; since a large tract of Central Asia would be

opened up, without risk of life, for commerce to pass through to India. There was a discussion, in which Lord Houghton, Mr. Trelawney Saunders, and others took part. The paper and the discussion appeared to afford great satisfaction.

Dr. Oppert, lately appointed to an official position in the Punjaub, read an essay on the Kara Kitai, a people now scattered over Asia, partly in the Russian government of Derbend, near the Caspian Sea; partly in the Siberian district of Ili or Guldja. In the former locality they are named Kaitach and Kara Kaitach. They enjoyed their independence till 1725, when their Khan submitted to the Russian supremacy. They are of Mongolian or Tartaric origin, and mostly Mohammedans. They are the remains of the Kitai or Kara Kitai, who once governed Northern China and Central Asia. Their home is to be found in the mountainous regions in the north of Corea, from which they descended to the Chinese province of Leaoteng, and they subsequently conquered the whole of North China. Their empire reached from Kashgar and Tsungling Mountains in the west to the Pacific in the east. Their empire remained preponderant in these regions from 905 to 1125, when the Kitai were defeated by a kindred race, the Nintchu, whose assistance against the Kitai had been asked by the Tong Emperors. To give an idea of their power it is only necessary to mention that in the Middle Ages they gave their name to the whole of Central Asia and China; for Kitayn, or "Cathay," was used in that sense; and the Russians still call the Chinese Kitai. With respect to the names of Kitai and Kara Kitai, Dr. Oppert mentions that the Tartarian tribes are fond of expressing changes of political condition by colours. Black, or Kara, has the meaning of dependency and servitude; while white, or Ak, has that of sovereignty and freedom. These expressions are put before the names, but are only so long employed as they really describe the political position of a tribe; for, if a dependent horde becomes independent and sovereign, the Kara (black) will be changed into Ak (white). The Tatars of Genghis Khan were called before his time Kara Tatars, which name was afterwards altered to Ak Tatars. This is also the reason why the Emperor of Russia is called the White Czar; and the division of Russia into White and Black Russia expresses the same meaning. A mighty Kitai prince named Yelintasha, having the title of Kurkhan, who defeated the Turkish Sultan Bajazet, in 1141, is believed to be the famous Prester John of the Middle Ages. As the legends of the three Magi and of the Saint Graal are connected with the legends of Presbyter Johannes, Dr. Oppert spoke of the origin of the names of them; identifying Melchior with Melki Teor, the King of the Nile (Melchior is called Rex Nili); Balthazar with Belshazzar, of Babylon, and Casper with Cas-Bar, the sovereign of the Caspia Regio of Central Asia. With respect to the legend of the St. Graal, he contends that the Holy Graal, as described by Wolfram von Eschenbach, the old German poet, is founded on the old legends of the Coral; for all the wonderful qualities of the graal, which is a stone according to Wolfram, are to be found in the earliest mythological and legendary reports on the coral.

The next contribution was the account given by Captain R. C. Mayne, R.N., of what he saw during a recent exploring expedition to the Strait of Magellan. Geographically, this account was instructive, but the audience were most inclined to listen when he was describing the manners and customs of the Patagonians on the one side of the strait, and the Terra del Fuegians on the other. Among the stories told by Captain Mayne was a curious one of the founding of a colony on the south-east side of Terra del Fuego, arising out of the accident of the banishment to that region from Chili for bigamy of an Englishman, who had become a naturalised Chilian. The settlement has so increased, and is so much more in the way of vessels cruising down the coast, that it is seriously interfering with the trade of the Falkland Islands.

Admiral Sir E. Belcher read a communication "On the Distribution of Heat on the Sea Surface throughout the Globe." The paper gave the results of certain observations taken by the gallant Admiral over a long period of years, and over every part of the Atlantic Ocean. The object was to point out that the temperatures which prevail in the Atlantic equatorial currents do not differ very much from those in the other or Pacific portions of the ocean, and that geographers had given too much importance to supposed warm currents, derived from the equatorial one running to the north-east into the Arctic seas. Mr. A. G. Findlay next submitted a paper "On the Supposed Influence of the Gulf Stream on the Climate of North-West Europe," in which he declined to attribute the higher temperature of the west of England to its influence.

Captain R. V. Hamilton read a paper "On the Best Route to the North Pole." After referring to the experiences of previous Arctic travellers, the conclusions he had arrived at were—first, that by sea Smith's Sound offers equal, if not superior, advantages for a ship reaching higher latitudes than have yet been obtained by the Spitzbergen route; secondly, that the prospect of successful sledge-travelling (the most important agency in Arctic discovery) is far superior in Smith's Sound to Spitzbergen; thirdly, the great advantage it possesses in the event of any disaster happening to the expedition, the retreat by this route being secured.

On the next day this section had under consideration several subjects of a kindred character, such as trade routes between Northern India and other parts of the Asiatic continent, the Himalayas, and Central Asia; Mr. Trelawny Saunders expatiated on the difficulty of Mr. Cooper's attempt to cross from China to India. The President announced that a telegram had been received from the Dutch Consul at Tripoli, giving the melancholy news that Miss Tinne, the adventurous Dutch lady who has been travelling in the interior of Northern Africa, has been killed, with some of her companions. This news was communicated to Mr. Findlay, by Mr. James M'Queen, in a letter he had just received. The proceedings of this section seemed to be of a more popular character than some of the others.

ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the late Secretary of State for India, presided in this section. His opening address set forth by quoting the address of Dr. Farr, the Registrar-General, to the Mathematical and Statistical Congress of 1860. Dr. Farr drew attention to the two great laws on which the science rests—the law of stability, which teaches us to deduce from the observations of particular phenomena general conclusions as to the regularity of their recurrence; and the law of variation, which teaches us in what manner and within what limits the condition of human life and the current of human action may be modified or controlled by man. The main interest of these studies was, of course, concentrated on the working of that second law, and on the discovery of the limits within which our power was confined; and here it was that they found the necessity for that extension of the range of their inquiries to which he had adverted. He then dwelt upon the necessity of preventing all kinds of waste in a thickly-peopled country like England, and to the economy of labour and labour-saving machinery. This was exemplified by the statistics of our merchant shipping; for we could now work our present amount of tonnage with fewer men by 66,000 than would have been required for the same quantity of shipping only fourteen years ago; since the number of seamen employed had increased only 21 per cent, while the amount of tonnage had increased 60 per cent. It was the aim of the statist to discover the actual condition of his country and the causes of that condition, with a view to discovering methods of improving it. For instance, the question relating to the present condition of England was not one which lay in a nutshell. When they were told that the primary object to be sought was the production of a healthy stock of men, they must first discover what sort of air, water, warmth, food, and dwellings were most favourable for such a development of mankind. This was a task of pretty fair dimensions to get accomplished. Sir Stafford drew a contrast between Devonshire and the north of England, in which he showed that the birth and marriage rate were lower in the former than in the latter, but so also was the death rate. Comparing the county of Devon with Lancashire, he found that, whilst in the former the percentage of bridegrooms who could sign their names was 78·0, in the latter it was 82·7. Devonshire was also behind Lancashire in wealth; but, to the advantage of the western county, it was shown that it had fewer able-bodied paupers and fewer criminals than Lancashire.

The Rev. Canon Girdlestone read a paper on the want of schools in the rural districts. He declared that he was more than ever convinced of the correctness of all he had previously said about the present condition of agricultural labourers. He believed that, in the next Session of Parliament, compulsory education would be passed; but he did not believe this would effect much good unless efficient schools were placed within the reach of all classes. He stated that, out of 14,877 parishes in England and Wales, only 7405 had schools which were aided by Government. Of the remaining parishes, 2700 had schools built with State aid; but these did not fulfil the conditions requisite to obtain the annual grant, and were at present utterly inefficient. Of 1692 parish schools nothing whatever was known officially as to how they were progressing. A lively discussion ensued. The wages of agricultural labourers were discussed by Professor Leone Levi, Professor Thorold Rogers, Earl Fortescue, Earl Nelson, Lord Halifax, Mr. Acland, M.P., and Sir Stafford Northcote. A committee of investigation was to be appointed.

Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., formerly M.P. for North Lancashire, gave an account of the College for Women at Hitchin, which has been established, and will open in October. It is a college founded for the reception of young ladies who have finished their school education—and, in fact, is to be to them what the Universities are to young men. It is in close relation with Cambridge, which University will give certificates that will be in the nature of degrees. Seventeen young ladies will join the college on its opening. They have been subjected to a competitive examination akin to that which is carried on by Oxford and Cambridge on behalf of middle-class education, and certainly some of the questions which were to be answered were most rasping in their character. The candidates were all found to be more or less versed in arithmetic, English grammar, Greek, Latin, French and German, in composition, in physical science, hydrostatics, algebra, chemistry, botany, and music; and Mr. Heywood stated that he was astonished to find, on inquiry, how prevalent was knowledge of all these subjects, Greek and Latin especially, amongst young ladies. The course of residence will be divided into three terms, and the college being, not a charitable institution, but a women's university, the college expenses will be £105 per annum. In succession to this there were read a paper by the Rev. W. Tuckwell on "The Method of Teaching Physical Science;" and another by Mr Jesse Collings on "Statistics of the National Educational League." This is an institution which has been originated in Birmingham, and of which Mr. George Dixon, M.P. for that borough, is chairman. Its object is the establishment of a system which shall secure the education of every child in England and Wales. The means to this end are to establish that local authorities shall be compelled by law to see that sufficient school accommodation is provided for every child in their district; that the cost of founding and maintaining such schools as may be required shall be provided out of local rates, supplemented by Government grants; all schools aided by local rates to be under the management of local authorities, and subject to Government inspection; all schools aided by local rates to be unsectarian; to all schools aided by local rates admission to be free; and, school accommodation being provided, the State or local authorities to have power to compel the attendance of children of suitable age, not otherwise receiving education. The whole question of education was thus raised, and was made the subject of an interesting discussion.

From education the section passed to railways. In this matter a startling, but not a novel, proposition was made by Mr. Brandon. He advocated a uniform low fare for all distances. His proposal was that 1s. should be charged first-class, 6d. second, and 3d. third. He declared his confidence that the adoption of the plan would remunerate the shareholders, benefit the public, and bring profit to the State. But he was not for the continuance of half-ruined companies competing to their own destruction. The Government (he said) ought to unite all the railways under a general management. The number travelling under his plan would be increased sixfold. Those who wished to be exclusive could have the right to travel in a "special" carriage by paying £10 first-class, and £5 second per annum. Passengers should be required to pay for all luggage that would go in the van. From that source an additional income of three millions might be obtained. He proposed that the Government should issue to the shareholders Government railway stock bearing a guaranteed minimum interest of 4 2-3ths per cent. From the known statistics, and if the increase in the number of travellers was anything like what was anticipated, it was clear that most gratifying monetary results would ensue. Where a less than the proposed rate was at present adopted, the same would continue, he thought, under the new plan.

On the following day a paper was read by Dr. Robert Mann, on assisted emigration, with reference especially to Natal. Mr. Archibald Hamilton read one upon the economic progress of New Zealand, dealing fault, by-the-way, with the recent policy of the Colonial Office, in its treatment of that colony. Sir George Grey, the late Governor of New Zealand, agreed with him, and a debate ensued, in which Professor Thorold Rogers, Sir John Bowring, Mr. G. Courtenay, and others, took part. Mr. James Heyward read a paper on municipal self-government for the native Indian tribes in the reserves of Canada. Mr. Fellowes read a paper on the system of keeping the public accounts of the nation. The decline of the ship-building trade of the Thames, a subject introduced by Mr. John Glover, was among the matters discussed in this section.

Mr. P. Purdy contributed a paper on the pressure of taxation on real property, in which he showed that local taxation contributed £16,700,000 annually, the amount raised for Imperial purposes being £6,400,000. Notwithstanding the payment of these enormous sums the development of real property between 1815 and 1865 had been equal to 400 per cent. He explained that fully one half the local taxes were required in consequence of the enormous amount of crime and pauperism which prevailed.

Some statistical notes on several remarkable experiments in agriculture, made by Mr. Lawes of Rothamsted, were furnished by Mr. Purdy. It was stated that a plot of meadow land which had been treated with artificial manures produced for thirteen years an average of 64¼ cwt. per acre annually; whilst another plot of exactly the same size, which had been unassisted except by nature, had yielded only 24 cwt. annually. During the same number of years four acres of land which had been tilled with barley, and were artificially manured, produced on an average 50½ bushels per acre; on the other hand, two plots which had been unmanured, yielded only 21¾ bushels. The advantages of artificial manure were further demonstrated by the announcement of the fact that a manured plot of wheat had produced 2291 lb. per acre, whilst an unmanured piece of ground yielded only 848 lb. The question of uniformity of coins, weights, and measures was discussed, Professor Newman, of America, pointing out the advantages of one international standard of gold coinage. Dr. Farr and Mr. Sankey read papers on this subject. Dr. Henry Dircks read a paper on the statistics of inventions, and the policy of the patent laws, which led to an instructive discussion.

MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. C. W. Siemens, C.E., F.R.S., the president of this section, delivered his address. He discussed the questions of technical education and the patent laws. Of the latter he thought, while admitting that there were many evils existing in connection with the patent laws, that it would be unwise to abolish them altogether. In reviewing the latest achievements of engineering science, two works—the one the Great Pacific Railway, and the other the telegraphic communication with America from this country—were particularly referred to; but it was pointed out that much more remained to be done. Notably, there was much to be accomplished by means of the tunnel or the steam ferry. There was no doubt that by one of these means the British Channel would soon be crossed. Having passed hastily in review many of the more important results of engineering skill, the address concluded with a reference to the great coal question. The inquiries of the Royal Commission into the extent and management of our coal-fields were calculated to reassure the public; as there was little danger of the supply being speedily exhausted. Nevertheless, the importance of economy in the production of steam power was apparent.

It was stated that an application had been made to the Government by the committee of the mechanical section for the sum of £6000, for the purpose of trying experiments relative to the laws which govern the flow and action of water containing solid matter in suspension. It was with regret that the committee had since been informed that the Government had refused the application.

Mr. Bateman, civil engineer, gave an interesting description of a cast-iron tube which he suggested should be laid down for railway purposes between England and France. He stated that it was the joint design of himself and Monsieur Revy, an engineer of Vienna. The tube would be commenced at one side of the Channel, and would be laid at the bottom of the sea, being built up inside a horizontal cylinder or bell, which would be constantly pushed forward as the building up of the tube proceeded. The line selected for the tube to be thus submerged would be close to Dover on the English side of the Channel, and would extend to Cape Grisnez on the French coast, the distance between the two points being twenty-two miles, and the average depth of water 110 ft. Mr. Bateman stated that the tube would be made large enough for the passage of carriages of ordinary construction, whilst the traffic was proposed to be worked by pneumatic pressure, thus securing a constant supply of pure air, and at the same time precluding the possibility of a collision. He estimated that a slow train would be able to accomplish the distance in one hour and six minutes, but an express would go through with ease in forty-five minutes. Five thousand passengers and 10,000 tons of good could be conveyed through the tube daily. The estimated cost of the whole project was eight millions sterling, the annual working expenses being put down at £140,000. The discussion showed the general opinion of the section to be that Mr. Bateman's plan was the best yet proposed. Mr. Bidder, C.E., had some doubt as to the sufficiency of the estimate, but Mr. Bateman was certain it was enough. The work would take five years to accomplish.

Mr. Login read a paper on "Roads and Railways in Northern India as affected by the Abrading and Transporting Power of Water." He seemed to advocate the taking greater advantage of the rivers Jumna and Ganges and their sources; he also dwelt on drainage and irrigation. Mr. Varley explained his system of communication between railway passengers and guards of the train.

Mr. Joseph Whitworth, F.R.S., mechanical engineer of Manchester, the liberal donor of £100,000 for the foundation of free scientific scholarships, read a paper on the penetration of armour-plates by oblique fire of shells with heavy bursting charges. Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester, read a paper on the mechanical properties of steel; and Mr. R. Eaton, one upon certain economical improvements in obtaining steam power.

The report of a committee which inquired into the subject of boiler explosions was read by Mr. Lavington Fletcher, which gave a full review of the accidents occurring from this cause. It appeared that, since the meeting of the association at Norwich last year, no less than forty-six explosions have taken place, by which 76 persons have been killed and 114 injured; some arising out of defective material and workmanship, others from defective equipments, the absence of suitable safety-valves and glass water-gauges; some from the dilapidated state of the boilers, and others from the neglect and ignorance of the attendants. The committee did not recommend any system of Government supervision, but preferred one of voluntary local inspection. A discussion took place on this subject at the next meeting.

EXCURSIONS AND BUSINESS MEETINGS.

The Mayor of Exeter, Mr. H. S. Ellis, gave an entertainment to the members of the British Association, on Thursday evening, at the Albert Memorial Museum, which was then thrown open to the public for the first time in its completed state. The entertainment was a real exhibition as well as a mere social gathering, for in one of the wings of the building had been brought together a most complete and interesting collection of the mineral products, metallic ores, building stones, marbles, rocks, and fossils of the two counties of Devon and Cornwall. There were also specimens of the recent experiments of Mr. Whitworth upon plates of his valuable compressed metal, the examples being 1½-inch plates, penetrated at angles of 45 degrees and upwards by flat-headed shot fired from a three-pounder gun, with ten-ounce charges. Another interesting display was that of some first-rate specimens of Honiton and other Devonshire laces. The guests were received by the Mayor and Mayoress without any ceremony.

Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote had a garden party, on Friday, at Pynes, near Exeter, at which nearly all the distinguished members and visitors of the British Association were present. The guests, in number about two hundred, began to arrive at five o'clock. At six o'clock dinner was served in a tent, after which some of the party strolled in the grounds, while some adjourned to the house, where dancing commenced, and was kept up till a late hour. Amongst those present were Earl Fortescue, Lord Stanley, Lord Houghton, Lord Halifax, the Solicitor-General, and other persons of distinction.

Professor Phillips, of Oxford, delivered an exceedingly clever, logical, and eloquent lecture, on Friday evening, in the Victoria Hall, to a densely-crowded audience. The subject was "Vesuvius," and he attributed the cause of volcanic eruptions to the action of steam raised to great power proportionately to the depth at which it was formed. Taking the assumed increase of the earth's temperature with the increase of depth from the surface, he regarded the limit of twenty miles as equal to producing sufficient heat to raise steam to the pressure of 40,000 atmospheres; or it may be said, in other words, that at thirteen miles depth the earth's internal temperature would be equal to raising steam of a force sufficient to support a column of lava thirteen miles high. The intermittent nature of eruptions was explained by the action of the artificial geyser, produced for lecture illustration by Professor Tyndall. The lecturer was highly applauded.

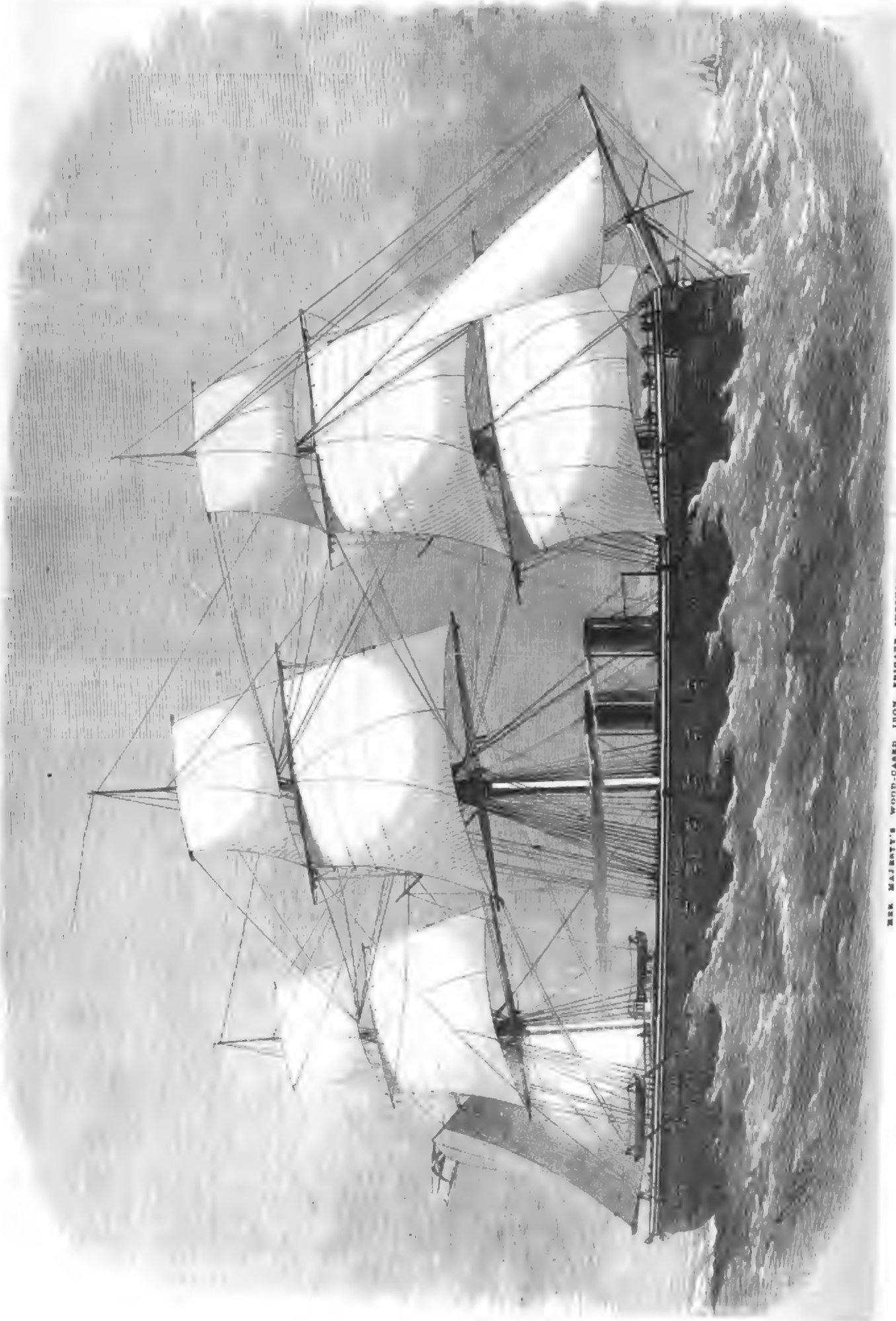
The excursions arranged for the Saturday were two—namely, one party going to Plymouth and Devonport; the other to Gittisham, a pretty rustic village, near Honiton, about twelve miles from Exeter, where some burrows of the bronze age of pre-historic antiquity have been excavated. These were shown by the Rev. R. Kirwan. The excursion to Plymouth and Devonport was joined by about 400 members and visitors, who went down by special train of the South Devon Railway. An illustration or two may be given in our next. They saw the dockyard, the explosion of torpedoes in the Hamoaze, the Royal Albert Bridge, and the works at Millbay; and were hospitably entertained by the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport at a banquet in the dockyard, before returning to Exeter. A lecture on spectrum analysis, by Professor Allen Miller, was given at the Victoria Hall, Exeter, on Saturday evening, and was very well attended.

A large party visited Exeter Cathedral on Monday afternoon, when, after evening service, Professor Willis, of Cambridge University, and Archdeacon Woollcombe conducted them round the cathedral; and the former discoursed upon the architectural and antiquarian features of interest in the building. Through the courtesy of the Canons the original MS. of Domesday Book of the western counties, Bishop Lacy's MS. Missal, Bishop Grandison's Lectionary, and an ancient copy of Euclid, were open for inspection in the Chapter-House every afternoon.

On Monday evening Mr. Norman Lockyer's astronomical lecture attracted a brilliant gathering of two thousand ladies and gentlemen at the Victoria Hall. The lecture gave a very interesting description of the discoveries made during the past year regarding the sun, the stars, and the nebulæ. It was illustrated by brilliant and most successful experiments.

The general committee met on Monday, and heard deputations from Bradford, Edinburgh, Brighton, Liverpool, and Belfast, urging that their respective places should be chosen for next year's meeting. The contest lay between Brighton, Liverpool, and Edinburgh. For the first there were fourteen votes, for the second sixty-one, and for the third eighty. On a second vote, to decide between Liverpool and Edinburgh, the numbers were ninety-one to eighty-six. Professor Huxley was elected president for next year, on the motion of Sir S. Northcote, seconded by Sir P. Egerton. The vice-presidents elected were Lord Stanley, Mr. Graves, Mr. J. Mayer, Sir P. Egerton, Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. Towle.

On Tuesday evening there was a second festive assembly at the Albert Museum. On Wednesday the concluding general meeting of the Congress was held at the Victoria Hall—Professor Stokes in the chair. The Mayor of Exeter gave a luncheon to the members of the Association. The financial results of this year's meeting, though not very splendid, are as good as could fairly be expected.



HER MAJESTY'S WOOD-CASED IRON FRIGATE INCONSTANT, 14 GUNS.—SEE PAGE 211

ABYSSINIAN CENTREPIECE FOR THE MESS OF THE 4TH FOOT (KING'S OWN).

Our Illustration represents the magnificent centre-piece presented to the mess of the 4th (King's Own) Infantry, by the officers who served through the Abyssinian campaign. On the summit King Theodore is lying dead, with Britannia, in the garb of a guardian angel, standing over him, receiving the thanks of captives with broken chains, and stretching out her hand to the son of Theodore, who is appealing for protection. On the pedestal, in front and rear, are the insignia of the regiment, with colours bearing the names of the various battles in which the regiment has shared, with British lions having broken chains under their feet. A bas-relief on one side of the pedestal represents the regiment advancing in skirmishing order towards Arogee, on the way to the heights of Magdala, Colonel Cameron leading the advance. On the other side is the actual approach to the heights of Magdala itself. This centrepiece, as well as that lately presented to the mess of the 17th Lancers, was made by Messrs. Elkington and Co. They were exhibited in the show-tent at the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting. Both these admirable works of art have been submitted to her Majesty, at Windsor, who was pleased to express her approval of them.

ABYSSINIAN CHURCH CROSS.

Our readers will certainly recollect that, among the multitude of Illustrations we gave last year of the strange incidents of the British expedition to Abyssinia, were several crosses, and other church utensils or ornaments, either sent to this country as trophies, or seen and delineated by our Special Artist. The cross shown in an Engraving this week is part of the spoils of Magdala. This curious piece of work is about 150 years old. The head of the cross is formed of pure silver, very soft and ductile. It is decorated with engraved groups and figures chiefly illustrative of the history of Christ, according to the ideas of the Greek Church. On the obverse is represented, at its apex, Christ, crowned with thorns, undergoing his crucifixion with the two thieves. At the base of the cross are introduced the Blessed Virgin and St. John, with two cherubim. The betrayal of Our Lord, the flight of the soldiers, the scene of his being dragged between the houses of Herod and Pilate, St. Peter cutting off the servant's ear, and the insulting act coupled with the question "Prophesy who struck Thee," are represented on the transverse arms of the cross. On the reverse, at its apex, is shown God the Father as an aged man, placed above a space in which are introduced the Madonna and Child, and the background of which is formed by a curtain held up by two cherubim. St. George of Cappadocia is shown on horseback in the act of slaying the dragon. St. Michael is also represented in a characteristic attitude. The extreme points of the transverse arms on this side bear representations of the miracles of casting out a devil and curing the blind. The member of the cross which forms the blade of the shaft bears representations on both sides of the Fathers of the Desert. The interstices not occupied by figure-subjects are decorated with ornaments of a peculiar character, very curiously interlaced. This is well displayed in the flat circular band which springs from the shaft of the cross on each side, and supports the transverse arms. The shaft of the cross has engraved upon it an inscription in native characters, the translation of which is as follows:—"Presented by Colonel Welde Hunna to the Church of St. Raphael at Gondar."

This cross has been presented by Lord Napier to the 1st Beloochi Regiment, who have had it fitted up in a silver vase by Messrs. Hardman and Co., of Birmingham, with the intention of using it as an ornament on their mess-table, to commemorate the part taken by it in the capture of Magdala. The shaft of the stand, which is also of silver, is decorated with engraving en suite, and bears the following inscription round the base:—"Presented to the 1st Beloochees by his Excellency Lord Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition, in commemoration of the Fall of Magdala, 1868;" and on the regimental badge, engraved on the base, is inscribed:—"1st Beloochi Regiment—Delhi—Abyssinia."

ABYSSINIAN CROSS PRESENTED BY LORD NAPIER TO THE 1ST BELOOCH REGIMENT.

ANTIQUE BUSTS FROM POMPEII.

A correspondent at Naples has sent us the photographs of two busts—one of Pompey the Great, the other of Brutus, which were found at Pompeii, in the east chamber of the house of Lucius Pompidius, at a depth of several feet under the soil. Their artistic merit, according to the best judges, is considerable; and the general opinion ascribes them to a Greek sculptor. If we did not know the character of Pompey as he appeared to his contemporaries, we might say that the expression of this bust of him shows too great a consciousness of his dignity. He is too vainglorious of his distinguished and comparatively easy successes; but he has that expression of nobility which is natural rather than acquired. Both as regards the sentiment and execution, this bust is far superior to the head of the statue of Pompey in the Palazzo Spada at Rome, which is said to be the identical statue at whose base Julius Cæsar was murdered by Brutus. The bust of Brutus himself is not inferior to it in artistic merit, but is, of course, very unlike that of Pompey in expression. Its character is precisely that ascribed to Brutus by Cicero and other authors. Between the remarkable bust recently found in Pompeii and that preserved in the Museum of the Capitol at Rome there is little difference. They are much alike in their expression of self-contained, profound resolution. The bust which now adorns the Museum of Naples is, perhaps, superior to the other, and merits the highest consideration. It is important to observe that traces of colour may be found on the heads of these fine busts, which are made of the finest Parian marble.

BUST OF BRUTUS, DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.

BUST OF POMPEY, DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.

Mr. Curwen, the president of the Tonic Sol-Fa College, has received a communication from the secretary to the Committee of Council on Education. The following passage occurs:—"Adverting to the memorial which you placed in the hands of the vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education, on behalf of a deputation which waited upon him in June last, I am directed by my Lords to inform you that, for the purposes of musical instruction in elementary schools and training colleges, their Lordships are prepared to accept the tonic sol-fa method and the tonic sol-fa notation upon the same terms as shall from time to time be applicable to the ordinary method and notation. The music paper set in the December examinations to the candidates for teachers' certificates will be so arranged that questions can be answered by pupils who have been instructed under the tonic sol-fa as well as under the ordinary system of notation. You will not need to be reminded that the Committee of Council, in offering to examine candidates instructed according to different systems upon equal terms, expresses no opinion respecting the comparative merits of those systems, and that their Lordships would have to disavow any statement whereby the approval or authority of the Committee of Council might be attempted to be signified in favour of any particular system among those which have been adopted upon a sufficient scale to justify official recognition."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although money has been plentiful during the week, and harvest prospects have been much improved by the fineness of the weather, business in the Stock Exchange has been limited, and the movements in prices have indicated increased heaviness. The depression has been caused by the continued receipt of lower prices from Paris, in consequence of the indisposition of the Emperor. Consols, after touching 93¼, buyers, have been dull at 93¼ to 93⅜ for Money; and 93⅜ to 93½ for Sept. 8; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ to 93⅜; Exchequer Bills, March, 3s. to 8s. prem., and June, 4s. to 9s. prem. Indian Five per Cents have been steady at 112 to 113½, and the Bonds at 25s. to 30s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have been in limited request, and prices have been without change of importance. Canada Six per Cents, Jan.—July, 1877-84, 104 to 105; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 104 to 106; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 103; New Zealand Five per Cents, 1891, 91 to 93; South Australian Six per Cents, 1880 to 1900, 109½ to 111½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

The Railway Stock Market has been in an excited state. Metropolitan, on the announcement that an amendment had been proposed to reduce the rate of interest on the original Stock to 3½ per cent, fell to 91½ to 92½; but, on its becoming known that the amendment had been withdrawn, the directors' report had been adopted, and that the dividend would be at the rate of 4 per cent, a rally took place, and prices recovered from the recent depression. Great Western Stock has been in request, in consequence of the dividend being at the rate of 2 per cent, against 1½ per cent per annum for the corresponding half of 1868. The resignation of a member of the board of directors of the Great Eastern weakened the value of that stock; but, on a satisfactory explanation being given of the course adopted by that gentleman, confidence returned. Midland and London and North-Western have been in moderate request, at full quotations. Indian Railway Stocks have been without movement of importance. Canadian Shares have been quiet, but foreign have been firm:—Caledonian, 80¾ to 80½; Great Eastern, 37¾ to 38; Great Northern, 103½ to 104½; Ditto A, 103¾ to 104¼; Great Western, 53¾ to 54¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 127 to 127½; London and Brighton, 44¾ to 44⅞; London, Chatham, and Dover, 18¼ to 18½; London and North-Western, 119 to 119½; London and South-Western, 89 to 90; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 64 to 64½; Metropolitan, 93 to 93½; Midland, 118¾ to 119¼; North-Eastern—Berwick, 115 to 116; Ditto, York, 100 to 110; and South-Eastern, 76¾ to 77¼.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½ to 107½; East Indian, 110½ to 111½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15 to 15½; Great Indian Peninsular, 108½ to 109½; Great Western of Canada, 14½ to 14¾; Oude and Rohilkund, 106½ to 107½; and Scinde, 106½ to 107½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 11¼ to 11¾; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22½ to 22¾.

The demand for Foreign Bonds has been devoid of activity, and the alterations in prices have been trifling. Egyptian and Turkish Stocks have been flat, and the quotations have had a drooping tendency. In other securities next to nothing has been doing. Brazilian, 1865, 84½ to 85½; Chilian, 1867, 94½ to 95½; Danubian, 1864, 83 to 85; Egyptian, 1868, 77½ to 78; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 98 to 99; Italian, 1861, 55½ to 56; Mexican, 11¼ to 11½; Peruvian, 1865, 79½ to 80½; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 34 to 34½; Russian, 1862, 86½ to 87½; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 104 to 94½; Ditto Nicolas Railway, 68½ to 69; Ditto, 1869, 87½ to 88; Spanish, 1867, 29½ to 30; Turkish Five per Cents, 44 to 44½; Ditto Six per Cents, 1865, 66½ to 67.

In American Securities a fair average business has been transacted, and prices have improved:—The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 83¾ to 84¼; Ditto, 1865, 83½ to 82½; Ditto, 1867, 82½ to 83¼; 10-40, 77¾ to 78¼; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 23 to 23½; Erie Shares, 21¾ to 22¼; and Illinois Central, 94½ to 95.

Bank Shares have been in limited request, at about previous quotations:—Agra, A, 11 to 11½; Alliance, 12¾ to 13¼; Imperial Ottoman, 3½ to 3¾ prem.; London and County, 49 to 50; London Joint-Stock, 30 to 31; London and Westminster, 56 to 57; and Union of London, 35 to 36.

Telegraph Shares have been purchased to a fair extent, and prices have ruled firm. Anglo-American, 20¼ to 20¾; Atlantic, 18 to 20; Ditto Eight per Cent, 18 to 90; British Indian Submarine, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Great Northern, 11 to 11½; Reuter's, 77 to 80; Société du Câble Transatlantique Français, 18 to 18½; and United Kingdom, 6¾ to 7¼.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dull, at about late rates. Crédit Foncier of England, 2¾ to 3; General Credit and Discount, 1 to ½ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 12¾ to 13¼; and National Discount, 10¾ to 11¼.

There has been a continuance of ease in the Money Market. The supply of capital is still very large, and the rate for negotiating good three-months' paper has fallen to 2½ per cent.

The Continental exchanges have been rather less favourable to this country, the demand for bills having improved. The New York exchange, also, has fallen to 109¼, and the shipments of specie to this side have received a check.

Very little bullion has come to hand during the week, and scarcely any has been sent into the Bank of England.

The prospectus has appeared of the India, Australia, and China Submarine Telegraphs (Limited), with a capital of £350,000, in shares of £20. The object is to connect the telegraphic system of British India at Point de Galle with the Straits settlements, Australia, and China, and the capital now asked is for the first section, from Ceylon to Penang.

A prospectus has been issued of the International Mid-Channel Telegraph Company (Limited), with a capital of £125,000, in shares of £10, of which only £25,000 is to be first raised, for the purpose of establishing a system of telegraph-ships, connected by telegraph cable with the mainland, and moored in the track of vessels passing through the British seas. The first station is to be between Scilly and Ushant.

A new company is in course of formation entitled "The China Submarine Telegraph Company," for the purpose of completing direct telegraphic communication between England, the treaty ports of China, the Straits settlements, and Java, *viâ* Rangoon.

We understand that some French bankers, in connection with the National Bank at Athens, have negotiated a Greek loan of £320,000, bearing about 12 per cent interest.

Mr. S. L. Price and Mr. A. R. Kirby, the provisional official liquidators of the Albert Assurance Company, have made a proposal for the arrangement of the company's liabilities. It appears that the outstanding policies are for £8,297,641, subject to annual premiums of £312,837, and the annuities payable are £19,856. The actual liability on the policies, supposing the office to be broken up, and that they would rank for the full amount of the premiums paid as on a broken contract, would be about £1,000,000; the value of the annuities would be £150,000; and, in addition, there are claims, annuities over-due, and general debts amounting to £110,000; making an aggregate liability of £1,260,000, to meet which there are assets amounting to only £110,000, and the possible produce of calls upon the shareholders (the capital of the company being £500,000, of which £170,000 is paid up, such calls, under an absolute liquidation, being estimated to yield not more than £100,000); so that there is a total of £110,000 to meet demands for £1,260,000. The actuaries report that, if the policy-holders will, on the average, submit to a reduction of 25 per cent in the amount of their policies, and the annuitants and creditors to a reduction of 50 per cent, the office will be placed in a position of safety. It is proposed to constitute a new company to take over the assets and liabilities of the old, and to pay 20 per cent out of its profits to the old shareholders, the remainder to be devoted to the policy-holders.

At a meeting of the Natal Land and Colonisation Company it was shown that there was an available balance of £13,067. It was agreed that, instead of 2s. per share in cash, the shareholders should take it in debentures, and allow the cash to be applied in reduction of the floating debt.

Friday Afternoon.

The Consol market is quiet, at 93¼ to 93⅜ for Money and the Account.

Railway Stocks are in moderate request. Metropolitan, 93 to 93½; Caledonian, 80¼ to 80¾; London and Brighton, 44¾ to 45; South-Eastern, 77 to 77½; Great Northern, A, 104 to 104½; Midland, 118¾ to 119¼; Great Eastern, 37¾ to 38¼.

Foreign Bonds are inactive. Turkish Five per Cents, 44¼ to 44½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 66½ to 67; Egyptian, 1868, 77½ to 77¾; ditto Nine per Cents, 97½ to 98½; Italian, 1861, 55½ to 55⅞; Spanish, 1867, 29½ to 29¾; and Mexican, 11¼ to 12.

For money the inquiry is only to a moderate extent, and good three-months' paper has been negotiated at 2½ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Increased supplies of new English wheat were on sale, but the show of old produce was small. Next to nothing was doing in any description; and, in consequence of the fine harvest weather and the more favourable accounts from the agricultural districts respecting the crops, to have forced sales must have resulted in a further reduction of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Fair supplies of foreign wheat were on the stands. The inquiry for all descriptions was restricted, and the tendency of prices was in favour of buyers. The show of foreign barley was moderate; of home grown trifling. Sales progressed slowly; but prices ruled firm. Malt met a slow sale, on former terms. There was a fair show of oats, principally foreign produce. The demand was heavy, at barely late rates. Beans and peas were inactive, at previous quotations. The flour market was dull, at barely stationary prices.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 230; malt, 250; peas, 40 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 12,150; barley, 550; oats, 11,580; beans, 2350; peas, 150 qrs.; flour, 1980 sacks and 3790 brls.

English Currency.—New (1869) white wheat, 45s. to 52s.; old ditto, 50s. to 55s.; new red, 42s. to 47s.; old ditto, 45s. to 51s.; barley, 29s. to 47s.; malt, 58s. to 74s.; rye, 31s. to 33s.; oats, 21s. to 33s.; beans, 39s. to 44s.; peas, 38s. to 43s. per quarter; flour, 35s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 52s. 1d.; barley, 33s. 7d.; oats, 26s. 3d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 45,279; barley, 821; oats, 1401 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There is a moderate demand for seed for autumn sowing, and prices remain generally unchanged. White clover is held for rather more money. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled firm in value.

New white turnip, 16s. to 18s.; canola, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 60s. to 64s.; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 67s.; rapeseed, 62s. to 64s. per quarter; linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—There has been a steady demand for both Indian and China qualities, and prices have been supported.

Sugar.—Strong refining sugars have been in demand, on rather higher terms. Refined goods have tended upwards in value. Stock, 80,087 tons, against 82,280 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market has ruled steady for both native and plantation qualities, and prices have been maintained. Stock, 24,961 tons, against 23,074 tons last year.

Rice.—There has been little inquiry for rice, and the general tendency of prices has been downwards. Stock, 45,921 tons, against 22,412 tons in 1868.

Provisions.—Owing to the hot weather, holders of butter have been anxious sellers, and the quotations have given way. The bacon market has also ruled dull, at drooping currencies. Cheese has given way 2s. per cwt., but for choice hams an advance of 2s. has been obtained.

Spirits.—The rum market has ruled steady, at very full prices. Stock, 23,091 puns., against 25,019 puns. last year. Brandy and grain spirits have sold on former terms.

Hay and Straw.—There are good supplies of hay and clover on sale, for which the demand is somewhat inactive. Prices have given way slightly, and we now quote:—Prime old meadow hay, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 90s.; prime new hay, 90s. to 100s.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 80s.; prime old clover, 125s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; prime new clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw, 32s. to 40s. per load.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial produce have been well attended by both home and foreign buyers, and the biddings have ruled active for all qualities. Prices have therefore been well supported. English wool has been little inquired after.

Potatoes.—There have been large supplies of potatoes on sale, for which the demand has ruled inactive, at drooping currencies.

Oils.—Linseed oil, is quoted at £31 10s., on the spot; English brown rape, £29 10s.; refined, £42; foreign, £43 10s. Olive and cocoanut oils are firm in value, and fine Lagos palm has advanced to £42.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 46s. for Y.C. on the spot, and 47s. 3d. "buyers" for October–December.

Coals.—Newcastle, 14s. 3d. to 15s.; Sunderland, 15s. to 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s.; Blyth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 18s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The hops are progressing favourably, notwithstanding the prevalence of lice. Trade continues quiet for all descriptions, and prices are nominal. Mid and East Kents, £3 10s. to £6 10s.; Weald of Kents, £3 1s. to £4 0s.; Sussex, £3 0s. to £3 15s.; Farnhams, £3 10s. to £6 0s.; Country, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; Bavarians, £4 0s. to £5 0s.; Belgians, £2 0s. to £3 0s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; Americans, £2 5s. to £3 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The market was fairly supplied with beasts. Sales progressed slowly, at about Monday's quotations. The best Scots and crosses realised 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. With sheep the market was but moderately supplied. The trade was quiet, but prices were steady. The best Downs and half-breds sold at 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. Lambs were very dull, at drooping prices. Calves sold slowly; and there was very little demand for pigs.

Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime Scots, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 28s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 25s. each. *Total supplies:* Beasts, 125; sheep and lambs, 10,496; calves, 641; pigs, 25. Foreign: Beasts, 947; sheep and lambs, 2180; calves, 358; pigs, 10.

Smithfield Meat Market (Friday).—The supplies are only moderate. In consequence of the hot weather, the trade is dull, at our quotations. Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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SALE OF BIBLES IN SPAIN.

Our Engraving represents one of the four kiosks (ornamental street booths of the French pattern) which occupy the angles of the Plaza Nueva at Seville. Every visitor to the capital of Andalusia knows the Plaza Nueva. It is well frequented at all seasons. In the winter a lazy crowd resorts there "to take the sun," as the Spanish phrase goes. In the spring people walk between its rows of orange-trees to inhale the exquisite perfume of the orange-blossom. In the summer, though deserted by day, the Plaza Nueva is the Sevillians' evening promenade, where tens of thousands nightly walk or sit, listening to the military band, and enjoying, after the day's heat, the refreshing cool of evening. The kiosk shown in our Illustration, an elegant octagonal building, constructed of iron and glass, has been devoted, since July 8, to an entirely novel use. The Rev. L. S. Tugwell, British Chaplain in Seville, profiting by the religious liberty now enjoyed in Spain, has taken the kiosk for the sale in it of Bibles and other religious publications, including the *British Workman* and the *Infants' Magazine*, translated into Spanish, which attract the eye by the beauty of their engravings. Above the kiosk, in letters a foot in height, formed of a series of gas-jets, are read the words, "Dios es Amor" ("God is Love"). These letters are lit up at night, and it is a remarkable sight to behold these words glittering through the branches of the orange-trees in a place where, less than a year ago, fanaticism reigned supreme. The success of this enterprise shows how much progress the cause of civil and religious liberty has already made, and how much the Spanish people are disposed to receive the words of truth. During the first six evenings an English gentleman, long accustomed to Bible selling, took charge of the kiosk, and sold to the value of £10—the greater part in separate Gospels, sold at a halfpenny each. The sale on subsequent days has been less extensive, but it continues steadily. Mr. Tugwell has established schools in Seville, and has other agencies in operation for the religious instruction of the people. Any persons interested may learn details by inquiry of the Hon. W. Ashley, St. James's Palace; the Rev. Canon Conway, Westminster; the Rev. L. Tugwell, Rector of Bermondsey; or Mr. F. Evers, Hackins' Hey, Liverpool, by whom this account is furnished.

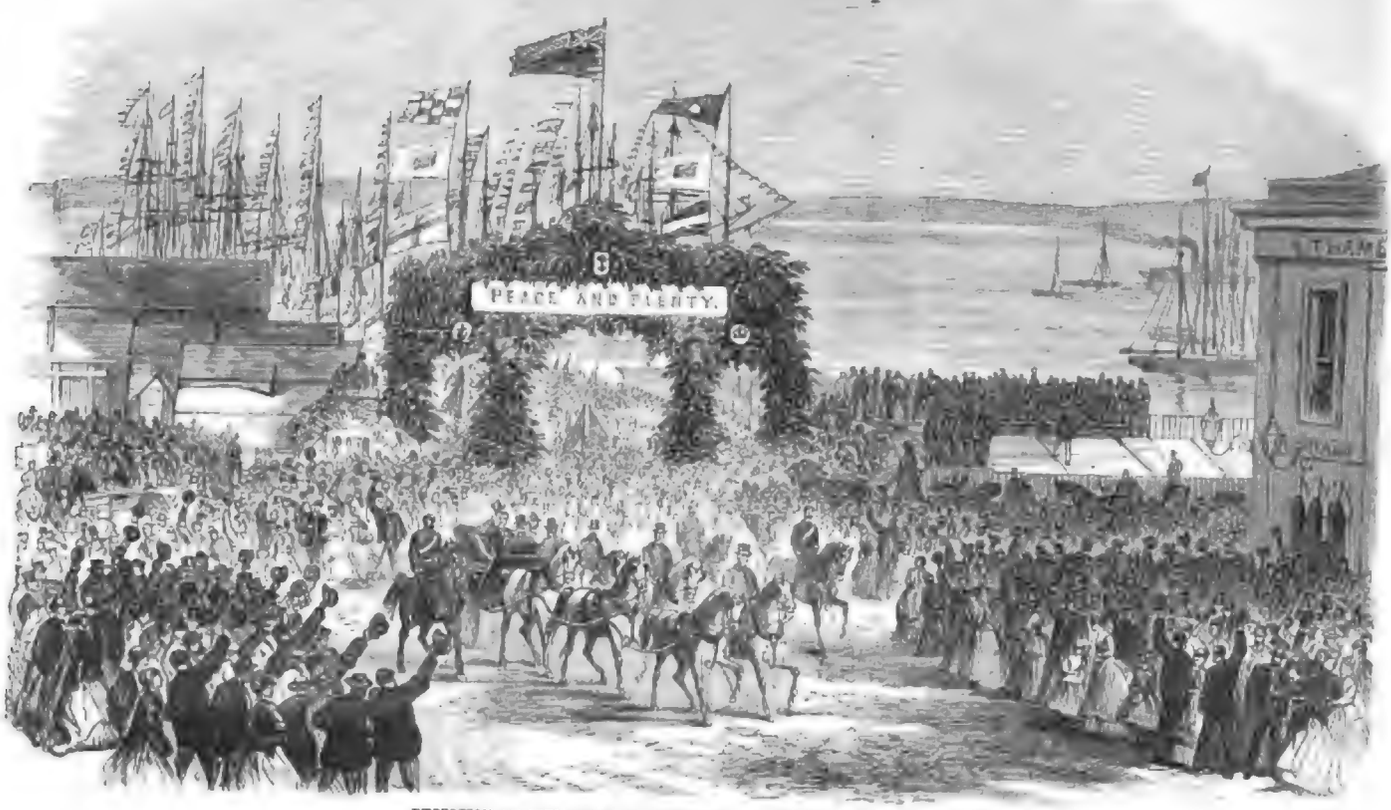
KIOSK FOR THE SALE OF BIBLES IN SEVILLE.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN NEW ZEALAND.

The final departure of the Duke of Edinburgh from New Zealand took place on June 1, from the port of Auckland, that city and province having been the last which he visited in his tour between the different provinces of New Zealand. The arrival of his Royal Highness at Auckland, on May 16, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. He landed at eleven o'clock that day, from the frigate under his command, H.M.S. Galatea, which lay in the harbour. The boat which brought him to shore was met and accompanied by three large Maori canoes, manned by 200 loyal natives of Ngatiwhatua, Rarawa, and Ngatipaoa tribes, who had paddled out, under their own chiefs, decorated with feathers and singing their pathetic hymns, to welcome the son of the English Queen. The Superintendent of the Province of Auckland, with other local officials, had boarded the Galatea and greeted his Royal Highness with an invitation to land. The guns of the Galatea fired a Royal salute, which was replied to by a battery of Naval Artillery Volunteers on shore. As the Prince, who wore plain clothes, and was attended by the Hon. Eliot Yorke and Lieutenant Haig, stepped upon the flight of stairs leading up from the water to the platform erected at the edge of the wharf, a loud burst of cheering broke from the crowd of people there assembled, and from the ships lying close by. The platform was tastefully decorated with various New Zealand shrubs and ferns, planted in boxes, and there was a triumphal arch of similar greenery erected upon the wharf. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. J. W. Crombie, of Auckland. The Governor of New Zealand, his Excellency Sir George Bowen, K.C.B.; Commodore Lambert, R.N.; his Honour the Superintendent of Auckland, Dr. Pollen, one of the Ministry, and other official persons, with the City Commissioners of Auckland, and the Maori chief of Orakei, named Paul or Paora Tuhaere, paid their respects to the Prince; and two or three addresses were presented, to which he replied. He then entered, with the Governor, a carriage drawn by six grey horses, which drove slowly up Queen-street, Grey, Pitt, and Symonds streets, to Government House, escorted part of the way by the guard of honour, consisting of a hundred men of the 18th Royal Irish, and about 500 colonial volunteers. At Government House the Prince was received by Lady Bowen and Lady Wynyard, with Chief Justice Sir George Arney. The Oddfellows, Foresters, and Rechabites of Auckland were gathered together on the lawn; and 3000 school children sang "God Save the Queen." An hour after his arrival the Prince held a levée, and, when he had seen his European friends, received a deputation of Maori chiefs, bringing gifts of native mats and stone war-clubs, which he graciously accepted. On May 24, the Queen's birthday, there was a ball at Government House; and, three days later, the Auckland Freemasons gave a ball in honour of his Royal Highness. He planted two Norfolk Island pines in the gardens of the Auckland Acclimatisation Society. On another occasion he condescended to perform on the violin at a concert given by the Auckland Choral Society to the officers of the naval squadron. The Galatea left New Zealand for the Sandwich Islands.

THE NEW RIVER FRONT OF THE TUILERIES.

The Illustration on page 216 represents the complete river façade of the new buildings of the Tuileries, of which we have already published several views, including the Pavillon de Flore, the Guichet de l'Empereur, and



RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

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THE THEATRES.

Mr. Boucicault has pleaded guilty to the indictment that in his "Formosa" we were to recognise our old acquaintance, if not exactly our ancient friend, Anonyma, the heroine of Regent-row. The acknowledgment has been received not exactly in the way most pleasant to the accused. It has not been generally accepted that such a heroine should be placed on a pedestal, though frequently seen on horseback, for the admiration of the uninitiated. In fact, the spectacle has been indignantly repudiated, and by one writer most eloquently in the very columns of the journal in which the Anonyma correspondence originally appeared. In his defence the discomfited playwright has raised a false issue: he is attacked, forsooth, because he has dared to expose the vices of our aristocracy. By whom has he been accused of doing so? and in what manner has he attempted the task? The charge is a very different one, and not to be met with any such flippant rejoinder. He is charged with setting before the daughters of the people the example of one of their order, who left the path of humble virtue for a career of splendid vice, and thereby achieved for herself an advantageous marriage, such as would have been impossible to her had she remained in her primitive condition. Had she never strayed, she would have had to be content with plain and homely, if neat, garments, or with the tawdry finery that decks the country barmaid. Having strayed, she flounts it in magnificent apparel, and the flowers of the garden are not so gaily arrayed as she. When we reflect on the seduction which dress is to women generally, and how frequently they are tempted by it to the commission of sin, the circumstance would be of itself a corrupting one, and the stage exhibition of a harlot in such gear would justify severe remonstrance on the part of a public censor. Formosa appears gorgeously dressed, and boasts of possessing thousands of pounds, and we see her and her companions, harlots like herself, in her elegant villa at Fulham, surrounded with rich and cultivated young men, the very élite of the educated youth of England, enjoying the luxuries and excitements of high life. It is true that "the harlot's progress" is doomed to come to an end; but not, in the manner of Hogarth, by the punishment and ruin of the vicious. Had Formosa remained at home she might have married her parent's pottboy, or, at most, the neighbouring cheesemonger's apprentice, but now a gentleman of fortune and high breeding, who has been "spoony" on her for some time, humbly sues for the distinction of being her husband, and gladly receives the fallen woman to his bosom. And this is the lesson that the humble daughters of the land are to receive from this flagitious drama—namely, that by boldly adopting such a career they may turn their beauty and accomplishments to account, and win, as married women, an enviable position in society. But what says Mr. Boucicault to the critisms that objects to such a moral? He tells the press, mockingly, that he has a great respect for it, but "is still greater respect for the London audience;" and asserts definitely "the prerogative of the public," and also appeals to "the multitudes that fill Drury-lane Theatre nightly." It will be remembered that last week we charged, ourselves, the fault primarily on the public; and now it is thus that Mr. Boucicault relieves himself from censure by referring the matter in dispute to its decision. He transfers the disgrace to the British public, and the British public ought to take shame to itself for thus encouraging the exhibition of vice, and showing a decided sympathy with its degraded public, incapable of appreciating poetry, and undisciplined to moral action. It is this fact which hinders even at the present moment the speedy establishment of a high-class drama in the place of the vulgar trash that now offends good taste on all our stages. But the law has provided a remedy for this state of things in the person and office of the Lord Chamberlain, whose duty it is to see that proper pieces, and those alone, should be placed on the boards. It is for him to protect the public even against itself, and prevent the prevalence of bad taste, which now threatens the whole of society with demoralisation. It may be asked next Session, in Parliament, why he granted a license for the acting of "Formosa"? and whether, if such conduct is regular, it is advisable to continue an office highly objectionable in itself, which is so thoroughly useless in its practical operation? It is not too late, even yet, for the Lord Chamberlain to correct his error. He stopped the run of "Jack Sheppard" even after it had been performed for a long time; he might stop the further acting of "Formosa" at once, before the evil extends itself. The respectable portion of society expects it of him; and manifestly his office is in peril as long as he permits the performance of this objectionable play to continue. Let his Lordship take immediate action in the matter, for the case is urgent and the point of duty clear.

Mr. Robertson's drama, "Dreams," was reproduced at the Gaiety on Saturday, with, in part, a new cast. Miss Herande now sustains the part of Lady Clara Vere de Vere, and Mr. Henry Neville that of Rudolf Hartfiul. If not quite equal to their predecessors, they maintain respectability, which preserves the interest of the characters. The performance concludes with Mr. Gilbert's "Robert the Devil."

The demand for the reform of the land laws has been made the basis of an association. Mr. John Stuart Mill is the chairman, and the provisional committee includes several prominent members of the Liberal party in and out of Parliament. The primary objects of the association are to promote the free transfer of land, to restrict within the narrowest limits the power of tying it up, to preserve the rights of the public over commons, and to enable the tillers of the soil to obtain an interest in it.

In consequence of arrangements entered into by the Postmaster-General, there will, after Sept. 13 next, be four regular mails in each month from this country to Brazil and the River Plate. The mails will be made up in London on the following dates, viz.:—1. On the evening of the 2nd of each month for conveyance by the line from Falmouth. 2. On the morning of the 8th of each month for conveyance by the line of the Royal Mail Company from Southampton. 3. On the evening of the 12th of each month for conveyance by the new line from Liverpool. 4. On the evening of the 19th of each month for conveyance by the line of the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Company from Liverpool. When any of the above dates fall on a Sunday, the mails will be made up the next day.

The *Journal of the Chambers of Commerce* gives the following commercial results of the Session:—The questions of bankruptcy and imprisonment for debt are settled for the present, the County Courts Act remains unamended, the Admiralty jurisdiction of those courts has been amended, the registration of partnerships has not been provided for, nothing has been done towards establishing tribunals of commerce; the question of the patent laws has been ventilated, but that of the currency has not, except as regards the minting of sovereigns; nothing of a comprehensive character has been done to promote scientific instruction, the bill against the adulteration of drugs has been withdrawn; there have been discussions on postage rates, a reduction of which seems to be anticipated next year; international coinage has not been advanced, nor decimal weights and measures; a change has been made in the collection of some of the assessed taxes, the Factory Acts have not been touched, inland bonding has been provided for and extra charges taken off goods under bond, pilotage remains to be dealt with in the postponed Merchant Shipping Bill, and there has been no time to discuss international maritime law; a Select Committee on the French treaty has been refused, but it is to be moved for again by Mr. Birley next Session; we have not obtained treaties with France and Portugal, nor have the United States or the Canadian tariffs been reformed; the inaccuracies of our commercial statistics have been exposed; Mr. Lowe has put his veto on loans to harbour authorities, the charging of light dues on shipping has been discussed; no Chamber has incorporated itself under the revised regulations of the Board of Trade from which the objectionable provisions were expunged; the India Office is opposed to the Rangoon route to Western China until the Chambers can remove the objection by information which the Indian Government does not possess; and the difficulty in the way of arrangements between the receivers of port dues and claimants to compensation has been removed by the bill amending the Shipping Dues Exemption Act.

THE FARM.

The "catching" rain which saved the turnips and freshened up the pastures, and put the harvest in such serious jeopardy, has disappeared at last, and the neck of the harvest is now fairly broken. It seems to be allowed on all hands that wheat is a light crop, and those samples of it which have found their way to Mark Lane, have not met with much acceptance. Prices of wheat, as compared with last year, are 3s. lower, but fully 9s. higher than they were in '63. Mr. Mechi thus speaks of some of the evils which his wheat has been heir to this year: "Some of our wheats will be deteriorated three sacks to two quarters per acre by root-falling, or rather stem-rotting. The portion between the root and the first-joint, being soft and more or less rotten, in lieu of being hard and glossy, causes the stem to fall. In consequence the ears are either empty or the kernels shrivelled. This is a very general affection, and must considerably diminish the yield. My red wheat, sown five days before Christmas, has escaped, and so has the white wheat, where much burned earth was used. The club-headed rough chuff white wheat has suffered very much, while last year it gave the greatest yield. I have twenty-five acres of very fine rivett wheat (after heavy crops of white wheat) looking all we could desire—much of it estimated to produce 6½ qrs. to 7½ qrs. per acre. This wheat suffered last year for want of moisture, but this season on my land its development is very perfect, and, though so tall and large-headed, it is not laid. I only drill one bushel of it per acre. The two pecks per acre of wheat and the one bushel of barley per acre are considered the very best on this farm."

The Messrs Howard, of Bedford, have been utilising their steam ploughing-engine during the harvest by making it draw the results of its own operations. They have, in other words, adapted it to traction purposes; and it has been employed in drawing waggon-loads of corn from the fields to the stack garth. Thus "the missing link has, so to speak, been found; so that on a large farm the few horses kept are used as an auxiliary to steam, instead of employing a greater number with steam as an auxiliary, as is now the general practice."

Major Barlow's Topcliffe, the last horse that was purchased for the late Marquis of Hastings, has won for the Major £135 and three cups at shows this year; while his Dalesman's show-yard earnings have been £215 and one cup. We remember no similar instance of a man having two such lucrative animals in his hands at one time.

The breeders of Ayrshires seem to be coming gradually to their senses on the subject. According to the present fashion, the teats are so minute that the dairymaid can hardly get hold of them, and the cows are very often in consequence not stripped clean. At a recent meeting of the Ayrshire Club the chairman went boldly in for profit and utility v. fancy. He said:—"For instance, it might be thought by some that the popular idea of the vessel of the cow was perfect—that was to say, as well forward and as far up behind as possible, and at the same time coming square down and having a square bottom, with small teats. Now, his own opinion was that it was best to have the vessel as well forward along the bottom, and as far up behind as possible, but to become narrower as it dropped rather than broader, with the teats not too far apart for getting them all into one pail. A cow with that form would be cheaper than one that would take a prize; but he found that it would wear better and keep its shape better, and would be able to walk and lie more comfortably than a cow whose legs were forced apart and her walking impeded by a square vessel." On the same principle, farmers are declaring against the very thick style of Clydesdale which is now somewhat in vogue, as it is prone to be very wide between the hind legs, which, if "like begets like," is an awkward shape for turnip ridging.

As we intimated a few weeks since, Mr. Duckham, the editor of the Hereford Herd-Book, has become an auctioneer. It is his intention to hold periodical sales of Herefords at Hereford, beginning on Oct. 21, the day after the show and the great fair. He will also publish a quarterly record of Transactions connected with Herefords which have recently taken the place of a black entry at Earl Southwick's. His seventh volume of the Hereford Herd-Book will shortly be ready.

Mr. James Singleton's Leicester ram letting went off remarkably well, and fifty-seven out of sixty-two were let. The shearlings averaged £14 5s., and Sir Tatton Sykes's agent took the highest-priced, old Commander in Chief, at £41. The two-shears averaged £12 10s., and the aged rams rather over £11. Mr. G. J. Fox hired Commander in Chief, who has a remarkably heavy fleece, for £28 5s. (the top price) in 1867. Mr. Kirby, of Walton Carr, gave £35 10s. for a shearling, and, after a strong struggle with Sir Tatton Sykes's agent, Mr. Jordan took the highest two-shear at £37 10s. for Mr. Mead, of Cork. Such a sale was never held at Grimdale, as the prices were 20 per cent above the high ones of last year. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Simeon Templeman was unwell, and not able to attend, or there would have been the usual Yorkshire demonstration when that celebrated ex-jockey returns thanks for "The Yurf."

In consequence of the dread of murrain, there was a split at Melrose this year among the flockmasters, and several of them held a separate fair at Holly Bush. The splendid turnip crop caused the prices to rule very high, and the top lot were eleven shillings in advance of the corresponding one of last year. It belonged to Mr. Wilson, of Milnfield, and consisted of twelve score of Leicester lambs (of which ten score were said to be twins) at 32s. The show at the Lockerbie lamb fair was small, and, owing to the drought, not especially good. As compared with last year, half-breds advanced from 4s. 6d. to 5s., and Cheviot wedder lambs from 3s. to 6s. 3d.

Lord Radnor's sale was a fair success, and thirty-two pigs averaged £14 8s. 1d. Mr. Wells, M.P., gave 25 gs. for a five-months boar "Cambridge," and Major Stapylton 5 gs. less for a nine-months sow "Manchester," so that the prestige of Smithfield gold medals did its work. The fifty-five shorthorns averaged £31 16s., and Colonel Lindsay, M.P., gave the highest price for Rosetta, of Mr. Clayden's breeding. Amethyst, of Mr. Stratton's blood, made the second best price, 69 gs. The South Downs were level and in good condition, and sold well. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Evan Gell seem determined that the Isle of Man shall not lack good shorthorns, and the former has given Mr. Carr a long three-figure price for his Lady Rosabel, a pure Booth cow. He also bought Mirabel from the same breeder some time back.

According to the American journals, a novelty in railway management is to be introduced by the Erie Company, which proposes to illuminate the whole line of that road at night by electric lights, at the ferries, in the tunnels, on all dangerous curves, and on every engine. Mr. E. C. Morse, who has charge of the matter, states that he has made several important improvements; among others a plan for preserving the carbon points from wasting away and keeping them for months in good condition, a self-sustaining battery, and an invention by which the turning of the wheels of the engine shall collect electricity for use in illuminations. There will be a light at each end of the ferry, which, it is believed, will make a collision practically impossible on the darkest and foggiest night. Even with the diminution of light caused by the jarring of the locomotive, it is estimated that the head lights will show the track to the engineer on a straight line for three miles.

The alleged injustice of juries in assessing damages for railway accidents has been complained of at railway meetings recently held. Mr. Moon, at the London and North-Western meeting, held last Saturday, said they had plenty of cases to prove the unfairness of the existing law as it affected railway companies. As instances he mentioned that a blind man who came into the station hurt his head by a nail and brought an action; a boy climbed upon one of the company's mantelpieces and pulled it down with his weight, and they had to pay £150 damages. Colonel Packe, at the Great Northern meeting, referred particularly to the "Warren" case, in which a lady obtained £1000 damages for falling on a carpet. Mr. Bancroft, the chairman of the North London Railway, also complained at the half-yearly meeting, held last week, of the heavy damages given by juries in railway accidents. In one instance, he said, a passenger had obtained from the North London company £2000 for an injury, while the part of the fare received by that company was only 8d., the whole fare being 6d.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Edward John, Baron Stanley of Alderley, P.C., was proved, in the London Court, on the 19th inst., under £70,000 personality. The executors appointed are the Right Hon. Henrietta Maria, Baroness Stanley of Alderley, the relict, and his Lordship's sons, the Right Hon. Henry Edward John Stanley, Baron Stanley of Alderley, and the Hon. John Constantine Stanley. The trustees are Lady Stanley, the relict; the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Charles, Earl of Sheffield; and testator's son, the Hon. Edward Lyulph Stanley. His Lordship had held many important Ministerial appointments, and had retained a seat, with only a short intermission, in the House of Commons from 1822 to his elevation to the Peerage, in 1848; only retired from public life, from ill-health, since 1866; and died, June 16 last, aged sixty-seven. The will is dated Jan. 6, 1864. The testator has bequeathed his money, stocks, funds, and certain other securities to his wife for her life, and afterwards to her children (except the eldest son), as she may appoint. He bequeaths to his relict, who was the daughter of the thirteenth Viscount Dillon, beyond the jointure under settlement, two annuities amounting to £1000 a year; and to each of his younger children, in addition to any provision under settlement, a legacy of £1000 and an annuity of £200. He bequeaths to his agent, Mr. Simpson, £200, and to his butler, John Rose, £30 a year. He leaves to his relict for her life the freehold premises in Dover-street, Piccadilly, and, after her decease, to his eldest son and his issue; and bequeaths all other his freeholds in like manner. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his son, the present Baron, absolutely.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 43rd Foot, of 40, Pall-mall, and Ellington, Isle of Thanet, was proved in London, under £25,000 personality, by his son, Alexander Robert Garrett, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel John Williamson, his son-in-law. The gallant General commenced his military career at the age of seventeen, and served in the Peninsula, at Sebastopol, the Crimea, and in India; and had gained many badges, honours, medals, and clasps. He died June 12 last, aged seventy-five. His will is dated March 29, 1865. He leaves to his stepdaughter, Louisa Amelia Wilhelmina Williamson, a legacy of £1000; to his brother, the Rev. Thomas Garrett, £1000; to his executors £100 each; and to his said son Alexander a legacy of £1000, and leaves him his real estate and the residue of his personal estate, and to his children, as his said son may appoint.

The will of Sir Charles Hay Seton, Bart., of Abercorn, Linlithgow, was proved, in London, under £60,000, by his only son and successor, Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton, Bart. The testator was formerly a Captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards, and only succeeded to the Baronetcy, on the decease of his brother, in July, 1858; and died June 11, 1860, aged seventy-two, having executed his will Feb. 11 intervening, which is contained in these few words:—"I devise and bequeath all the real and personal estate to which I shall be entitled at the time of my decease to my son, Bruce Maxwell Seton, absolutely, and I appoint him sole executor."

The will and two codicils of Mrs. Sophia Deacon, late of Mabledon, near Tonbridge, widow, deceased, who died on July 16 last, were proved in the principal registry of the Court of Probate, on the 20th instant, by the executors, her sons, John Deacon, William Samuel Deacon, and her son-in-law, George Campson Courthope, Esquires, power being reserved to the other executor, the Earl of Lewin and Neville, to come in and prove. The effects are sworn under £140,000. The testatrix (in exercise of a power contained in her deceased husband's will) appoints the Mabledon and various other estates to her son John Deacon, and she appoints £10,000 to each of her three unmarried daughters; and the residue of her late husband's property she bequeaths as follows:—To John Deacon, 3-13ths; to her son William Samuel Deacon, 2-13ths; to her three unmarried daughters, each 1-13th; and the remaining 5-13ths are bequeathed upon trust for her five married daughters equally, with directions for certain sums to be brought into hotchpot. As to her own property, she divides it equally between her ten children. The codicils contain minor and specific legacies to the testator's children.

The will of the late Mr. Daniel Meinertzhagen, of Wimbledon, was proved, at London, by his brothers-in-law, Mr. G. S. Walters and Mr. Alfred Castellain, two of the executors. The will is dated in 1858; and legacies of £1000 each are given to the testator's wife, brother, and sisters, and the property at Bunnen to his mother and sisters. The income of half the residue, which includes landed estate in England and investments abroad, is given to his wife for her life, and, subject thereto, the whole residue is given to his children. The personality in England is sworn under £140,000.

The wills of the under-mentioned have just been proved, viz.:—Thomas Botterill, Esq. (London Court), under £20,000: he has left charitable bequests to several schools belonging to the Church of England; Robert Heywood, Esq. (Manchester), under £140,000; John Firth, Esq. (Wakefield), under £140,000; William Moore, Esq. (Staffordshire), under £70,000.

A shipping casualty is reported from Gravesend. The Hesperia, a ship of 500 tons burden, and carrying a valuable cargo, was run into, yesterday week, in the Thames, by the Northumbria, a large steamer. The force of the collision was such as to cause the former vessel to founder. The crew were saved. The Hesperia and cargo were insured for £20,000.

The typical American girl of the period is thus delineated by a native artist, whom we half suspect to be one of the three rejected suitors:—"She went to the theatre and two parties in one evening, carried on three flirtations at each, and the next day refused three offers of marriage; accepted two and broke off three previous engagements, read four novels, wrote two letters and a hundred notes of invitation, practised her music lesson, made herself a new waterfall, ate breakfast, lunch, and dinner, took a walk on Fifth Avenue, bought 2 lb. of French candy and ate it, rode to the Central Park with one of her lovers, and walked home with the other."

Two new volumes of "The Handbooks to the Cathedrals of England," published by Mr. Murray, have made their appearance this season. They contain the descriptions and histories of the northern cathedrals—those of York, Ripon, and Carlisle in the first volume; Durham, Chester, and Manchester in the second—compiled by Mr. R. J. King. The best part of the first volume, as might be expected, is taken up with York Minster, which has been described by Professor Willis, but which demanded a full account, in this work, of its unexpressed features of architectural beauty and historic interest. Durham Cathedral, in like manner, occupies a very large space in the second volume; and the author speaks with great admiration of the unique grandeur of its situation, "half house of God, half castle 'gainst the Scot," built, in conjunction with the ancient fortress of the Counts Palatine, on the edge of a cliff overlooking the broad river, with the richly-wooded banks of the steep declivity at its base. He is inclined, at the first view of this scene, to think its position finer than that of any other English cathedral. "There are, indeed," says he, "only two that can be fairly compared with it: Lincoln, on its sovereign hill, crowning the city; and Ely, rising, like some natural landmark, rock, or mountain, in the midst of the great level of the Fens." The other cathedrals here included, Ripon, Carlisle, Chester, and even Manchester, are also worthy of attention. The completeness and accuracy of these descriptions may be relied upon; and the engravings, which are numerous in each volume, represent the most characteristic portions of all these sacred buildings. The present work is uniform with those already published—namely, on the Southern Cathedrals, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Wells, Chichester, Rochester, and Canterbury; on the Eastern Cathedrals, Oxford, Peterborough, Ely, Norwich, and Lincoln; and on the Western Cathedrals, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, and Lichfield. The whole series affords an instructive study of the dignified ecclesiastical architecture of Old England.

THE ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN DENMARK.

The portraits of the Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and his bride, the Swedish Princess Louisa, with some Illustrations of their nuptial festivities in Sweden and Norway, were lately given in this Journal. We now present a view of the scene at Copenhagen when they landed, on the 10th inst., at the Custom-House Quay. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon when they came ashore from the Royal yacht, which, accompanied by the frigate Danmark and the corvette Heimdal, had brought them from Sweden. They were saluted with the firing of guns and the hearty cheering of great crowds of people. Having entered a superb state carriage, the youthful bride and bridegroom passed through a double line of soldiers and National Guards, still attended by the cordial acclamations of the people, to the Royal Palace of Christiansborg. The windows, balconies, and roofs of the houses were filled with ladies, who threw down quantities of lilies, orange-blossoms, and other flowers upon the carriage as it passed. A levée was held on their arrival at the palace, where the Prince and Princess received the congratulations of the Ministers, the great officers of State, and the diplomatic representatives of foreign Courts. They afterwards drove through the city in an open carriage, without escort, to be more freely seen by the people.

LAW AND POLICE.

Miss Barry, a young lady, twenty-six years of age, residing with her father in Newcastle, county of Down, Ireland, has brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Tod, of the firm of Hyland and Tod, Upper Duke-street, Liverpool, and the jury has awarded her £400.

The recent Act compelling railway companies to provide all trains travelling more than twenty miles without stopping with means of communication between passenger and guard has been the subject of proceedings before the magistrates on two recent occasions. At Hertford, on Saturday, a gentleman who, having inadvertently got into a carriage which was not "slipped" at the station on the Great Northern Railway to which he wished to go, stopped the train, was fined 5s. and costs, with the prospect of further proceedings on a second charge. At Wakefield, on Monday, a gentleman, who in the same way stopped a train to enable him to get out at a station at which it did not regularly stop, was fined £3 10s., including costs. In both cases the magistrates defined the section to mean that no train was to be stopped for the personal convenience of any passenger, nor for any reason not involving urgent danger, such as fire, violence, or sudden illness.

A claim for compensation was preferred at the Liverpool Assizes, on Thursday week, on behalf of Mr. C. T. Mackay, a son of the inventor of the Mackay gun, who some time since sustained serious injuries in a collision on the London and North-Western Railway. He is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum. The jury were not called upon to award damages, a private arrangement being made, one condition of which was that the amount of compensation should not be stated in open court.

Mr. Knox had before him a case, on Saturday, in which three members of a gang of notorious begging-letter writers had attacked an officer of the Mendicity Society in the Haymarket for having given evidence against one of their number. The prisoners, who were drunk at the time of the assault, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

In a case heard at Guildhall, on Saturday, Sir R. W. Carden, whilst condemning the bestowal of indiscriminate charity in the streets, remarked that inquiries into alleged cases of destitution would produce an immense amount of good. He stated that on the previous day, on seeing a foreign woman with six children begging, he had ascertained the truth of a story which she told, and had taken measures to send her to her home in Germany.

A dexterous robbery in Fleet-street was investigated last Saturday at Guildhall by Sir Thomas Gabriel. An errand-boy, named Paine, in the employ of a jeweller in Chandos-street, Charing-cross, was sent by his master to the City with a bag of gold studs worth £93. On reaching Ludgate-hill he was accosted by a plausible fellow, who pretended that he had come out of the office of *Good Words*, and, after some talk, induced the lad to go to a neighbouring hotel for a dozen of sherry, giving him a £5 note to pay for the wine. The note, however, was put into an envelope, and after going part of the way, the lad, who had left his bag in care of the man, began to be suspicious of a trick. He opened the envelope, and found the note was one of "the Bank of Engraving;" but although he hastened back to the *Good Words* office as fast as possible, the bag and its contents had disappeared. An hour or two later the studs were offered to a pawnbroker by a man who, on being told that the goods were stolen, took to his heels, accompanied by two others who were waiting outside. They were subsequently apprehended, and stand remanded for inquiries to be made respecting their characters.

William M'Cubry, storeholder in the Military Store Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; Thomas Wright, foreman, acting under M'Cubry's orders; and John Arthur Jones, in the employment of the contractors for paper cuttings, remanded from last week, appeared again on Saturday, at the Woolwich Police Court, before Mr. Patteson, on the charge of defrauding the Government. Very little additional evidence was brought forward. The three prisoners were again remanded in custody to Maidstone Gaol.

Two young men, named Hatcher and Harwood, were, yesterday week, charged at the Mansion House with having been concerned in stealing bills of exchange to the amount of £15,000, the property of a firm of bill-brokers carrying on business in Abchurch-lane. The prisoners were also charged with forgery. They left this country for America about the end of July, but the robbery having been discovered, a telegram was sent to the authorities at New York, and the prisoners were arrested in that city. About £12,000 was found in Harwood's possession by the New York police. The charge against Hatcher was not pressed, and Harwood, who is a son of the senior partner in the firm from which the money was stolen, stands remanded until Tuesday next.

The August sessions of the Central Criminal Court were brought to a close yesterday week. In the Recorder's Court William Hill, for unlawfully disposing of his property previously to his bankruptcy, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. A punishment of similar length, and with hard labour attached to it, was ordered by Mr. Commissioner Kerr in the case of a man named Richards, who was convicted of stabbing at Uxbridge. A boy ten years of age was convicted before the Chief Baron of having thrown stones at a passing train on the Metropolitan Railway, and was ordered to be detained in Feltham Reformatory for two years. The trial of Catharine Roe on a charge of murder in August last year was postponed to the September sessions.

At the Highgate Police Court, yesterday week, William Henry Hall was charged on his own confession with having murdered a man, name unknown, by striking him with a brick. As upon inquiry no corroborative evidence had been produced, the prisoner was remanded in order to obtain a medical certificate as to his sanity. Since his arrest he has avowed himself the perpetrator of the Cannon-street murder. He was again remanded, but was discharged on Monday—the magistrate remarking that he wished he had the power to send the prisoner to the House of Correction as a rogue and vagabond, and to order him a good whipping.

The man Kay, who last week gave himself up to the police, stating that he had murdered two of his children, was yesterday week again brought up at the Mansion House. The medical officer of the prison stated that Kay was perfectly sane; and, as there was no truth in his so-called confession, he was discharged.

Hans Vanderlecken, who has appeared at Marlborough-street several times lately, on charges of obtaining goods by false pretences, was last week remanded, in order that a medical opinion might be obtained respecting the state of his mind. On Thursday week a certificate was read by Mr. Knox to the effect that the prisoner was perfectly sane. He was, therefore, committed for trial.

Mr. Serjeant Cox, the presiding magistrate at the Middlesex Sessions, in his address to the grand jury, on Monday, commented very favourably on the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act. The fact that the burden of proof is changed from the prosecutor to the defendant in the case of a person previously convicted, or of a dealer in receipt of stolen property, will, Mr. Serjeant Cox believes, greatly strengthen the hands of the police.——In the mean time the metropolitan magistrates are rapidly putting the statute into operation. The first habitual criminal dealt with in the metropolis under the new Act was brought up at the Thames Police Court on Thursday week. He was a labourer who walked with the aid of a crutch, and was charged with having brutally assaulted a constable. He had been repeatedly convicted of similar offences, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.——The Act was again put into force on Saturday—this time upon a constable. The offender was Policeman Keely, 102 D, who, having endeavoured to cheat a cabman of his fare, was remonstrated with by a brother officer named Kingshott. The prisoner, who was in plain clothes, attacked both Kingshott and the cabman in a most violent manner, and was with extreme difficulty removed to the station-house. His defence was that he "had been drinking." As he had been previously transferred from another division for a similar offence, the sitting magistrate at Marylebone sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.——At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday morning, Samuel Malyon, a labourer, was sentenced by Mr. Cooke, under the Act, to four months' hard labour, for violent assaults upon two policemen—two months for each offence.——In another case, a labourer named Levy was sentenced to two months' hard labour for being drunk and assaulting the police; and two women were fined respectively 30s. or twenty-one days', and 20s. or seven days' imprisonment, for attempting to rescue Levy, and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, William Sharp, aged twenty-one, was charged with stealing a ham, value 22s., the property of John George, a provision merchant, of Great Warner-street, Clerkenwell. The jury found him guilty. The prison officer proved two former convictions in 1868 and one in December last. It was also stated that he was one of a gang of thieves. Mr. Serjeant Cox sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude, and, under the Habitual Criminals Act, to remain seven years subsequently under the surveillance of the police.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, a boot-closer was summoned for having absented himself from his employment without reasonable excuse, and for having neglected to give proper notice. He had entered an establishment where the custom was to give a week's notice on either side, and agreed to this rule. He left, however, suddenly, and in defence pleaded the custom of the trade. The magistrate held that his decision must be governed by the rules of this particular house, and fined the defendant £4 11s., including costs.

Police Inspector Brooks, who gave such evidence at the Thames Police Court a few days ago that the magistrate plainly said he did not believe him, has been fined two days' pay and severely censured by Captain Labalmondière. The Custom-House authorities, under whom Brooks also held an appointment, have deprived him of his post.

Constable Collison, who, a few nights ago, chased a highway robber to his den in the east end of London and succeeded in maintaining his hold until assistance arrived, was on Monday thanked for his intrepid conduct by the magistrate at Worship-street. It was stated that he had been rewarded by the Police Commissioners. The men concerned in the robbery were committed for trial.

A singular case of attempted murder has taken place in Southwark. Miss Eliza Raven, aged twenty, residing with her parents in Ripley-street, New Kent-road, was standing with a younger sister at her mother's door, when William Rountree, aged twenty-three, who lived next door, came up, and, after some altercation, pulled out a pistol, said, "Take that," and fired at her. The weapon does not appear to have been loaded with ball or shot, but the explosion wounded the arm of the girl and the face and neck of her sister. The prisoner and Miss Raven had known each other as neighbours about six years, but, although they had not held the relation to each other of lovers, it is believed that the prisoner's violence was the result of jealousy. He was committed for trial on the charge of attempting to murder.

An amusing case came before Mr. Elliott, at the Lambeth Police Court, on Saturday. A gentleman's butler took out a summons against his master and his master's son for an assault. The defence was that the butler was drunk and insolent, and that, when the two gentlemen endeavoured to turn him out of doors, he bit the young one and endeavoured to injure him in other ways. Upon this the master of the house, Colonel Rich, called out, "Pitch into him, Charley;" which Charley, a Woolwich cadet, aged nineteen, who had, he said, received lessons in the art of self-defence, immediately proceeded to do "in the most artistic manner," according to the evidence of a connoisseur in the person of Mr. May, coachman to a lady at Dulwich. The unlucky butler, who had a couple of black eyes, seems to have relied upon softening the magistrate's heart by a tale of wrongs. He had been obliged to eat hashed mutton. But then his temper had been further soured by the unladylike conduct of his wife, the cook, who, for some offence not clearly made out, had thrown some hot pea-soup in his face, and had further aggravated him by declaring to another lady of the establishment that he was an "old beast." Mr. Woolrych, however, did not think that even this accumulation of irritation was sufficient to excuse his violence, and dismissed the summons. Several other servants were examined as to the dietary of the servants' hall, when it was clearly shown that hashed mutton was regarded as a grievance.

William Ball, giving an address at 7, Morley's-place, Chelsea, was charged at Greenwich, on Monday, with stealing French notes of the value of 360f., belonging to Alfred Hollander, who described himself as a doctor of philosophy. The prosecutor said he was a native of Berlin, and had only been in England a fortnight, having for two years previously been engaged as a teacher in Paris. On the previous Thursday he was in Greenwich Park, when he met another man, who began talking about the beauty of the park. On the way to the railway station they were joined by another man, the prisoner, who told them that he was a lawyer, and had inherited a good deal of money from an uncle. He said he had come from the Isle of Wight, and was a stranger in London. By the will of his uncle he was compelled to distribute £5000 among the poor, not alone in England, but likewise on the Continent; and he requested the prosecutor to name institutions in Germany among which he could distribute part of the money. The prosecutor said the best thing to do would be to apply to the German Consul in London. The prisoner then requested to do so through him, and asked him to go with him to the Alexandra Hotel, where he said he was staying. They went to the Portland Hotel. When there the prisoner said he had a habit of testing who were his friends, and he requested the prosecutor and the other man to give him a sum of money, for the purpose of seeing if they had confidence in him. The prosecutor took out of his pocket-book four French notes (three of 100f. and one of 60f.) and handed them to him. The prisoner then requested him to wait a few minutes and he would soon return. He and the other man then went outside, and he waited two or three minutes, but saw neither of them afterwards until the prisoner was taken into custody. Mr. Patteson remanded the prisoner.

Corporal William Greeney, of the 5th Fusiliers, whilst standing on Monday night in a balcony outside his room on the second landing of the centre block in the Permanent Barracks, was fired at by Sergeant John Stacey, also of the 5th Regiment, who slept in the same room with Greeney. The ball missed the corporal, and went whizzing past his head to the west block, 500 yards distant. Stacey was immediately secured. On being asked why he shot at the corporal, he said that a sudden impulse prompted him to do it, that they were very good friends, and that he was glad he had not shot Greeney. He was taken to the regimental gaol, and was handed over to the civil power on Tuesday morning.

Henry Black, the man who kept a lunatic named Wild in his house for a number of years, chained to the wall and manacled, was charged at the Loughborough Police Court, on Thursday week, with taking charge of a lunatic without being licensed to do so, and with ill-treating the said lunatic while under his care. Mr. Buck, the medical superintendent of the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum, stated that since Wild had been in that institution he had been placed under no such restraint, and had conducted himself as a harmless, childish man. He certainly considered the treatment the man had received at Black's house unnecessary, improper, and cruel. The man was perfectly manageable without such restraint. The defendant was committed for trial on both charges, bail being accepted.

A remarkable case of superstition was before the magistrates at Rowley, in Staffordshire, on Tuesday week. A nail-maker in the black country being ill, a woman named Jones persuaded his wife that a "spell" had been cast on him for death, and extracted from her several sums of money under pretence of removing it, although the poor woman had to deprive her children of necessaries in order to comply with her demand. Finally, the soi-disant "daughter of the real old wizard" called upon her "children"—a jar full of frogs—and by their aid, as she assured her dupe, the disease was drawn into the top of the patient's head, to be "fetched out" only on payment of another sum of 2s. This, however, was her last achievement, and the sentence of the magistrates stayed her proceedings for six weeks at least.

The convict Fanny Oliver, who was condemned to death for poisoning her husband, has been reprieved, and her sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

The sentence of death passed upon William Pullin, convicted of murder at Bristol, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE.

4th Hussars: Cornet H. A. Cherry to be Lieutenant.
7th: Major J. Aytoun and Capt. R. Hale to be Majors; Lieut. A. Peel to be Captain; Cornet W. R. Wynter to be Lieutenant.
20th: Cornet H. H. Perkin to be Adjutant.
Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. H. Fludyer to be Lieutenant and Captain; Sir A. R. T. Willshire, Bart., to be Ensign and Lieutenant.
3rd Foot: Ensign R. C. Maul to be Lieutenant; L. T. Spens to be Ensign.
7th: Cadet A. E. Crichton to be Ensign.
8th: Ensign J. W. Ward to be Ensign.
10th: Lieut. J. S. Brougham to be Captain; Ensigns C. E. A. Tuck and N. P. O'Gorman to be Lieutenants; Cadets E. C. Kellie and P. W. K. Glass to be Ensigns.
11th: Lieut. G. V. Meredith to be Adjutant.
25th: Major H. Pears to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. G. S. Hallowes to be Major; Lieut. J. I. Dobson to be Captain; Lieut. W. C. Hinton and Ensign A. W. Turnbull to be Lieutenants; Cadet C. W. Gray to be Ensign.
31st: Ensign W. H. Turpin to be Ensign.
32nd: Cadet E. W. Cosran to be Ensign.
49th: Lieut. A. H. C. Lynch to be Captain; Ensigns H. Bowen and C. F. H. Spencer to be Lieutenants; Cadet R. H. Fraser to be Ensign.
50th: Cadet W. T. De Moleyns to be Ensign.
54th: Staff Assist.-Surg. W. H. B. Clapp to be Assistant Surgeon.
66th: Major G. V. Watson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. Shiel to be Major; Lieut. P. O'Reilly to be Captain; Ensign J. C. M. Pyott to be Lieutenant; Ensigns H. B. Ternan and F. D. Eaikes to be Ensigns.
78th: Lieut. J. Talbot to be Instructor of Musketry.
85th: Capt. G. W. Smith to be Captain.
86th: Staff-Surg. H. Titterton to be Surgeon.
87th: Lieut. W. Marsden to be Captain; Ensign E. C. F. James to be Lieutenant.
91st: Lieut. E. J. Christian to be Lieutenant.
94th: Lieut. J. M. Elliot to be Instructor of Musketry.
99th: Capt. L. L. A. Cooper to be Captain.
100th: Ensign L. N. de la Cherois-Crommelin to be Lieutenant. A. E. Porter to be Ensign.
102nd: Cadet H. C. E. Lucas to be Ensign.
108th: Ensign A. P. Barrow and Cadet W. Coles to be Ensigns.
109th: Capt. and Brevet Major A. T. Welsh to be Captain; Lieut. D. W. Mackinnon to be Lieutenant.
1st West India Regiment: Ensign J. Williams to be Lieutenant; E. T. M. Dickin to be Ensign.
Medical Department: Surg. C. G. Irwin to be Staff Surgeon; Assist. Surg. J. A. Lamb to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.
Half Pay: Lieutenant J. T. Bowers to be Captain.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. P. W. Burroughs to be Colonel; Paymasters D. A. Pellereau and Daniel Bartlett to have the honorary rank of Major; Serg.-Major D. Pringle to have the local rank of Ensign while employed as Captain of Orderlies at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich; Hon. Capt. J. Leonard to have the honorary rank of Major.
The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-General F. Hope, who died Aug. 2, 1869: Brevet Col. the Hon. R. W. P. Curzon to be Major-General; Brevet-Majors T. V. Cooke and C. J. Ellis to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capt. W. R. Annesley to be Major.

All the men joining the Royal Marines are to take a course of instruction in the art of swimming.

On Monday the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, stationed at Aldershott, were exercised in various field movements, in the Long Valley, by Major A. G. Bell Martin.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has exonerated Captain George, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, from blame in connection with the late charge at Aldershott, in which one of the men of the Inniskilling Dragoons lost his life.

Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant Patrick M'Erlee, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, committed suicide at Aldershott, on Tuesday, by shooting himself with his carbine. The deceased, who had served in the Crimea, was much respected by the officers and men.

The whole of the troops in Portsmouth garrison and the mounted batteries of Royal Artillery from Hilsea were brigaded on Southsea-common, yesterday week, by Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, G.C.B., commanding the south-western district.

The athletic sports of the 1st and 2nd Dépôt Battalions were held, on Wednesday week, on the Great Lines at Chatham. Four officers entered for the bicycle-race. It was well contested, and was won by Lieutenant Mitford, 73rd Regiment. Captain Corbet, 2nd Regiment, was second; Captain Hallowes, 15th Regiment, third; Lieutenant Hare, 1st Regiment, fourth. Time, 3 min. 10 sec.

On Monday the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershott, under the command of Colonel J. W. Thomas, C.B., acting Brigadier, formed upon the brigade parade for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a medal, with a gratuity of £5, for long service and good conduct to Private Patrick Murphy, second battalion 5th Fusiliers. To become eligible for such a medal it is an indispensable condition to have completed eighteen years' service without conviction by a court-martial. Private Murphy has served over twenty years.

Mr. Childers contemplates a radical alteration in the list of Admirals of the Navy. The Admirals of the Fleet list will, it is stated, be reduced from three to one; the Admirals' list from twenty to ten; the Vice-Admirals' from twenty-four to fourteen; and the Rear-Admirals' from forty-eight to twenty. The senior Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Bart., G.C.B., was created on Sept. 12, 1865; the senior Admiral is Sir George Rose Sartorius, G.C.B., whose rank dates from Feb. 11, 1861; the senior Vice-Admiral is the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., Jan. 11, 1864; and the senior Rear-Admiral, George Henry Seymour, C.B., March 23, 1863.

A most interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday on the Western Heights at Dover, the occasion being the presentation of a new set of colours to the 91st (Argyleshire) Highlanders, in lieu of those carried by them since 1844. The old colours have seen fifteen years' continuous foreign service, at the Cape during the Kaffir war, in the Ionian Islands, and in India during a portion of the mutiny. The Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by two of his chaplains, performed the religious part of the ceremonial, the troops present being in command of General Brownrigg. After the religious service, Mrs. Gordon, on behalf of the Duchess of Argyll, presented to the regiment the new set of colours, and Colonel Gordon replied. An appropriate address was delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the ceremony was followed by a déjeûner given by Colonel Gordon to the officers of the 91st Regiment.

The *Deccan Herald* of July 19 states that the competition for prizes given by Lord Napier of Magdala for the best-delivered readings on military subjects took place in the Soldiers' Institute, in presence of his Lordship, on July 16. The competitors, twelve in number, read before a committee composed of officers. There was also a sub-committee of non-commissioned officers, consisting of quartermaster-sergeants of the Royal Engineers, 2nd (Queen's) Regiment, 8th (King's), and a colour-sergeant of the 59th Regiment. The prizes were open to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Poona division of the Army. The competitors were informed by his Excellency that Colour-Sergeant Power, 59th Regiment, was the winner of the first prize, and Colour-Sergeant Rashford, 8th (King's) Regiment, winner of the second. He then said, "I am highly pleased with the readings throughout; it has given me great satisfaction to see that men of regiments under my command possess such an amount of intelligence. The subjects have been well selected by all, and particularly well delivered by the winners of prizes. It is indeed creditable to the corps to which you belong, and I shall be most happy to hear you read on a public night, which will be selected by the Brigadier." The prizes were—first, thirty rupees; second, twenty rupees.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the moves of regiments to and from foreign service for the coming winter are as follow:—The Boys, 90th, 82nd, first battalion 23rd, 93rd, and 102nd Regiments return from India, being relieved by the 15th Hussars, 39th, first battalion 17th, 56th, and 89th Regiments from home, and the 52nd from Gibraltar, the place of the last-named on the Rock being taken by the 81st, from Ireland. The 47th will likewise return from Barbadoes this autumn, being relieved by the 53rd, from Canada, the latter not being relieved. The second battalion 14th will shortly return from Australia, no battalion being sent out in its place. The first battalion 9th will probably return from the Cape next year, without any relief from home. As regards the Indian reliefs of 1870-1, the 7th Hussars, 77th, 85th, 88th, first battalion 7th, and 16th Regiments will come home. The relieving cavalry regiment will be the 10th Hussars, and among the five infantry regiments to go out the 63rd and 55th may be put down as certain to be included. After them the three next regiments for foreign service are the 72nd, 58th, and 44th, which returned home early in 1866; but it is likely that a battalion or two from the Mediterranean may be selected, and it may be presumed that the selection will lie among those that went out in 1868 and did not spend the whole of their last period of foreign service in India. They are the 28th and 71st, at Gibraltar, and the 48th, at Malta. It is understood that some of the Mediterranean battalions are anxious for service in India.

Mr Childers and Vice-Admiral Dacres have gone on another cruise. They arrived at Plymouth on Monday, and immediately went on board the Agincourt, which shortly afterwards sailed for Gibraltar, accompanied by the Minotaur, Northumberland, Hercules, Monarch, Bellerophon, and Inconstant. The Warrior and Black Prince arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, but do not take part in the cruise. The squadron will arrive, it is expected, on Sept. 1 at Gibraltar, where they will be joined by the squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., consisting of the Lord Warden, Caledonia, Royal Oak, Prince Consort, and Enterprise. The fleet is to leave Gibraltar on Sept. 4, arriving at Lisbon on the 13th and remaining until the 15th or 16th, arriving at Cork on the morning of the 27th. Letters may be sent for the fleet, via Southampton packet of Aug. 28, which arrives at Gibraltar on Sept. 2 next; by the Southampton packet of Sept. 4, which will be met by the Psyche at Gibraltar, and conveyed in her to a rendezvous. On Sept. 9 mails will be conveyed from Southampton by the Brazil packet, which will meet the fleet at Lisbon on Sept. 14. Letters posted in London on Sept. 12, and sent via France, will reach the fleet before they sail on the 16th. Opportunities will also offer for sending mails to the fleet by the Helicon, which leaves Plymouth after the arrival of the evening mail from London on Sept. 16, and again by the Enchantress, which will leave Plymouth on the evening of Sept. 24. On the fleet leaving Lisbon, the Mediterranean fleet will return to the limits of their proper station.

The experiment, the first of its kind, of employing a large body of infantry in conjunction with a correspondingly numerous force of Royal Engineers in field operations, which was recently carried out at Chatham, was attended with great success. About 1400 of the troops of the Line, from the various depôts of infantry at Chatham, were selected to co-operate with the sappers and miners of the Royal Engineers now at the School of Military Engineering, Brompton, in throwing up field fortifications, the object of the undertaking being to enable the authorities to ascertain the amount of work which could be accomplished by the Royal Engineers and troops when working continuously for a period of eighteen hours. Aided by the electric lime-light, several of which were on the ground managed by the Royal Engineers, the troops on Thursday night last week commenced the formation of a redoubt on the Royal Engineer depôt field-works, the operations being carried on uninterruptedly by relieds of troops, without intermission throughout the night and all the next day. At the termination of the operations the Royal Engineers, aided by the regular troops, had succeeded in throwing up a formidable redoubt, which was constructed in an exceedingly satisfactory manner. During the time the troops were employed refreshments, in the shape of beer and bread and cheese, were served out to them, the troops of the Line also receiving a small sum as "working pay." The whole of the operations were conducted and carried out under the superintendence of Colonel W. O. Lennox, C.B., V.C., principal instructor in field fortifications at the School of Military Engineering. The official report on the operations made to the authorities describes them as being carried out in all respects in a most satisfactory manner.

Some correspondence on the subject of the alleged corruption in the Admiralty has been printed. On July 27, 143 gentlemen in the department at Somerset House presented a memorial to the Lords of the Admiralty asking that an investigation might take place into the statements made by Mr. Baxter in the House of Commons, in order that the alleged wrongdoers might be detected and punished, and the innocent members of the Admiralty department might be cleared from the grievous imputation which rested upon them. In reply, Mr. Vernon Lushington wrote, in the name of their Lordships, that the papers found on Mr. Gambler and Mr. Rumble, and information which has reached their Lordships, both before and since the trial, leave it beyond question that the practices they exposed and punished were not isolated, but they had no hesitation in saying that the great body of the service have been entirely free from the remotest suspicion of dishonesty, and "even had their Secretary implied (which was far from his intention) that officers formerly charged with the contract and receipt of naval stores had been generally corrupt, such an imputation could not affect the other branches of the service to which the great body of the present memorialists belong." Under these circumstances their Lordships were not prepared to institute such an inquiry as the memorialists advise; it would be unnecessary so far as the honour of the department is concerned, and would impede rather than assist the ends of justice. In conclusion, Mr. Lushington said that their Lordships "desire to reiterate the expression of their conviction that, while corruption of a most serious character has attended some of the transactions of the department, the character of the service generally is beyond suspicion, and they will take occasion to place this communication on record in the most unmistakable terms."

Yesterday week the troops at the camp at Aldershott, under the command of Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., went through the evolutions of a field-day and sham fight at Hartfordbridge Flats, with the troops composing the flying column, sent out from Aldershott to Bramshill, on Wednesday, under the command of Colonel Elrington, fourth battalion Rifle Brigade. The troops at the camp assembled on parade about seven, and were shortly afterwards formed up in the following order:—First division, under the command of Major-General G. J. Carey, C.B., with Major Rocke, second battalion 3rd (Queen's), as Assistant Adjutant-General consisted of the 10th Hussars, under Major Fife; one field battery Royal Artillery; the second battalion 2nd (Queen's), under Lieutenant-Colonel Worge; the second battalion 3rd (Buffs), under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson; the second battalion 8th Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bartley; the second battalion 13th Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell; the 67th Regiment, under Major Miller; and the fourth battalion 60th Rifles, under Colonel Hawley. The second division, commanded by Major-General Lysons, C.B., with Captain Brett as Assistant-Adjutant-General, comprised the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, under Major Billington; one battery Royal Artillery; the second battalion 7th Fusiliers, under Major Thacker; the first battalion 12th Regiment, under Major M'Kay; the second battalion 23rd (Welsh) Fusiliers under Major the Hon. S. Mayster; the first battalion 25th (Borderers), under Major Pears; and the 35th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson; a small portion of the troops, consisting of the 7th Dragoon Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, and two battalions of horse artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. W. Theaiger, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. About eight o'clock the various regiments proceeded to Hartford Bridge Flats, where they took positions of attack and defence. Whilst the troops were assembling at Aldershott, the flying column, under Colonel Elrington, struck their camp at Bramshill, and proceeded by way of Eversley towards Hartford Bridge, with a view of marching towards Aldershott camp, and, if possible, to evade being opposed by Sir Alfred Horsford's force. The troops comprising the column consisted of the 5th Dragoon Guards, under Colonel the Hon. S. G. Calthorpe; one battery of horse artillery; the first battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, under Colonel Gipps; the second battalion Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Glyn, C.B.; the fourth battalion Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon; and a detachment of the Royal Engineers. It will be seen that both forces were very unequal as regards numbers, the flying column consisting only of one regiment of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and three regiments of infantry—in all about 1800 men; whilst the force from Aldershott included three regiments of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and eleven regiments of infantry—mustering about 3500. About ten o'clock the troops were in position, and Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., attended by Colonel Newdigate, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Wortley, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Markham, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Home, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and other officers of the divisional staff, rode on the ground and examined the disposition of the different brigades and corps. After going through one of the best field days held at the camp during the season, the troops rested for refreshment, after which they commenced the homeward march, and arrived in camp after being under arms about ten hours.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Thursday week the members of the B and C companies of the Civil Service Regiment competed at Wimbledon for the "Yates" challenge cup. Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards; five rounds at each distance. Lieutenant Cardin was the winner.

At the metropolitan rifle ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs, on Thursday week, there was a large gathering of volunteers belonging to the Queen's (Westminster), West Middlesex, London Rifle Brigade, Civil Service, Tower Hamlets, Harrow, and Victoria Rifles, who attended for the purpose of a match and prize-shooting. The occasion was also rendered additionally interesting by the competition for a silver challenge cup, the gift to the St. Clement Danes Volunteers of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster, which was won by Ensign Scrivener; and also the match for the prizes presented by the staff-sergeants and markers employed at the Scrubbs.

Yesterday week the Broadwood challenge cup, value 30 gs., was competed for at the ranges at Wormwood-scrubbs by No. 8 company of the Queen's (Westminster). After some excellent shooting Private Mitchell was declared the winner.

The Lord Mayor yesterday week presented the prizes won by the volunteers in the Anglo-Belgian matches at Wimbledon during the meeting of the National Rifle Association. Lord Sefton occupied the chair, and was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson and the other members of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Committee. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson explained the origin of the Anglo-Belgian matches, and spoke in very flattering terms of the munificence of the King of the Belgians in offering prizes to the amount of £250, and of the kind manner in which the committee had been treated by the National Rifle Association, in reference to the arrangements for the shooting at Wimbledon.

The annual contest of the 37th Middlesex for prizes was completed last week, at the Willesden range. The first series consisted of a challenge cup, value £100, given by the Duke of Bedford. The arrangements and regulations were that the cup is to be held by Colonel Stodall, the commandant; the winner of the cup wins also the sum of £5, the Bedford badge, a photograph of the cup, on which his name is engraved, and the right to shoot at Wimbledon for the Queen's prize next year without further competition, and to hold a £10 cup given by Mr. Smith, of King-street, Covent-garden, this cup to be the property of him who wins it three times. There were other prizes for the next five men; and the scores were as follow:—Sergeant Miller, 62; C. Suppin, 62; Captain Crowle, 61; Mr. Stockhame, 58; Mr. Barrow, 58; and Mr. Garnham, 54. The second series consisted of medals and a badge, with money prizes attached, and the privilege of being entered for the Queen's prize next year without competition. Colour-Sergeant Gould won the gold challenge medal and badge, the gift of Mr. J. Patrick, with £1 added by Colonel J. M. Corrie; the silver medal of the corps, with £2 added, was won by Colour-Sergeant Bewick; and a silver medal given by Mr. T. Taylor was won by Mr. M'Kenzie; while Garnham, Miles, and Baynes won other prizes in the series. A challenge cup given by Mr. Turner, with 5 gs. added yearly, was won by a team of No. 5 company; and the same team won volley and file firing prizes given by Colonel Corrie. There was a sharp contest for prizes, amounting to £10, given by Major Richards, for firing at unknown distances; and they were won by Colour-Sergeant Gatfield, Mr. Holland, Mr. Board, and S. Sharrel. The officers' prizes were won by Ensign Tooke, Captain Crowle, and Colonel Stodall; and the ladies' prizes were won by Colour-Sergeant Bewick, Ensign Tooke, and Messrs. Holland and Nicholls. Running prizes, presented by Captain Britain, were won by Messrs. Stockhame, Gould, and Holland. There were many other prizes, but the above are the chief. Later in the season "extra prizes" will be offered for competition.

The match Middlesex v. Surrey was brought to a close last week at Wimbledon. On the side of Middlesex there were ten staff sergeants from the City of London Rifle Brigade, the 2nd (South) Middlesex, 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles, 22nd Middlesex (Queen's, Westminster) Rifles, 18th Middlesex (Harrow) Rifles, 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles, 39th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs) Rifles, the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles, and the Tower Hamlets Rifles; and on the side of Surrey also ten staff sergeants belonging to the 1st, 2nd, 12th, and 21st Regiments. Most of these who shot had medals on their breasts, and all had been in the Army—fitting representatives of the regiments they were sent to honour. The match was shot at the ranges of the Civil Service and London Scottish Rifles—200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each. Sergeant-Major Freelove, of the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs) Rifles, carried out the arrangements of the meeting, with Sergeant-Major Kethro, of the 1st Surrey; and Sergeant-Major Bradley, of the Queen's (Westminster), officiated as umpire. At 200 yards the shooting was very good, every man scoring either a bull's-eye or centre; at 500 yards, however, it fell off a little. At the conclusion of the shooting the scores stood thus:—Middlesex, 446 points; Surrey, 417. The highest score on the winning side was made by Sergeant Gilder, of the 18th Middlesex (Harrow) Rifles, who in twenty-one shots made 63 points. On the Surrey side, Sergeant Burke, of the 2nd Surrey (Croydon) Rifles, made the highest score—60 points.

The annual prize-meeting of the Bank of England Rifle Association, which is composed principally of representatives of metropolitan volunteer regiments, was held, on Monday, at the rifle-ranges at Wormwood-scrubs. Fifteen prizes, including the challenge cup, were set down for competition, and they were all well contested. The shooting was brought to a close at eight o'clock, with the following results:—First series—Challenge cup and nine other prizes. Open to all members of the association. Highest score: Private Banton, 21st Middlesex (Civil Service); Private T. Smith, Queen's (Westminster); Sergeant Wright, Civil Service; Lieutenant Kingsmill, ditto; Private May, ditto; Private Catty, ditto; Private Death, Queen's (Westminster); Ensign Latter, 21st Kent; Captain Dean, London Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Hockey, 13th Middlesex (Harrow). Second series, reserved for members who have never won a prize. Highest scores: Private Vallinant, Civil Service; Captain Sandeman, ditto; Colour-Sergeant Tyrrell, ditto; Ensign Ritchie, ditto; Private Johnson, London Brigade; Private Bartlett, Civil Service.

Last Saturday the battalion prizes of the 20th Middlesex were shot for at the Stanmore range, near Harrow. The first prize was carried off by Colour-Sergeant Sherlock. The winners of the other prizes were Lance-Corporal Snowden, Lieutenant Campbell, Ensign Jordan, Lance-Corporal Clatton, Colour-Sergeant Smith, Sergeant Davidson, Colour-Sergeant Cook, Private Harvey, Captain Tims, Private Hembrow, Private Browne, Quartermaster-Sergeant Williams; and Dr. Dow. The winners of the sweepstakes were Private Horwood, Sergeant Scotton, and Lieutenant Partington.

The members of the 3rd Hants Artillery Volunteers assembled at the Governor's-green, Portsmouth, on Monday afternoon, and proceeded to Porchester, where they had the usual parade of field movements, which were executed with promptitude and precision.

A field-day of volunteers took place, on Monday, at Petersfield, Hants, the manœuvring force being the 2nd Hants Administrative Battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Twyford. The battalion was composed of the various corps of the surrounding district—Portsmouth, Havant, Gosport, Fareham, and Cosham—and during the afternoon the various movements pertaining to a field-day were performed with great steadiness. The force was composed of eight companies, twenty-rounds of ammunition being served out to each man; the proceedings ending with a bayonet charge in line.

The annual prize-shooting meeting at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in connection with the Staffordshire Rifle Association, terminated, on Tuesday week, with a contest for all-comers' prizes—a purse of £60. At the 200 and 500 yards' ranges there were some excellent scores made, but at the other range there was a little falling off. The following were the prize-takers:—Captain Burt, 1st Warwick, £20; Quartermaster-Sergeant Palmer, Hanley, £15; Lance-Corporal Yolland, Newcastle, £10; Sergeant Lee, Wolverhampton, £5; Private Woodward, West Bromwich, £4; Quartermaster-Sergeant Nicholls, Stoke, £3; Private Baxton, 8th Derbyshire, £3.

Last Saturday the Preston, Chorley, Leyland, Longton, and Longridge rifle corps, constituting the 6th Administrative Battalion, assembled in Preston, and, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Goodair, went by rail to Rufford, where they were inspected by Sir T. G. Fermoy-Hesketh, the Colonel of the battalion. Afterwards the officers and men were entertained at Rufford Hall.

A rifle contest among volunteers came off on the Bradford range, at Buldon Moor, yesterday week. Twenty prizes, of the aggregate value of £52, were offered for competition, and there were more than sixty competitors. The first prize was won by Private Peake, of Manchester; and the second by Private Machin, of Doncaster.

There was a brigade drill in Bradford Park, Bolton, last Saturday, Lieutenant Colonel Gray being in command. The following corps took part in the movements:—The 27th L.R.V. (Bolton), under Major Bailey, 450 men; the 8th (Bury and Heywood), under Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, 420; the 18th L.A.V. (Bolton), Lieutenant-Colonel Ainsworth in command; the 25th (Chorley), under Captain Thorn, 250; and the 82nd (Hindley) Captain Pennington, 70. The number on the ground was 1200.

The ladybirds which have visited the neighbourhood of London and the south-eastern counties in such abundance appear to have done some good. One gentleman declares that they have cleared his apple-trees of the American blight, and another says that they eagerly devour the aphis, or green fly.

The Society of California Pioneers of San Francisco have purchased a cane, valued at 1000 dols., for presentation to William H. Seward, on his return from Alaska. The head of the stick is composed of forty-one triangular pieces of gold-bearing quartz, from the principal mines in California, set in gold.

The death of M. Salvador Patti, which took place in the night of Friday week, is announced from Paris. M. Patti was father of the Marchioness de Caux, of Madame Strakosch, and of Carlotta Patti. He was formerly a tenor singer, and had taken for his second wife Madame Barilli, a vocalist well known in the United States.

The Great Northern Railway Company has agreed to give the amount formerly paid for church rates to institutions for religious instruction and to a benevolent (permanent) fund which it was now proposed to raise for the officers. The company have also determined to increase the amount for churches, schools, and hospitals from £365 to £600 a year.

Her Majesty's Government has awarded a gold medal to M. Louis Adolphe Benard, and a silver medal to M. Thadié Legros, for their brave conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the schooner Gemini, of Hull, near Fécamp, on March 16, 1869. The master, his two children, and a seaman were drowned soon after the Gemini was stranded; and the remainder of the crew (four in number) were saved mainly through the exertions of the above two men, assisted by two others, named Oscar Brocklin, and Alfred Benard, to whom pecuniary rewards of £2 each have been awarded. M. Louis A. Benard is reported to have most particularly risked his life on the occasion, and Thadié Legros also risked his life in the very heavy sea that was running, which was beating about pieces of the wreck.

The lover of artistic antiquities will find a rich treat in the recent publication, by J. L. Schrag, at Nuremberg, of a thin quarto volume, which contains sixty fine wood engravings of the works of old Adam Kraft, the famous architectural sculptor, who ranks with Veit Stoss, the wood-carver, and with Peter Vischer, the moulder in bronze. The drawings are by Professor F. Wanderer, of the Nuremberg Royal School of Art. The historical and critical commentary, printed on each page in three languages, German, French, and English, is well worth reading. It makes us acquainted with a very interesting period in the social life of the ancient Bavarian city. We are reminded of Longfellow's poem on the minstrels which ever haunt that "quaint old town of toil and trade, quaint old town of art and song;" with its brave and thrifty burghers, dwelling secure and free beneath its imperial castle; with its cobbler-poet, Hans Sachs, wooed and married of the Master-Singers; with its devout and saintly Albrecht Durer, who has been called "the Evangelist of Art;" and with its numerous tokens of the popular character of German mediæval civilization. "Adam Kraft and his school," who flourished about the end of the fifteenth century, just before the Protestant Reformation, must be esteemed among the best examples of that bygone age, in one of the liveliest places of Europe, as Nuremberg then was; and, though a pure taste may now disapprove many features of the florid and fantastic Gothic art of that period, the beauties of detail in many of these designs, and the marvellous skill employed in their execution, will always be admired by everyone who looks at them. The engraving which represents Adam Kraft's noblest performance, the wonderful tabernacle, or pyx-house, in the choir of St. Lawrence's Church, needs only to be seen by those who have not had the good fortune to visit Nuremberg, and which will gain quite a new experience of what art can do. This lovely fabric, all of cut stone, "like a fanny sheaf of fountains rising through the painted air," or rather like a cluster of lily-stalks, bearing tier above tier of sculptured figures and groups in dramatic arrangement, with a profuse variety of floral and other decorations, lifts its gracious head to the height of 60 ft., where it terminates in a most delicate tapering ornament, which curves over, and bends downwards, as though it meant to express a sentiment of tender condescension. Such is the masterpiece of old Adam Kraft; and the collection of his designs here furnished by Professor Wanderer affords a pleasing and instructive study. It is dedicated to the King of Bavaria.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. AND REV. THOMAS COVENTRY.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Coventry, who died on the 20th inst., at his residence, 13, Wilton-crescent, London, after a short illness, was the fourth son of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry, by Peggy, his second Countess, daughter and coheiress of Sir Abraham Pitches, Kt., of Streatham, Surrey. He was born Sept. 18, 1792, and received his education at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1815, and M.A., 1827. Entering into holy orders, he was instituted to the Rectory of Severn Stoke, Worcestershire, in 1833, which he continued to hold up to the period of his decease. He was also a county magistrate.

THE HON. MRS. FRANCIS CROFTON.

Gertrude, wife of the Hon. Francis George Crofton, Lieutenant R.N., fourth son of the present Lord Crofton, died, on the 19th inst., at the Bridge of Allan, Scotland. She was the eldest daughter of Colonel E. S. Bayly, of Bally Arthur, near Ovoca, lately Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Wicklow, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, and was twice married—first, in 1853, to John Talbot, Esq., of Mount Talbot, in the county of Roscommon, by whom (who died July 16, 1859) she had a son, the present William John Talbot, Esq., of Mount Talbot; and secondly, in 1864, to the Hon. Francis George Crofton, by whom she also leaves issue.

CHARLES MOORE, ESQ., M.P.

Charles Moore, Esq., of Mooresfort, in the county of Tipperary, M.P. for that county, died at his London residence, Grafton-street, Bond-street, on the 15th inst. He was born June 7, 1804, and was the son of Mr. Arthur Moore, by his wife Mary O'Hara. At an early period of life he entered on commercial pursuits, and, at the time of his death, was head of the great firm of shipowners Charles Moore and Co., formerly of Liverpool, but more recently of London. Having acquired considerable wealth, he bought Mooresfort, long the inheritance of an ancient family of the name of Moore, but in nowise related to him, and he latterly added to his property and popularity in Tipperary by the purchase of the Scully estate of Ballycohey. He was first elected M.P. for the county of Tipperary in February, 1865, and acted always with the extreme Liberal party in Irish politics. He married, Jan. 12, 1835, Marian Elizabeth, daughter of John Story, Esq., and has left two sons and three daughters, the youngest of whom, Laura Mary, is the wife of Captain G. A. Vaughan, nephew of the Earl of Lisburne.

CAPTAIN THACKWELL.

Francis John Roche Thackwell, Captain 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, who died, on June 24 last, at Baraitch, in India, was the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., K.H., by Maria Audriah, his wife, daughter of Francis Roche, Esq., of Rochemount, in the county of Cork. He was severely bitten on May 26 by a tiger, which he had mortally wounded whilst shooting in the Bulrampore jungles, in company with Captain Chaffey of the same regiment, who shot the tiger whilst his friend was in its grasp. Captain Thackwell was removed to Baraitch (a civil station about seventy miles from Lucknow, the head-quarters of the regiment), where he sank under the effects of the wounds and the intense heat of the weather. His loss is deeply felt, and "his name will always be associated in the annals of his regiment with all that is good, manly, and virtuous." These are the concluding expressions of the regimental order on the occasion of his death.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 21:—

In London the births of 2134 children (1065 boys and 1069 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2012.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1527. It was the thirty-third week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1464. The deaths in the present return exceed by 63 the estimated amount. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 595, the corrected average number being 535. Five deaths from smallpox, 21 from measles, 132 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, 13 from typhus fever, 17 from enteric fever, and 6 from simple continued fever were registered. Diarrhoea proved fatal to 248 children and 16 adults. In the five preceding weeks the total numbers were 102, 253, 384, 394, and 346. The deaths of 14 children from simple cholera or choleraic diarrhoea and of 3 adults from choleraic diarrhoea were recorded. The mortality from scarlet fever continues to increase. Eight cases were registered last week in the west districts, 21 in the north, 26 in the central, 50 in the east, and 27 in the south districts. The registrar of the sub-district of St. Mary, St. George's-in-the-East, reports, in reference to the deaths of 2 children from scarlet fever in St. George's-court, "complaint is made of the internal condition of the houses. The court contains a large population; the air is blocked out by a very narrow entry." The registrar of the sub-district of East Plumstead also states, "three deaths from scarlet fever in Orchard-road have been registered in eight days. Two of the children who died attended a school at which bad drainage has been recently reported."

In the week that ended on Saturday, Aug. 21, 4428 births and 3159 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 25 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 25 per 1000 in London, 23 in Edinburgh, and 18 in Dublin; 28 in Bristol, 19 in Birmingham, 31 in Liverpool, 29 in Manchester, 29 in Salford, 26 in Sheffield, 25 in Bradford, 27 in Leeds, 24 in Hull, 25 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 23 in Glasgow. The deaths referred to diarrhoea in the eleven large English towns, including London, which in the two previous weeks had been 741 and 700, declined last week to 652, showing an annual average death-rate for the week of 5 per 1000 persons estimated to be living in those towns. The annual death-rate from this disease in the several towns varied from 3 per 1000 in Newcastle-on-Tyne and Bristol to 9 per 1000 in both Salford and Liverpool. The deaths from diarrhoea showed a decline last week in each of the towns except Bristol.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending the 21st inst. was 22 per 1000. The rate in Berlin during the seven days ending the 12th inst. was 35 per 1000, and in Vienna 25 per 1000 during the week ending the 14th inst. The mortality from diarrhoea in Paris continues remarkably low, and the death-rate from that disease in Berlin and Vienna in the above-mentioned weeks had declined to 9 and 5 per 1000 respectively.

The officers, crew, and mails of the steamer Germania, which was wrecked off Cape Race while on her voyage from America to Europe, were landed at Plymouth on Saturday last. Some of the mails were damaged by water.

A railway is to be made across the Crimea, between Sebastopol and Losova, a station on the Taganrog-Charkoff Railway. The portion of the line between Sebastopol and Simpheropol is to be constructed by the Crown at its own expense, and the working companies of the regiments on the spot are to be employed in making the embankments next month. The other portion of the line, between Simpheropol and Losova, is to be given up to a private company, but the period at which the concession will be issued is not yet fixed.

The great railway bridge which is to cross the Rhine near the village of Hamm, a little above Dusseldorf, is progressing rapidly. The structure is to consist of four arches, the upper part of which will be made of iron. The ironwork of each will weigh 14,000 cwt. The bridge is united to the main line on the left bank by a viaduct consisting of fifteen stone arches; but this does not immediately join the bridge, being separated from it by a revolving drawbridge, so that the line can be rendered impassable at any moment. The first arch of the great bridge is already completed, and on the 15th the workmen engaged in the undertaking celebrated their success.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W., of Oxford.—Your mode of effecting the mate is the true one; but in similar cases it is best to send a diagram of the position. Your question, which is not an important one, compelled us to play over ninety moves.

T. W. K.—Be good enough in all instances to send a diagram of the Problem to which you refer. The editor or other person required to answer your query, when it reaches him, may be very distant from a file of the paper, as, in fact, is the case now.

H. T. S.—If contributors would kindly adopt the nomenclature and notation used in this column, without any abbreviations whatever, their games would only require the comments to be added, and need not be copied again for press. Easy as this seems to do, yet so rarely is it done that we doubt if out of a thousand games sent to us we ever received five which had not to be entirely re-written.

Solutions of Problem No. 1329 by H. T. B., Cimy, Kate, M. P., Vincent, Dreadnut, W. Hoskins, H. Rosiere, H. D. T., J. N. K., J. H. C., Vernon, T. M., F. C. S., J. K., Malcus, W. Peters, D. B., Juvenis, Harry, Pelsam, Bea and Cos, Percy, L. N. D., V. P., Charley, T. R. D., J. C., Presto, Q. E. D., F. R. A., D. G. L., Felix, Pip, Sigismund, K. P., W. M. K., Ferguson, Deptford, Willy, Ernest, Jim, Cameos, G. M. Sherrell, Magnus, Try-Again, H. H. Hancock, F. A. T., Lan, K. P. O'Brien, H. and E. Frost, of Leeds, Aldarsey, Birdsea, Chard; H. W., of Oxford, are correct. All others are wrong.

Solution of Problem No. 1330.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 5th	Q takes R, or *	3. Kt mates.	
2. Q takes P (ch)	B takes Q		

*1. Q takes Kt

If he play P to Q 5th, then follow 2. Q takes Q, and mate next move. If he play Q to K 5th (ch), then White takes Q with Q, and gives mate next move.

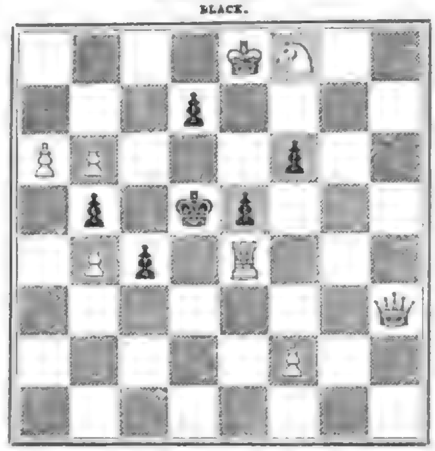
2. R to Q 5th (ch) — K takes R

3. Q to K 3rd. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1331.

By Mr. I. W. Abbott.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

We continue our selection from the unpublished Games of this distinguished master.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).	BLACK (Mohrschunder).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd

The eminent player, unlike his countrymen generally, does not rigidly adopt a system of close tactics. Many of his games in the collection before us are begun in the European rather than in the Oriental style, and he appears to be as much at home in the one as in the other.

WHITE	BLACK
2. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
3. P to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to K B 4th	Castles
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
7. B to Q 2nd	P to K 4th

This is quite sound, for, if White choose to win the Pawn offered, he must immediately lose one in return.

WHITE	BLACK
8. B P takes P	P takes P
9. P to Q 5th	Kt takes K P

A bold and ingenious conception.

WHITE	BLACK
10. Kt takes Kt	P to K B 4th
11. Q Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K 5th
12. Kt to K 6th	P takes Kt
13. Kt takes Q	P takes Kt P

The play here may not be faultless, but it is none the less entertaining.

WHITE	BLACK
14. B to K Kt sq	B takes Q
15. Kt to K 6th	B to K Kt 5th
16. Kt takes R	

Mr. Cochrane remarks here that taking the Bishop would have been safer play.

WHITE	BLACK
16.	K takes Kt
17. R takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
18. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
19. K to Q 2nd	R to Q B sq
20. K to B 2nd	B to K B 6th
21. R to K B 2nd	Kt takes B
22. K takes Kt	B to K 5th (ch)
23. K to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
24. P takes P	B takes Q P
25. R to Q 2nd	B to Q B 5th
26. Q R to Q sq	B to K B 3rd
27. B to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
28. K to B 4th	B to K sq
29. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th, taking P
30. R to Q B sq	B to K 7th
31. R to K sq	

An error; but, with the best play, it is very doubtful whether White could have saved the game.

WHITE	BLACK
31.	R to K 5th (ch)
32. K to Kt 3rd	B to K B 5th (ch),

and Black wins.

Another Game between the same Opponents.—(*Giuoco Piano.*)

BLACK (Mohrschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd
5. P to K R 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd

A favourite precaution of Mr. Cochrane in games of this opening.

BLACK	WHITE
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	Q to K B 3rd
8. P to Q R 4th	P takes P
9. P to Q R 5th	

A great charm in many of these games is their bold originality. The play is often hasty, often weak, but in the main the combinations are delightfully fresh and ingenious.

BLACK	WHITE
9.	B takes Q R P
10. P takes P	

Threatening to win a piece by advancing the Queen's Pawn.

BLACK	WHITE
10.	B to Q Kt 3rd
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
12. P to K 5th	P takes P
13. P takes P	Q to K B 4th

By taking the Pawn he would have afforded Black an irresistible attack.

BLACK	WHITE
14. B to K 3rd	Castles
15. B takes B	B P takes P
16. R to Q R 4th	Kt takes K P
17. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
18. R to K sq	Q to K B 3rd
19. Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
20. R to Q R 3rd	Kt to K B 4th
21. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
22. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
23. R to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
24. R to K B 3rd	

Black maintains his attack unfalteringly from the opening to the end.

BLACK	WHITE
24.	Q R to Q sq
25. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
26. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd
27. Q to K B 4th	B to K 3rd
28. R to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 4th
29. Q to K B 6th,	

and White abandoned the game.

CHESS TOURNEY IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Spirit of the Times* gives the following particulars regarding the conclusion of this monster contest:—

"The almost interminable tournament at the Europa Chess Rooms has at last come to an end. This result was obtained on Monday last, after a protracted sitting of about three months, in which space of time some 500 games have been played. The final result was that Captain Mackenzie obtained the first prize, J. Mason the second, and the other prize-bearers will be recorded below in regular order. Several very singular and totally unexpected changes occurred during the progress of the tourney in the status of the players. For instance, at one time Mr. Perrin's prospects for at least the fourth prize looked promising; then Mr. Stanley loomed up in the distance; shortly after Mr. Brenzinger distanced these two players; and then came the Baron von Frankenberg to the surface, whose record in the early part of the tournament was scarcely noticed, from the fact that the games which he had scored were won from most of the weaker players and also because his progress was so slow that it was not expected that he would play the necessary number of games to entitle him to a prize. In this, however, we were mistaken; for on the last day he achieved that result and held his own to the end, never throwing a chance away. Messrs. Delmar and Wernich, being exactly even, decided the distribution of the two last prizes by playing an extra game. This was won by the first-named player:—

		Won.	Lost.
First prize	G. H. Mackenzie	44	6
Second "	J. Mason	47	9
Third "	Frankenberg	31	9
Fourth "	F. Brenzinger	30	10
Fifth "	E. Delmar	40	15
Sixth "	H. Wernich	39	16

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have notified their intention of enforcing the penalty against all persons known to have killed game without a license in the forthcoming season.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The New York papers of the 8th and 9th inst. are filled with reports of the observations made in various parts of the continent of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th inst. Although in some places disappointment was experienced in consequence of unfavourable weather, yet observations were made elsewhere under more favourable circumstances, sufficient for the more important purposes of scientific investigation. At Washington the observations are reported to have been a failure, owing to causes beyond human control. At Boston, too, great disappointment was experienced; and from Philadelphia only a partial success is reported.

At Springfield, Illinois, the eclipse came off with a cloudless sky and a transparent atmosphere. Extensive preparations had been made for securing accurate observations of the rare phenomenon. An observatory was erected for the occasion at some distance from the town, in order that the instruments might be sheltered and the scientific observers secured from interruption or molestation. The predicted times for this point were: Beginning of eclipse, 4h. 35m. 5-10s. (Springfield mean time); beginning of totality, 5h. 5m. 20 7-10s.; end of totality, 5h. 8m. 10 2-10s.; mean time of eclipse, 6h. 3m. 41 2-10s. The eclipse commenced within a few seconds of the predicted time, at 4h. 45m. The diminution of light was very perceptible, and at five o'clock a singular leaden hue began to spread over the heavens, especially towards the north-west. At three minutes past five, or a little more than two minutes before the total obscuration, the planet Venus was visible with the naked eye. Within six seconds of the prediction the last rays of the sun disappeared, and that instant the corona burst forth in all its beauty. A moment later the red flash of a protuberance burst forth on the left limb of the sun, like a tongue of flame jutting out horizontally. Soon another jet flashed vertically downward from the lowest limb of the sun. With the aid of the telescope several more of these protuberances were seen. The heavens became sufficiently dark to permit a view of Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn, Regulus, and Arcturus. The horizon all around was lighted up by a sort of dim twilight for four or five degrees in breadth; and above this rim of light hung a dark leaden canopy, increasing in depth towards the zenith. Suddenly the sun burst out again from behind the beautiful corona, and almost instantly the corona and red protuberances vanished. The astronomical observers came to the conclusion that by far the greater part of the phenomenon called the corona, if not the whole of it, belongs to our atmosphere rather than to any atmosphere of the sun or moon. The red projections seem to belong to the sun.

At Mactoon, Illinois, the eclipse commenced at 4h. 16m. 15s. At 5h. 11m. 17s. the sun became totally obscured. The darkness was equal to that of a moonlight night. The eclipse ended at 6h. 9m. 22s. Six spots were visible on the surface of the sun before the eclipse, two of which were very prominent and the others much less. The cusps on the moon had a ragged and blurred appearance. The phenomenon called "Baily's Beads" was distinctly seen by all observers extending through an arc of at least 50 deg. To the naked eye it seemed as if there were openings in the moon, two on the E. side and one on the S.W. The corona was not, as generally described, a halo of light surrounding the moon, but was distinctly seen in the shape of a five-pointed prong on the lower and two prongs on the upper circumference of the moon, three points presenting a radiant appearance. Although diligent search was made, no planetary bodies were observed between Mercury and the sun. A few minutes after four o'clock the thermometer was at 102 deg. During the total eclipse it fell to 60 deg.; subsequently it rose again to 80 deg.

At Des Moines, Iowa, where extensive scientific preparations had been made, the phenomenon was seen under favourable conditions, the weather clearing up towards midday of the day of the eclipse. An unclouded sky allowed the many observers gathered here to witness the eclipse with great distinctness, a slight haze only interfering to prevent satisfactory search for the planets supposed to exist inside the orbit of Mercury. According to Professor J. H. Safford's observations, the first contact occurred at 3h. 43m. 45s. The commencement of the total obscurity was 4h. 45m. 32s. The end of the totality was 4h. 48m. 22s. The last contact was 5h. 45m. 11s. These points of time are from six to twenty-two seconds later than calculated, according to Washington—E. P. Illinois and Professor Hilgard observing it. Another point noted was a discrepancy between the calculation and observation of the corona. It was nearly rhomboidal in form, and very distinct and extended, at some points half a degree beyond the edge of the sun's disc. The rose-coloured protuberances appeared to the number of five or six, the greatest being on the sun's south-western quarter. Professor Harkness's observations of the protuberances in the spectroscope showed different spectra for each; but a single band was thrown by the corona. Professor Eastman's observations of the thermometer showed a fall of 13 deg. in the temperature during the progress of the eclipse. The total obscuration lasted two minutes and fifty-two seconds and a half. Venus and Mercury were distinctly visible with the naked eye. The darkness exceeded that of the night. The most interesting feature in the aspect of the sun was the protuberances or beads. The largest one, already mentioned, was semicircular in shape, with a finger extending, say one eighth part of the sun's diameter, directly downward as one looked. Another right limb was shaped much like the two horns of an antelope. The greatest length of the corona was in the direction of the ecliptic.

At Ottawa, Iowa, the eclipse was observed by Professor Alexander, chairman of the National Academy of Sciences, who pronounces it to have been the finest of the three total eclipses he has witnessed.

At New York the eclipse was well seen; the darkness was not so great as was expected, nor was there any remarkable change in the barometer or thermometer.

At Cincinnati the gas was lighted, and the atmosphere had a yellowish appearance.

Some gratifying scientific results were obtained at Shelbyville, Kentucky. Professor Winlock observed eleven bright lines in the spectrum, only five having been previously determined. The Professor also observed a shower of meteors between the earth and the moon.

By the new Act, to "kill seeds," by destroying the vital power, or to "dye seeds," by colour, to give them the appearance of another seed, is punishable by a fine of £5 for the first offence, and £50 afterwards, with publication of the offender, at his expense, in newspapers.

A letter from Piacenza, in the *Movimento*, describes a terrible accident that took place, on the night of the 15th, in the great square of that town, where the people were collected to witness a display of fireworks. A mortar, destined to discharge a bomb of large size, exploded with terrible effect. The pyrotechnist and a child were killed on the spot, four persons were seriously wounded, and about thirty others received injuries.

A new paper in Boise City, Idaho, introduces itself to the public in the following brief but emphatic terms:—Salutatory. We have started a paper. Name—*Capital Chronicle*; principles—Democratic, to the hilt; object—to make a living; office—on Main-street, about 300 yards below the Overland Hotel, opposite an old oyster-can in the road; and we'll run it, or 'bust!'"

The central committee of the League of Peace and Liberty has published the programme of the annual congress to be held at Lausanne next month. The Russian and French Communists have left the association, and the programme is less extravagant than last year. The league proposes to create a confederate republic among the peoples of Europe, in imitation of America, and they propose now to attain this end by legal and orderly means, by public discussion, congresses, and so forth. The league wishes to abolish standing armies, to separate Church and State, to give women civil and political equality, and to develop the rights of labour. All these subjects are to be discussed at the ensuing meeting.

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THE ILLUSTRATED
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THE CONFLAGRATION AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, ON THE MORNING OF MONDAY, MAY 27.

lation is not only the outcome of liberal and enlightened measures, but the reflex influence of real social improvement. How much soever may remain to be done, and startling as are the agrarian outrages which are at times enacted in one or two counties, the agricultural interest of Ireland has for many years past been making steady progress. Fresh evidence of the fact has been furnished by the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society held last week—in the remote town of Tralee, the capital of Kerry, far away from energetic Ulster, and in the midst of a genuine Celtic population. The mere fact of such a gathering for the promotion of scientific farming taking place in the extreme south-west of Ireland is a hopeful sign. Costly implements and highly-fed beasts are a novelty in that primitive region, save on the estates of one or two great proprietors; and the show-yard and the cattle-layers must have afforded to the small farmers of Kerry a useful lesson as to the splendid results which can be effected by energy and enterprise. A few years since the manufacture of implements was practically unknown in Ireland. Now the Irish maker competes with his English rival, and has, in some instances, carried off the prizes. It is pleasant to read of the exhibition of gorse-bruisers, thistle-cutters, flax-breakers, and thatching-machines—implements which tell of man's ingenuity in subduing the wilderness and in augmenting social comfort.

Earl Spencer, the present popular Lord Lieutenant, was present at the Tralee meeting, to aid by speech and example the cause of agricultural improvement. His Excellency, himself a practical farmer, and an exhibitor on this occasion, mingled a good deal of sound advice with plentiful statistics of progress. His Lordship was, perhaps, a little too sanguine in his conclusions. He noted the increased use of machinery between Killarney and Tralee; the substitution of neat cottages for mud cabins, a change facilitated by public loans; and the large sums—in the aggregate more than two millions sterling—which have been lent by the Government for the improvement of the land. The stock of sheep in Ireland, notwithstanding a free exportation, has doubled since 1841; the heads of cattle, great numbers having been sent to England to replace losses sustained by the rinderpest, remain stationary; and the great increase of pigs is viewed as a sign of "the growing prosperity of the labouring classes." Earl Spencer does not, like some other agriculturists, think that Ireland should be exclusively a grazing country, or that sheep-walks and cattle-farms ought to supersede arable land. The proportion of pasture to tillage soil is already as two to one, and his Lordship would keep up the latter "to the highest point essential to agricultural progress," applying more capital to the land, and removing the gigantic and wasteful fences.

We have been so accustomed to hear of the comparative poverty of Irish tenants, that it is rather startling to find the deposits in the joint-stock banks of the country are close upon twenty millions sterling. This sum, says Earl Spencer, "largely represents the savings of the agricultural classes." Irish farmers, then, can be thrifty and industrious; but why should their surplus earnings be locked up in bank at a low interest, when they might be profitably invested in the soil? Here we get a glimpse of the real obstacle to agricultural progress in Ireland—the absence of security of tenure, and of any guarantee that the occupier of the soil will reap the benefit of his improvements. How injuriously this want of fair protection to the tenantry is working in Ireland is revealed by the *Times* commissioner in his interesting series of letters. He shows us that the country is generally improving, that rents are not in general immoderate, that the wages of the peasantry are increasing; that absentee proprietors are fewer than they were; and that hard landlords are the exception and not the rule. But nearly all the occupiers are tenants-at-will, whose security and prosperity are absolutely dependent on the fiat of the lords of the soil. In England, where the same tenure for the most part obtains, it is the landlord who undertakes improvements. In Ireland the tenant is expected to find the capital to improve the soil he cultivates. Can we wonder that he should prefer to hoard his money rather than to expend it on a farm from which he may be driven away at six months' notice, without compensation.

The *Times* commissioner gives a remarkable instance of the beneficial results of security of tenure upon agricultural property. Mr. Blanconi, the well-known car proprietor, purchased an estate at Portarlington, which yielded £305 a year, and was occupied by a "lazy, beggarly population of tenants-at-will." Their sagacious landlord granted the people leases for thirty-one years, but raised their rents more than fifty per cent. Though he himself spent little money on the property, the rents were regularly paid, and "the tenantry are now a contented yeomanry." It cannot be said that the rights of property were impaired by this wise arrangement. On the contrary, the interests of both landlord and tenants were promoted. "The land question," says Mr. Blanconi, "would never have arisen had the Irish landlords improved their estates at their own cost and been liberal in granting leases."

Ireland, as we have seen, is making steady, though but slow, progress in agricultural prosperity. How her advance might be accelerated is conclusively shown by Mr. Fitzgibbon, a Master in Chancery, who has the management of some four hundred Irish estates. This Conservative lawyer, in his recent pamphlet on "The Land Difficulty in Ireland," contends that the productive capabilities of the soil might be increased tenfold. Ireland does not, he maintains, suffer from over-population, nor is the indolence of the peasantry the cause of her backward condition. The cultivators of the soil need above all things security of tenure. This is the problem which now engages public attention and awaits a solution at the hands of Parliament. "Once convince the peasantry," says Mr. Fitzgibbon, "that in the land of their birth, and in the midst of their kindred, the fruits of their labour will be their own, and they will not fly to a foreign land for a blessing which they may enjoy at home."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The state of the Emperor's health has been the one engrossing topic of Parisian conversation ever since it was publicly announced that an attack of rheumatism would prevent him from paying his customary visit to the camp of Châlons on the occasion of his fête day. More recently reports were put in circulation that it was something more dangerous than rheumatism from which the Emperor was suffering, and that certain slight surgical operations had become necessary, producing syncopes, one of which caused such an amount of alarm that the Empress was telegraphed to with the view of arresting her further progress in her Corsican trip. In consequence of these alarming rumours, French Rentes fell from 73f. 45c. to 71f. 50c., or nearly 2½ per cent in a single day; and, spite of the most positive assurances on the part of the Prefect of Police and the *Journal Officiel* of their inexactitude, the recovery in prices was very gradual and, up to the present time, far from complete. An inquiry into the origin of these rumours, evidently promulgated for bourse purposes, is to take place; but in all probability it will come to nothing.

There is no doubt but that the Emperor has been seriously indisposed; still it is positively denied that any kind of surgical operation has been found necessary. On Thursday he was unable to rise from his bed, and it was not until the evening of Friday that any sensible amelioration of his symptoms was apparent, when the Emperor not only rose, but walked about his bed-room. On Saturday morning he was dressed by ten o'clock, intending to preside at the Council of Ministers, held on that day, but all he was able to do was to be present a portion of the time, although he engaged in a private discussion with General Lebœuf, the new Minister of War, after the council had broken up. The Emperor subsequently promenaded in the park of St. Cloud with General Fleury; and it is now stated that his health is perfectly restored, and that he contemplates paying a visit to the camp of Châlons before its raising, on the 15th instant. Yesterday he again presided over a Council of Ministers, and signed several decrees.

During the stay of the Empress and Prince Imperial at Lyons they inspected the Eugénie Asylum for convalescents, situated at St. Genis, a few miles distant, and afterwards paid a visit to the Tribunal of Commerce, where her Majesty was received with a long speech by the president, to which she made, of course, an amiable reply. She and the Prince were subsequently present at a review, and in the evening at a state banquet. At Toulon, where they were received with all the honours, they visited the arsenal and the military hospital, and at half-past eight in the evening of the 27th were under way in the steam-yacht L'Aigle, for Bastia, where they arrived about noon the following day, and at once received on board the commandant and prefect. They afterwards landed, were welcomed by the authorities, attended mass, partook of a déjeûner at the Hôtel de Ville, conferred a certain number of decorations, and received various deputations. The following morning, at nine o'clock, they arrived off Ajaccio, and were escorted by the Mediterranean squadron into the port. The authorities were posted on the Quai Napoléon to receive them, after which they attended mass at the cathedral, visited the birthplace of the Emperor Napoleon I., where they spent a considerable time, and then returned on board the Imperial yacht. The reception of the Empress and the Prince in Corsica appears to have been thoroughly enthusiastic, and the inhabitants of Bastia and Ajaccio made grand preparations in the way of triumphal arches, flags, and floral decorations for their reception. The Empress reached Toulon on Tuesday afternoon, having left Ajaccio at five o'clock in the morning. According to the *Journal Officiel*, her Majesty suffered from the fatigue of this quick passage, but was much better.

The debate on the Senatus Consultum in the Senate began yesterday. Prince Napoleon was amongst the speakers, and declared that the Empire, which had hitherto been based on the personal authority of the Emperor, had been transformed into an Empire based on liberal principles. He was replied to by M. Furcade de la Roquette on the part of the Government.

The Senate seem to have made several alterations in the text of the Senatus Consultum which are not regarded with particular favour. For instance, in one of the articles of the text presented by the Ministry it was necessary for the Senate to state the grounds on which they opposed the promulgation of any particular law, whereas in their amendment the Senate have exempted themselves from giving any reasons for their opposition. Another amendment deals with the proceedings to be followed by the Corps Législatif when an order of the day is referred to the Bureaux; and an amendment to article 2 confers on the Senate the power of voting a new Senatus Consultum to regulate the constitutional relations between that body and the Corps Législatif. The foregoing amendments being all in the interest of the Senate, it is hardly thought that the Government will accept them.

It is rumoured that the extraordinary Session of the Corps Législatif will be resumed immediately after the Senatus Consultum is voted, but that the Government will insist on no further proceedings being taken beyond terminating the verifications of the powers of the deputies, the discussion of all other questions being postponed until the ordinary Session, which will commence, as usual, in February.

The majority of the Conseils Généraux have already terminated their Sessions, at which fewer political discussions than usual took place. The reason for this is found in the confidential circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects, a few days before the councils assembled, inviting them to use all their influence with the various presidents to make as few political allusions as possible in their opening speeches. The Minister's advice appears to have been followed, and the councils applied themselves, for the most part, to serious business instead of spending most of their time in fruitless discussion.

On the morning of Friday last it was discovered that, during the previous night, some malicious individual had thrown a small glass bottle of ink with sufficient violence to fracture it against the marble group by M. Carpeaux, representing "La Danse," in front of the new Opera, smearing the faces of the figures with a large patch of ink, which, however, was entirely obliterated yesterday morning by some chemical process. Several of the papers have condemned the group in question, and there has been some talk of its removal and the substitution of another piece of sculpture in its place. Still, of course, no one pretends to defend the plan which has been adopted to express dissatisfaction with M. Carpeaux's work. The police have instituted an inquiry with the view of discovering the guilty party, but as yet with no satisfactory result.

A rumour is current in Paris that M. Ledru Rollin intends taking advantage of the recent amnesty and purging himself of the contumacy under which he now lies, in which case he would, no doubt, be brought forward as a candidate for Paris at the next election.

The Queen of Spain arrived in Paris from Havre on Tuesday afternoon.

The restoration of Notre Dame is now entirely completed, and workmen are at present engaged in placing an elegant iron railing round the building. The materials and rubbish with which the cathedral was surrounded, together with the workshops and offices, are being rapidly removed, and within a very few days the Place du Parvis Notre Dame and the Quai de l'Archevêché will be re-opened to the public.

SPAIN.

It is reported that the Government has concluded arrangements for the issue of the Treasury Bonds not yet disposed of in consideration of a sum of 500,000,000 reals.

Proceedings are to be commenced in the Supreme Court against seven Bishops, on account of their disobedience to the orders of the Government in reference to the Carlist movement.

The *Petrie* states that Don Carlos embarked on Monday evening, at a port of Guipuzcoa, on board a foreign vessel bound for England. The last remnants of the Carlist bands have disappeared, and perfect tranquillity is reported from all parts of the Peninsula.

Cuban advices report desultory fighting, but no decisive results.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were closed, on Thursday week, by the King in person, with the usual ceremonies. His Majesty delivered a short speech, in which he said that every effort was being made to restore the financial equilibrium and to revive the national credit. He also stated that the Ministers would seriously consider how to augment the imports and diminish the expenditure. His Majesty, in conclusion, stated that the independence of Portugal would be religiously preserved.

GERMANY.

After the return of the King of Prussia, on Wednesday week, the autumn evolutions of the Guards who are concentrated in and near Berlin commenced. On Thursday the eight regiments of the Horse Guards and the riding division of the Guards' field artillery were drilled together. On Friday and Saturday these exercises were repeated. On Saturday also the entire infantry of the Guard present at Berlin, twenty-one battalions in all, and the foot division of the Guards' field artillery, went through their exercises before his Majesty. A large number of officers from almost all European States have arrived to witness the autumn exercises of the troops. Among the guests at his Majesty's table on Thursday were the English officers General White, Adjutant Russell, and Colonel Cameron Shute.

The Queen of Prussia has paid a visit to the Court of Baden at the Island of Mainau, intending afterwards to proceed to Baden-Baden for the benefit of her health.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has been inspecting troops in Pomerania and elsewhere.

The works intended to defend the mouth of the Elbe are to be pushed on with all possible haste, and it is hoped they will be completed next year. On the other hand, it is stated that Rendsburg is no longer to remain a fortified town. The improvement of the defences has therefore been abandoned, and an entire demolition of those now existing may be expected. The Prussian ironclad Konig Wilhelm is to be armed with twenty-six rifled 300-pounders and two four lighter cannon, in bombproof towers on the upper deck. She will carry thirty guns, and not twenty-six, as was formerly stated.

At a public meeting which has been held in Berlin, and at which about 2000 persons were present, resolutions in favour of suppressing monastic establishments and of expelling the Jesuits were passed.

A despatch from Carlsruhe states that all the elections to the North German Parliament are concluded and the Prussian party have obtained a great triumph.

The North German Confederation having signified its readiness to take part in the conference on the St. Gothard Railway project, the Swiss Federal Council has convoked the conference for the 15th inst. at Berne.

The commission for the settlement of the question connected with the fortresses of South Germany was opened at Munich last week by a representative of the Minister of War. The commission is composed of representatives from Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The formal closing of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations took place on Monday evening. The former was informed by Count Beust that the Emperor had sanctioned the joint resolutions of the two Delegations, and that his Majesty thanked them for the readiness they had shown in providing for the wants of the whole empire. At the conclusion of his speech, the Chancellor expressed his conviction that the results of the deliberations of the Session were sure not to pass unnoticed abroad, and would, moreover, serve to increase the security for peace, which was universally desired.

The Session of the Hungarian Delegation was closed in a similar manner.

The fête in commemoration of the Emperor has taken place at Slavikwitz, and also the solemn opening of a railway connecting Bohemia with Silesia. More than 20,000 inhabitants of the country, belonging for the most part to the Slave nationality, were present at this double festival, which was also attended by the Archduke Charles Louis and the Ministers Potocki and Giskra. This last pronounced on the occasion an allocution in which he alluded, in cordial language, to the tradition of fraternity and union existing between the Slaves and the Germans. The address was received with enthusiastic applause.

It is announced that the quarrel between Austria and Prussia is likely to be amicably settled, Count Beust having made freely overtures, both directly and indirectly, to the Prussian Government. The most substantial proof of friendly relations is said to be the successful efforts of Count Beust for the final settlement of the Luxemburg difficulty.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Talaat Pacha, the secretary of the Viceroy, left Constantinople, on Monday, in the Viceregal yacht Fanaouza, the bearer of the Grand Vizier's reply to the letter of the Khedive. The *Levant Herald* says that this reply expresses the Sultan's satisfaction with the Viceroy's explanation and assurances of unabated loyalty, but calls on his Highness to sell or transfer to the Porte the fresh ironclads and breech-loaders ordered in Europe, to keep down his land forces within the prescribed limits, to abate the Egyptian taxation, to publish a regular annual statement of the finances, and to abstain from entering into any direct treaty negotiations with foreign Governments. Another account says the tone of the reply is exceedingly conciliatory, and that the Porte reciprocates the sentiments expressed by the Khedive, but, while giving full credit to the latter's assurances of loyalty, it reiterates that the Viceregal privileges as regards the maintenance of land and sea forces must be kept within the limits prescribed by the successive firmans granted by the Sultan to Ismail Pacha and his family.

The *Times* has received advices from Suez describing the cutting of the dyke to admit the water of the Red Sea into the day canal which extends as far as Chalouf. The party proceeded in steam-launches from Suez, and after some slight official ceremonies the dyke was cut, but to fill this section a flow during six or seven days will be required. When it shall have been filled, the water will be let into the Bitter Lakes, and then, it is said, the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean will for the first time actually mingle. With regard to the Bitter Lakes, there seems to be no doubt they are five metres below the level of the Mediterranean, and at the present time, with the stream flowing from that side, the rise is not more than three centimetres a day. But the flow from the Red Sea is expected to be stronger than that from Lake Timsah, and it is accordingly calculated that on its waters being admitted the rise will for some time be at more than double its present rate; still, taking all things into account, it is thought that a hundred days may be required.

AMERICA.

The result of the great boat-race on the Thames was known in New York at one o'clock on Friday afternoon (six o'clock p.m., Greenwich time). The press comment at considerable length upon the race, and express great satisfaction at the fair play and hospitality received by the Harvard crew in England. They also express a hope that the Oxford crew will visit America, and assure them a cordial welcome.

An action for false imprisonment has been brought against General Dix, late Minister of the United States at the French Court, by John Mitchell, "the Irish patriot," who was confined in Fortress Monroe in the summer of 1865 by the General's orders. Mr. Mitchell lays his damages at 25,000 dols.

Mr. Peabody has given 60,000 dollars to the trustees of Washington College, Virginia, for the purpose of establishing an additional professorship, as recently proposed by General Lee, the president of the college. The health of Mr. Peabody is said to be very much improved.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public debt of the United States amounts to 2,628,400,000 dols. The coin in the Treasury is 101,250,000 dols., and the currency 12,000,000 dols.

The Indians are committing terrible depredations in Sonora.

INDIA.

It is authoritatively stated that the Durbar which was to have been held at Agra in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh will pro-

bably not take place, in consequence of the distress in Rajpootana and in the province of Gwalior.

A telegram sent from Bombay on Tuesday states that Lord Napier was to embark for England on that day. It also states that the Shah of Persia has sent an accredited Envoy to the Indian Government, and that Maharajah Kerraloo is dead.

The Commodore Perry, of Shields, with a cargo of coals, arrived at Bombay last Saturday. A fire broke out in the vessel six days before, and had been burning ever since. On entering the harbour she was run ashore and scuttled.

CHINA.

From Hong-Kong we have news of the massacre in China of twenty persons, one of whom is said to be a French priest. An inquiry is to be instituted by the Chinese Government.

LAW AND POLICE.

The bankruptcy of Augustus Charles Hobart, formerly a Captain in the Royal Navy, but better known as Hobart Pacha, an Admiral in the service of the Ottoman Government, came before the London Court of Bankruptcy yesterday week. The petitioning creditor was a bill-discounter, and a number of other proofs were admitted. The examination was fixed for Dec. 16.

An important application was made on Monday at the Court of Bankruptcy in the matter of Evans and Sons, hop merchants, who lately failed for something like £100,000. It was proposed to stay proceedings on the ground that a composition-deed of 6s. in the pound had been executed and duly registered. His Honour refused to admit the validity of the deed, and the proceedings will go on.

A case arising out of the rating of a charity came before the Hammersmith Sessions last Saturday. Two of the sisters of the Nazareth Home, an institution for "Aged, Infirm, and Destitute Poor," were summoned to pay £31 poor rates, levied upon a valuation of £372. The parish authorities admitted the valuation was excessive, and they volunteered to reduce it one third, and also to demand only one third of the rate. Finally this was agreed to. One of the sisters pointed out that it was very hard for them to pay poor rate at all.

At the Lord Mayor's Court, on Monday morning, an action, "Greenwood v. Taylor," was tried. This was a suit to recover damages for slander, the defendant having said he "could get plaintiff struck off the rolls." It appeared that the plaintiff, an attorney in Bedford-row, had transacted some proceedings for the defendant when he was bankrupt, who subsequently charged the plaintiff with having obtained or misappropriated a sum of £300; and stated that to two persons, with the addition of the threat that he (defendant) could, if he liked, get the plaintiff struck off the rolls. This allegation was utterly groundless, and the plaintiff recovered a verdict with £50 damages.

A curious charge was investigated, on Monday, at the Highgate Police Court. A young man, who was engaged to be married, left in the custody of his young lady a box containing, amongst other papers, a number of letters which she had written to him. On going out of town for a short time he took the precaution of locking the box; and on his return, according to his statement, he found that it had been opened and its contents taken away. He therefore charged the young lady with stealing the papers, and also with maliciously damaging the box. The first summons fell through, as the value of the articles took the case beyond the jurisdiction of the Court; and, as there was no evidence in support of the second, it was dismissed.

An action against Mr. Bibby, one of the directors of the Royal Bank, the failure of which caused a great sensation in monetary circles, was tried at the Liverpool Assizes yesterday week. It was brought by Mr. Stephen Watson to recover damages he had sustained in consequence of a purchase of shares after the issue of the report and balance-sheet in 1861, which Mr. Watson alleged did not contain a true statement of the affairs of the bank. The case was stopped, with a view to its being referred.

The Exeter magistrates had before them, yesterday week, the case of Mrs. Major Breeze, who has given much trouble to the police. On the previous day she was in the streets with her clothes disordered and a sword in her hand, which she threatened to use on anyone who might come near her. After some trouble and danger a man closed with her and took away the sword. The magistrates advised that the lady should be put under restraint.

Some of the £1200 which was seized by the police at the house of the managers of the "Deptford Spec," and which it was arranged should be distributed by the counsel engaged in the case amongst the Deptford charities, has just been allotted in the manner suggested. The Deptford General Relief Fund has received £50; the Deptford Ragged School, £25; the Kent Dispensary, £100; the New-street Schools, Deptford, £20, and the St. Paul's Schools have also received a liberal donation. £25 has been paid into the poor-box at the Woolwich Police Court, a similar sum into the Greenwich Police Court poor-box, and considerable sums to various charities, including £100 to Charing-cross Hospital and £100 to King's College Hospital.

At the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts, on Saturday, the magistrates heard several charges of thieving at the great boat-race. The prisoners were mostly accused of picking pockets.

A Leeds publican has been fined by the magistrates a couple of pounds for getting drunk in his own house.

Joseph White, of the firm of White, Fairfield, and Co., of High-street, Borough, was summoned, at Bow-street, on Thursday week, for three violations of the Excise Act. The defendant had on his premises a large quantity of chicory stored in contravention of the Act, and 10 cwt. of locust beans were also found there. Three previous convictions were put in against the defendant, and Sir Thomas Henry said he had no alternative but to inflict the full penalties, which amounted to £400.

Mr. Thomas Hodge, described as an oil merchant, of Campbell-road, Bow, was, on Thursday week, fined 20s. and costs, at the Thames Police Court, for refusing to have his child vaccinated.

George Taylor, thirty-seven, described as a moulder, of wild appearance, with scarcely a rag to cover him, was tried at the Middlesex Assizes, on Monday, on the charge of having stolen a watch and chain from John Hayes, a coffee-house keeper, of 88, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell. He was also indicted for stealing a pair of boots, the property of John Balderson, of 15, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell; also for assaulting and beating Philip Ennesey, a plumber. Mr. Francis, the deputy clerk of the peace, read the first charge over to the prisoner, and asked him whether he was guilty or not guilty. Prisoner: I might just as well say guilty as not (Laughter). Put it down "guilty." Mr. Francis: You are further charged with stealing a pair of boots, the property of John Balderson. Prisoner: Put that down "guilty" (Laughter). Mr. Francis: You are also charged with assaulting Philip Ennesey. Prisoner (with the utmost indifference): Put them all down "guilty." You are sure to have your own way (Renewed laughter). Reeves, a warder, said the prisoner had been previously convicted, but that it was some time ago. He behaved very strangely while in prison. Mr. Serjeant Cox: Prisoner, the sentence upon you is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months. Prisoner: Will that include the boots? (Laughter). The Judge: Yes, that includes the boots. The prisoner tripped lightly out of the dock, and said, "Hurrah! now I shall get a new coat" (holding up the few miserable rags that covered him).

Thomas Paull, the man who is charged with the murderous assault upon Mrs. Peake in Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road, on the 5th ult., was brought up for re-examination at the Lambeth Police Court yesterday week. Mrs. Peake, who had recovered sufficiently to appear as a witness, described the attack made upon her. She said:—"I was resting upon my son's bed in the back room on the first floor. Suddenly I heard a noise, and then saw the door open. The prisoner and another man entered and closed the door behind them. I immediately got up and said to the prisoner, who stood in front of the other, 'What is it?—what is it you want? Have you come to rob the house?' Before I could say more, he sprang upon me like a madman, and I saw what I supposed to be an iron hammer in his hand. With this instrument he attacked me. He struck me a violent blow on the forehead which caused me to stagger. I then put my hands up to protect my face, and then with the same instrument he struck me another blow on the top of the head which rendered me insensible. I have suffered very much since." The magistrate asked, "How did he attack you the second time?" Mrs. Peake said, "Oh! Sir, I shall never forget it. He stepped back as though to take aim, and, groaning with passion, struck me the second time. I became insensible, and I remembered no more until I found myself down stairs, and being attended by several persons." Mrs. Peake spoke confidently as to the identity of the prisoner. The surgeon who attended her described the injuries inflicted as being very severe, and stated that on the top of the scalp there was a fracture of the skull an inch in length. He thought they might have been caused by blows with a chisel or the narrow end of a shoemaker's hammer. The prisoner was committed for trial. The woman Lewis, who was arrested with him, and who is charged with being in possession of stolen property, was again remanded.

William M'Cubry, Thomas Wright, and John Arthur Jones, the three men charged with being concerned in the frauds at Woolwich Arsenal, have been again under examination before the police magistrate at Woolwich. M'Cubry held the position of superintendent of the unserviceable store department in the arsenal, Wright was his under foreman, and Jones was agent, or traveller, for Mr. Phipps, a paper manufacturer, who has a contract with the Government to take all its waste paper at £10 per ton. The practice has been for Jones to take £20 or £30 to the arsenal, and superintend the delivery of its equivalent in tons of paper to the railway company. In the present instance he took £30, and therefore was entitled to three tons of waste paper. But, instead of three tons, the detectives found in the railway trucks 78 cwt. Five of the bags in which the paper was carried were so bulky as to excite remark, and in them the police-officers found several reams of new brown paper, which had never been unpacked, and which, as was shown by the evidence, had been allowed to lie in heaps in the warehouse for unserviceable stores. Several labourers employed at the arsenal, who took part in packing the bags, stated that they acted under the orders of Wright and M'Cubry, and Jones's presence during a portion of the time the work was being done was also spoken to. Mr. Patteson committed all the prisoners for trial.

A respectably-dressed young woman took a hamper to the Middlesborough station of the Darlington and Stockton Railway, on Wednesday week, stating that she wished it to be sent to Guisborough that night. The clerk told her it would be sent by the next train, and, taking it up, threw it under the counter. The woman told him to be careful, as what was in the hamper was perishable. He promised that her request should be attended to. The hamper was sent by the train to Guisborough, where a porter took it out of the van and pushed it under a counter. On touching the hamper with his foot he heard a noise, and, thinking that there was something alive in it, he took off the cordage and covering, and found a child about six weeks old. The person to whom the hamper was consigned refused to accept it; and after some delay the child was taken to the workhouse. The mother is in custody.

At the Manchester Sessions, last Saturday, William Gregory Redford was tried on a charge of embezzlement in connection with the Ninth South Lancashire Building Society. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Dr. Lanigan, dispensary doctor of Kilmeadon, near Waterford, murdered his wife by a pistol shot, and then shot himself. Permission was given to inter Dr. Lanigan's body in the old graveyard of Kilmeaden; but the parishioners raised strong objections, and threatened to murder anyone who attempted to place the remains there. The body was taken to the graveyard, but every approach to it was guarded by armed men, and the intention of burying there had to be abandoned.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

On Wednesday, the British Museum closed for the week—viz., from the 1st to the 7th inclusive, for the annual cleansing of the institution.

During the past year 42,331 volumes and pamphlets were added to the Library (including books of music and volumes of newspapers), of which 992 were presented, 6069 were received in pursuance of the laws of English copyright, 216 were received under the international copyright treaties, and 34,894 were acquired by purchase. There were added, also, 33,493 parts of volumes (or separate numbers of periodical publications and of works in progress). A total of 1145 sets of newspapers were received from the Inland Revenue Offices of the United Kingdom, of which 131 were published in Scotland, 135 in Ireland, 238 in London, and 638 in the rest of England. Of music 3121 pieces were acquired, each piece complete in itself, of which 1527 were received by English and 576 by international copyright, and 18 were purchased. Of 779 portions of musical works in progress, 473 were received by English and 306 by international copyright, and 253 works of music of greater extent than single pieces were also acquired, comprising 25 by English, 66 by international copyright, and 162 by purchase. A total of 6773 articles were received in the department, not included in the foregoing enumeration of volumes and parts of volumes, consisting of playbills, single pieces of music, broadsides, songs, ballads, and other miscellaneous items, giving a grand total of 81,507 articles received during 1868 in the department.

A total of 757 Oriental manuscripts were added to the collection during the past year, consisting of 355 in Ethiopic, 260 Persian, 66 Arabic, 21 Coptic, 13 Hindustani, 5 each Hindi, Telugoo, Afghan, and Toorkie, 4 each Hebrew and Armenian, 3 Sanscrit, 2 each Burmese and Cingulese, and 1 Tamil. The Hamilton and Abyssinian collections are included in the above total, the former of which consists of 352 manuscripts, chiefly Persian and Arabic, selected from a collection of about 1100 volumes found in India, chiefly at the time of the mutiny, by the late Colonel George William Hamilton, Commissioner of Delhi, and including a large number of books from the Royal Library at Lucknow. The Abyssinian collection, which is due to the late war, was presented by the Secretary of State for India, and comprises 339 volumes, handsomely written on vellum, selected from about 1000 books captured at Magdala. Sixteen volumes originally belonging to the same collection were set apart for presentation to her Majesty, six of which were retained for the Royal Library, and the rest returned to the Museum. This unequalled collection embraces the whole range of Ethiopic literature, all branches of which are most fully represented, and it forms also a curious series of Abyssinian calligraphy and miniature-painting, ranging from the fifteenth to the present century.

The *Times* in its City article states that "after every arrangement for the new Turkish loan of twelve millions sterling was considered to have been finally concluded on Saturday between the Government at Constantinople and the Imperial Ottoman Bank, a new difficulty was suddenly interposed, which resulted in the entire abandonment of the affair by that institution."

The directors of the Bank of England have made the requisite arrangements for enabling the holders of Government funds to exercise the option of having their dividends transmitted to them by post. The arrangement will take effect in time for the dividends due in October; and, although Sept. 1 was the latest day on which applications were to be sent in, the time on the present occasion will, it is understood, be extended to the 15th. The public should observe that persons availing themselves of the new system must be resident in Great Britain or Ireland, that in cases where stock stands in more than one name the warrant must be sent to one of the number with the authority of the others, that the warrant will be in the form of a cheque, requiring the indorsement of the stock-holder, and that it will be sent through the post at his risk, but with the protection of being crossed for payment only through a banker. Persons taking dividends under power of attorney will not have the opportunity of receiving them by post, but must attend at the Bank as heretofore.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Firley, A., Vicar of Ardley [illegible], Bolton, to be Vicar of [illegible], near Durham.
Fausset, S. J., Curate of Carrickfergus; Vicar of Kilmood, Down.
Freeman, W. H.; Curate of Sible Hedingham, Halstead, Essex.
Ingram, Richard Hart; Chaplain of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
Lett, Charles, Rector of Dunaghy; Rector of Finvoy, Connor.
Mulgan, William E., Vicar of Templecorran; Rector of Dunn, by.
Orpen, Raymond, Curate of Adare; Rector of Tralee, Ardfert.
Russell, M.; Vicar of Ardcorne, Leighton.
Sayers, George B.; Curate of Ballywalter; Vicar of Templecorran, Connor.
Walker, William; Rector of Elveden, Thetford.
Williams, T. J., Rector of Waddesdon, Bucks; Rural Dean.
Woodruffe, A., Vicar of Clonsast, Kildare.

A site, valued at £663, has been presented by Mr. Coningsby Sibthorp for new schools in the parish of St. Swithin, Lincoln.

The first list of subscriptions towards the restoration of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, as a memorial of the late Bishop of Salisbury, amounts to about £3000.

The ceremony of opening the new Cathedral of St. Andrew, at Inverness (the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Archbishop of Canterbury on Oct. 17, 1866), took place on Wednesday. The Bishops of Oxford and Rochester took part in the ceremony.

On Thursday week the corner-stone of a new national schoolroom and master's house was laid at Charmouth, Dorset, by Mr. Samuel Lowndes, a gentleman who has largely subscribed towards the funds and takes much interest in the church, especially its schools.

A Church conference will be held in Hull in October, of which the Archbishop of York is to be president, the Venerable Archdeacon Long chairman of the committee, and A. K. Rollit, Esq., LL.D., and the Rev. F. F. Goe, M.A., hon. secs. The list of subjects to be discussed is an extensive and varied one.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Richmond was laid, by Princess Teck, on Thursday week, Bishop Ryan officiating at the prayers. The site was granted by the late Lord Justice Selwyn, who had previously given the site for another church in the parish. The building, which is to accommodate 800 persons, will be erected in the Early English style, from the designs of Mr. R. Brandon.

In Lincoln Cathedral, the north gate of the upper transept, leading into the choir, has been entirely renovated, at the cost of Archdeacon Trollope. This gate is said to be 600 years old, and was copied from that of the tomb in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The upright bars have been continued and are surmounted by gas-jets, forty-six in number; the wooden beam at the top has been taken away and iron substituted; and the whole of the ironwork has been cleaned and repainted a chocolate colour, the bands of the tracery being gilded. New scrollwork has been inserted at each side in place of the old wooden beams, and the wood skirting on which the gate rested has been removed, and ironwork of a similar pattern continued to the floor. The organ is also undergoing a renovation by Hill and Son.

The Bishop of Limerick has taken a practical step towards the reorganisation of the Irish Church. He has issued a circular calling upon the churchwardens of the diocese to convene meetings for the purpose of electing representatives to the Diocesan Synod. The elections are to be concluded before Sept. 11; and the lay representatives elected are to continue members of the synod until the vestries meet at Easter next.——Mr. W. F. Tighe, in a letter to the *Times*, considers that no time should be lost in organising a lay body to act in conjunction with the clergy, in order to assist in forming a representative body for the future government of the Irish Protestant Church, and that for this purpose meetings of laymen should be speedily commenced. By the Act of last Session, the existing clergy are secured in their present incomes; and he thinks they would do well to enter into commutation, and thus form a nucleus for a sustentation fund. That being done, it would be the duty and interest of laymen to supplement that fund, in order that the commuting clergy should not suffer in their incomes, and that sufficient means should be secured for the future maintenance of the Church. "Should such a fund be created by the clergy commuting, and should the present formularies, doctrine, and discipline of the Church of England be preserved, I, for one," says Mr. Tighe, "would willingly subscribe £5000 to such a sustentation fund. I would also subscribe a further sum of £5000, provided an agreement could be made with the Church government body that in future, when a vacancy occurs, a resident clergyman, with a salary of at least £300 a year, be appointed to the parish of Inistioge (joined with any district that may be found advisable), with my approval or that of my heirs."

Three thousand ship-labourers have been on strike in Quebec; and, exhibiting tumultuous tendencies, the military had to be called out on Tuesday for the maintenance of public order.

A fire at Etagen, in Aargau, Switzerland, has destroyed eleven houses. Twenty-three families, consisting of 123 persons, out of a population of 300, are without shelter. The disaster was caused by a child playing with matches.

Miss Tinné, the indefatigable African explorer, on her way from Murzuk to Ghat, on the Abergoush road, lat. 20, long. 13, fell a victim to the treachery of some camel-drivers. Two of her attendants, European sailors, fell on the same occasion. Some of the members of Miss Tinné's family have started from Malta to Tripoli to visit the scene of this disaster. Miss Tinné was hardly thirty years of age.

THE 91ST (ARGYLESHIRE) HIGHLANDERS.

The ceremony of presenting a new set of colours to this gallant regiment, which has been stationed at Dover since its return, last year, from a long term of foreign service, at the Cape, in the Ionian Islands, and in India, was performed on Tuesday week. The 91st, having been raised originally by the fifth Duke of Argyll, as chieftain of the Clan Campbell, still wears the tartan of that clan in the scarves of the band, and in the shakoes of the soldiers, but with trews instead of kilts about their stalwart legs. The Duchess of Argyll was unable, as she had intended, to be present on this occasion; and the graceful task of presenting the new colours was therefore intrusted to Mrs. Gordon, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Bertie Gordon, the commanding officer. The Archbishop of Canterbury, himself a Campbell, and an old schoolfellow of the Colonel, discharged the religious services connected with the ceremony. The regiment was paraded on the glacis of the Western Heights, with its twelve pipers and the rest of its band. The officers of the Dover garrison, with their invited visitors, ladies and gentlemen, stood on one side of the dais or platform, while the other side was most properly reserved for the wives and children of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment. It was three o'clock when the Archbishop of Canterbury reached the ground, attended by two of his chaplains, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, Rector of Saltwood, Kent, and the Rev. C. Waldegrave Sandford, with four or five of the clergy of the diocese. General Brownrigg, of the Shorncliffe division, was in command of the troops, in the absence of General Russell. The ceremony commenced with the process of "trooping" the old colours, the band advancing in slow time along the whole front of the line and retiring at a quicker pace. They then once more advanced in slow time, preceding the senior company of the regiment, to whose charge was consigned, for the last time, the colours about to be abandoned. The National Anthem was performed solemnly at one end of the line, and a general salute given. The senior company, musicians and soldiers, passed slowly along and between the ranks of the different companies, which had opened out so that every man in the regiment might take a farewell look at the old flags, till the renewed strains of "God Save the Queen" at the other end of the line announced that those veteran military emblems had passed out of the service. The Colonel said that the old colours had been offered to the Duke of Argyll, in order that they might find an asylum in the walls of Inverary Castle. A pile of drums was quickly raised on the edge of the dais, and upon this the new

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 91ST (ARGYLESHIRE) HIGHLANDERS AT DOVER.

colours, still in their waterproof cases, were laid. The religious service was opened by the band of the regiment playing and chanting, with admirable effect, hymn 380, from the collection, "Ancient and Modern." The service was then read by the Archbishop. After the final prayer and benediction, Colonel Gordon read aloud a letter from the Duke of Argyll. The colours were thereupon taken from their cases and handed by the Majors to Mrs. Gordon, who in turn presented them to the junior ensigns kneeling to receive them at her hands. Mrs. Gordon spoke a few appropriate words desiring the soldiers to take their new colours and to guard them carefully and bravely. Colonel Gordon replied, thanking her, as the representative of the Duchess of Argyll, but assuring his wife that from her hands the regiment received its colours with peculiar satisfaction. By many acts of unobtrusive kindness the regiment had learnt to appreciate the interest she took in its welfare, and recognised with gratitude the fact that she had been content to share its fortunes abroad as well as at home—in camp as well as in quarters. Colonel Gordon claimed a right to make this assertion from the fact of thirty-seven years' continuous service in the regiment, fourteen of which had been passed in command. The Archbishop, next addressing the regiment, which had closed round the dais before the speaking commenced, said what he felt as a Scotchman and a clansman, as well as a Christian minister, on this interesting occasion. The square then opened out, ranks were re-formed, and the regiment marched past. The ceremony was followed by a déjeûner, given by Colonel Bertie Gordon and the officers of the 91st Regiment, at which the Archbishop and a numerous company were entertained. The marquees were pitched on the counter-guard at the citadel, from which point a fine view of the cliffs and castle was obtained.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION: EXCURSION TO PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT—LANDING AT MOUNT EDGCUMBE—SEE PAGE 233.

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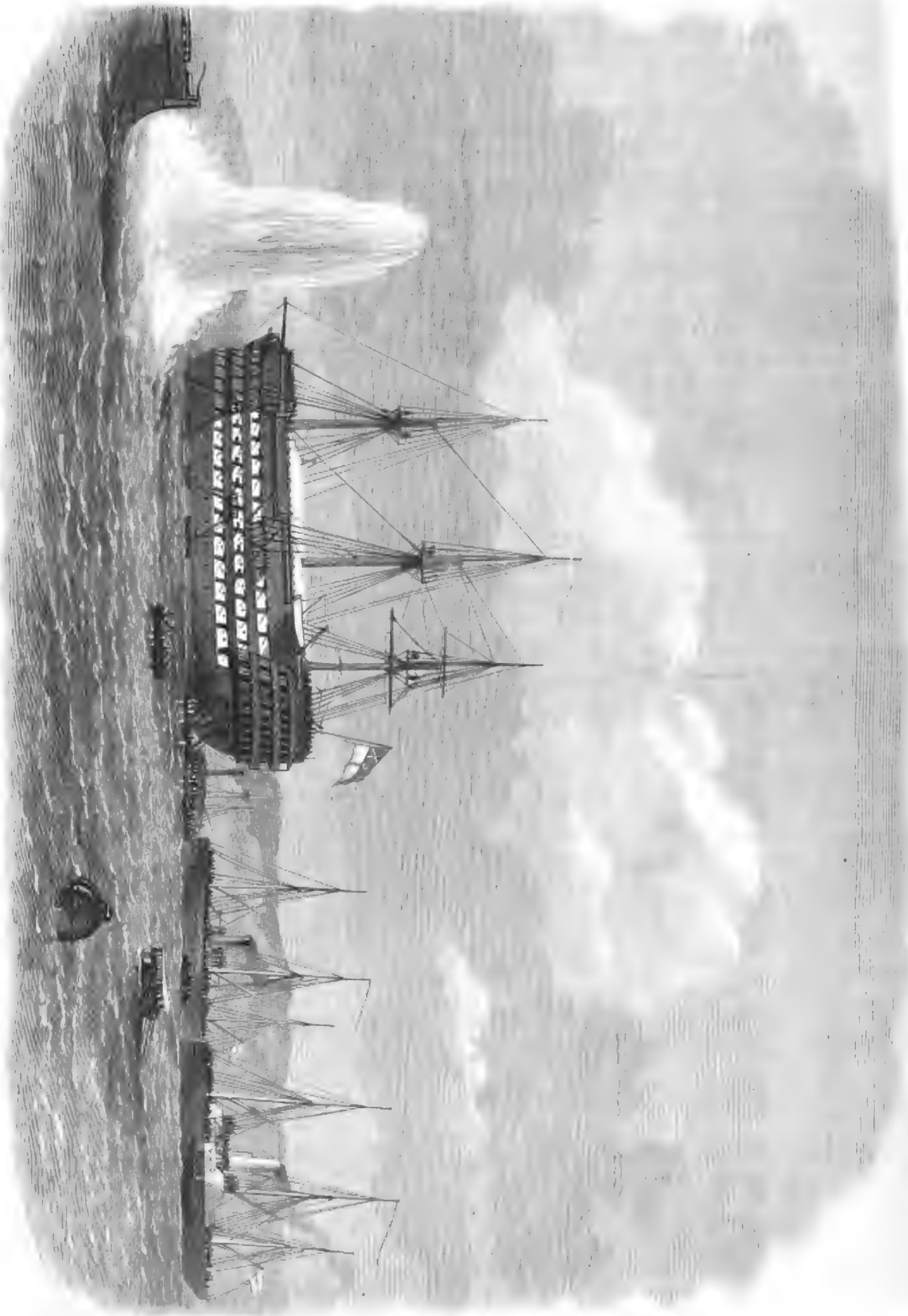

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION: EXCURSION TO PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT—EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO OFF H.M.S. CAMBRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 229

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BIRTHS.

On the 14th ult., at Oporto, the wife of W. Ehlers, Esq., of a son, still-born.

On July 21, at Simla, the wife of Gordon Cotton, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer of India, of a son.

On July 23, at Dhurmsala, Kangra, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. R. M. Sewell, H.M. Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Winchcomb, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Best, of a son.

On June 30, at Batavia, Java, the wife of Thomas Pryce, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Abertelery, Monmouthshire, the wife of J. Conroy, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at 27, Brompton-crescent, the wife of R. B. Gibbs, Esq., of Ballarat, Victoria, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Rusthall Church, parish of Speldhurst, Kent, by the Rev. F. S. Marshall, assisted by the Rev. G. Cotterill, George Rawdon Ruxton, third son of Arthur Ruxton, Esq., to Caroline Anne, eldest daughter of Charles Frederick Hath, Esq.

On July 6, at the Zorras, near Valparaiso, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, D.C.L., Consular Chaplain, George, fourth son of John Raby, Esq., Henlea, Liskeard, Cornwall, to Mary, second daughter of Charles Watson, Esq., Valparaiso.

On the 1st inst., at the British Embassy, Brussels, by the Rev. William Drury, William Cunningham Fairley, of British Burmah, son of Edward Fairley, Esq., late of the Royal Bank, Glasgow, to Letitia Whiteway, eldest daughter of William Roberts, Esq., of 34, Kensington Park-gardens, W., London.

On July 19, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, India, Thomas Maynard Hazlerigg, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, second son of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart., of Noseley Hall, Leicestershire, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Colonel Drummond, Bengal Cavalry.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Gerard Ludlow Hallett, B.C.L., Frederick Morgan, Esq., of 20, Somerset-street, Portman-square, and No. 4, St. John's-terrace, Regent's Park North, to Fanny Maria, younger daughter of the late Thomas Everdell, Esq., of Westminster, and step-daughter of Edgar Horne, Esq., of No. 10, Woburn-square, W.C. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., Katharine Masters, widow of Joseph Masters, 31, Aldersgate-street, London, aged 78.

On the 30th ult., at Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, Harry Daniel, son of Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., aged 1 year.

On the 28th ult., at Bassett Wood, near Southampton, William Bullar, Esq., M.D., in the 66th year of his age.

*** *The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 11.

SUNDAY, Sept. 5.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Old Bartholomew's Day. Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Rev. Christopher Parke, M.A., Vicar of Ruislip, Minor Canon; afternoon, 3.15, Rev. Canon Henry Melvill, B.D., Vicar of Barnes.

MONDAY, 6.—The Shakspeare Jubilee at Stratford inaugurated, by Garrick, 1769. Beginning of the Jewish year 5630. New moon, 6.7 a.m.

TUESDAY, 7.—St. Evurtius, Bishop of Orleans. The Queen and Prince Consort opened the Townhall at Leeds, 1858. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society—Fruit and Floral, 11 a.m.; General, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Virgin Mary. Copenhagen taken by Cathcart and Gambier, 1807. British Museum reopened.

THURSDAY, 9.—Battle of Flodden Field (James IV. of Scotland defeated and slain), 1513. Robert Wood, archæologist, of Palmyra, died, 1771.

FRIDAY, 10.—Dr. Thomas Sheridan, scholar and wit, died, 1738. John Christopher Adelung, German philologist, editor of "Mithridates," died, 1806.

SATURDAY, 11.—James Harrington, political philosopher, author of "Oceana," died, 1677. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3.30.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 11.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 44	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 16	3 37	3 [illegible]	4 21	4 41	5 5	5 24	5 44

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Aug.	25	30.213	67.6	53.8	.62	1	55.0	83.0	W. N. W.	110	.000
	26	30.233	70.2	59.0	.69	1	56.0	83.3	S. SE.	139	.000
	27	30.264	71.6	59.4	.67	0	58.2	84.4	S. E.	218	.000
	28	30.072	70.9	53.1	.66	0	57.9	87.6	S. SE.	149	.000
	29	...	...	...	...		58.3	64.6	...	449	.000
	30	30.220	55.3	57.1	.63	6	51.1	65.4	NE.	372	.000
	31	30.231	64.1	56.5	.56	1	43.0	64.8	NE.	174	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.228	30.253	30.260	30.119	29.967	30.234	30.127
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	61.3°	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	W.	S.	S.	S.	N.	NE.	NE.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The First and Second Grand DAY PERFORMANCES of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' New Season will take place on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three, in the newly-decorated Hall. Reappearance of the Christys' Inimitable Comedian, Mr. G. W. Moore. Doors open at 2.30; Commence at Three.

GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Fifth Annual Season.—MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 6. Read the following Announcements.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The Inauguration of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FIFTH ANNUAL SEASON, on MONDAY NIGHT, will be distinguished by the following important alterations and improvements:—Hall newly and beautifully decorated, rendering it the most elegant and luxurious Place of Amusement in London. New Stage, with sunken footlights; New and beautiful Proscenium. New and Luxurious Stall Seats. New and Costly Mirrors. New Scenery by Roland [illegible], Esq., and the Hall thoroughly and effectively Ventilated on the most approved principles—the long-standing complaint of the excessive heat of the gallery is now entirely removed. New Programme, and reappearance of all the old and esteemed Favourites.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 6, the Inaugural Night of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Fifth Annual Season. Reappearance of Mr. G. W. Moore, Mr. W. Lewis, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], and Mr. De Bonner. Entirely New Programme. The Hall newly Decorated, new Scenery, new Stall Seats, and the Hall thoroughly ventilated. Doors open at 7.30; Commence at 8. New and luxurious Fauteuils, 5s.; New Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area Raised Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees, no extra charges. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEPTEMBER EXCURSION MONTH.—OPERAS (in English) under the management of Mr. George Perren, on Tuesday and Thursday. The establishment of English Opera at the Palace has been attained with great success.

Monday.—Opening of the International Velocipede and Loco-Machine Exhibition. No extra charge for admission. Grand Evening Display in the Circus (Centre Transept), by Blondin, the champion, and other professional riders.

Wednesday.—Grand Musical Jubilee, on the model of the Boston Peace Festival. The Chorus of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association and the Orchestra, including the Band of the Crystal Palace, will number [illegible] Performers. Conductors, Mr. J. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible]. Some of the pieces will be accompanied, as at Boston, by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and clanking of anvils, the arrangements for firing being made by a corps of Royal Engineers. The Handel Orchestra will be enlarged for the occasion. Admission as usual, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket. Reserved Stalls Half a Crown.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling Days.

Saturday.—Opera and Promenade, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season-Tickets, which, dating from Sept. 1, and admitting to the above, to Fireworks Display (Sept. 1st), to Grand Concert with [illegible], [illegible], Operas, and generally till Aug. 31, 1870, may be had at all Entrances and Agents.

Note.—Velocipede Exhibition open daily throughout the month.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT MUSICAL JUBILEE, [illegible] Performers, on the model of the Boston Peace Festival. Concert on the Enlarged Handel Orchestra, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT. One Shilling. See Advertisements on Monday.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Greatest success on record. Grandest combination of any theatre in London. See following attractions.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 6, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'Clock. Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

NEW STANDARD THEATRE.—FIFTH WEEK of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, of St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.—Notwithstanding the continued triumphant success of this engagement, which is altogether without parallel, Mr. John Douglass regrets to announce that engagements entered into for the commencement of the regular dramatic season will preclude the possibility of its extension for many nights longer. During the few remaining nights of this important engagement a rapid succession of novelties will be presented.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

"The hardest race in which I ever rowed" were the words in which the Oxonian champion, Mr. Willan, described the great struggle between the men of Harvard and the men of Oxford. Coming from that distinguished athlete, the language is more valuable than any of the floral compliments which have been profusely scattered over the American boat by scores of estimable writers who have never hardened their cuticle with the touch of an oar. Mr. Willan's acknowledgment will become, we imagine, a household word across the water. Next to the prize, such "honourable mention" is all that competitors could desire; and the prize we really could not afford to part with if muscle and purpose could save it. They did save it, and that is all; for, though reporters gave the Oxford boat a long lead, Sir Aubrey Paul, the judge, places on record the fact that the race was won by only half to three quarters of a length clear. Harvard

> Close on our flying traces came
> And all but won that desperate game.

The race was not only one of the most interesting ever rowed, but one of the most splendid. We have no doubt that in America the anxiety to know the result—and it was known there in two minutes from the beginning of the message—was enormous; but it is well that our cousins should comprehend that all over the island the excitement was as great as their own. This is the wandering season, when everyone who can get away from London rushes into the obscurest place he can find, rambles beyond railways, beyond coaches—does, in fact, all he can to escape London faces and London associations. But in remote districts of Yorkshire, in savage valleys in the north, in out-of-the-way nooks in Wales, when tourists came across one another on Saturday last the first eager question was about the race. Lofty-minded persons, who would not think of exchanging a word with strangers, as a rule, waxed affable and communicative, and proffered telegram-papers or journals, and it was felt that this was an occasion on which the stern rules of etiquette were to be disregarded. All this sounds thinly enough to a free-and-easy-going population; but to Americans who know that, however rapidly we thaw to the foreigner, it takes much to melt British ice between Britishers, the symptoms we have described are full of meaning. And what they mean is this, that it was all very well to say that there was no doubt of Oxford winning; her men, her traditions, her style, her acquaintance with the water made that certain. There really was very great doubt, and the closeness of the race shows how particularly rational such doubt was. We had great faith in Oxford; but those who did not talk insular nonsense knew that her reputation was in no ordinary peril. It was saved, and it would be that vilest of cant—cosmopolitan cant—to say that England is not exceedingly rejoiced that her men have won. But the situation was an agitating one, for it actually made the cream of British society forget itself and discuss the event as plebeians might have done.

To Mr. Charles Dickens was very appropriately confided the pleasant task of pronouncing the oration which was demanded alike by Englishmen and by Americans. It would have been out of the natural course of things if the whole affair had not been reckoned up, and if somebody had not said that which we all desired should be said. Few could have uttered this more gracefully than our great novelist, who, as he has himself said, is a sort of American Ambassador, unofficially accredited. His characterisation of speech-making as "the great social vice" was just; but there are speeches and speeches; and Dryden has told us that

> Speech is morning to the mind,
> It spreads the beauteous images abroad
> Which else lie furled and clouded in the soul.

We should be very sorry if all after-dinner speakers talked like Mr. Dickens, because, in that case, revels would resume their old unhealthy enormousness; but it is a very good thing that the social vice should be occasionally indulged in, especially when we want the national sentiment interpreted for friends at a distance. All that Mr. Dickens had to say about the feeling of the people of England, and the cordiality with which they welcomed the Harvard champions, it is needless to say that all of us enthusiastically indorse, and we beg the American people to understand that it is so. But for the season, which is more despotic with its *lex non scripta* (save in game licenses) than any king, czar, or president in the world, there would have been a huge gathering at the Crystal Palace in honour of the Harvard men; but we have written to small purpose if we have not made it clear that the real homage was paid in the intense excitement which was caused by the struggle, not only among the crowds from London but among the educated class in England, wherever scattered on land or on water. Mr. Simmons responded for the Harvard men, and his straightforward and manly words will be pleasant to all. We are glad that these gentlemen are satisfied with their reception, and if they should not find it convenient to come again, we trust to make things equally agreeable to the other crew whose visit Mr. Simmons places among the possibilities. We promise them everything that they can desire except one thing, and that we assure them shall be kept from them if possible. The more of these "brothers' wagers" that are "frankly played" the better. Without making too much of a boat-race, we say with all sincerity that a gallant give-and-take affair of this kind between men of the highest and best social class of the two nations is calculated to do more good in the way of producing brotherhood than as many hundredweight of "imported diplomatic documents" as would have sunk both the boats deep in the mud of Father Thames, with which acknowledgment we may take leave of our friends from Harvard.

One thought for home consumption. Here was a most tremendous race, long prepared for, and performed to the utmost of the ability of those engaged. It excited two nations, and its result was flashed across the ocean with more promptitude than would be shown in any other case that occurs to us. It had one grand element besides—it was an honourable race. Like the University contests, it stands out amid all the tainted mass of British sport, a gentleman's business. No humbug there; no mysteries, no pullings, no ropings, no milkings, no scratchings, or their equivalents; no place for any of the thousand subterfuges behind which scoundrelism has the limited grace to conceal the one ugly word which has now, unhappily, become nearly synonymous with sport. On that river, on Friday, the 27th, the myriads saw honest work done. It is a pity that they have not more opportunities of beholding similar spectacles. But there is double pleasure in chronicling such an affair as the Anglo-American University race.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, drove to the Glassalt Shiel on Tuesday week. Prince Christian went deerstalking. Earl Granville had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, drove around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Thursday week was the anniversary of the birthday of the lamented Prince Consort. The tenantry of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates assembled at the Prince's obelisk and drank to the memory of his Royal Highness. Prince Leopold and Prince Christian were present. The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty at Balmoral Castle.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Earl Granville had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove to Loch Callater. The Prince of Wales dined with the Queen. Earl Granville had the honour of joining the Royal family at dinner. The Marquis of Blandford, Viscount Dupplin, Mr. Lionel Moore, the Hon. O. Montagu, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, and Mr. F. Knollys dined with the Royal household, and afterwards had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. The Rev. Dr. Watson, one of the Queen's chaplains, arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Watson officiated. Dr. Watson had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. The Prince of Wales dined with her Majesty. Earl Granville had the honour of being invited. The Rev. Dr. Watson left the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen took her customary drives.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, left the castle and proceeded via Callander to Invertrossachs, the seat of Mr. Stewart Macnaughton. The Queen and the Princesses are expected to remain there on a visit for about a fortnight.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Abergeldie Castle on Thursday week from Underley Hall, Westmorland, where his Royal Highness had been on a visit to Lord Kenlis. The Prince visited the Queen at Balmoral immediately after his arrival.

On Sunday his Royal Highness attended Divine service in Crathie church.

The Prince passes his time shooting and deerstalking.

At the quarterly "communication" of the order of Freemasons, held on Wednesday night at Freemasons' Hall, the rank of Past Grand Master was conferred on the Prince. A proposal that his Royal Highness should be elected patron of the order was negatived.

The Princess of Wales is still at Wildbad, with her children.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Royal Highness arrived at Prince Edward Island on Saturday last. He was publicly received on Monday, when a general holiday was observed.

The Prince has returned to Halifax, Nova Scotia, from Pictou, having been greeted with much enthusiasm by the inhabitants all along the route. A ball was given at Halifax in his honour on Tuesday night; and on Wednesday the Prince went on a picnic excursion with the citizens.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Vladimir Baristinsky have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess August of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and family, attended by Baron de Itabuna and M. and Madame Seitz, with a numerous suite, arrived at Claridge's Hotel, on Saturday last, from Rio de Janeiro.

The Prince of Leichtenstein has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to their residence in Wimpole-street.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. and Miss Motley have returned to Maurigy's Hotel from New Lodge, Windsor.

His Excellency Count Perponcher, Minister of Prussia to the Court of the Netherlands, has left for the Hague.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left Cleveland House for Raby Castle, Durham.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at the Marquis's shooting quarters, near Dingwall, N.B.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left town for Hampstead Marshall, Newbury, Berks.

Countess De Grey has left Newby Park for Harris, to meet the Lord President of the Council.

Earl Fortescue and the Ladies Fortescue have gone to Castle Hill, Devon.

The Earl of Huntingdon and the Ladies Hastings and Lord and Lady Hastings have arrived at their family seat, Waterford.

The Earl of Malmesbury left his residence in Stratford-place, on Saturday last, to join her Ladyship at Heron Court, Hants.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have left their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's, on a tour of visits in Ireland.

Viscountess Combermere has left her residence in Belgrave-square to pass a few weeks at Richmond.

Sir Augustus Clifford left town on Saturday last, accompanied by Dr. Way, for Westfield, Isle of Wight, and is progressing satisfactorily.

Miss Burdett Coutts arrived at Torquay on Monday.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

We learn from the *City Press* that the three City Unions—the City of London, the East London, and the West London—are to be amalgamated into one union, to be called the City of London Union.

The returns of pauperism in London for the third week in August mark a decline of 3487, as compared with last year. The total number of persons in receipt of relief was 131,449, of whom 33,283 were in the workhouses.

At the recent Oxford local examinations twelve candidates were sent up from the school of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, Streatham-hill, S.W., all of whom passed. Two of the four "seniors" obtained honours in English. Three of the "juniors" gained second-class honours, and the remaining five certificates.

A serious fire occurred, at an early hour on Monday morning at the Red Lion Tavern, in the Strand, which was almost completely destroyed. A young woman, a servant in the hotel, nearly lost her life by leaping from a second-story window upon the pavement. Three others, who were with difficulty restrained from following her example, were saved by the fire brigade.

The annual *fête* of the National Temperance League took place, on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace. The numerous provincial societies were well represented, and excursion-trains from Wales, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Norfolk brought large numbers to the festival. One of the special features of the day was the concert by 5000 children of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, on Tuesday, the report and statement of accounts were adopted. The policy of raising the fares, which was carried out twelve months ago, was adversely criticised; and the chairman, Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson, M.P., stated that the directors would soon consider whether it would be expedient to make a reduction. A vote of thanks was passed to the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cairns for having undertaken the duties provided by the Arbitration Act.

An important proposal was brought before the St. Pancras guardians on Tuesday. A letter was read from a lady who offered to find board and lodging for a number of the children who are now in the workhouse. Several of the guardians recognised the desirability of bringing up the children apart from the pauperising influences which surround them at present, and from which a sad percentage of both boys and girls go into society depraved. It was thought that the children might be boarded out in the country with great advantage. The whole subject is to be brought before the guardians. In Scotland the experiment has been a success.

The *Eastern Post* states that at the last meeting of the Bethnal-green guardians a singular case was mentioned. Among the parish paupers in Colney Hatch was a Miss Martin, who for the last eleven years was confined there as a hopeless lunatic. Mr. Collins, chairman of the board, by some means lately discovered that she was entitled, all the time, to several thousand pounds, which were in the safe keeping of the Bank of England. The unfortunate lady immediately became the object of uncommon interest, and proceedings in Chancery were at once instituted with a view to the establishment of her rights. The suit was successful, and the happy result is that the parish receives a sum of £400 as compensation for her maintenance during the eleven years, and 12s. a week from the dividends of her money for her continued support.

A meeting of the Albert Assurance Company was held last Saturday. A report exhibiting the decline and fall of the concern was read. It appeared from this that up to the end of 1861 the company was conducted at a profit of over £30,000. Thence was a period of losses which seem to have accumulated in a geometrical ratio. From 1862 to 1866 they amounted to £231,000 odd, and from 1867 to 1869, to £1,016,630. The report issued did not, of course, show the real state of affairs. The discussion on this report, and the replies of Mr. Price to the questions of the shareholders, explain pretty clearly how this deficiency is to be accounted for. The amounts paid for amalgamations show a curious process of making pleasant all round—except to the shareholders and policy-holders of the Albert. Besides the large sums paid as compensations, there was, it seems, a loss since 1861 of £94,397 in respect of the assets of the companies taken over. The uncalled-up capital is nearly £322,000, but the liquidator values it at £150,000 only, and when that is included there remains a deficiency of £971,817 2s. 2d., being nearly double the whole subscribed capital of the company and more than five times the amount paid up. Another meeting is to be called in about a fortnight's time.——An application was made at Vice-Chancellor James's chambers, on Tuesday, in the matter of the Albert Life Assurance Company. The motion was that Mr. W. J. White should be appointed provisional liquidator pending the petition to the Court for a winding-up order, and that Mr. Kirby, the present provisional liquidator, should retire. The application was made before the Chief Clerk, who declined to act, and adjourned the matter to the Judge, who will hear the renewed application on the 17th inst.

An extraordinary case of cool daring and gallant determination to save life has been rewarded by the Royal Humane Society by the presentation of handsome and suitable testimonials to two men named Buckley and Jones, who were recently instrumental in rescuing four persons from suffocation by chokedamp in a well at Liverpool. The circumstances were briefly these:—The men were engaged at some sewage utilisation works, and on the day in question, as they were about to finish their day's labour, one of them—a man named Lennon—had occasion to descend a dry well for the purpose of shutting off the valve of a steam-engine. He had been down the well a very short time, however, before he called for assistance, being unable to breathe from the noxious gas which was afterwards found to prevail in the well. Hearing Lennon's cries for help, Mr. Belve, the engineer of the works, who happened to be on the spot, went down to his assistance, accompanied by a labourer named Carroll, but both soon became overpowered. Another labourer, named Peter Seddon, then went down; but he, too, soon became insensible. Fortunately, however, four men returning from work accidentally passed the spot, and, hearing groans proceeding from the well, they immediately concluded the nature of the accident, and one of their number volunteered to be let down by his companions by a rope, but, being unable to breathe, was drawn up again. Two others of the party, named Buckley and Jones, then went down together, and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Belve and Peter Seddon. Buckley then went down alone and slung up Lennon; and then Jones went down alone to a lower part of the shaft and sent up Carroll, who, in addition to the effects of the gas, had sustained a frightful wound in the head through falling, and from which he has since died. The depth of the well was 40 feet.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have just returned from a short tour to Holland, where his Lordship went to visit by invitation the International Exhibition at Amsterdam, the success of which his Lordship had endeavoured to promote by forming and presiding over a London committee at the Mansion House. On Saturday week his Lordship was most graciously received at the Hague by his Majesty the King, and in the evening dined with the British Minister, who invited all the foreign corps diplomatique to meet him. On Sunday evening his Lordship and the Lady Mayoress had the honour of taking tea with her Majesty the Queen. On Monday they paid a private visit to the exhibition, and were escorted round by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, the commissioner appointed by his Lordship in charge of the British department. On Tuesday his Lordship, accompanied by his brother, paid a formal visit to the exhibition, and was officially received by the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Baron Mackay, the president, the chairman, the secretary, and other officials; after which his Lordship was entertained at dinner by the Burgomaster, the British and foreign commissioners of the exhibition being invited to meet him. In the evening his Lordship attended at the exhibition palace to view the fireworks prepared, and was enthusiastically received by the visitors. His Lordship left for the Hague at midnight, by a special train placed at his disposal.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Manchester City Council, on Wednesday, adopted a resolution in favour of closing public-houses on Sundays.

The official returns of emigration show that since 1851 one million and a half of people emigrated from Ireland.

The Trades Union Conference, which has been sitting at Birmingham during the past week, has decided on holding its next meeting in London.

The Recordership of Richmond, lately vacated by Mr. Vernon Lushington, has been conferred upon Mr. William Morton Lawson, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.

The *Liverpool Courier* announces that the late Dr. James Senton Smyth, of Rodney-street, has left by will £10,000 for the Liverpool Hospital for Cancer and Skin Diseases, which he founded.

Mr. Frederick Price was, on Tuesday, elected without opposition to the office of Coroner for the Manchester division of the county. Mr. Price acted as deputy for many years for the late Coroner.

The annual Cutlers' Feast took place, on Thursday night, in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck, who was warmly received, made a long speech in proposing "The Army, the Navy, and the Volunteers."

Lord Rollo and Dunning entertained a number of his tenantry, on Wednesday, at Duncrub House, in acknowledgment of the congratulations which they bestowed upon him on being created a Peer of the United Kingdom.

The Royal Birmingham Society of Artists' Exhibition is open. There are fewer "star" pictures than usual; but there are, nevertheless, a considerable number of important works, and the general average of merit is rather high.

The Mayor of Manchester, Mr. John Grave, has been requested, by a memorial from the city council, to accept the office for another twelve months. The memorial, it is said, was signed by upwards of fifty out of sixty-four members of the council.

The largest meeting of flax-spinners held for some time took place at Belfast, yesterday week, when, in consequence of the stagnation in trade, it was resolved to put the mills and factories on two thirds time for ten weeks, commencing with Sept. 20.

The Eclipse screw-steamer has arrived at Peterhead from Greenland, with 6000 seals and four whales, equal to 120 tons of oil. The Eclipse sailed from Peterhead on March 14 last, and she made the passage home in six days. The Eclipse is the last vessel to arrive from the Greenland fishery.

The annual exhibition of the Scarborough and North and East Ridings of Yorkshire Agricultural Society was held, yesterday week, at Scarborough. The president for the year was Sir Charles Legard, of Ganton Hall. The entries—a total of 1030—were larger than on any previous occasion.

The sudden death, by sunstroke, of Mr. Edward Christopher Egerton, M.P. for the eastern division of the county of Cheshire, is announced. This melancholy event occurred at Bavano, North Italy, on Saturday last, where the hon. gentleman had gone upon a short visit during the Parliamentary recess.

Lord Dufferin, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has nominated Sir John Iles Mantell to the office of stipendiary magistrate for the borough of Salford and the Manchester petty sessional division of the county. The learned gentleman was formerly Chief Justice of the Gambia.

At midnight, on Thursday week, the salmon fisheries in the Forth district were brought to a close for the season. Throughout the season the fishing at all the stations has been generally successful. Trout and grilse have been very abundant, and the fish, being of large size, have brought high prices.

The ladybirds have gone westward. Swarms of them have made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Bristol and Bath. The new dock works in progress at Avonmouth have been thickly studded with the insects, and as many as forty-one were counted on Monday on a piece of ground less than a yard square.

A Conservative picnic took place, last Saturday afternoon, in Tatton Park, the seat of Lord Egerton. Three special trains were run from Oxford-road station to Knutsford, and returned in the evening, the last train arriving in Manchester shortly after eleven o'clock. The excursionists, numbering upwards of 3000, consisted of working men and their families.

On Tuesday evening Captain the Hon. Henry Ward and Mrs. Ward were on a road locomotive steam-engine, with the Hon. Randal and Clara Parsons, when, turning a sharp corner of a street in Parsonstown, Dublin, Mrs. Ward slipped off the stool on which she was seated, and, falling on the ground, one of the wheels ran over her head and killed her on the spot.

Serious disturbances took place, a few days ago, near Merthyr, between mobs of Welsh and Irish colliers, and two persons have died from the injuries thus received. Five men were charged, on Monday, with the wilful murder of one of the deceased; but it would seem that their friends entertain no idea that they will be severely punished, and are quite insensible to any feeling of regret at the loss of life which has occurred. An ample fund, it is said, has been raised for the defence of the prisoners.

Mr. Hunter, a farmer, living not far from Newport, in the county of Mayo, has been shot dead, near his own house. On Sunday evening he was driving home on a car, with his wife, son, and servant, and, finding some obstruction on the road, pulled up. Immediately some one fired, and, lodging two pistol-balls in his body, killed him instantly. The others of the party were uninjured. The motive of the crime is believed to be the fact that the deceased was levying a decree on a tenant. Some men have been arrested on suspicion.

Twenty-one houses have been burnt down in the village of Chawleigh, North Devon. The fire broke out on Wednesday week, and, the houses being thatched, it spread with great rapidity. About seventy-four persons were burnt out of house and home. The fire-engine from the adjoining village of Chulmleigh was fetched, but it was of no use, in consequence of a want of water. In addition to the houses, some hayricks were destroyed. The conflagration was caused by some children playing in a carpenter's shop with lucifer-matches.

An alarming accident occurred last Saturday during the opening of a foot bridge across the Irwell connecting the Broughton side of the river with Peel Park and Salford. A platform over the river upon which the Mayor and a number of ladies and gentlemen had gathered gave way while the Mayor was speaking, and about sixty persons, the Mayor included, tumbled, many of them into the water. The water was shallow, and all were able to scramble out again, but several were crushed and bruised. The ceremony was afterwards proceeded with.

Several cases of sunstroke have occurred in Essex, principally in the harvest-field. Henry Smith, of North Weald, near Epping, was struck in the field, and died the same night. Four men at Bobbingworth were similarly affected, and one died the following morning. A boy named Williamson, at Earl's Colne, was taken ill in the field, and died in a few hours. Several other cases occurred which did not prove fatal. At Barnstaple two labourers and a lad working in a harvest-field were attacked with sunstroke. One of them, named Tossil, died in half an hour.

Last Saturday the North-Eastern Railway Company completed the rebuilding of the whole of the numerous bridges in the Esk Valley and Vale of Gothland, the old wooden erections having been replaced by stonework and iron girders. The last rivet of the great viaduct over the tidal way of the Esk, at the Ruswarp station, was driven on Saturday; and the testing by Mr. Baines, district superintendent of permanent way; Mr. Vester, bridge superintendent; and Mr. Laws, locomotive superintendent, was considered satisfactory. The double line of the Malton and Whitby Railway has been reopened throughout.

A correspondent of the *Inverness Courier*, writing from Glencoe, mentions that the tenant of the shootings and fishings at Invercoe, Mr. Thomas Faed, R.A., finding it impossible to supply his table with fish by means of the rod, has taken to the unusual but exciting method of getting them by the gun. The river Coen is extremely small and clear, and there are lots of salmon and grilse in the pools, but they will not look at the fly. On Saturday evening Mr. Faed shot a salmon of 9 lb. weight with a pea gun, when it was whirling, porpoise-like, in the water, either in play or after food. Two others were shot with a fowling-piece.

A ball was given, yesterday week, by the gentlemen resident at Deeside, Aberdeenshire, to the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly. Accommodation was provided in the shape of a marquee 140 ft. long by 60 ft. broad, erected on the Muir of Aboyne, brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated, and altogether on a scale of magnificence not before seen in the district. The ball was opened by a quadrille danced by Sir W. Forbes of Craigievar and the Marchioness of Huntly, the Earl of Gosford and Countess Rosslyn, Marquis of Huntly and Mrs. Dyce-Nicol, the Earl of Rosslyn and Mrs. George Forbes; and dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning. At supper, upwards of 200 sat down.

Joel Couzens, a pastrycook, of Bristol, threw himself, last Saturday evening, from the centre of the Clifton Suspension Bridge into the Avon, a distance of 265 ft. He was seen to climb over the rail, and hold on first with both and then with one of his hands. After the lapse of a few moments he released his grasp, and, with a series of rapid evolutions through the air, fell upon the muddy the margin of the stream. The deceased, who was only nineteen, had been leading what is termed a "fast life," and had left home at half-past four with the avowed intention of coming to London. He was then well supplied with money, but, although scarcely an hour had elapsed before he had committed suicide, only elevenpence was found on him.

The splendid suite of state apartments on the north side of Windsor Castle are undergoing extensive renovations. Those attributed to the reign of King Charles II., from the Queen's state drawing-room to the King's state drawing-room, including the Vandyke and Zuccarelli rooms, were originally floored with deal, while those apartments constructed by King George IV. and William IV. had oak floors. It has been found necessary to replace the deal flooring laid in the time of King Charles II. with oak, and these repairs are being gradually carried out while her Majesty is absent in Scotland. When these important alterations are concluded, the whole of the state apartments will possess oak floors.

The Holywell Eisteddfod was opened, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Mayor of Chester. Crowds of people from all the surrounding districts poured into Holywell at an early hour in the morning; and a little after twelve o'clock a procession was formed, and the president was escorted to the Eisteddfod, which was celebrated in a large canvas-covered pavilion, decorated with bright-coloured flags and Welsh mottoes. The musical performances, the distribution of prizes, and the reading of poetical addresses were the most [illegible] of the proceedings carried on underneath this huge tent. In the [illegible] Miss [illegible] Wynne, who is a native of Holywell, took part. In the evening a concert was given, at which Mr. Brinley Richards, as well as Miss Wynne, was present.

The [illegible] of the Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Society took place last Saturday, in the grounds of Craven [illegible], near the People's Park. There was an immense influx [illegible], and the [illegible] was crowded. There were [illegible] the cattle. Mr. C. Middleton won the silver cup for the best bull of two years old and upwards, with his splendid animal Belisar, which on the previous day won similar honours at the [illegible] Show. Lady Pigot, of Newmarket, won the [illegible] for the best shorthorned cow of twelve months old and upwards, the prize being awarded to the Queen of Rosalea. The silver cup for the best two-year-old shorthorned cow was won by Mr. John Sutcliffe, of Oxenden, near Halifax.

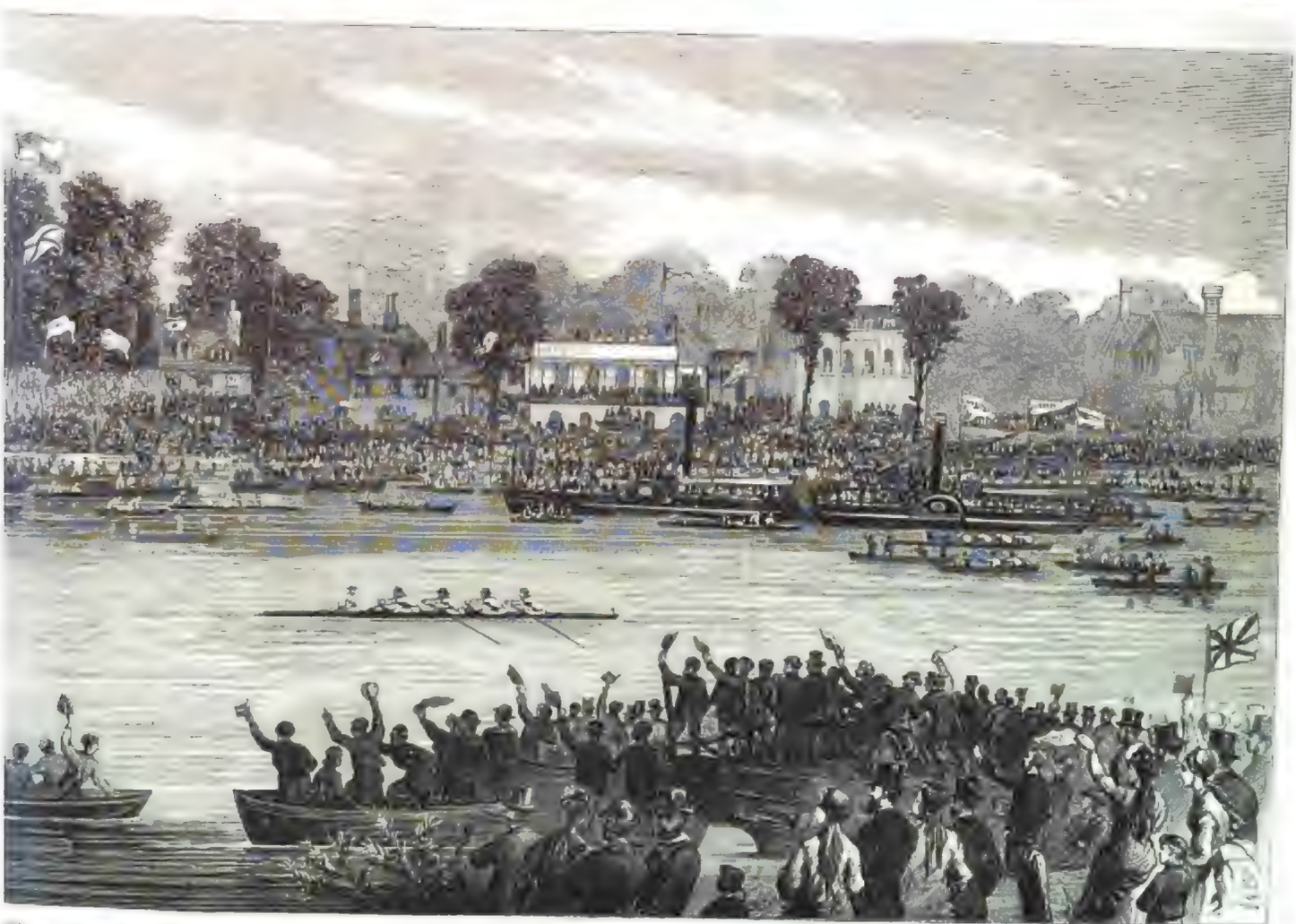
A colliery riot took place near Barnsley on Thursday week. The men at the Sovereign Colliery, belonging to Mr. C. Clarke, are on strike, and on Tuesday about fifty miners were brought from Bilston, and employed temporarily in the carpenters' workshop. On Thursday night about 200 men attacked this shop and broke the windows. The men who were inside made their escape, fearing they would be murdered. The mob then went to the house of the cashier and the houses adjoining, broke all the windows, and did much damage to the furniture, and then returned to the carpenters' shop, burnt a quantity of clothing belonging to the new hands, and, after breaking more windows, went away. Most of those who took part in the rioting had their jackets turned inside out, with their caps drawn over their faces so as to prevent identification.

A vast number of people crowded the banks of the Severn at Worcester, on Monday, to witness the launch of the second life-boat which has been subscribed for by the city of Worcester. The Mayor (Mr. Woodward) and several of the Corporation, in their civic robes, took up their position near the boat. The Rev. G. Fisk offered the dedicatory prayer, and a hymn was sung, after which the Mayor formally presented the life-boat to Captain Robertson, the representative of the National Life-Boat Institution. Mrs. Jones performed the ceremony of striking the bottle of wine against the boat, giving it the name of "Fraser," in compliment to Captain Fraser, through whose active exertions the subscriptions for the boat were procured. Captain Robertson, in his reply, said that the boat would be stationed at Fishguard, on the Pembrokeshire coast.

From the returns completed by the Government emigration officials for the port of Liverpool, it appears that the emigration from the Mersey during the month of August was as follows:—Twenty-nine ships, "under the Act," sailed with 14,891 passengers, comprising 1534 cabin and 13,357 steerage. Of these 7975 were English, 885 Scotch, 2553 Irish, and 3478 foreigners. Twenty-two of the ships sailed to the United States with 12,030 passengers, of whom 5956 were English, 838 Scotch, 2078 Irish, and 2738 foreigners. To Canada there sailed six ships, with 2253 passengers—1515 were English, 3 Irish, and 734 foreigners. To Victoria there sailed one ship with 608 passengers, of whom 503 were English, 27 Scotch, 72 Irish, and 6 foreigners. There also sailed from the river in the course of the month nineteen "short" ships, or ships not under the Act, with 929 passengers. Five ships went to the United States with 682 passengers, one to New Brunswick with 5 passengers, one to New South Wales with 3 passengers, three to Victoria with 81 passengers; six to South America with 110 passengers, two to Africa with 45 passengers, and one to the East Indies with 3 passengers; making the total of forty-eight ships, with 15,820 emigrants. As compared with August of last year this shows an increase of 4575 passengers, and of 119 as compared with the number that sailed thence during the month of July last.

The beautiful pleasure-grounds of Norton Priory, Cheshire, the seat of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., were the scene of an animated and gratifying spectacle on Tuesday week, a liberal treat having been provided for the parochial and grammar schools of the parish of Halton. The youthful party, to the number of 221, assembled at two o'clock, and formed a procession through the village into Norton Park, accompanied by the Vicar and Curate of the parish, the master of the grammar school, and other teachers and friends. On arriving at the Priory they were met and welcomed by Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., Mr. and Miss Brooke, Lady Catherine Ricardo, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lascelles and Miss Lascelles, and conducted into the pleasure-grounds, where, in the midst of most picturesque scenery, they found complete arrangements made for their enjoyment. The children took their places at the tables set apart for them, and were regaled with rich cake, buns, tea, &c. The teachers were well cared for; and in another part of the grounds an elegant dessert awaited a party of ladies and others who take an interest in these schools. The tea concluded, the children withdrew to the grounds adjoining the gardens and engaged with much spirit in the games and pastimes arranged for their amusement—the girls in one part and the boys in another, and then, according to their ages, competed for the many prizes provided for them. Each child, on leaving the grounds, received a large bun and a piece of cake to take home.

BOAT-RACE: THE START AT PUTNEY



RACE.—SEE PAGE 233.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet H. C. Fox to be Lieutenant.
4th Hussars: Ensign W. A. Ramsey to be Cornet.
7th: W. W. H. Johnstone to be Cornet.
9th Lancers: Lieut. F. Bedley to be Captain; Cornets C. W. B. Bell and C. A. Macnamara to be Lieutenants; Lieut. J. Dennis to be Adjutant.
12th: Cornet J. B. Hayes to be Lieutenant.
11th: C. E. Arkwright to be Cornet.
Royal Artillery: Capt. N. G. Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. F. Fitzroy to be Captain; Second Capt. and Adjutant H. M'Leod to be Captain; Lieuts. S. Cargill and W. E. Lockhart to be Second Captains.
2nd Foot: H. J. Elverson to be Ensign.
9th: C. L. Mortimer to be Ensign.
10th: Ensign G. H. Singer to be Lieutenant; Ensign G. C. Dobbs to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. R. F. Buchanan to be Assistant Surgeon.
11th: Capt. T. B. Tuite to be Major; Lieut. E. L. Street to be Captain; Ensign C. E. Lang to be Lieutenant; M. T. G. Lambarde to be Ensign.
21st: Ensigns C. E. Bovill, J. Cocker, and D. Auchinleck to be Lieutenants; Ensign C. C. Boild to be Ensign.
22nd: Lieut.-Col. J. E. Heaton and Major the Hon. S. Mostyn to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capt. S. C. Hulett to be Major; Lieut. W. H. Adams to be Captain; Ensign C. J. Garnett to be Lieutenant; J. T. C. Reilly to be Ensign; Lieut. A. R. Hutchinson to be Instructor of Musketry.
24th: Staff Assistant Surg. E. V. M'Swiney to be Assistant Surgeon.
31st: Staff Assist. Surg. J. Hector to be Assistant Surgeon.
34th: J. D. Fetherstonhaugh to be Ensign.
37th: Ensign G. A. W. Forrest to be Lieutenant; A. Burton-Bennett to be Ensign.
41th: Surg. G. W. Peake to be Surgeon-Major.
44th: Lieut. C. Maguire to be Captain; Ensign B. H. Foster to be Lieutenant; M. C. Wood to be Ensign.
62th: Ensign M. C. Wood to be Ensign.
72nd: Ensign C. L. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; C. H. Ferguson to be Ensign.
73rd: Capt. J. P. Cox to be Captain; Lieut. E. Browne to be Captain; Ensign H. C. Bond to be Lieutenant.
90th: Lieut. C. Turkey to be Captain; Ensign C. A. Lindsay to be Lieutenant; W. A. Ramsay to be Ensign.
93rd: Lieut. L. C. Singleton to be Captain; Ensign R. F. Darvall to be Lieutenant; O. Selby to be Ensign; Lieut. G. Chalmer to be Instructor of Musketry.
98th: Ensign A. C. Jenkins to be Lieutenant; F. P. Gosling to be Ensign.
103rd: Ensign W. F. Veitch to be Lieutenant.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeons T. A. MacArthur, A. F. Churchill, J. Colahan, and C. Haines to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Mann to be Colonel; Capt. T. H. Salt to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. D. Brockman to be Major; Capt. E. C. Ross to have the local rank of Major while employed on the Mekran Coast or the Persial Gulf.
Lieut.-Cols. H. G. Woods, F. L. Whitmore, A. C. Ollvy, and G. H. Vesey to be Colonels.

The Channel Squadron, with the Admiralty flag flying on board the Agincourt, has arrived at Gibraltar.

The G battery of Field Artillery from Hilsea, commanded by Colonel Ord, was inspected on Monday morning, on Southsea-common, by Colonel-Commandant Wodehouse, R.A.

The 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, stationed at Aldershott, were exercised on Monday in field movements in the Long Valley, under the command of Major A. G. B. Martin.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. Buller, G.C.B., commanding the south-western district, inspected the Royal Marine Artillery, under the command of Colonel-Commandant Schomberg, on Monday morning, on Southsea-common.

The Duke of Cambridge has conferred the new appointment of Military Controller in the Chatham district on Assistant Commissary-General W. Pulford Adams. Assistant Commissary-General Thomas E. M'Clintock has been ordered to assume the duties of paymaster only for the Chatham district.

A handsome testimonial has been presented by some of the cavalry brigade at Aldershott to their former chaplain, the Rev. C. A. Assheton Craven. The testimonial consists of a richly-chased silver salver, value £80, and was forwarded to Mr. Craven on the breaking up of the cavalry brigade, through Major-General White, C.B.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of the undermentioned officers to be Companions of the Order of the Bath, viz.:—Colonel Robert Onesiphorus Bright, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Chippindall, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Atlay, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Davies Dickens, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Campbell Johnstone, and Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Taylor Macpherson.

The annual aquatic sports of the second battalion Grenadier Guards, in garrison at Windsor, were held last Saturday. The swimming and diving matches were held at Athens, the Etonians' bathing-place, on the Bucks side of the Thames, near Eton College. Most of the officers of the battalion and a large number of spectators were present to witness the sports, for which the day was exceedingly favourable. Lieutenant-Colonel Buller and Captain Van de Weyer were the judges; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith was referee; Viscount Hinchingbrook and Mr. Lane officiated as starters.

The autumnal change of quarters by the several battalions of Foot Guards took place on Thursday. The Grenadier Guards, first battalion, remain in Dublin; the second battalion moved from Windsor to Chelsea; the third battalion from Chelsea to Windsor. The Coldstream Guards, first battalion, at Chelsea, and the second battalion, at the Tower, moved to Wellington Barracks. The Scots Fusilier Guards, first battalion, marched from Aldershott and moved from Wellington Barracks to Chelsea, Kensington, and St. George's Barracks; the second battalion moved from Wellington Barracks to the Tower. In this change of quarters the Guards marched, instead of being conveyed by train.

Rifle competition among the sergeants of the Aldershott division has ever been laudably encouraged, and continues to be well supported. On Thursday week 252 sergeants competed for valuable prizes at the ranges near Cæsar's-hill. The scores obtained on that occasion were better than those made at Wimbledon. Colour-Sergeant M'Clurg (second battalion 2nd Queen's Regiment), who won the Army and Navy prize cup at Wimbledon, was also a winner in Thursday's competition. The first prize, the Aldershott tradesmen's plate, value 10 gs., was contested for by eighty-four sergeants. The distances were 200, 300, 600, and 600 yards, five shots at each range, to which a money prize was attached. At 200 yards there was a tie between Colour-Sergeant M'Clurg, second battalion 2nd (Queen's); Colour-Sergeant Jacobs, fourth battalion 60th Rifles; and Colour-Sergeant Daly, 25th (King's Own Borderers), they making 19 points each. At 300 yards Sergeant Mann, first battalion 12th Regiment, scored 18 points; 500 yards, Colour-Sergeant M'Clurg, 19 points; 600 yards, a tie between Colour-Sergeant Jones, 25th Regiment, Sergeant Morgan, second battalion 2nd Regiment, and Colour-Sergeant M'Clurg—14 points each. This tie cannot be decided until a protest lodged against M'Clurg for pulling the trigger with the small finger, and against Jacobs for shooting without his ramrod, is adjudicated upon by the authorities at the Hythe School of Musketry. First prize, a cup, value 4 gs., Colour-Sergeant M'Clurg; second, a cup, value 3 gs., Colour-Sergeant Jacobs, fourth battalion, 60th Rifles; and Colour-Sergeant Jones, 25th Regiment; third prize, £1, Sergeant Morgan, second battalion 2nd Regiment. A similar prize was won by Sergeants White, R.E.; Mann, first battalion 12th Regiment; Parks, second battalion 2nd Regiment; Goode and Daly, 25th Regiment. A watch, value 6 gs., was won by Sergeant White, Royal Engineers. The mess plate was competed for by ninety sergeants, ten from each of nine battalions; its value is £9, the sum of £1 being contributed by each battalion. This was won by the fourth battalion 60th Rifles.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

There was a series of rifle contests at the Scrubbs, Ealing, and Wimbledon, on Tuesday, among representatives of several of the metropolitan regiments, for valuable prizes. Some excellent shooting was made, notwithstanding the presence of a strong wind.

The battalion match between the 36th Middlesex (Paddington) and the West London was shot at Wormwood-scrubbs, and resulted in favour of the West London, who scored 475, against their opponents' 459.

A rifle contest for prizes value £150 was held at Wimbledon last Saturday, the competitors (about one hundred) being members of the 7th Surrey. Two prizes, value 5 gs., were won by Paymaster Collins and Private Roper. In series A ten prizes, value £31 10s. were shot for, and the three highest were won as follow:—First prize, value 7 gs., Private A. Bristow; second prize, value 5 gs., Private Allen; and third prize, value 4 gs., Sergeant Andrews. In series B ten prizes, value £26 5s., were offered, and the best prizes were awarded to Private Roper, Private Lee, Private Christian, Sergeant Prebyn, and Private Perry. The ladies' prizes were valued at 21 gs., and were won by Privates Lee and Hart, Sergeant Prebyn and Private Roper, and Paymaster Collins and Private Allen. The Lieutenant-Colonel's challenge cup value 11 gs., and the aggregate prize were won by Private Lee and Private Roper; and the Bardelle medals by Colour-Sergeant Porter and Private Suttill. A series of consolation prizes was also shot for.

A girl named Rixon, twelve years of age, was shot dead whilst picking up lead on Wormwood-scrubbs, behind the butts at which rifle-shooting is practised. It would seem that the poor girl, with her brother and sister, were in the habit of searching for the waste lead, to sell for a few pence, and on the 25th ult. went to the Scrubbs for that purpose. They thought the firing had ceased, and had gone in front of a target when it was resumed. An inquiry into the cause of the fatal occurrence was brought to a close on Monday. The West Middlesex and the London Rifle Brigade were in possession of the targets at the time, but beyond the fact that the shot came from the latter no information could be obtained. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was killed by a shot fired by one of the members of that corps.

The prize meeting of the E (Captain Notman's) company of the London Scottish for 1869 was held, at Wimbledon, on the 21st ult. The shooting on that occasion and for the Abercorn challenge cup was as follows:—Duke of Abercorn's challenge cup, value £52 10s.; ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards; five shots at each—January, Lieutenant Strachan, 23 marks; February, Sergeant M. Michie, 45; March, Corporal A. Scott, 37; April, Corporal A. Scott, 44; May, Lieutenant Strachan, 35; June, Corporal A. Scott, 45 marks. Winner for the year, Corporal Adam Scott. "A" general prizes, £15—Corporal A. Scott won the first prize, Sergeant W. Michie the second, and Private J. B. Cree the third. "B" champion badge: seven shots at 600 yards, added to score in "A" prizes—Private J. B. Cree. "C" £3 in prizes, open only to those who have never won a prize of a greater value than £1—Private A. S. Michie won the first prize. "E" scratch fours, chosen by lot; £4 to winning team, and £1 to highest individual score; five shots—Winning team: Private Cree, Sergeant Baillie, Private W. Brown, Private G. Murray; highest individual score, Private Cree.

The undermentioned prizes were shot for by the 36th Middlesex, at Ealing, on Tuesday week:—The officers' prizes, £8, open to those members only who have this year fired the third period in the first class; ranges, 650 and 750 yards, seven rounds each; any position; first prize, £4; second, £3; third, £1—Ensign A. W. Gange, Colour-Sergeant J. Crooks, Sergeant J. E. Davis.

The annual prize competition of the London Irish took place last Saturday, at the Government rifle ranges at Milton, near Gravesend. The first series of prizes were those restricted to men who had passed into the first class in this year's course of musketry instruction. The first prize, which was the silver regimental challenge cup, and which carries with it a prize of the value of £10, given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was won by Private R. Aylmer, Corporal Hoare tied him at the two first ranges, but at the longer distance Private Aylmer made the capital score of 15 marks against 13 made by the corporal; Corporal Hoare took the second prize, which was given by the Marchioness of Donegall; the third, also given by her Ladyship, fell to Corporal Legge; the fourth to Lieutenant Roberts, the fifth to Colour-Sergeant Chapman, the sixth to Colour-Sergeant J. Aylmer, the seventh to Private Jay, and the eighth and last of the series to Private Barrows. The next was a series of fourteen prizes, open to men in the second class. The first prize, given by Colonel the Marquis of Donegall, who commands the battalion, was won by Private Anstis; the second and third, also given by the Colonel, were respectively taken by Corporal Eggleton and Private Wheeler. A series of seven prizes, given as consolation prizes by Colonel Ward, the second Colonel of the regiment, and open to all who were unsuccessful in the former competitions, were then fired for. The three first of them were carried off by Privates Rudd, Richardson, and Scott. A prize given for competition amongst the staff instructors was also fired for, which was won by Musketry-Instructor Coo, Musketry-Instructor Fitzgerald being second. In the companies' competition A company had seven prizes. The first was won by Colour-Sergeant J. Aylmer, and the second and third by Privates Parks and Walters. In B company there were eleven prizes enumerated to be shot for. The company challenge cup and medal were won by Colour-Sergeant Crespin, who also took the first prize of £5; the second fell to Sergeant A. J. Feed; and the third to Private A. Evans. C company had seven prizes shot for. The first was taken by Corporal Hoare, the second by Private Cousins, and the third by Private Foley. D company men competed for six prizes. The company challenge cup and first prize was gained by Corporal Hopkins, and the second and third prizes by Corporal Phillips and Sergeant Walls respectively. In the E company competition Private Rudd, Sergeant Reed, and Private Anstis were the first three scorers. The first three prizes on F company's list were won by Corporal Legge, Private Simpson, and Sergeant Wilkinson respectively. In G company Private Wheeler, Private Stevens, and Colour-Sergeant Louder were the three first on the register. In H company Lieutenant Roberts won the silver cup, and next to him for the other prizes stood Privates Wheeler and Langham. I company's first three prizes were won by Private Jay, Private Butcher, and Corporal Eggleton.

The ninth annual prize-meeting of the volunteers of Wiltshire, under the auspices of the Wilts Rifle Association, was brought to a successful termination by the presentation of the prizes to the several winners at a fête in Roundway Park yesterday week. Through the liberality of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, the prizes this year amounted in value in the aggregate to about £400, the principal donors being the Marquis of Ailesbury (Lord Lieutenant of Wilts); Mr. S. Watson Taylor, the president of the association; Lord C. Bruce, M.P.; the Right Hon. T. H. S. Estcourt, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, Mr. T. H. A. Poynder; Lieutenant-Colonels Everett and Ward, W. R. V.; Sir T. Bateson, M.P.; Mr. Giles Loder, and Mr. G. E. Prower. The competition was on Roundway Down, near Devizes. The principal prize was the challenge cup, to which was added a piece of plate of the value of £25, given by the inhabitants of Devizes, and other money prizes. The following were the winners:—Private Fillis, Sergeant Baker, Private J. Lewis, Sergeant Barnes, Private Robbins, and Private R. Strong. Quartermaster Neate took the £25 prize for the highest score (81) at 200, 300, 400, 600, 620, and 700 yards. Colour-Sergeant Clapperton was the winner of the Marquis of Ailesbury's prize.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Gloucestershire (City of Bristol) Volunteer Artillery Corps was held, on Saturday last, at Avonmouth, when prizes amounting in the aggregate to £110 were competed for. The champion prizes, consisting of a silver gun, badge, and £3 added, was won by Gunner Brookman. This is the third time this prize has been won by Gunner Brookman. The same volunteer carried off the first prize in the second match (£7). The other winners were Messrs. Hodges, Curtin, Thomas, Bastine, Vyle, Stock, Franklin, Pole, Hale, Fry, Greenslade, Counsell, Saville, Wood, Strachan, T. Hodges, Melsom, Silvester, Easterbrook, Russell, Stewart, Gillard, Lilley, Hadden, Badman, Roberts, Woolfrey, A. O. Coleridge, and Hayes.

The Brecknockshire Rifle Association held its annual shooting meeting on the borders of the famous Llangorse Lake, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th ult. Lieutenant Buckley, 5th Carmarthen, of Bryn-y-Caerau, in that county, carried off the first prize, £20, in the "all-comers." Sixty-nine volunteers from various parts of the kingdom competed for it.

An official inspection of the Robin Hoods by Colonel Wombwell took place, yesterday week, in the castle grounds, Nottingham. Mrs. Wellitt, wife of the commanding officer of the Sherwood Rangers, presented the regiment with the colours belonging to the old local militia volunteers. The Duke of St. Albans accepted it on behalf of the regiment. The standard is a handsome one, being of crimson silk with a heavy gold fringed border. It bears the Nottingham arms, and is in a state of excellent preservation.

About fifty members of the 27th Lancashire (Bolton) Rifle Volunteers competed, last Saturday, for a silver cup of the value of £10, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, M.P., the commanding officer. The greatest number of points (46) was obtained by Corporal Jackson, of D company; but, the pull of his trigger being under 6lb., Adjutant Frances declared the winner to be Sergeant Pye, of A company, who scored 44.

Yesterday week the Cumberland Rifle Volunteers, reinforced by the Sunderland battalion of Rifle Volunteers, and the Cumberland Volunteer Artillery Brigade, were reviewed upon the racecourse at Carlisle by Colonel Roche, Assistant Inspector of Reserve Forces, in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The troops upon the ground numbered 1302. They were first of all put through a variety of brigade movements, and afterwards there was a sham fight, to the effectiveness of which the artillery volunteers contributed greatly by the skill with which they handled two field-pieces. At the close of the manœuvres, which occupied nearly three hours, Colonel Roche expressed himself highly pleased with what he had seen, commenting particularly upon the steadiness of the volunteers and the absence of talking in the ranks. He expressed his thanks to the Sunderland battalion, remarking that Major W. B. Ferguson and his brother officers deserved great credit for taking the men such a long distance from home.

The programme of the forthcoming meeting of the Highland Rifle Association, to be held at Inverness on the third week of September, has been issued. It presents much the same features as in former years. All the prizes given formerly seem to be renewed. The Prince of Wales repeats his prize of £20, to be shot for by winners on the last day of the meeting. There are three Highland counties volunteer competitions, with prizes ranging from £15 to £1. The town of Inverness £20 prize goes with the association medal for Enfields. In the first all-comers' Enfield competition, there are sixteen prizes, ranging from £15 to £2; and in the second competition there are two prizes of £10 and £5. For the smallbores, there are the association cup, the president's prize, the strangers' cup, ladies' prizes, &c. The great-gun competitions take place on the second and third days of the meeting, and there are three competitions, besides a prize for the best-drilled detachments.

In connection with the Highland games, a rifle competition was held, open to all Perthshire volunteers, or to any volunteers in Highland companies in uniform. The competition took place at a range granted by Sir William Stewart, of Grantully, near to Birnam station. The number of competitors was sixty-four. After shooting off the ties, the following were the prizetakers:—Ensign C. Munro, 3rd Perthshire; Private J. Porter, 18th ditto; Private W. Millar, 14th ditto; Sergeant J. Livingstone, 10th ditto; Private J. M'Laren, 14th ditto; Sergeant R. Stewart, 10th ditto; Private R. M'Intosh, 14th ditto; Corporal A. Robertson, 10th ditto.

Yesterday week the "China cup" was officially presented to Sir T. E. Colebrooke, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, at his estate at Abinton. The cup is the gift of British residents in China, and is annually competed for at the rifle meeting at Wimbledon. On the last occasion of contesting for this massive trophy the team representing Lanarkshire proved victorious. One of the conditions attaching to the cup being that the Lord Lieutenant of the county to which the successful competitors belong should be custodier of it, this ceremony was the natural sequence.

The first annual prize-meeting of the 1st Mid-Lothian Rifle Volunteers took place last Saturday. The contest was under the patronage of the magistrates and town council of Leith, and Mr. Macfie, M.P. for the Burghs, and was confined to the members of the Leith regiment. There were in all four competitions; and, prizes of considerable value being offered, about 150 competitors came forward. The first competition was for a massive regimental challenge plate, of the value of 100 gs., presented by Mr. Macfie. The highest scorer is to have his name inscribed on the plate, and, in addition, receives a gold St. Andrew cross. A less valuable gold St. Andrew cross is also given by Mr. Macfie as a second prize. The Colonel of the regiment, Mr. D. R. Macgregor, has presented a regimental challenge medal. The highest scorer in the second competition, besides receiving the first money prize, will have his name inscribed on this medal, but he will hold it open to challenge monthly by the eleven next highest scorers in rotation. The shooting took place at the Seafield Range, on the shore to the east end of the town. The regimental challenge plate was won by Private J. Spinks, Colour-Sergeant J. C. Brown winning the second prize. The regimental gold challenge medal was also won by Private J. Spinks. The first four of the ladies' prizes were won by Private T. Doughty, Sergeant A. Muir, Colour-Sergeant A. Sutherland, and Private J. Henderson. In the fourth competition, Private A. Nisbett carried off the first prize. The prizes were presented by Provost Watt in the Assembly Rooms in the evening.

On Saturday last the Banffshire battalion was reviewed at head-quarters, Keith, by Lieutenant-Colonel Thurburn. The movements of the day were gone through with precision.

The second competition this season for the challenge medal presented by Mr. Tennant, of the Glen, came off at the ranges at Innerleithen and Walkerburn last Saturday, fourteen competitors firing at the former and nineteen at the latter. The distances were 200, 400, and 500 yards—five shots at each. Ensign Ezman, the former holder, was successful in retaining it. At Innerleithen a sweepstakes divided into four prizes was decided by the same competition, the winners being Ensign Ezman, Corporal Temple, Colour-Sergeant Adam Dobson, Corporal T. Dobson.

The fourth meeting for battalion drill for the season of the Fife and Kinross shires Volunteers took place in a grass field on the farm of Spittal, granted for the occasion by Mr. Christopher Campbell, last Saturday afternoon. Sir Thomas Erskine commanded the battalion, and put the regiment through a number of manœuvres in light infantry drill, which were well performed.

Some time ago the commercial travellers frequenting Dunbar presented a handsome silver cup to the volunteer corps there, to be competed for annually, the only stipulation being that any of the travellers in the district when the cup was competed for should have the option of competing for the prize. The first of the competitions came off last Saturday at the usual shooting-range. The cup was gained by Gunner R. Campbell.

The third annual competition of the 102nd Lanarkshire took place at Dalzell range last Saturday. The first prize, a silver medal presented by Major Hamilton, of Dalzell, M.P., was won by Sergeant Alexander Kemp. The second prize was a silver medal presented by the late Right Hon. Lord Belhaven and Hamilton, together with a telescope, the medal to remain in the custody of the commanding officer of the corps, the telescope to be the exclusive property of the winner, and the winner's name to be engraved on the medal—to be decided by the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards in the previous competition. It was gained by Private H. M'Calley. The third prize was also a medal presented to the company by Provost William King, to be gained by the maker of the highest aggregate score at 300 and 600 yards in competition, which was carried away by Corporal James Conchar. Several money prizes were also fired for during the day.

The Suez Canal Company has issued regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal, which is to be opened on the 17th of November next. Art. 1 states that the navigation of the Suez Canal will be open to all ships, without distinction of nationality, provided their draught of water does not exceed 7½ metres, the depth of the canal being 8 metres, equal to 26 English feet.

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MUSIC.

The triennial Norwich Musical Festival commenced on Monday last. Like that which is held at Birmingham (also triennially), this celebration has no relation to the festivals of the "three choirs," which occur in alternate years at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, at which latter city the one hundred and forty-sixth meeting will take place next week. Before 1824 the Norwich festival consisted merely of the yearly performance of an oratorio in the cathedral, the profits having been devoted to the aid of the local hospital. From the date mentioned, however, the arrangements progressed in importance and extension until they now comprise three morning performances and four evening concerts. At Norwich, as elsewhere, much discussion has at times arisen as to the propriety of giving musical performances, for which money is received, in a temple devoted to public worship, notwithstanding the charitable object to which the profits are devoted. From the period already referred to the difficulty has been obviated here by holding the performances in the fine St. Andrew's Hall, the only remaining portion (the nave) of a grand old Gothic building. On most occasions the profits of the festival have been sufficient to afford valuable aid to more than a dozen charitable institutions of the city and county.

Since the death of Professor Edward Taylor, the Norwich Festivals have been directed and conducted by Mr. Benedict, who acts now for the eighth time in this capacity. During Mr. Taylor's tenure of the office the festivals acquired a special character from his introduction there of Spohr's great oratorios—"The Last Judgment," "Calvary," and "The Fall of Babylon" having all been heard for the first time in England at Norwich; the last-named work having been expressly composed for the festival of 1842. Under Mr. Benedict's direction the performances have fully maintained their high character, both by general efficiency and by the production of new works, among the chief of which must be named Mr. Benedict's own cantatas, "Undine" and "Richard Cœur de Lion;" and especially his "Legend of St. Cecilia," composed for and produced at the last festival, in 1866. The principal singers engaged for the present festival are Mdlles. Titiens and Ilma de Murska; Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini, Patey, and Talbot-Cherer; Signor Bettini, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. A. Byron, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. The orchestra, nearly eighty in number, comprises many of the best performers of the opera band, with Mr. H. Blagrove as principal first violin; the chorus, consisting chiefly of the Norwich Choral Society, with some members of the cathedral choir and other provincial choristers, numbers 279 voices, bright in quality and efficient in execution.

The full rehearsals, held here on Monday and Tuesday mornings, although public, call for no comment; nor need much be said respecting the first performance on Monday evening, and the miscellaneous concert on the following evening. On the first occasion, after the preliminary National Anthem, Mendelssohn's noble "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") was given—the principal soprano solos by Mdlle. Titiens, with Madame Talbot-Cherer as second; the tenor solo music having been assigned to Mr. W. H. Cummings, the efficiency of whom is too well known to need comment. Monday evening's performance terminated with Handel's "Acis and Galatea"—the music of Galatea having been sung by Madame Talbot-Cherer; that of Acis by Mr. Vernon Rigby (as in the recent representations at the Princess's Theatre); of Damon by Mr. Cummings; and of Polyphemus by Mr. Santley, whose fine singing of the air "O ruddier than the cherry" was, as it has so often been, a special feature, again receiving an encore, as usual.

Tuesday evening's concert consisted mostly of well-known pieces, commencing with Mendelssohn's noble "Reformation Symphony," which has been as successful in the provinces as in London, ever since its first English hearing at the Crystal Palace, in November, 1867. A new scena, "Medea," by Signor Randegger, produced considerable effect by its many passages of dramatic expression and orchestral brilliancy, and its powerful declamation by Mdlle. Titiens. This scena will doubtless soon be heard in London.

Wednesday morning's performance commenced with a selection from the oratorio, "Hezekiah" (unpublished), composed by Mr. H. Hugo Pierson, whose oratorio "Jerusalem" was produced at the Norwich Festival of 1852. The pieces selected from "Hezekiah" were the overture, three soprano arias, one for tenor, three bass solos, and two choruses, besides choral passages in association with one of the soprano and one of the bass airs. The overture is somewhat laboured and diffuse, being deficient in prominent subject and continuous development. There are some passages of effective orchestral combination, but the prolongations and reiterations are such as leave an impression of want of purpose and real musical promptings. The most effective of the vocal pieces selected were a graceful and expressive air (with chorus), "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem," sung with much fervour of expression by Mdlle. Titiens (and encored); and two choruses, "Who shall ascend?" and "God is in the midst." Although occasionally indicating sound musical study and some mastery over orchestral effect, there was a general impression of vagueness, arising from want of definite musical idea, over-prolongation, and excessive reiteration (exception being made in favour of the air with chorus just specified). The music and the composer were received with considerable applause.

Of Spohr's three great oratorios, "The Last Judgment," "Calvary," and "The Fall of Babylon" (dismissing all reference to an earlier work which he himself scarcely acknowledged), the first named will always remain in the highest esteem. His tendency to over-elaboration of harmonic detail, his scrupulous adherence to structural form and proportion, and his somewhat super-refinement of melodic phrase, fully realising the conditions of grace and beauty, are too frequently repressive of that vaster and sublimer expression of religious feeling which, for its true and thorough realisation, must frequently ignore the confines of polished and symmetrical beauty in a higher and broader expansion. "The Fall of Babylon" contains much of the beauty, purity, and even occasional dignity of "The Last Judgment;" but, being a work of more prolonged dimensions, Spohr's somewhat mannered reiterations of melodic phrase and harmonic treatment—especially his restless chromatic modulation—exquisitely beautiful in moderation, become somewhat fatiguing in excessive repetition. Nor is there sufficient contrast in the music, whether between the choruses of Jews and Persians, priests and soldiers, or between that given to the different individual characters. Hence our impression of monotony, notwithstanding the prevalence of exquisite beauty and high mastery throughout the work. Some of the choruses produced a powerful impression, especially the commencing address to Jehovah, "God of our fathers;" the warlike invocation of the Persian soldiers; the grand concluding movement of the first part, "Come down," with its fugal climax; and other subsequent pieces. Some of the solo music was also highly effective. In the distribution of this Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Talbot-Cherer represented the Israelitish women; Madame Patey, Nicotris; Mr. Santley, Cyrus; Signor Foli, Belshazzar; and Mr. Cummings, Daniel. The Jewish mother's cradle-song, "Dear child of bondage," and the same character's air, "No longer shall Judea's children," admirably sung by Mdlle. Titiens, were among the most effective solo pieces, as were several of the solos of Cyrus, finely declaimed by Mr. Santley; and others, of Daniel, expressively given by Mr. Cummings. The trio "Lord proclaim," one of the favourite pieces in the oratorio, was effectively sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. A. Byron, and Mr. Santley; other solo music having been well given by singers already specified. Although not Spohr's best oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon" was a welcome revival after some years' neglect, and particularly appropriate at Norwich, where it was first produced.

The conclusion of the festival must be recorded next week.

The New York papers contain despatches from Hayti to the 9th ult., stating that Jacmel had been taken by Salnave's troops without resistance. The intelligence by the West India mail-steamer Shannon, which left Jacmel on the 10th ult., contains no notice of this event.

A forester in the district of Jampol, in the Russian Government of Podolia, has discovered a vein of silver, and believes that the whole country as far as the district of Dnjester, in Bessarabia, is rich in copper and silver.

THE THEATRES.

The only novelty of the week is the revival at the Strand, on Monday, of Mr. Byron's extravaganza, entitled "The Pilgrim of Love," originally produced about eight years ago at the Haymarket. The present burlesque company at the Strand is, with the exception of Messrs. Turner and Edge, a new one. The part of Prince Ahmed was played by Miss Robertha Erskine, whose style is characteristically broad; but the lady's figure is exceedingly fine, and it is shown to the greatest advantage. Her voice is sufficient for her line of business. Miss Kate Newton also made an impression as the Parrot. This lady has go enough in her for the most extravagant of situations—sometimes, indeed, dangerously suggestive. Mr. Edward Terry, as the King of Toledo, took the gallery by storm. He was encored three times in the song descriptive of human ills and providing the most eccentric remedies for the fearfully outrageous cases. The drama was, in fact, amply supplied with good representatives, and all the parts were efficiently played. The Strand audience may, indeed, welcome in the new company a new sensation. The old scenery, however, painted by Mr. Fenton, sufficed for the occasion.

THE MAGAZINES.

By far the most interesting paper in any of the magazines is Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "True Story of Lady Byron's Life," with reference to her separation from her husband, in *Macmillan*. Its interest, however, is more apparent than the necessity or propriety of its publication. Like most posthumous vindications, it damages everybody concerned. The chief sufferer is a lady who has always borne a good reputation, who may very possibly be innocent of what is here laid to her charge, but who has long been in her grave, and whose defence, under the circumstances, must be a matter of extreme difficulty. The world loves scandal, and will not stop to consider that Lady Byron's assertions would not in any case have amounted to absolute proof; less still when referring to a matter on which a lady in her situation might very innocently be mistaken; still less when made after the death of everyone who could have contradicted her; less again, when given to the world without any preliminary scrutiny; least of all when published at secondhand many years after her own decease. Briefly, her account of the ground of her separation from Lord Byron is, that it was his too intimate connection with a relation, whose name is not mentioned, but who is clearly indicated. We express no opinion of this story, beyond admitting its consistency with Lord Byron's character, according to our estimate of it. It would be easy to frame a plausible defence by reference to well-known passages of his writings and certain circumstances of his life, but this we leave to those who may feel a call to investigate the matter more fully. We cannot help observing, however, that it would have been decent in Mrs. Stowe to have expressed some sense of the anguish she was about to occasion many innocent persons, and judicious to have acquired a more accurate knowledge of her subject before she undertook to treat it. Her ignorance is amazing. She repeatedly speaks of Lord and Lady Byron's cohabitation as having lasted two years. It lasted one. She talks of "the few remaining years of her widowhood." Lady Byron survived her husband for thirty-six years—a period exactly equal to the entire length of his life! What strikes us most forcibly, however, is the injury inflicted upon Lady Byron herself in the guise of friendly service. Mrs. Stowe affects to consider that her client has been reproached and disparaged by public opinion; the reverse is the case. Lady Byron has hitherto been dear to her countrymen, not only for her talents and her benevolence, but for the patient magnanimity with which she bore unworthy usage without retaliation or retort. This was her high and pure title to fame, and of this Mrs. Stowe, with infinite protestations of affection, has effectually deprived her. The history of the disclosure is almost ludicrous. Lady Byron, it seems, was sorely beset in her latter days by philanthropists—silly, well-meaning persons who could let nothing alone. Her sorrows were not sacred from their meddlesome activity. They represented to her the propriety of impairing the influence of her husband's works as far as in her lay by departing from her lofty attitude of uncompassionate reserve, and telling the world all the evil she knew or suspected of the author. Lady Byron was then in very bad health. In her better days she would, no doubt, have treated this officious folly as it deserved; under the circumstances she felt puzzled and distressed, and, as usual in such cases, adopted a middle course, combining the disadvantages of all. She sent for Mrs. Stowe, and imparted her story to her, together with a memorandum of particulars, and, as we must suppose (though Mrs. Stowe is not so explicit on this point as we could have wished for her own sake), permission to publish them after her death. Neither lady seems to have discerned anything unsatisfactory in this clumsy, muddled, haphazard way of making an important disclosure. Neither appears to have surmised that Mrs. Stowe's version of what Lady Byron told her in private, after the death of every one by whom it could have been confirmed or confuted, might, perhaps, be esteemed inferior in authenticity to Lady Byron's own public statement in the lifetime of the parties. Mrs. Stowe, indeed, is so superior to considerations of this nature as actually to intimate that, but for the remonstrances of friends, she would not have given any authority at all. It will seem incredible, but it is true, that the whole *evidential* part of her paper is conveyed in a postscript! Assuming that she had power to make the revelation if she thought fit, it requires little knowledge of human nature to be sure that she would think fit upon the first opportunity. This has been afforded by the worthless publication bearing the name of the Countess Guiccioli, of which that lady, we are very sure, did not write a syllable. Mrs. Stowe, however, must needs come to the rescue; not seeing, or not choosing to see, that by making Lady Byron relate a shocking story of her husband after the death of both, she does more to establish the charge of heartless indifference to him in twenty pages than the pseudo Guiccioli could have done in twenty volumes. We make no such imputation, and accuse Lady Byron of nothing worse than inability to resist the importunities of fussy and foolish friends. There is, however, one point to which we advert with reluctance. It is implied, though not distinctly asserted, that Lady Byron became reconciled to the lady to whom reference has so often been made, and that the latter died in perfect amity with her. If so, it is as hard to conciliate this publication with honour and good feeling as with wisdom and good taste.

[Since the above observations were in type, a letter from Lady Byron's solicitors has been published in the daily journals. It appears from this that if Lady Byron was for a moment weak enough to take Mrs. Stowe, to a certain extent, into her confidence, she had no intention of authorising her to make public use of the information imparted to her. On the contrary, she bequeathed all her papers to the charge of three trustees, of whom Mrs. Stowe was not one. She directed that these papers should be sealed up and deposited in a bank in the names of the trustees, and that no other person should have access to them on any pretence. We must in charity presume that Mrs. Stowe was ignorant of dispositions so clearly indicating that her interference was not desired. The solicitors add that Mrs. Stowe's statement is incomplete and unauthentic, and can in no sense be regarded as Lady Byron's own. This communication certainly places Lady Byron's conduct in a more favourable light, but it aggravates the injury inflicted on the other lady who appears in the story. It is hard to be accused on the authority of a deceased person; harder still to be informed that it was all a mistake, that no accusation was intended, and yet that it cannot be retracted; hardest, perhaps, of all to suffer from the loquacious indiscretion of Mrs. Stowe.]

We have left ourselves little space to discuss the other articles in *Macmillan*, which are unusually good, and make up a brilliant number. "A Brave Lady" is the best novel Mrs. Craik has written for many years, and the present instalment is one of the best. The picture of the narrow-souled Curate is most masterly. "Estelle Russell" is even more remarkable, and, while preserving its vividness and point, rises this month to a fine height of eloquence and feeling. "Anecdotes about the London Poor" are touching and interesting. Miss Yonge's concluding paper on "Children's Literature" is as good as its predecessors. We are especially pleased to see justice rendered to the late Mrs. Mosley's "Lost Brooch," a story so brilliant in its satire, so preternaturally acute in its anatomy of character, that nothing but its sectarian bias could have deprived it of renown. Why does not Miss Yonge tell us that the authoress was Dr. Newman's sister, and that the book has all the characteristics of his subtle genius? Mrs. Grove's paper on the New Testament is a most useful exhibition of the general aspect of the revised text. An essay on Trinity College, Dublin, appeals energetically—we hope not in vain—to Englishmen not to allow her to be despoiled of her revenues for the benefit of Roman Catholic prelates. A review of New Zealand affairs points out the reason of the apparent vacillation of the colonial legislature in the influence of the members from the Middle Island, who feel no personal interest in the war with the natives, and insisted on the dismissal of the troops for economical reasons.

The *Cornhill* puts forth a very good number, though there is little of special mark. The most entertaining paper is that on Henri Quatre and the Princess of Condé, compiled from the Duc d'Aumale's recent work. The second Japanese sermon is very lively, but by no means equal to the first. Mr. Hannay writes a very interesting account of the little-known antiquities of Tarragona, a great city in Roman times. "On the War Path" treats of the difficulties between North Americans and North American Indians, as hopeless a subject as the disputes of colonists and aborigines usually are. "Mrs. Merridew's Fortune" is an excellent story, powerful, natural, and affecting. Another sonnet by Philip Bourke Marston, entitled "Forsaken," is equal in pathos to its predecessor, and not less distinguished by harmony of versification and unity of idea.

Fraser has several articles of much interest. Mr. Lecky's work is reviewed with great candour, and there is a valuable astronomical paper by Mr. Proctor. Astronomers, it seems, have arrived at the conclusion that the brilliancy of the fixed stars depends upon their magnitude, not their relative distance, thus reverting to the original conclusion of uninstructed common-sense. Chapter vi. of "Life in India" treats of the native races, and draws a most unfavourable picture of the Eurasians, or mixed breed. "Female Education in France" gives an amusing account of Bishop Dupanloup's endeavours to reform its deficiencies, and of the unexpected and unwelcome result by which these were attended. The Government, admitting the fault and holding the Church responsible for it, took the matter into its own hands, which was by no means the effect designed by the Bishop.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with Mr. Cox's strictures on Mr. Gladstone's views on the authenticity and credibility of the Homeric poems. It seems to us that Mr. Gladstone believes too much, and Mr. Cox too little. M. Blind's observations on the Tartar element in the Russian nationality are very interesting. Mr. J. B. Kinnear advocates the abolition of the House of Lords as a legislative assembly. "The Woman of Business" is as amusing as usual, and the incidents are more than usually exciting.

The chief attraction in *Blackwood* is still "A Year and a Day." The plot has arrived at a critical stage of its development. "A Night with the Volunteers of Strathkinahan" is very amusing, and there is not a little of both sense and wit in the lucubrations of "Cornelius O'Dowd." "Lost Preterites" is a curious chapter in English grammar, illustrated in a very entertaining fashion. The British Army is reorganised, Mr. Mill annihilated, and the House of Commons objurgated in the papers severally devoted to the consideration of these subjects. The last is significant for indications of Conservative mutiny against Mr. Disraeli. Indeed, any great affection for this statesman seems incompatible with so low an opinion as is here professed of the House elected under his Reform Bill. *Blackwood* does not find it convenient to remember that it supported this measure.

Victor Hugo's story in the *Gentleman's Magazine* has fairly sunk below the reach of criticism. It is enough to say that he calls Evelyn a Puritan, besides atrociously misquoting him. The new fiction, "Will He Escape?" is so far very lively and well-written, though not without a taint of caricature. Salmon fisheries, monitors, stud farms, and wild cats supply topics for the pleasant discursive treatment which distinguishes the lighter papers of this periodical.

The indigenous melodrama of the *Dublin University* is very agreeably relieved by the mingled pathos and playfulness of the new story, "Which is the Heroine?" Excluding this and the "Wyvern Mystery," the contents consist mainly of three separate budgets of anecdotes, most of which are very entertaining.

The period, unity, and authenticity of the Homeric poems form the subject of another essay, in the *Contemporary Review*, by Mr. Hayman, the learned editor of the Odyssey. It is rather cumbrous and ill-digested, but the writer appears to us to fully establish his position. His argument amounts to a demonstration that the poems must have existed long before the date assigned to them by Mr. Paley. Mr. Fergusson's paradoxical speculations on "Tree and Serpent Worship" are ably handled by Captain Trotter. The Dean of Canterbury communicates his notions on cathedral reform. One of them, as might naturally be expected, is that the authority of the Dean himself ought to be considerably increased.

Saint Pauls has many agreeable papers, but nothing of special mark. The most interesting essay, perhaps, is that on "Burlesques, New and Old," in which the former are contrasted with the latter little to their advantage. The quotations from Mr. Planché suggest the wish to see some of his best productions republished. They have more than sufficient merit to occupy a permanent place in our dramatic literature.

Mrs. Riddell's "Austin Friars" continues to constitute the most striking feature in *Tinsley*, but there are many other contributions of merit. "Mr. Oscar Preen in Japan and Laputa" is an amusing piece of Munchausenism. The paper on D. G. Rossetti as a poet is well written, and a sound piece of criticism, but does not quote sufficiently from Mr. Rossetti's too scanty publications to communicate an adequate conception of his genius. The writer seems unacquainted with perhaps the most sterling of his published poems, "The Burden of Nineveh." *Belgravia* offers a fair quantum of amusement. The new volume of the *Broadway* introduces two fictions, one of which, "Off the Scent," promises well. The *Britannia* is chiefly remarkable for Mr. Burnand's "Major Blake." The writer has this month disengaged himself from his habitual prolixity, and struck upon a vein of humour which reminds us of Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon." The *Month*, as usual, claims attention for the scholarship and earnest conviction of its religious and philosophical papers. We must also acknowledge with a word of commendation, regretting that space will allow of nothing more, *Once a Week*, *London Society*, *Good Words*, the *Monthly Packet*, *Aunt Judy*, and the *Court Suburb Magazine*.

The programme of the next Paris Italian opera season has been issued. Three new operas are promised.

The *Musical Standard* states that the French normal diapason has been adopted at the opera-house of Prague.

The *Lancet* says that our old friend tight lacing has again made his appearance. Beaten back for a time, probably more by fashion than by the spread of knowledge, he has not been killed, but has only recoiled apparently for a better spring, for his victims are as numerous and pitiable as ever. The folly is one which was formerly to be found mainly in the drawing-room, but now it also fills our streets. It is lamentable to observe at every turn a woman, young or old, who moves forward in a stooping position, unable even to hold herself upright in consequence of the constraint upon the muscles of the back. If the evils of tight lacing were confined to the distorted appearance which it never fails to produce, we might regret indeed to see the female form divine so defaced, but it would scarcely be in our province to comment upon it. But as medical practitioners we see its effects every day in the train of nervous and dyspeptic symptoms by which it is constantly indicated, and in the still more grave internal mischief of permanent character which is often caused by it. Until some little physiological knowledge is made a part of female education, and is considered an "accomplishment," we suppose it is of little use to protest against the cruel injury to health which women thus inflict upon themselves. The matter is one that is "worse than crime—it is folly," for beauty is destroyed by the process which is intended to increase it.

FASHIONS FOR EVENING DRESS.

pleasure contrive to draw pretty large audiences for their brisk little vaudevilles or farces, and plenty of spectators willing to be gratified by the performances of the nimble, if not always graceful and decorous, nymphs of the ballet. It is an exhibition of the latter kind, associated with the temptations of social idleness, a cup of some dainty and exhilarating beverage, alternating with cakes, or ice-creams, or comfits, or cigars, and especially with the opportunities of flirtation and coquetry under the public eye, which has attracted so many young men and maidens, besides not a few old men and children, who might perhaps have been more wisely occupied at home. But the world does very much as it pleases; and the Illustration we have engraved pretends but to show what the Parisians like to do.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued receipt of low prices from Paris, the result of the indifferent state of the Emperor's health, has had a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange markets throughout the week, which the abundance of money and the rapid progress made by farmers in securing their crops have failed to remove. For Consols the demand has been heavy, at 93 to 93⅛ for delivery and the 8th inst., and 93⅛ to 93¼ for the 9th inst. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 92⅛ ex div. Exchequer Bills, March, 2s. to 4s. par; and June, 4s. to 10s. prem. Bank Stock, 243 to 245. India Stock has been firm, at 210 to 211; Ditto Five per Cents, 113¾ to 114¼; and Ditto Bonds, 25s. to 30s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in cautiously, and prices have been without change of importance:—Canada, 1877-84, 104½ to 105½; Cape of Good Hope, 1873, 104 to 106; New South Wales, 1871-76, 101 to 102; New Zealand Consolidated, 92½ to 93½, Queensland, 1882-85, 105½ to 106½; South Australian, 1893-1900, 111 to 112; and Victoria, 1891, 114½ to 115½.

Business in Home Railway Stocks has been limited, and a heavy reduction has taken place in the value of some descriptions. Metropolitan Stock, in particular, has been flat; but the heaviness has not been confined to this stock, most other securities having participated:—Caledonian, 80½ to 81½; Great Eastern, 37½ to 38; Great Northern, 103½ to 104½ ex div.; Ditto, A, 102 to 103 ex div.; Great Western, 53½ to 54¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125 to 125½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 43 to 43½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 16½ to 16¾; London and North-Western, 116½ to 117 ex div.; London and South-Western, 90 to 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 54 to 54½; Metropolitan, 89 to 89½ ex div. and ex prem.; Midland, 117½ to 117¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 114½ to 115½ ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 13 to 15 ex div.; Ditto, York, 109½ to 110½ ex div.; and South-Eastern, 74 to 75½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½ to 107½; Cape, 60 to 62; East Indian, 111½ to 113½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15¼ to 15½; Great Indian Peninsular, 109 to 110; Great Western of Canada, 14½ to 14¾; Oude and Rohilcund, 107 to 108; and Scinde, 106½ to 107½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 11¼ to 11¾; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 21¼ to 21¾.

The transactions in Foreign Bonds has been restricted, and the quotations have given way. Egyptian and Turkish Bonds have commanded but little attention. Russian and Italian have been without movement of importance:—Argentine, 1868, 79 to 80; Brazilian, 1865, 83½ to 83¾ ex div.; Chilian, 1867, 94½ to 95½; Egyptian, 1868, 76 to 76½; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 97½ to 98½; Mexican, 12¼ to 12½; Peruvian, 1865, 78½ to 79½; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 34½ to 34¾; Russian, 1822, 86½ to 87½; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 93¼ to 94½; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 63¼ to 63¾; Ditto, 1869, 80¾ to 81; Spanish, 29½ to 30½; Ditto, 1867, 29¼ to 29½; Turkish Five per Cents, 43 to 43½; Ditto Six per Cents, 1865, 63½ to 64½; and Italian, 1861, 54 to 54½.

American Securities have been steady in value and inquiry. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 83¾ to 84¼; Ditto, 1865, 83½ to 83¾; Ditto, 1867, 83½ to 83¾; 10-40, 76 to 76½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 25 to 26; Erie Shares, 23½ to 24; and Illinois Central, 94 to 94½.

As regards Bank Shares, the demand has been heavy, at drooping prices:—Agra A, 11 to 11½; Alliance, 12½ to 12¾; Anglo-Austrian, 15 to 15 prem.; Imperial Ottoman, 2¼ to 2½ prem.; London and County, 22½ to 23; London Joint-Stock, 30 to 31; London and Westminster, 55 to 56; and Union of London, 35 to 36.

Telegraph Shares have been in fair request, at full quotations. Anglo-American, 19½ to 20½; Atlantic, 17 to 19; Ditto Eight per Cent, 53 to 60; British Indian Submarine, 1¼ to 2¼ prem.; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, par to ½ prem.; Mediterranean Extension, 6¾ to 7¼; and Société du Câble Transatlantique Française, 17½ to 17¾.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dull, and the quotations have ruled easier in many instances. Crédit Foncier of England, 2¼ to 2¾; General Credit and Discount, 1 to ½ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 13½ to 13¾; India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works, 41 to 43; London and Provincial Marine, ½ dis. to par; National Discount, 10¾ to 11½; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 26½ to 27½.

The Money Market has been devoid of any feature of special interest. Capital has been gradually accumulating, and further additions will be made by the payment of the railway dividends; whilst the demand for accommodation, despite the improved state of trade, has been confined within very narrow limits, and the rates, in consequence, have continued easy. As usual, the greater part of the discount operations has been effected in the open market, good three-months' paper being negotiated at 2¼ to 2½ per cent.

Biddings for bills on India have taken place at the Bank to the extent of £325,000. The amounts allotted were to Calcutta, £282,000 and to Madras £43,000. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11d., being 1 per cent higher than on the last occasion. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. will receive about 30 per cent. These results show an increase in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

That a gradual return of confidence, the dawn of an extension of enterprise, is taking place is very evident from the satisfactory nature of the official returns of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. During the month of July the total exports were valued at £17,394,151, against £15,748,262 in the previous year, and £15,962,420 in 1867, being an increase of £1,646,182 over last year, and of £1,432,021 over 1867. Compared with the month of June of the current year, there is an increase of £434,366. During the seven months the exports amounted to £108,960,210, against £100,809,138 in 1868, and £106,172,014 in 1867. Entering into details, we find that, while the shipments of woollen and worsted yarn during the seven months have fallen off to the extent of upwards of £400,000, the exports of woollen and worsted manufactured goods have increased more than £2,000,000 compared with last year. The exports of cotton yarn have been less by £459,000 than in 1868, but those of cotton manufactured goods show an increase of £1,000,000. An examination of the returns is sufficient to prove that a large business has been doing in metals. The total quantity of iron and wrought steel shipped has amounted to £11,941,117, against £8,131,082 in 1868. The exports of iron suitable for railway purposes alone exceed those of last year by about £1,600,000. The computed real value of the articles imported during the month of June was £20,795,545, against £20,007,523 in 1868, and £21,176,332 in the previous year. During the six months the imports were valued at £107,061,494, against £110,527,023 in 1868, and £108,747,987 in the previous year.

It is stated that in consequence of some fresh difficulty the Imperial Ottoman Bank have entirely broken off the negotiations for the New Turkish Loan.

Advices from Madrid notice the report that arrangements have been concluded for the issue of Treasury Bonds not yet disposed of in consideration of a sum of 45,000,000 reals.

The prospectus has appeared of the Jersey Waterworks Company (Limited), with a capital of £50,000 in £10 shares, of which £30,000 has been already subscribed. The company is formed for the purpose of obtaining a pure supply of water for St. Helier, the capital of the island. A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Harrison, Belgrave, and Robson, for the entire completion of the undertaking for £48,000.

At the half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company the usual dividend of 14s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, was declared.

At a meeting of the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company (Limited) an interim dividend of 3s. 6d. per share for the quarter, being at the rate of 140 per cent per annum, was declared.

The official liquidator, Mr. Frederick Maynard, of the Free-Trade Benefit Building Society has given notice that a payment will be made to members of a first instalment of 5s. 6d. in the pound on the amount of their subscriptions.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols are flat, at 92⅞ to 93 for delivery and the 8th inst., and 93 to 93⅛ for the 4th of October; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ to 91⅞ ex div.

Railway Stocks are dull. Metropolitan, 90½ to 91½; Caledonian, 80½ to 81½; London and Brighton, 45 to 45½; South-Eastern, 75 to 75½; Great Northern, A, 102½ to 103. Midland, 117¼ to 117¾; London and North-Western, 116½ to 117; Great Western, 54 to 54½; Great Eastern, 37¼ to 37¾.

In Foreign Bonds the inquiry has been heavy. Italian, 1861, 54½ to 54¾; Egyptian, 1868, 76 to 76½; ditto Nine per Cents, 97½ to 98; Peruvian, 1865, 78½ to 79½; Spanish, 1867, 29¼ to 29½; Turkish Five per Cents, 43½ to 43¾; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1865, 63½ to 63¾.

For money the demand has been heavy, at 2¼ to 2½ per cent for good three-months' paper.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—There was a fair quantity of new English wheat; but old samples were comparatively scarce. Business was only to a moderate extent, at about previous quotations. The show of foreign wheat was tolerably good. The demand was inactive, at Monday's prices. Moderate supplies of barley were on offer, principally foreign produce. Sales progressed slowly, but the quotations were maintained. Malt was dull, on former terms. The supply of oats was moderate. The inquiry was not active; nevertheless, a fair amount of steadiness was noticed in prices. Beans were in limited request, and there was not much demand for peas. Prices were unaltered. The flour market continued depressed, at about stationary prices.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1970; beans, 80; peas, 300 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 23,940; barley, 100; oats, 42,420; maize, 6110; beans, 100; flour, 3180 sacks.

English Currencies.—New white wheat, 44s. to 51s.; old ditto, 51s. to 55s.; new red, 41s. to 46s.; old ditto, 47s. to 50s.; barley, 29s. to 47s.; malt, 48s. to 73s.; oats, 21s. to 32s.; beans, 39s. to 50s.; peas, 39s. to 44s. per quarter; flour, 34s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 35,120; barley, 546; oats, 1960 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There has been a small quantity of new trefoil on sale, which has maintained full rates. New white mustard has also appeared, the quality being somewhat inferior. Clover-seed has been little inquired after.

Brown mustard, 15s. to 17s.; white ditto, 14s. to 16s.; new winter tares, 10s. to 11s. per bushel; canary, 64s. to 68s.; rye grass, 24s. to 30s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 62s. per quarter; red clover, 62s. to 68s.; coriander, 31s. to 34s. per cwt.; linseed cakes, English, £11 5s. to £11 10s.; ditto foreign, £10 15s. to £11 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The new season's teas have appeared in the market, for which the quotations have ruled rather easier. Old teas have commanded late rates.

Sugar.—There has been a steady demand for raw sugars, both on the spot and afloat, and prices have ruled firm. Refined goods have had an upward tendency in value. Stock, 94,338 tons, against 83,413 tons last year.

Coffee.—The transactions in coffee have not been extensive, but prices are without change. Stock, 21,354 tons, against 20,419 tons in 1868.

Rice.—The market has ruled inactive, but the quotations are without material alteration. Stock, 46,152 tons, against 23,322 tons last year.

Provisions.—The butter market has ruled dull, and, holders having forced sales, prices have been on the decline. Fine Irish bacon has sold at steady prices, and a fair business has been concluded in Hamburg and Danish cures. Beef and hams have ruled dull of sale.

Spirits.—The rum market has been active, and the quotations have tended upwards. Stock, 31,052 puns., against 28,724 puns. last year. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Only moderate supplies of both hay and clover have been on sale, and the trade has ruled dull, at the annexed quotations:—Prime old hay, 95s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 95s.; prime new hay, 78s. to 89s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime old clover, 120s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 105s.; prime new clover, 110s. to 115s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 95s.; straw, 33s. to 40s. per load.

Wool.—There has been a good attendance of both home and foreign buyers at the public sales of colonial wool, and the biddings have ruled active, at an average advance of 1d. per lb. Belgian buyers have operated freely; but the French competition has not been brisk.

Potatoes.—There have been full average supplies of potatoes on sale, for which the trade has ruled dull. Prices, however, are without material change.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £31 10s. on the spot; English brown rape, £42 10s.; refined, £41 10s. to £44; foreign, £45 10s. Olive and cocoanut are steady in value. Fine Lagos palm has advanced to £42 10s.

Tallow.—The market is firm at 46s. 9d. for P.Y.C., on the spot, 46s. to 46s. 3d. for October—December; and 46s. for January—March.

Coals (Friday).—Newcastle, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; Sunderland, 15s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Blyth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 14s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The advent of cooler weather has checked the rapid development of the hops; nevertheless, the accounts from the plantations are favourable on the whole. Picking will be general in about ten days. At the Borough very little business has been doing, and prices are almost nominal. Mid and East Kents, £8 0s. to £6 10s.; Weald of Kents, £5 5s. to £6 0s.; Sussex, £5 0s. to £5 15s.; Farnhams, £5 10s. to £8 0s.; Country, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; Bavarians, £2 0s. to £3 10s.; Belgians, £2 0s. to £3 0s.; Yearlings, £2 5s. to £3 10s.; Americans, £2 5s. to £3 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supply of beasts was moderate. The demand was not active, but, owing to the cool weather, prices were steady. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per lb. With sheep the market was moderately supplied. Sales progressed slowly, but at full quotations. The best Downs and half-breds realised 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. For calves the inquiry was limited, at late rates. Pigs changed hands quietly, at previous currencies.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; sucking calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 3078; sheep, 2120; calves, 589; pigs, 15. Foreign: Beasts, 311; sheep, 2900; calves, 386; pigs, 15.

Smithfield Meat Market (Friday).—The supplies are only moderate. The trade is quiet, but prices are fairly maintained. Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; small pork, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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THE GOOSE AND THE GOSLING—A FABLE.

PRIZE OXEN, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

The result of the long-expected contest on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, at five o'clock on Friday week, between the four-oared boats of the Harvard and the Oxford University Clubs, representing the championship of America and Old England respectively, in a challenged trial of strength and skill, was reported in a late edition of the last Number of this Journal. It also contained the portraits of all the gentlemen composing the two crews, with an illustration of the scene daily witnessed by crowds of sympathising and admiring spectators who were nonsuited to see them rowing for practice during the last two or three weeks before the match came off. We now present a View of the start at Putney, and one of the finish at Mortlake, with the return of the victorious Oxford crew to the former place, where they were greeted with the joyful acclamations they had so fairly and manfully earned.

The river was kept clear of all steamers, barges, and other large vessels, by order of the Thames Conservancy Board; a line of sentinel barges, with a strong iron chain made fast to each bank of the river, having been placed directly across at Putney, to prevent their coming up; but many hundreds of small row-boats lay close to both shores, though forbidden to move out upon the water. Only three steam-boats (the Lotus, appointed to convey the umpires; the Sunflower, allotted to the newspaper reporters; and the steam-launch Ariel, for Mr. Lord, the officer of the Thames Conservancy) were suffered along the four-mile course. The towing-paths, the banks, the roads, and the bridges were thronged with spectators, who swarmed more thickly at Putney, Hammersmith, Chiswick, and Mortlake, both on the Middlesex and on the Surrey side, than was ever seen at the annual match between Oxford and Cambridge.

The two crews, all being ready, went down to the river shortly before five o'clock, the Oxford men to the Leander Club boathouse and the Harvard men to that of the London Rowing Club. They at once proceeded to embark. The Oxford crew were first afloat, and pushed off from the shore about five minutes to five o'clock, followed almost immediately by the Americans. Both crews were loudly cheered as they paddled down to the post. Some little time was wasted before they could start, for, by some oversight, no station-boats had been provided from which to hold the sterns of the racing boats preparatory to the start. At length two skiffs were procured, and, dropping their anchors just ahead of the line of lighters, were placed in position. The two racing boats then backed down to them, the Harvard crew taking the Middlesex side, while the Oxonians were on the Surrey side, both immediately opposite the Star and Garter Hotel, at Putney. At ten minutes past five the starter—Mr. W. Blaikie, secretary of the Harvard University Boat Club—prepared to get them off; but, the Oxford crew not being quite ready, a few moments of suspense elapsed. At length, at fourteen minutes past five, the signal was given and the race commenced. The Harvard crew dipped their oars into the water first, but the Oxonians were almost as quickly under way. So rapidly did the Americans get their boat off, that, off the Duke's Head, about half way between the Star and Garter and Simmons's yard, they led by half a length, which advantage they had increased to a whole length opposite the London Club Boathouse. The cheers and counter-cheers of the multitude made a deafening uproar. At the Bishop's Creek, on the Middlesex side of the river, the Harvard crew had, if possible, added yet more to their lead, and seemed to be clear of Oxford, with a couple of feet to spare. On getting past the Willows, and the site of the old half-mile post, there was no change. The Harvard crew, who were rowing a very rapid stroke of at least forty-two to the minute, held their advantage, if they did not slightly add to it. The Oxford crew, on the other hand, were pulling a very steady stroke of, perhaps, thirty-nine to the minute, without hurry or scrambling, and with every appearance of keeping it up all the way; but their boat, nevertheless, appeared to be moving slowly compared with that of the Americans. At Craven Cottage the Oxford crew, as both made for the head to the right, seemed for a moment to be coming up to their opponents; but this was more in appearance than reality, owing to the crews, which had hitherto been wide of one another, closing together preparatory to entering the long reach for the Soapworks Point. Indeed, they approached the Harvard boat so rapidly that their coxswain was compelled to edge out a little so as to keep out of danger, and a too free use of his left-hand rudder-line caused his boat to lose way and ground at the same time, the Harvard crew at this moment leading by something over a length. At the upper end of the garden of Craven Cottage the Harvard coxswain, apparently not liking the slack water under the Middlesex shore, steered outwards, and bored the Oxford crew towards midstream, the latter giving way at once. This little bit of manœuvring gave the American boat a further advantage, so that off the Grass Wharf, just above the Cottage, they led by a length and a quarter, or thereabouts. Below Rosebank Villa, while the two boats were crossing the water for the point on the Surrey shore below Hammersmith, the Oxford crew drew up slightly, and the pace of the Harvard men seemed to diminish a trifle. But this idea was immediately dispelled by their once more drawing away from Oxford, as they passed the Crab Tree, the American boat being well steered out nearly in the centre of the river. Here the flood tide was less spent than closer in shore, where the Oxonians were taken. Consequently, for a short distance it appeared as if the Harvard crew were about to leave the Oxford men astern; this being just above the Crab Tree and some distance below the clump of trees adjoining the Soapworks, on the Surrey shore. But on rounding the point below Messrs. Cowan's wharf the state of affairs underwent a change, the Oxford crew once more beginning to hold their own, and, as the two boats passed the Soapworks, perceptibly gaining on the Americans. A cheer was sent up by the crowd which had gathered on the wharf; it was taken up and re-echoed by thousands of people as the boats came in sight of Hammersmith Bridge. After passing the Soapworks, and when the boats were pointed for the centre span of the Suspension Bridge, the Oxford crew, who now benefited by the flood in the middle of the river, began to overtake the Harvard boat, overlapping it just below the steam-boat pier, and drawing up several feet over its stern as they both shot the arch—reached in 8 min. 20 sec. After passing the bridge, the Oxford crew, who were vociferously cheered by the crowd above, gained still more upon the Americans, and off Biffin's yard were barely three-quarters of a length in the rear. Opposite the Doves it became clear that it was merely a question of time when the Oxford boat would overtake and pass its rival; but the Harvard men made such gallant efforts to avert defeat that it was some distance before Oxford could be said to be on even terms with them, the Harvard four still leading off the Oil Mills by from a quarter to half a length. No material alteration occurred for another hundred yards, until after passing the staging erected in the river off the West Middlesex Waterworks, when the Oxford crew, inch by inch, and stroke by stroke, reduced the remaining portion of the distance by which they were headed. In rounding the bend just below Chiswick Eyot they made a grand effort, and at length drew level with the Americans for the first time subsequently to leaving the starting-post, this happening just opposite the Old Ship Tavern, at Chiswick Lower Mall. When once the Oxonians were really level with the Harvard crew the latter fell out of order in their rowing. At the foot of Chiswick Eyot the Oxford crew led by half a length, both boats keeping a good parallel course on the Surrey side of the river. Of a sudden the Harvard boat suddenly sheered in towards the Oxford boat, which held on in a perfectly straight direction. So close did the oars of the two crews come to each other that for a moment there was considerable danger of a collision; but, the bow-side oars of the Oxford being well ahead of the stroke-side oars of the Harvard boat, there was no contact, and all further danger was obviated by the American coxswain fetching his boat out towards midstream. Indeed, so determined did he appear to avoid touching that he took his men unnecessarily wide, and, by throwing the boat slightly athwart the tide, lost them some ground. As soon as they had recovered their true course the Harvard crew spurted and for a moment appeared to hold way with the English crew; but, as the effort died out, about the middle of Chiswick Eyot, the latter once more drew slowly away, the race being now safe. Off the upper end of the Eyot the Oxford coxswain steered out in front of the Harvard boat, and skilfully threw the backwash of his boat on to that of the Americans, which completed their discomfiture; and at Chiswick Church, reached in 13 min. 15 sec., Oxford led by one length and a trifle over. Nothing but an accident could then alter the fortunes of the day, for the Oxford crew, rowing with great precision, while the Americans were rapidly becoming unsteady and losing their compactness, increased their advantage at every stroke, leading by two lengths off the White Cottage, above Chiswick, and rather more at the Battering Creek, in the Duke of Devonshire's meadows, and further at Barnes railway bridge, reached in 18 min. 4 sec. From the bridge upwards the Oxford crew still added to their lead. Just before reaching the Ship a young man who was sculling a lady about in a gig rowed out suddenly from the Middlesex shore in front of the Oxford boat, so that in order to avoid running into her the Oxford coxswain was compelled to sheer his boat suddenly to the left, and, as it was, the bow-side oars of the crew just missed hitting the gig. By this contretemps Oxford lost at least a length; for by the time their boat was again straightened the Harvard four had come up a little. But, notwithstanding this, the former reached the Ship first, winners, by a length and a half, of one of the best-contested races ever rowed between Putney and Mortlake, and one equally honourable to victors and vanquished. The time of the race was 22 min. 41½ sec. Oxford, and 22 min. 47½ sec. Harvard, giving a difference of six seconds in favour of Oxford; as shown by Mr. J. W. Benson's chronograph, which was taken on board the umpire's boat at the special request of Mr. Blaikie, secretary to the Harvard Club. It was at first supposed that the Oxford boat won by four lengths; but Sir Aubrey Paul, who officiated as judge, asserts that the Oxford crew only won by a length and a half; and the occupants of the judge's boat, to the number of three or four—including John Phelps, who acts as judge at the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race—all agree that when the crews passed the flag an interval of half a length only separated the stern of the Oxford from the bow of the Harvard boat, but that the latter were rowing very wide of their opponents. The winners rowed in a boat built by J. and S. Salter, of Oxford; and the losers in one constructed at Putney by Elliott, of Green Point, United States, who came over with the Harvard crew.

A dinner was given the same evening by Mr. Phillips, of Mortlake, to the two crews, to meet whom a large party had been invited.

The competitors in the race were entertained, last Monday evening, at the Crystal Palace, by the London Rowing Club. More than a hundred gentlemen sat down. The room was gaily decorated with flags and other devices suitable to the occasion. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Layton, president of the club. On his right were Messrs. Simmons (Harvard Boat Club), Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Fay (H.B.C.), Sir James Anderson (captain of the Great Eastern steam-ship), Mr. Blaikie (secretary of the H.B.C.), and others. On the chairman's left were Messrs. F. Willan (O.U.B.C.), Lyman and Burnham (H.B.C.); Mr. T. Hughes, M.P.; Sir Aubrey Paul, and Messrs. Bass and Rice, who formed part of the Harvard crew when they first came to England. After the dinner, the guests left for a little time to witness the display of fireworks prepared for the occasion. They included two set pieces in honour of the crews. "Harvard," in crimson letters, was the first set piece, to the right; and "Oxford," in dark blue, to the left; each word surrounded by a wreath, with crossed oars underneath. On returning to the dinner-table, the customary healths of the "Queen and Royal Family" were proposed by the chairman, succeeded by that of the "President of the United States." Mr. Charles Dickens then rose, amid loud cheering, to propose the toast of the evening as an invited visitor of the London Rowing Club. He had discovered during his last visit to the United States in a single work no less than ninety-five biographies of young men well born and well educated who had gone into the service of their country and borne arms in the late civil war. These young men had all displayed unwonted courage and patriotism, and all these gifts they owed, in a great measure, to their early training at Harvard University. He need scarcely quote any examples to show with what determination the Harvard men could struggle against odds and overcome the greatest difficulties. Everyone had seen that for himself on Friday last. What would they think of men who had come 3000 or 4000 miles with the view of gaining additional honour for their countrymen? The instinctive courtesy of the Oxford crew was well known to all Englishmen, and their not being able to permit the Harvard men to take first place in the contest of Friday last was only because the latter were unable to do so. He considered the Oxford crew the flower of English oarsmen, and to be defeated by them was no disgrace to any rowing men. In proposing the health of both crews, he could not but thank them for the great spectacle they had offered to the view of the public in their race; and he trusted that on their return journey the Harvard men would meet with a hearty welcome from their own folks at home. Their encounter would be handed down from one generation to another during years to come, and if another contest were to occur he hoped that it would be on the other side of the Atlantic. He begged, moreover, to offer a word of advice to the English portion of the company present. The Oxford crew had rowed and had won, but he hoped no one in this country would think too lightly of their opponents, for they were dangerous men. Less than two years ago one of them crossed the Atlantic in his yacht in midwinter, and brought with him men who came hither either to sink or swim with him. Such heroism would long be spoken of in every corner of England, and the pluck and hardihood of the Harvard men visiting this country would even be more remarked throughout the length of the land. With the toast he coupled the names of Mr. W. H. Simmons and Mr. F. Willan.

Mr. Simmons, who was received with prolonged cheering, expressed his best thanks, on behalf of the crew as well as himself, for the honour done them, and for the kindness of the London Rowing Club, whose members had all vied with one another to advise and help the Americans in every possible way. The Harvard men came over under considerable difficulties, such as those of change of climate, different water, and different boats and steering. He trusted that if another crew came over to meet Oxford, the results of the experience of those who had gone before them would not be unserviceable. He had formed one of the unsuccessful crew, but from what he had seen of English oarsmen and English rowing, he felt that it was no disgrace to be beaten by the Oxford crew.

Mr. F. Willan next rose and apologised for the absence of the other members of the winning crew, who, he said, all lived far away from London, and had to keep long-standing engagements. He had rowed, he said, many hard races from Putney to Mortlake, but none so hard as the match of Friday. The best thanks of the Oxford men were, he observed, due to Messrs. Warre and Morrison for their efforts to improve the crew in their rowing and in their physical condition.

Mr. Thomas Hughes next proposed "The Health of the Members and President of the London Rowing Club," to which Mr. Layton replied. Mr. H. H. Playford proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and offered a little advice to the Harvard crew. It was that in future they should secure the services of an efficient coach to look after them, instead of trusting to themselves or to the teaching of one of their own crew, in which respect they might take example from the Oxford men. The company shortly afterwards broke up.

A rival to Cologne in the matter of bad smells has been found. A voyage of exploration up Chicago river disclosed the presence of 1607 well-defined bad smells, which are duly catalogued by the reporter for the *Chicago Tribune*.

The Indian papers state that the money-order system is about to be established between England and India. Its introduction will probably date from the beginning of next year. It is said that orders on this country for £10 will cost the sender 104 rupees, while orders on India for 100 rupees will be granted here on payment of £10 2s. As 100 rupees in India represent a market value of little more than £9 13s. 6d., the difference of a commission between the two countries will tell against the English rather than against the Indian drawer.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in its congress held for this year at Exeter, which was closed on Wednesday week, were related in our last publication. The excursion of several hundred members and other visitors to Plymouth and Devonport, on the Saturday before, supplies the subjects of two of our Illustrations in this Number. They left Exeter, at half-past eight in the morning, by a special train on the South Devon Railway, which stopped to take up passengers at St. Thomas's, Exminster, Starcross, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Newton, and Totnes. At the Plymouth terminus the visitors were met by the Mayor of Plymouth, Mr. A. Hubbard; the Mayor of Devonport, Dr. Rolston; and some members of each Corporation; and the whole party walked to the Millbay Pier. Here they broke up into two divisions, which took different routes, Government steamers being provided for the accommodation of each party. The vessel carrying the first party proceeded up the Hamoaze to Keyham dockyard. The morning was fine, with no clouds, but with a light mist, which soon cleared off, when Plymouth, Devonport, the Breakwater, and the picturesque cliffs bordering Plymouth Sound were all plainly visible. At Keyham the dockyard was kindly thrown open to the visitors by the Admiral Superintendent, the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., so that the machinery and other objects of interest were thoroughly inspected. After re-embarking, the excursionists steamed to and went on board her Majesty's gunnery-ship Cambridge. The two steamers carrying the second party came also nearly alongside, and, with many small boats and steamers, waited to see some torpedo experiments. Efficient arrangements had, of course, been made to keep the boats clear of the dangerous pieces. The torpedoes were fired from a distance by means of the electrical fuses of Professor Abel, of Woolwich Observatory. These fuses are made of a mixture of subphosphate of copper and chlorate of potash, fired, when desired, by a current of electricity sent from a distance through cable wires well insulated with gutta-percha. In gaining certainty of explosion for these fuses, combined with low electrical resistance, Mr. Abel was much aided by some experiments made by Mr. C. F. Varley, C.E., the electrician. The first torpedo fired was comparatively a small one, but its explosion threw a mass of water and spray to a considerable height into the air. There was no smoke and no noise, beyond the sound of the displacement of the water and of its shock in falling; but the fumes of the powder soon became very perceptible in the air. At brief intervals three or four other torpedoes were exploded. Several guns were then fired from the Cambridge, and the excursion steamers next proceeded up the Tamar to the Royal Albert tubular suspension bridge of the Cornwall Railway, where Mr. Margary, the engineer to the company, explained the principle on which the bridge is constructed. The visitors were then taken to the breakwater, and thence to Devonport dockyard for dinner. The second party, having been taken round the breakwater and through the iron-clad fleet to the torpedo-firing and the Royal Albert Bridge, were placed on board her Majesty's ship Impregnable, a training-ship for boys. Here, by the kindness of Captain Jones, R.N., they were permitted to inspect all the arrangements of the ship, and to see the boys go through the various duties that they are taught. Their activity and intelligence called forth very general admiration; and, although landsmen must not presume to be judges of naval work, it may certainly be said that the boys appeared to give entire satisfaction to their officers and teachers. They are mostly fine, sturdy-looking young fellows, and their aspect both promises well for the Navy of the future and does infinite credit to those who are responsible for their selection and management. After three hearty cheers for Captain Jones, the visitors were landed by man-of-war boats to visit the park and gardens at Mount Edgcumbe, kindly thrown open to them by the Earl. Those who desired it were driven round the park, while others walked in the very beautiful gardens, which were rendered all the more attractive by the excellent music of a regimental band. In the gardens were large orange and citron trees growing in the open air; a cedar of Lebanon, finer than any in the Royal Gardens at Kew; a pencil cedar, and many cork-trees. In the park the scenery is of unusual beauty, with almost every variety of hill, dale, sea, and wooded scenery. The lapse of time, however, soon compelled the visitors to leave its attractions in order to return to the dockyard, where the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport entertained both divisions of the party, now again united, at a banquet in the workmen's dining-hall, which had been handsomely decorated with flags, naval and military trophies, plants, and flowers. The Mayor of Plymouth took the chair, and among the guests were Professor G. G. Stokes, the president for this year of the British Association; the Attorney-General, Sir Robert Collier, M.P., and Mr. Morrison, M.P.; Sir Philip Egerton; Mr. Rekewich, M.P.; Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg; and the Cavaliere Negri, of Italy, who spoke in acknowledgment of the several toasts. The company were taken to Millbay in steamers, and returned to Exeter by a special train, arriving at midnight.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Any novelties in the way of fashion at Paris in the month of September are extremely rare, for our arbiters of the mode are for the most part at Baden, Vichy, Spa, Plombières, Dieppe, or Trouville, where, at this season, all the newest creations of the Parisian modiste ordinarily first see the light. There the matutinal toilette of unbleached linen, or white piqué embroidered with black silk, continues still in vogue, with robes of foulard or poplin, taffeta or cashmere, according to the state of the temperature, for the formal promenade. The ordinary evening toilette is a silk skirt, trimmed with numerous flounces, or still more numerous ruches of tarlatan, or also is composed of some rich light material, which is half smothered beneath folds of Valenciennes lace. Chapeaux rouds, trimmed with large bouquets of flowers, appear to be more than ever in favour, and have, in addition to the long gauze veil, which is still an indispensable accompaniment to this class of coiffure, lace lappets, held together with a velvet bow of the same shade as the more prominent flowers with which the chapeau is trimmed. These hats are frequently in white Italian straw, with toothed edges, and have the brims lined with deep blue silk, in which case the scarf veil will be of the same shade; wreaths of pansies and wheat-ears are the ordinary floral trimming.

Chapeaux are still worn very low over the eyes, so low, in fact, that in some instances the brim almost touches the eyebrows; and chignons, although considerably diminished in size, continue to be placed high on the head. The chapeau Egragnol, similar to that worn by Mlle. Léonide Leblanc, in M. Sardou's drama at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, is very fashionable at the seaside. It is high in the crown, and has a very small brim. It may be made either of felt or velvet, and is generally trimmed with one or two small ostrich feathers, which are fastened in front.

Ladies' boots are perhaps a trifle higher in the heels (which are now often tipped with brass) than they were last month, and are made with pointed toes, which are slightly turned up, like Chinese shoes. Shoes made of silk, cloth, or satin, with Louis Quinze heels, and large rosettes and silver buckles almost covering the instep, are very much worn in the fashionable world.

The fashionable parasol can be used both as a parasol and a walking-stick, the former being placed at about a foot from the knob of the latter; and, although quite out of place on the Boulevard des Italiens or in the Avenue de l'Impératrice, it is doubtlessly very handy in the country or at the seaside.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig 1. Robe in light blue foulard, the jupe trimmed with a deep scalloped flounce of embroidered muslin, headed by a double chicorée in foulard. The high corsage, in foulard, is trimmed at the neck with a narrow muslin ruche, the sleeves being ornamented at the cuffs with a chicorée in foulard and a similar ruche. Over the jupe a tunic in white embroidered muslin is worn, scalloped at the bottom, caught up in festoons at the sides, and bouffant behind, and the low square-cut corsage of which is supported by bretelles of white lace. A blue ceinture, with bow behind, encircles the waist. The tall white straw chapeau Patrie is trimmed with white velvet and a plume of blue and white ostrich feathers.

Fig. 2. Costume of black and white striped Algerienne, the jupe trimmed at the bottom with a deep flounce surmounted by four biais. Tunic of Italian taffeta open at the sides and gathered behind to form a large panier, which, with the tablier in front, is trimmed with a serpentine braid and a deep silk fringe. The loose corsage of this tunic, which is high behind and low and square in front, to show a high corsage of striped Algerienne beneath, terminates in short basques bordered with a similar braid and fringe, and has open sleeves trimmed to correspond. The toquet Montpensier, of black straw, is turned up at the sides with velvet, and trimmed with a velvet bow in front and a single large white ostrich feather, which, posed behind, falls forward entirely over the crown.

Fig. 3. Almond-coloured robe, trimmed with three flounces, with ruched headings falling over insertions of velvet of a deeper shade. The upper skirt, caught up at the sides with large velvet bows, forms a tablier in front, the bottom of which is bordered with a silk fringe. A casaque with square basques and tight sleeves is trimmed round the edges and at the cuffs with a velvet band, and has a narrow ceinture to match round the waist. The chapeau rond is ornamented with a ruche, on which tufts of violets are posed, and has a long gauze veil floating behind.

Fig. 4. Robe of black silk grenadine, likewise trimmed with three flounces, with ruched headings, above which are rows of white Valenciennes lace. The corsage, high behind and shaped like a V in front, is trimmed with a fraisette flounce edged with Valenciennes, and has long rounded basques at the sides bordered with a similar trimming. Behind is a voluminous bouffante. The sleeves are trimmed at the cuffs with a flounce similar to those of the jupe, having a second row of Valenciennes lace above. The toquet is ornamented with crimson flowers and black velvet leaves upon puffs of lace; and a broad crimson velvet band round the neck, with gloves matching the colour of the hair, completes the toilette.

THE FARM.

The smaller agricultural shows are in full swing; there has been a slight change of performers in the Branches *troupe*, and the streams of local eloquence are as copious as ever. One well-known M.P. rambled into protection and the French Treaty, and, when comment was made upon this breaking of the society's laws, the chairman weakly shielded him by saying that his friend was "more or less a legislator, and does his best to make the laws, and therefore he is not likely to be the first to break any." He also ruled that the objector himself, by using the word "disestablished," in referring to the fall of the society if such harangues were allowed, was still more out of order, and snubbed him down. No "charmed weapon" has been promised, and no "illimitable perspective" portrayed; and, in fact, there have been no utterances, political or agricultural, of much mark since Lord Stanley's. Toast lists ran to the same weary sea-serpent length, and small county societies sorely need amalgamating, if the self-importance of their respective officers will ever admit of it. Farmers are rather weary of sending good horses and cattle to stand all day in a show-yard, for perhaps a £5 or a £2 prize, under a heavy downfall of rain, and no small society can afford to put up sheds and stabling. Such accommodation as is given at the Royal and Yorkshire Societies is enough to make them discontented with a few hurdles and stakes in a field. Fanny Drake, the Manchester winner, seems to win in the jumping trials wherever she goes; and one society has extended its operations in this sensational direction to donkey-jumping.

Mr. Saunders's bull Edgar had an easy time of it at the Cumberland and Westmoreland Society, where he won a head prize and four challenge cups. It is most unfortunate that he did not meet Commander-in-Chief and Earl of Derby at Beverley, where there was a peculiarly good bench of shorthorn judges. Mr. Atherton has taken firsts for the best cow and yearling bull and heifer at the Wirral meeting; and Mr. Brierley's Bolivar has had it all his own way at the Craven as well as the Whitworth and Rochdale, and the Royal North Lancashire. In addition to prizes elsewhere, Lady Pigot took firsts at the last-named meeting for Lady of Broadlea, and a heifer calf Mantalina 2nd; while the Towneley herd went to the fore with Baron Collinge and Oxford Beauty. The Royal Irish meeting was held at Tralee, on the native ground of the Kerries, which breed formed a strong feature. Mr. Challoner took the Challenge Cup for the best shorthorn bull in the yard; and the Lord Lieutenant (who was present) was highly commended for his cow and yearling bull. Mr. Morris, of The Chase, Ulochy, beat the leading Irish flockmasters, Meade and Owen, for the Cork Challenge Cup with his Leicesters. Messrs. J. Williams, J. Baldwin, T. Edwards, and Philip Turner all took Hereford firsts at the Worcestershire show, where Messrs. Game had a very prosperous time with their shorthorns. St. Clare did not like the hurdle test in the 15 st. hunter class, and was only placed second.

We regret to note the death of Mr. Edward Franklin, a well-known Oxfordshire land agent and land valuer, and a frequent judge of Herefords and Devons at the Royal Agricultural and other great shows. He died at the age of seventy, and for more than fifty years of his life he had acted as agent. He had a very large farm, and took great interest in stock, but he preferred judging to showing.

The highest price for four-toothed ewes at Coleshill was 62s. apiece for a pen of five, which were purchased by Mr. Fulcher, for Lord Sondes. One lot at Mr. Rigden's, of Hove, went as high as £8. The best ram-letting prices at Hove were £40s. 10s., which was given by Mr. Barclay, of Headley; and £39 6s., by Count Bouillé. Thirty-eight of the Tathwell Lincoln rams averaged £10 2s. 6d.

One Mr. Thomas Hawkins has been closing with Mr. Mechi for "blowing his harvest horn." This gentleman declares that a deputation from the Lavenham Farmers' Club have visited Tiptree Hall, and estimate the wheat, irrespective of the Rivetts, at thirty-two bushels an acre, or two bushels and one gallon less than Tiptree could produce before it fell under an "enlightened system." The visitors thought pretty well of the Rivetts, and highly of the mangolds. Mr. Hawkins will not allow Mr. Mechi any merit whatever as an agricultural teacher, "except for pointing out to our landlords the absurdity of cultivating so many pollard trees."

The Chilian Government have held a very admirable International Exhibition, which lasted nine weeks. Several of the most eminent English implement exhibitors sent over their machinery with their own men, and the tests are said to have been rigorous, and conducted on the Royal Agricultural Society's plan. Gold and silver medals and prizes as high as 800 dols. were given. Messrs. Ransome and Sims won the first prize for the best collection of agricultural machinery, steam thrashing-machine, portable engine, general purpose plough, drills, and reapers (sheaf delivery); and were bracketed for best collection of ploughs with Messrs. Howard, who won the first double furrow plough and the harrows. Burton and Proctor were first for corn mills, and Ransome and Sims second. Clayton and Shuttleworth were second for the best portable engine, and Hornsby and Sons for the best general purpose plough. James Bradley, an American manufacturer, was second to Ransome and Sims for the best portable engine, and some Chilian constructors exhibited.

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain Ambroise Maurin, of the French brig Marie, of Nantes, in acknowledgment of his humane services to fourteen of the crew of the ship Philip Haugh, of South Shields, which vessel struck on the Casquet Rocks during a fog on July 6, and became a wreck.

The British Minister at Buenos Ayres reports the return to that place of General M'Mahon, late the United States representative in Paraguay, who communicates the gratifying intelligence that our countrymen at Lopez's head-quarters are safe and in good health; moreover, which it is somewhat difficult to conceive, that they are well satisfied with their position, and in no way desirous of leaving the country at present. The General, who is coming to England, is the bearer of several letters and messages and of a considerable sum of money remitted by British subjects to their friends here, Lopez having in some cases made cash advances to enable them to do this.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Mr. Justice Bramwell's opinions on the subject of what some will think the merits and others the failings of jurymen have recently been imparted to a Parliamentary Committee, and an extract from his Lordship's evidence has appeared in a local print that is at present my guide, philosopher, and friend. The paragraph is too brief to justify me in supposing that I know the learned Judge's mind in the matter, but I am safe in noting that when he takes his seat to try certain causes he is sure that the jury will go wrong. Not exactly from stupidity, but from an incapacity to discern the limits of their duty. They insist on creating a function for themselves other than that assigned them by law, and on assuming the attitude of supreme judges in equity. Let evidence, argument, Judge's dictum be what it may, the jury will find for the "innocent" man. To them, the reply of a late Judge, I forget whether it was Lord Ellenborough, will seem intolerably brutal. Hume, or some patriot of that type, rushed into court and addressed him, "Your Lordship sits there to do justice?" "Nothing of the kind, Sir; I sit here to try causes." Two sorts of cases Mr. Justice Bramwell mentions as sure to produce wrong verdicts; one is when the dispute is between servant and master for wrongful dismissal, the other when a rich company is sued for damages by accident to an individual. Then the jury set themselves up as arbiters, and do what they call substantial justice, whereat the lawyers justifiably grind their teeth. I fancy I read, about a hundred years ago, some story about Cyrus, who when at school was made referee by two boys, one of whom, being big and having a small coat, forcibly took away a big coat from a small boy, giving the latter the lesser garment. Cyrus was asked to decide the right, and ordained that the big boy should wear the big coat, and the small boy the small one; for which he was very properly flogged by the master. Mr. Justice Bramwell's juries would hold, with Cyrus, that he was wrongfully flogged, as it is proper that a large person should have a large coat, and vice versâ. But, after all, will you have a word which a lawyer will call an utterly ridiculous and contemptible one? English people rather like juries who blunder out of law into sentimentality. It is very sad and desperately illogical, but I state a fact, and the Judges know it.

Passing a tall column in these parts—never mind what parts—I was reminded of a story that was told me about another tall column, a story I forgot to repeat at the time. At Hull is a monument of considerable height, erected in memory of William Wilberforce. Lately, the Prince of Wales presided at a ceremonial in that city, as is known to all students of this Journal. It was thought, as I am informed, that it would be a good thing to enwreathe the Wilberforce column with greenery and flowers; but as the operation promised to be difficult, a reasonable reward was offered by the authorities to anybody who would achieve this. Hull furnished no adventurous persons for the purpose; but at length a couple of sailors from one of her Majesty's ships appeared, undertook the work, did it well, and asked for the guerdon. "No, good fellows," said authority; "you are the Queen's servants, and have done only your duty in adorning a column in honour of the Queen's son. Anything in the way of refreshment that you like to put a name to; but not the golden sovereigns." The authorities were not so well up in Mr. Browning's poems, as it would be well for everybody to be, or they forgot the story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, who was refused the pay that had been promised him by the burghers. Jack Tar did not vindicate the late A'Beckett's derivation of the name from *jactare*, to boast; but they went quietly and pulled down, at night, all that they had put up. Moreover, they left a small ladder sticking where nobody could get at it. The column was unadorned when the Prince passed it. That is the story as it was told to me, and if I have been misinformed, or my memory has deceived me, there are plenty of persons to contradict the tale.

Very fortunate, indeed, has been the new editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* in obtaining from Mrs. Beecher Stowe the extraordinary article which must be now "the talk." Great is the power of genius when it can make a scandal of nearly sixty years old intensely interesting. But why do I say sixty, when the words "Only a woman's hair" carry us back to a mystery more than twice as old as that of Lord Byron, and when we still want to know more about Pope's blue-eyed Patty? The Byron question, however, has a personal interest for thousands among us who remember the separation. Mrs. Stowe publishes an article, into the revelations whereof I shall not enter, but in which she states that, having become intimate with Lady Byron, the latter resolved on confiding to her the secret of the severance which the just and good Dr. Lushington declared must be one for life. Lady Byron did this, and Mrs. Stowe did not see fit to exercise the right given her to publish the facts at her discretion until the appearance of the Guiccioli memoirs made it seem an act of duty to the wife to contradict the allegations of the mistress. Mrs. Beecher Stowe now puts forward a statement alleged to have been made to herself by the late Lady Byron. There are some for whom the explanation has no novelty. But the terrible tale is not one that I shall discuss here—the fact that such a publication has taken place cannot be passed over—the details are for those for whom aught connected with the great poet has a fascination which it would be absurd to condemn while scholars and critics are still eager on the scent of the love secrets of Pope and of Swift.

The old lady who could not help thinking that Parliament must be of some use, because she read of much fewer accidents and offences during the Session than when the debates had ceased, may not have thought quite straightly, but there was truth in what she said. Now that the Royal speech has "set the imprisoned angels free" (the scholar knows that angel means messenger, and the politician of the new school knows that M.P. means a delegate) the newspapers do serve up the most plentiful supply of horrors. On these, however, I will not dwell. But it is possible to do some good by calling attention to the fact that there never was a season in which disasters on the water were so frequent. It is usually easy to deny such a statement, but on this I may appeal to the most careless reader. In one single daily journal, bought by me on the day I write, are notices of so many drownings that I put them together only for a purpose, otherwise the record would be too melancholy for this place. There is the last reference to a lady, young, rich, beloved, who perished before her own villa by the Menai Strait. Then come the cases of two youths, drowned at Lancaster; two fishermen drowned at Faversham; two brothers drowned, in presence of a swimming-master, in the Derwent; a medical student drowned at Llandrindod, a youth drowned in the canal at Brentford, two young men drowned at Castlerock, and a brave little boy drowned off Blackfriars in rescuing his brother. Not counting the first and saddest case, which is of last week's date, here are eleven deaths, mostly from bathing. Now, it is easy to say that everybody ought to swim—of course; but everybody will not learn. There are but three months in the year in which anybody thinks of bathing in open water, and a vast number of people dismiss the subject from their minds until the hot weather suddenly comes round again. I want to know whether it is not possible to produce a life-belt so cheap that it might come within the reach of nearly all. That a sort of life-belt can be made which costs nothing and is worth nothing is known to the Jews at the East-End, who were mercilessly exposed for their wretched frauds by Mr. Greenwood; but cannot a rough, safe article be manufactured for a large and therefore remunerative sale? A prize offered by the Humane Society, or some other institution, might cause the production of such a thing, and save hundreds of lives.

Logically—yes. A woman who goes in for woman's rights at all is justified in having them all. She has a right to be insulted, to feel the insult as something that her honour cannot brook, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger says; but, instead of proceeding, like Sir Anthony, "How dare you insult a lady in a way her honour cannot brook?" she has a right to say, "Come out and fight!" Distinctly, she who adopts masculine combativeness, coarseness, and all the qualities that characterise us, is entitled to defend them as we do—in England by insolence, in France by the pistol. I hear that a French female author has called out M. de Villemessant, editor of the *Figaro*, and bids him at once be afraid and not be afraid to fight her. She is a capital shot; and a bullet fired by a female hand is, she justly remarks, as fatal as a man's shot—if well aimed; but he need not object to accept her challenge, as she is a widow, and has no male relations. It is a little awkward for poor M. de Villemessant. In spite of logic he would not like to shoot the lady, and I suppose that he would still less like to be shot by her. Achilles slew Penthesilea, and Argante tried to slay Erminia in fight; but then, their days were heroic. Still, I do not see how he can get off, unless he has a lucky illness. In any case, he must be laughed at; and this is death to a Frenchman—if he knows it.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Harvard crew could hardly have reckoned on "drawing such a house" when they first determined to challenge Oxford. The event was quite "a reviver" for the London people who are bound to town at this dull season; and, as they cannot get to the sea, they rushed like schoolboys to the Thames side. The vista of small craft on the river, flags, carriages, and people as you looked from Mortlake towards Barnes Bridge, which seemed a perfect rookery of black coats, was far in advance of anything that has ever been seen on an Oxford and Cambridge day. Every one who can, or thinks he can, manage a boat took some kind of craft in hand. The audience went home with the belief that Oxford had won by three lengths, and so even the reporters thought, till Sir Aubrey Paul, the judge, corrected them two or three days after, and gave it as under two lengths. It seems that some "bold" but clumsy "mariner," in company with a lady (the only circumstance which saved him from the vengeance of the sovereign people) rowed his boat, from nervousness we presume, across the stream close by the finish, and Oxford had to go round it. The Harvard men lost something by inferior steering, but they seemed anxious to be as self-reliant as possible, or else several more trips with Harry Kelley, who thought most highly of their winning chances, would not have been thrown away. They must have compared their time with Oxford's on the Charles River, where they perfectly knew the currents, and hence they were not likely to try correctly. The crowd showed no undue exultation at the victory of their own men, but everybody seemed in spirits, and the bargees, in red nightcaps, with a stripe of dark blue across them, showed their delight by the most grotesque dances on board their luggers if a fiddle happened to be handy. The steamers came down after the race, and helped several thousands back, but it was very late before the stream of carriages and foot passengers ceased on Hammersmith Bridge, where foot toll was given up as a bad job. The London Rowing Club gave a very successful entertainment to the crews at the Crystal Palace on Monday, and Mr. Charles Dickens proposed the toast of the evening with his wonted grace.

Renforth and Brown's match will be the next great "water Derby" of the year, and it may, after all, be rowed on the Thames. Now that the Conservancy have shown the rebellious steamers their full power, it is to be hoped that we shall always have a course (bar the last twenty yards) like that of Friday last.

The York meeting was dull on the whole, and the palm is with Thormanby for the two-year-old performances of Sunshine and Hester, the latter of which is unfortunately not engaged in the Champagne Stakes. Typhon flung a shoe in the Great Yorkshire race, or else his trainer fancies that he might have just defeated Ryshworth; but it seems hardly likely that any of the first three will get places in the Doncaster examination. The Kettledrum blood sold very badly, and I'Anson's "Queen Mary lot" very well, considering the new stipulation, that the fillies were to be returned at the end of four years. The three fillies by Newminster from Caller Ou, Bab at the Bowster, and Bonny Bell, were bought by Mr. Chaplin, and averaged 440 gs.; and the colt by Rataplan from Borealis fell for 1250 gs. to Mr. Thomas Dawson's nod. This is the highest colt price of the season. The highest filly price was 1800 gs. for the Newminster—Margery Daw filly at Middle Park last June. York has a good stand as a composite meeting both of racing and sales, and it is far more liberal than Doncaster with its added money. The committee, in fact, give nearly the same for only three days.

Thirty-nine, besides some Hunter Stakes horses, arrived at Scarboro', which had a pleasant little meeting. Even Viscount felt the kindly influence, and placing his neck in front of Islam, who had "a race in him" already and was only receiving 7 lb. for the year, he kept it there to the end for the Ganton Handicap. Sir Charles Legard was in triple luck with Braemar, but Mr. I'Anson's Benares beat the Baronet's Islam with equal ease, whether he was receiving 7 lb. or 21 lb. Pretender's friends hardly liked his form, but still 2 to 1 was taken. The first day at Canterbury produced a most remarkable scene, as, after going seven furlongs in one race, the four jockeys missed their course and galloped about on the brow of the hill looking for it. None of them found it, and the race was run over again. It was a poor meeting; and Yarmouth, Weymouth, and Derby had very short fields. In a Selling Plate at Weymouth all the horses but the winner ran into a brook. However, it seems likely that Doncaster will atone for all. John Scott has quite enlivened the natives with the strong work which he is giving Royal Oak by Gamester, a nice blaze-faced chestnut bred by himself, and foaled on May 29. As Grimshaw rides him at exercise, it it is concluded that he is provisionally engaged. Pretender seems to be doing good work, and the friends of Pero Gomez have become rapturous, and expect (as Sir Joseph has left the moors to visit him) that there will be news of a test won. Pretender does his work steadily, but no one seems to look upon him as more than an average horse, holding his Derby premiership on rather a slender tenure. The Drummer's friends are quiet, as Pretender should hold him safe enough; and Newmarket begins to glory in its Martyrdom, and say that he has never been in form till now. The great feat of the autumn would be to see Royal Oak pull through; and, at all events, there is one thing certain—that there will be a bumper meeting at Doncaster, as half Yorkshire will go up to see the veteran trainer meet all comers with "a dark 'un."

A Board of Trade return of wrecks, casualties, and collisions to British ships abroad has been issued. The number reported as having occurred during 1868 on the coasts and islands of Europe was 165, of which 7 were collisions: 159 lives were lost and 1724 others were imperilled. On the coasts and islands of Asia the number was 33, resulting in a loss of 27 lives and the imperilling of 1233 others. On the coasts and islands of Africa the casualties numbered 42: 18 lives were lost and 589 were imperilled. On the coasts of North America there were 156 casualties: 63 lives were lost and 2125 were imperilled. On the coasts and islands of South America there were 37 wrecks: 14 lives were lost and 462 imperilled. On the coasts of Australia and Tasmania there were 51 casualties: 41 lives were lost and 643 imperilled. On the coasts of New Zealand the casualties numbered 44: 39 lives were lost and 476 imperilled. The wrecks, casualties, and collisions to British ships at sea numbered 400, of which 24 were collisions: 1021 lives were lost and 4631 imperilled. The total number of casualties was 935, being the same as in 1867; but the lives lost (1357) were fewer, and the number saved (12,183) were many more. During the past four years the casualties numbered 3391, at a sacrifice of 6209 lives; and more than 47,000 other lives were saved. The foreign vessels lost or damaged numbered 29, resulting in a sacrifice of 78 lives and the imperilling of 070 others. The total number of lives lost abroad is thus raised to 1465, and of that number 1301 were crew and 164 passengers. By vessels sailing and not heard of afterwards 706 crew and 3 passengers were lost; by vessels foundering, 230 crew and 103 passengers; by vessels stranding, 290 crew and 29 passengers; by vessels being burned, 12 crew and 2 passengers. Four sailors lost their lives by exhaustion and cold, 22 by being washed overboard, 37 by falling spars or collisions, and 24 passengers; 10 by boats capsizing, and 3 passengers; and another death is recorded from some other cause. The total loss of life in 1867 was 1660, and in 1866, 1904.

THE DANISH ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS ENTERING COPENHAGEN BENEATH THE ARCH AT HOLMENS CANAL.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES TAKING CHARGE OF THE FLAG OF THE ARMY OF WORKERS, JUNE 24.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It would seem that it takes but a short time to recuperate exhausted legislators. For, the labours of a most abnormal Session notwithstanding, many of them have been disporting themselves after their manner, and, as it were, firing salutes before their constituencies. There has been a proclivity towards the west of England, whither many M.P.s were attracted by the British Association, and where they were, so to speak, gathered in a plump. But with the exception of two or three, such as Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. T. D. Acland, and Mr. Edgar Bowring, they were not on their "native heaths," and it was mainly the light of their countenances that Sir Harry Verney, Sir William Tite, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Kinnaird, and last, but not least, Lord Stanley, shed upon the city of Exeter. Somehow, in the case of Lord Stanley there was a certain ephemerality, for that noble Lord made but a short visit to the congress, probably frightened at the prospect of his being the cause of a sharp controversy in the association, as it was intended to propose him as president of the meeting next year, in opposition to a man of science, whom some think a little too advanced even for the quasi-materialism which religio-purists attribute to the aggregate "savans." This tinge of unsociableness was avoided by the discretion of Lord Stanley, who declined to be the stalking-horse of faction, and, to make assurance doubly sure, evacuated the city. A word is due to Sir Stafford Northcote, who, in the chief city of the county in which he lives, exerted himself laudably towards the success of the association, though his bearing and demeanour were somewhat more swelling and important than he is wont to develop when in the House, even on the Treasury bench. As to Mr. Acland, he carried with him that good sense, kindliness, and absence of pretension which always characterise him, while there were added for the occasion heartiness and a geniality which seemed to indicate that he was, in a manner, welcoming everyone to the district in which he lives, and where his name is a household word.

While the M.P.s indicated were thus in dalliance with science—and, looking to the character of the festivities which mingled with the work of the congress, were, in a manner, wreathing divine philosophy with flowers and anointing her with wine—within a comparatively short distance the members for Devonport were raree-showing themselves to their constituents, and proving to that body that, so far as command of words and strength of lung were concerned, they were able, and certainly willing, to have contributed their share to the tremendous speechification of last Session. Indeed, it may with reason be said that Mr. Montague Chambers was by no means wanting in this regard—many a time and oft he might have been seen to rise at moments when his chances of being heard as contra-distinguished from being listened to were favourable; and to expound points of detail with unwearied persistency; and always contriving to enunce sentiments of Liberalism, wonderful in a lawyer, almost of the "olden time." Any reception which he got from his electoral clients was well deserved, for he did his best by vote and voice in the House to come up to the promise of the hustings. His colleague, Mr. J. D. Lewis, is a product of the last election, and performed the special feat of overcoming the bull-like opposition of Mr. Ferrand. His deliverance during the contest gave much earnest of his turning out a good Parliamentman; and, so far as he went, he fulfilled the expectations formed of him. But he was discreet, and though full, ready, fluent, and pleasing as a speaker, he was judiciously reticent. Except in a small way, it was not till late in the Session that he made a set speech, and that, again judiciously, was on a Wednesday; and certainly it was of a kind to mark him out as a smart Parliamentary tirailleur for the present, with plenty of material towards the making of a front-rank man in line of battle. Altogether, the Devonportians seem to be justified in the acknowledgments which they unhesitatingly gave to their members for their first year's services in the new Parliament. Yet a day or two, and in the very neighbouring borough of Plymouth, were to be found Sir Robert Collier (the Attorney-General) and Mr. Morrison giving their accounts of their stewardships. Of a verity, Sir Robert was entitled to take credit to himself; for, if he had nothing else to boast of, the manner in which he carried the Bankruptcy Bill, as it were by side-channels and to leeward of the over-charging Irish Church Bill, was remarkable. He did this almost single-handed, and with a readiness, a knowledge of what he was about, a conciliatory tone, a promptness to accept suggestions, and a determination to make it law this year, which were undeniable, and gave one a more decided estimate than ever of his Parliamentary qualifications, which are not small. Indeed, most people admit that he has shown, as a law officer in the House, in a way that may compare favourably with any of his predecessors. Somehow, it seems as if, as a Parliament man, Mr. Morrison has grown crotchety. At any rate, he was on more than one occasion last Session found to be standing apart from the bulk of his party, and more than once distinguished himself by speaking and voting against the Government. He is, however, essentially an independent member.

For some reason or other, Sir John Coleridge did not appear at Exeter, of which he is one of the representatives, while that city was *en fête*. Not that he was at any distance, for he was heard of as being within a few miles, and he was found to be playing Sir Oracle at the opening of an art-exhibition at Devonport about the time that the congress was amongst his constituents. It is reported that he delivered a charming address, pronouncing as if he had never studied anything but art, and, as may well be supposed, bringing to bear on such a theme all the graces of his elocution, all the sweetness of his voice, and all the fruitfulness of his language. Whether he really was skilled in the subject on which he was speaking, few, if any, appeared to know; but, as a distinguished constituent of his was heard to say, give him materials akin to a brief, and he will speak profoundly as well as delightfully, however it may be with him in regard to impromptu deliverances, of his capacity for which the said constituent implied some doubt.

Perhaps one of the most frequent, as he was one of the most assured, speakers during the last Session was Mr. Candlish. His devotion to the Government was manifested on every possible occasion. At every pinch, at every moment, when sub-officials were pressed hard, so that the chiefs had to come to their aid, as soon as these latter had put their case, up would rise Mr. Candlish from amidst the Radical members, to which body he professes to belong, and would give his *imprimatur* to the Minister, and especially to the Prime Minister, whom he patronised most egregiously. Indeed, so pointed were his attentions to the Treasury bench, that there were current rumours of a probable alliance; in fact, every one was saying that Mr. Candlish would have the first vacant sub-office in the Government. Whether his became alarmed for his character as a Radical independent member, or whether the prospect of a place lessened, it is certain that, towards the end of the Session, his course was somewhat altered. His blunt, somewhat coarse, argumentation was turned rather against the Government; and he took part in some of those divisions which, later in the year, the members below the gangway put up, and which were directed towards what they no doubt conceived to be the wholesome chastisement of a too-triumphant Ministry. Judging from Mr. Gladstone's words and demeanour towards Mr. Candlish, that gentleman has every chance of being the next appointed to office. In a quiet way Mr. Gourlay, the colleague of Mr. Candlish, made his position in the House, and so justified the choice of him by the electors of Sunderland at the last election, and gave adequate reason why he should meet them with confidence on a recent occasion and tell his Parliamentary tale. A word must suffice for a notice of Mr. Osborne Morgan, who has been asking the approval of his constituents at Wrexham. He entered the House with great advantage; for he absolutely bearded the "King of Wales" in his own special county, and—though he did not oust Sir Watkin Wynn from Denbighshire, but, in fact, pushed out Colonel Biddulph, the previous Liberal member—if he did not achieve, he deserved success. Then he had the reputation of being an able lawyer, in the fullest and most comprehensive sense of that term, and was known to be gifted with considerable powers of speech. He very soon gave the House a taste of his quality, which was very good quality indeed in its way, his Liberalism being unbounded, even as regards the amendment of the law, and his speech free and abounding.

LITERATURE.

The Vicar's Courtship. By Walter Thornbury. (Hurst and Blackett.) Here are three volumes containing a tale the chief merits of which consist in occasional gems of descriptive writing and in occasional happy expressions. But there are, no doubt, many persons to whom Amy Robinson and Julia Beauflower will appear natural and charming characters; who will consider the plot not merely involved but ingeniously and artistically contrived; whose experience will enable them to pronounce lifelike the portraits of Mr. Harker, the Hon. Mr. Cantelupe, and the gamekeeper Travers; who will not grow weary of ever-recurring conversations, such as might be inevitable at Christie and Manson's, at the picture-dealer's, at the jeweller's, or at the pawnbroker's, but might be omitted with advantage from the pages of an attractive novel; who can have patience with a crusty old gentleman remarkable chiefly for exclaiming "ugh!" for fainting mysteriously, and for carrying about in his waistcoat pocket precious stones of inestimable value; who feel a temporary relief at seeing vast sums of money readily forthcoming at the very nick of time, though it be but in the pages of a romance; who, so that they have murder and scenes of violence, do not care to go into questions of cause, effect, probability, and the requirements of art or plot; who care to learn how Immenschikoff, a great racehorse, was so scientifically and elaborately poisoned that he was able to run for the race which should have made his master's fortunes, cotatrip all his competitors and fall dead (in capital letters) within thirty yards of the winning-post; and who know what is meant by a "pieuvre." Is it not the creature so graphically described by Victor Hugo in "Les Travailleurs de la Mer"? In that case it was a fearful fish which sucks man's blood; and the Vicar, whose courtship supplies the title of the novel, was, as early as the fifteenth chapter of the first volume, under the influence of the "pieuvre." It was certainly going a-courting under unfavourable circumstances; but things were not quite so bad as might be supposed, for the author is given to tropes, and the "pieuvre" he speaks of is very commonly known amongst us by the more familiar name of "debt," or, perhaps, it would be more correctly keeping up the figure to say collectively "creditors." The character, the antecedents, the financial position, and the sister of the Vicar remind one forcibly of a certain Vicar named Roberts (if memory may be trusted) in one of Mr. Anthony Trollope's novels; but it is merely accidental resemblance, of course, and by no means detracts from the interest of the novel. Indeed, it will be strange if most readers do not come to the conclusion that the Vicar and his sister, Dr. Briscoe, Farmer Brown, and Ethel Harker are the best pieces of portraiture in the book. Amy, no doubt, is gentle, graceful, womanly, and lovable enough; but, on the whole, a little insipid. And the love-passages between her and the Vicar make one feel as if one had eaten too much sweetstuff. Nothing requires more discretion than the treatment of love, lovers, and their pretty little insanities. There is one very black spot on the Vicar's character. Whatever palliation the author and Mr. Staunton may find for his conduct in the matter of the diamond and opal, the reader can see none. A curiosity in the betting way deserves to be quoted from page 157 of the third volume:—"The down rung with cries of 20 to 1 on the field; 33 to 1 on Champagne (Colonel Harcourt, mares); 7 to 2 on Baroncet; 8 to 1 on Spitfire, &c." The little word in italics is, no doubt, a misprint; but even then the quotations would seem to have been arranged according to some theory devised at Earlswood.

The Seven Curses of London. By James Greenwood. (Stanley Rivers and Co.) According to the "Amateur Casual," who is the author of this volume, and whose portrait stands opposite to the titlepage, the seven curses of London are neglected children, professional thieves, professional beggars, fallen women, drunkenness, betting gamblers, and waste of charity. Indignation is the chief characteristic of his style, and he is a very sledge-hammer in the force (so far as words are concerned) with which he descends upon moral offenders. Indeed, his feelings occasionally carry him away into sentences which would not be proof against the criticism of Mr. Washington Moon; but perhaps his writing is all the better on that account. His book, unfortunately, has not the merit of being based entirely upon his own personal experience or research; it is made up, to a considerable extent, of hearsay, quotations from newspapers, and borrowed statistics. He seems inclined, also, to generalise from scanty particulars; there is an account of a thieves' raffle at which he was present in person, and upon that single case he shows a disposition to build up a theory. The most disagreeable and delicate theme upon which he touches is, of course, fallen women; and the plain, straightforward, uncompromising manner in which he shows up by name certain places of amusement which are little better than houses of call for those social plagues cannot be too highly commended. He might have gone a little further and asked those who are shareholders in the most brilliant, most popular, and most licentious music-hall in London whether they feel comfortable at the declaration of dividends at the rate of 15, 20, and 25 per cent? The recipients of the dividends are probably highly respectable persons—churchwardens some of them, perhaps; and they would, no doubt, make much such an answer as Vespasian made when he was questioned about his feelings at getting a large revenue out of a nasty business. As to the sentimental view of the fallen women, it does not command much sympathy in this column; far more women fall from vanity and a dislike of honest work than from the arts of the gay deceiver; they are not much harassed so long as material things go well with them; they can smile (if they ever hear) the voice of conscience so long as their finances flourish. It is not the sin and the moral pollution, but the want of notice and the bodily privation that they feel. No one, of course, would wish to deprive them of all succour; but let it be free from morbid sentiment and misapprehensions. The "Amateur Casual," supposing his statistics to be passably accurate (and they are, probably, as much to be depended upon as anything of the kind is) presents a pretty spectacle for the contemplation of those who inhabit the most religious and law-abiding country (in its own estimation) in the world. "The number of children under the age of sixteen dependent more or less on the parochial authorities for maintenance amounts to 350,000," he says; and "within the limits of the city of London alone an army of male and female thieves 30,000 strong find daily and nightly employment;" and the other curses are on the same gigantic numerical scale.

Historical Sketch of the French Bar. By Archibald Young, Advocate. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) This is a very acceptable volume, although one cannot help hoping and believing that men in general are not quite so ignorant of the high standing taken and the vast influence exercised by the French Bar, as the author seems to imagine. One would have supposed that nothing was much better known, in a rough and hazy manner, however, than "the important part taken by the Bar in all the principal political movements recorded in the French annals, from the earliest times down to our own days." Still, thanks are due to the author for putting it in everybody's power to make that cloudy and shifty knowledge somewhat more enlightened and more firmly grounded. Out of the author's sixteen chapters, the first nine may be said to be devoted to the object of historically sketching the origin, constitution, and development of the French Bar; and the rest contain, for the most part, short biographical accounts of the most distinguished ornaments which that Bar has produced during the nineteenth century. The former part of the work therefore is, perhaps, the most useful, the latter the more interesting; and the whole is much to be desired for reading. It would have been no cause for regret or protest had the author thought fit to extend to far greater length his last chapter, in which he makes mention, and very brief mention, of MM. Baroche, Billault, Rouher, Jules Favre, Emile Ollivier, and others "whom we know," and who have performed or are performing no insignificant part in the act "now on" of the human drama. But whom you have not what you would like, you must like what you have.

Ourselves. By E. Lynn Linton. (G. Routledge and Sons.) Horace, who was by no means too gallant to satirise the faults and vices of old and ugly women, shrank from personally castigating the pert girl of his period, and appealed to Venus to undertake the task for him, saying—

> A prayer before quitting thy service I urge,
> Give sassy Miss Chloe one taste of thy scourge.

It seems likely that the worst punishment the Roman poet desired to fall upon Chloe was that she should know what it was to suffer from a genuine passion; and there is no reason why we should be harder upon the girl of our period, for a genuine passion is the best prescription for curing all (other) nonsense. And as we have nowadays no Venus to call to our aid, it is fortunate that we can find a lady to play the part, and, with uplifted whip, come smartly down upon the shoulders of her own sex. In the series of essays entitled "Ourselves" women are the theme, a lady is the essayist, and the lash is applied with considerable vigour to the girl of our period. Still, the lady-flagellant does not appear to wish more harm done to her victim than Horace would have liked to befall his Chloe. The lady-flagellant wants to retransform the "modern maiden" into "the ideal maiden as we once had her," into a creature who will not "barter home, and love, and children for the luxuries that can be done without." The lady is by no means blind to any of the faults of her own sex, whether they be maids or matrons; she points them out sandedly, and she rates them soundly, but more in sorrow than in anger. You do not (and it would be wonderful if you did) trace in her remarks the sardonic spirit which is traceable when men hold up to reprobation the failings of women and betray a smug satisfaction at having discovered some scratches on the robe of purity, some spots upon the social sun; still she cries aloud and spares not. The subject has been so freely handled of late that one could not expect to find anything new said by a new essayist; and therefore it should not occasion surprise if the lady-flagellant deals with accusations which are more or less just, but which are certainly old and a little stale. Her chief claims to attention are that she is herself a woman (and, consequently, has no sexual antipathies to gratify, betrays no symptoms of vindictive memory, raises no suspicion of sour grapes), and that she is evidently very much in earnest. She is not profound; she does not plunge deeply into the mysteries of Nature; she does not investigate the physiological and psychological peculiarities which may be the causes of certain effects which we see; she takes facts as she finds them, acknowledges them frankly, and treats them superficially, perhaps, but soberly, and yet pleasantly. The first charge she brings against women is that they are inclined to tyrannize and to measure everything by the rule of their own small, delicate thumbs; another, that they are excessively frivolous; another, that they are slaves to fashion; another, that they are prejudiced and unreasonable; another, that they are liars; another, that they are prone to small jealousies; another, that they are "always in extremes;" another, that they "write such outrageous novels;" another, that something "has transformed the wives and daughters of England into bad imitations of the Parisian demi-monde;" and so on. Most, if not the whole, of this is trite, if not flat and unprofitable; but the repetition of it is the less tedious because it is the deliberate utterance of a cultivated and experienced woman just at the very time when vigorous attempts are being made to establish the equality of mental and moral characteristics in men and women. As for the poor girl of the period, she is but fighting with the enemy's own weapons; she may be taking a mistaken course, but she means well; and she is prompted by much the same feeling as that which actuated Rowland Hill when he determined that "the devil should not have all the good tunes." The body is more than raiment; as long as the kernel is sound it matters little what the husk is like. And it may be said that the devil's tunes were in many cases no more entitled to be called good than the devil's dresses, head-gear, and manners are; it is all a matter of taste. Besides, the girl of the period is spoken of as if she were some new monster; yet one seems to recollect that Ophelia and her contemporaries were charged with painting their faces and mincing and nicknaming God's creatures,—and Ophelia was a charming young woman, and made a very good reply to her brother's priggish lecture. Of course, it were better that girls should not be "fast" at all; but, so long as the "fastness" is totally distinct from "looseness," there is no occasion for a chorus of groans and an outcry of lamentation, and mourning, and woe.

Memoir of John Grey of Dilston. By his Daughter, Josephine E. Butler. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) Seldom, if ever, has a memoir so simply, naturally, affectionately, and affectingly written been offered for general perusal. It not only presents an excellent portrait of an excellent man and an interesting picture of domestic life, but it also teaches a lesson to be carefully conned by all who would know how a man may pass a long, useful, laborious, and honourable life, to his own great content and to the benefit of his fellow-creatures. The name of him whose memoir is here spoken of will be familiar to everyone interested in agricultural science, but to others it may give an uncertain sound and bring back only misty reminiscences. It will be well, therefore, to assist the latter by means of a short biographical notice. John Grey, eldest child of George Grey, of West Ord, on the banks of the Tweed, and of Mary Burn, his wife, was born in August, 1785. He was under a tutor for some years, so soon as he was old enough for instruction, and afterwards went to Richmond, in Yorkshire, where he found a guide, philosopher, and true and lasting friend in Dr. Tate. After his return from Richmond he went "to Lorton, in Cumberland, and lived two years in the house of a Mr. Sewell, a good, but not active nor enlightened clergyman." Two years he passed with this reverend nonentity, and then went home for good, and "at the age of eighteen took the responsibility of managing a wide concern." He was taken in hand by George Culley, "who was the leading agriculturist of the day," and so pursued his "farming studies." From his mother and her teaching he early got a "clear conception of the Liberalism which grew up with him" and a horror of slavery; and that horror "never lessened to the end of his fourscore years." He was very nearly cut off in his youth by an attack of typhus fever which he caught from his mother, but was mercifully preserved to run his long course of usefulness and uprightness. In the winter of 1814 he first saw Hannah Annett, daughter of Mr. Annett, of The Fence, near Alnwick. He came, saw, and was conquered; and after no long interval (though there must be a misprint either at p. 26 or p. 26) Miss Annett became Mrs. Grey. He co-operated actively with persons engaged in promoting Liberal principles, and amongst them found none more earnest than John George Lambton, afterwards Lord Durham. He was not much given to writing, but he was what is called "a devil to work," and was the very incarnation of "public spirit." He might easily have been a member of the British Parliament, but he preferred to be a member of the world's parliament. He naturally got into correspondence with that political iconoclast, Joseph Hume; and he naturally incurred a charge of madness for his advocacy of free trade, especially as it seemed to people who hadn't had their spectacles from a modern optician that he was urging what was opposed to his own interests. He was not doing so; but it is old that in our present stage of evangelisation self-sacrifice is still considered incredible. Those who care for such things will be pleased to hear that Mr. Grey was of distinguished lineage, and had all manner of great ancestors, as well as great contemporary cousins, was a magistrate, and was highly respected by titled notabilities of his day; but probably the best tribute to his memory was that paid by many a peasant who stood at his grave and apologised for dropping a by no means unmanly tear by saying simply to by-standing witnesses, "He was the poor man's friend." And all who read his memoir will murmur, "Requiescat in pace!"

How Crops Grow. By Samuel W. Johnson, M.A. Revised, with Numerous Additions, and Adapted for English Use, by Arthur Herbert Church, M.A., and William T. Thiselton Dyer, B.A. (Macmillan and Co.) This volume follows almost in natural order after the memoir of a great agriculturist, and would, no doubt, have rejoiced the heart of the gentleman whose biography has been briefly sketched in the previous lines. Howbeit the volume is more chemical than agricultural—it deals rather with the theory than with the practice of agriculture; it is, in fact, a treatise on agricultural chemistry. The preliminary propositions (more or less liable to objection, perhaps, in the estimation of readers) which are laid down are that science deals with matter and force; that matter is that which has weight and bulk; that force is the cause of changes in matter; that force resides in, and is inseparable from, matter; that force manifests itself in motion; that the different kinds of force are convertible, and the different kinds of

Medical Societies and Institutions.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The Hunterian Oration will be delivered by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., on Tuesday, July 5, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

The Harveian Oration will be delivered by Dr. Pavy, F.R.S., on Tuesday, July 5, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

The Harveian Oration will be delivered by Dr. Gibson, on Tuesday, July 5, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

The Annual Meeting of Fellows will be held on Tuesday, July 5, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

The Annual Meeting of Fellows will be held on Tuesday, July 5, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Friday Evening Discourse on June 24 was given by Professor Ewing, F.R.S., on "Magnetism and Electricity in Relation to Molecular Structure."

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of Fellows will be held on Wednesday, June 29, at 8 p.m.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The Annual Meeting of Fellows will be held on Wednesday, June 29, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of Fellows will be held on Thursday, June 30, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of Fellows will be held on Friday, June 30, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of Fellows will be held on Monday, June 27, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

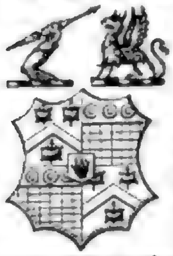
The Annual Meeting of Fellows will be held on Tuesday, June 28, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ROGER PALMER, BART.

Sir William Henry Roger Palmer, fourth Baronet, of Castle Lackin, in the county of Mayo, and Kenure Park, in the county of Dublin, died suddenly, on the 23rd ult., at Cefn Park, near Wrexham, in Wales. He was born, Nov. 29, 1802, the eldest son of Sir William Henry Palmer, third Baronet, by Alice Franklin, his second wife, and grandson of Sir Roger Palmer, first Baronet, M.P. for Portarlington, by his wife, Eleanor Ambrose, a great Catholic heiress, and a celebrated beauty of the viceregal court of the Earl of Chesterfield, styled by his Lordship "the most dangerous Papist in Ireland." The Palmers of Castle Lackin and Palmerstown, in the county of Mayo, of whom the deceased Baronet was the male representative, claim descent from the family of Palmer seated at Nayton and Casterton, in Norfolk. They obtained their extensive estates in Ireland by grant tempore Charles II., and they have ranked ever since amongst the largest landed proprietors in that kingdom. Sir Roger married, March 14, 1828, Eleonora, daughter and coheiress of John Matthews, Esq., of Eyarth and Plàs Bostock, in the county of Denbigh, and leaves by her (who died in 1852) an only surviving child, now Sir Roger William Henry Palmer, fifth Baronet, born in 1832, Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Life Guards, and formerly M.P. for the county of Mayo, who served, in the 11th Hussars, through the Crimean War, and was present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. The late Baronet had, besides, two daughters, both now deceased, the elder of whom, Mary Ellen, married, May 25, 1857, Archibald Peel, Esq., son of the Right Hon. General and Lady Alice Peel, and died 1863.



BARON LEYS.

Baron Jean Henri Auguste Leys, the celebrated Belgian painter, has just died, at the age of fifty-four. He was originally destined for the Church, but eventually adopted the profession in which he attained such distinction. The gold medal of the Paris Exhibitions was on two occasions awarded to him. To the London International Exhibition of 1862 he contributed several works of merit—"Margaret of Austria receiving the Oaths of the Archers of Antwerp," "Young Luther Singing in the Streets of Eisenach," "The Institution of the Golden Fleece," &c. So highly honoured and so much respected was Baron Leys that the people of Antwerp presented him with a golden wreath, at a *fête* inaugurated for the special purpose by the Artistic Club of that city; his Sovereign, the late King Leopold, conferred on him the decoration of Commander in the Belgian Order and created him a Baron; and the Emperor Napoleon bestowed on him the order of the Legion of Honour. The Court of Common Council of Antwerp propose to erect a monument to the deceased painter, who was considered the chief of the Belgian pre-Raphaelites.

GENERAL FRASER.

General J. Stuart Fraser, who died on the 22nd ult., at Twickenham Park, at an advanced age, entered the Madras army and became a Lieutenant in 1800. He served on the personal staff of Colonel Keating, and was present at the actions that took place in the expedition to the Isle of France. He was Assistant Adjutant-General to the field army of reserve in 1815, and was at the engagements that occurred during the Coorg campaign, until the surrender of the district, in 1834. Fraser became a Captain in 1811, a Colonel in 1829, a Major-General in 1838, a Lieutenant-General in 1851, and a General, June 2, 1860.

COLONEL ANGELO, K.H.

Colonel Edward A. Angelo, K.H., a Military Knight of Windsor, and an old and distinguished Peninsular officer, died on the 26th ult. So far back as 1807 he served in Egypt, in 1808 was with the British army in Calabria, and in 1809 formed part of the ill-fated Walcheren expedition. In 1812 and 1813 he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General in Catalonia, and shortly after was on the staff of the Austro-British force, under General Count Nugent, in the campaign against the Viceroy of Italy. This was the only British force that ever crossed the peninsula of Italy from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean. Angelo was present at the capture of Trieste by Nugent, and in the subsequent engagements. He became full Colonel in 1846, and was also a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

MR. PURNELL, OF STANCOMBE PARK.

John Brensby Purnell, Esq., of Stancombe Park, in the county of Gloucester, who died on the 21st ult., was son and heir of the late Bransby Purnell-Cooper, Esq., of Stancombe Park, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, who assumed the surname and arms of Purnell on succeeding, in right of his mother, Anne Purnell, to the estates and representation of the ancient Gloucestershire family of Purnell, of Stancombe. Paternally, he was the head of the family of Cooper, of which the late distinguished surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., was a descendant. Mr. John Bransby Purnell, who was born Jan. 4, 1820, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and at the time of his death was J.P. and D.L. for the county of Gloucester.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, P.C., LL.D., one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal, who died on the 11th ult., aged fifty-six, was sworn under £100,000 personalty.

Irish probate of the will of the Hon. Ellen Mary Spring-Rice was sealed in the London Court, under £3000 personalty; and that of the Dowager Lady Hannah Gore-Booth, under a nominal sum.

The will of Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart., J.P., of Flixton Hall, Suffolk; Ballemena Castle, Antrim; and St. James's-square, London, was proved, at Ipswich, under £60,000 personalty, the executors appointed being his sons, Sir Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Bart., and Hugh Edward Adair, Esq., and William Hartcup, Esq., of Upland Hall, Bungay. The testator died Feb. 24 last, aged eighty-three. Besides other bequests and provisions, he leaves to his wife a legacy of £2000, and an annuity of £2300, and such carriages and horses as she may select. To his son Hugh a legacy of £22,000. The plate he leaves as heirlooms, with the mansion of Flixton Hall, and appoints his eldest son, the present Baronet, residuary legatee.

The will of George Ashburner, Esq., late of Tilgate, Sussex, was proved in London, under £160,000 personalty in England. The executors appointed are Katherine Ashburner, his relict; John Hennings Nix, his son-in-law; and William Ashburner Forbes, his brother-in-law, of the Bengal Civil Service. The will bears date Nov. 28, 1867, and the testator died, June 13 last, at Crawley, aged fifty-nine. He leaves his possessions in America and all shares invested in securities in the United States between his brother Samuel and his two sisters, Ann and Grace Ashburner, one moiety to his brother absolutely, and the other to his sisters for their respective lives, and, after the decease of the survivor, then to the children of the testator's late sister, Sarah Sedgwick. He leaves to his wife for her life his mansion and estate at Tilgate and an annuity of £4000, and at her decease the mansion and annuity is to revert to their daughter, Sarah Nix. There is an annuity of £100 to testator's cousin, Grace Kelson. The surplus of the residue of his property is to accumulate until the decease of his daughter, who is empowered to dispose of the same amongst her children as she may appoint.

The will of John Bradle, Esq., of South Ella, near Hull, who died June 12 last, aged eighty-two, was proved in the registry at York, under £250,000 personalty.

The will of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Park House, Cottingham, who died June 21 last, aged seventy-seven, was proved at York, under £200,000 personalty.

The late Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Rackham, of Pelham-crescent, Brompton, has bequeathed to the Cancer Hospital, the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, and the Ophthalmic Hospital, each a £1000; and to the Hospital for Incurables, Putney, £500.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. Healey, T. Smith, and J. W. Abbott.—All very clever, and marked for early insertion.

Anon.—The other "Indian Problem" to which you refer is, perhaps, the following. If not, you must let us know where and about when it was published in England:—
White: K at Q R 3rd, R at K B 5th, B at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at Q R 4th, P at R 2nd.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at Q 2nd and 3rd and Q B 3rd.
White to play, and mate in six moves.
The above is constructed in accordance with the Indian rules of chess, which permit a Pawn to move only one step at a time.

Solutions of Problem No. 1331, by Henry, G. S., Toms, R. R. T., Sigma, Flea, A. K., Lowood Bets, G. M. K., Ben and Cat, Philip, Solly, G. T., Greba, Leaden, Ibis, Lucy, Victor, E. T. S., Pip, L. N., Keynes, Percy, E. H. G. Marden, Jim, A. P. C., Kaje, W. Stoddern; F. H., Moon; J. A. B.; I. C. G., Bradford; V. Fortille; H. W., Oxford; Q. K. P., Abberley, T. Evelyn; K. and H. Frost, of Lyons; L. Childers, Fergus, S. B., Cadare, Perentee, H. T. B., Victoria, W. S. G., J. H., W. G. N., Longshanks, A. D. L., H. D. T., Bruins, and H. Headnes are correct. All others are wrong.

*** The great majority of our answers to chess correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1331.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt 6th	P to K B 4th

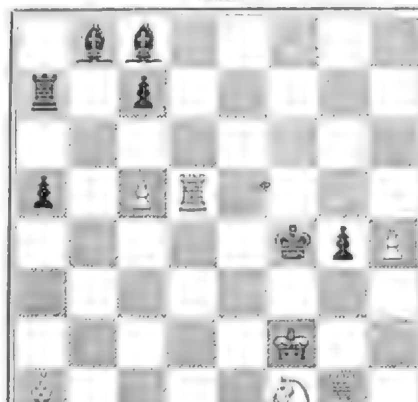
Black has a variety of moves here, but in every case the result is the same. For example, if he play K takes R, White answers with 2. Kt to K 5th and mates next move; if he play K to Q B 3rd, White answers with 2. Q takes Q P (ch) and mates next move; and if he play P to Q 3rd, White answers with 2. Kt to K 7th (ch) and mates next move.

WHITE.	BLACK.
2. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K takes R, or K moves
3. Q mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1332.

By Mr. I. Brownhouse.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

An entertaining Partie between the Brahmin Moheschunder Bonnerjee and Mr. Cochrane.—(*Giuoco Piano.*)

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd
5. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	Q to K B 3rd
8. P to Q R 4th	P takes Q P
9. P to Q R 5th	

The sacrifice of this Pawn and the moves immediately consequent on it appear to have received a good deal of attention from Moheschunder, and, as we have seen in previous games, afford the opening player a fine opportunity for attack.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
9.	B takes Q R P
10. P takes Q P	B to Q Kt 3rd
11. P to K 5th	P takes P
12. P takes P	Q to K B 4th
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
14. B to K 3rd	Castles

As this position seems naturally to result from the present line of attack, it is well to show that the second player cannot take the King's Pawn now without disadvantage:—

14.	Kt takes K P
15. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
16. B takes B	R P takes B
17. R to K sq	Q to Q B 4th

If he move the Queen to K B 3rd, K B 4th, K Kt 4th, or Q B 2nd, there follows—18. Kt to Q 5th, or, in the last case, 18. Kt to Q Kt 5th, with crushing effect.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
15. B takes B	R P takes B
16. Q to K 2nd	B to K 3rd
17. B to Q 3rd	Q to K R 4th
18. R to Q R 4th	

The being enabled to bring this powerful piece into action early in the fight is an important feature of Moheschunder's variation.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
18.	B to K B 4th
19. B to Q Kt 5th	B to K 3rd
20. R to K R 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
21. B to Q 3rd	B to K B 4th
22. Kt to K 4th	Q R to Q sq
23. R to K Kt 4th	

The situation is exceedingly interesting.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
23.	B takes Kt

If he had taken the Rook the consequences are tolerably obvious—

23.	B takes R
24. Kt to B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
25. B takes Q	R takes Kt
26. Q takes B, &c.	

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
24. R takes B	

Most players would have preferred winning the Queen; but we are not sure that they would have improved their situation by so doing.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
24.	Q to K 3rd
25. B to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
26. Kt to K R 4th	Q to K R 2nd

He has no more loss injurious at head; but he could never expect to come out of this retreat alive.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
27. B to Q 3rd	K to R sq
28. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 4th
29. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
30. P to K Kt 4th	Q to Q 2nd

Hot work! Yet our countryman has come out of the fire with less damage than he expected.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
31. R to Q sq	Q to Q 4th

Having the check at Q B 4th in view as a saving clause.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
32. K to R 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
33. Q to K B 2nd	Kt to K 3rd
34. P to Q Kt 4th	

This move enabled White to free himself by exchanging his Queen for the two Rooks.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
34.	Q takes R
35. B takes Q	R takes R
36. B to Q B 2nd	R to Q 5th
37. P to K B 5th	Kt to K Kt 4th

Mr. Cochrane is now himself again, and plays with all his characteristic ingenuity and spirit. He threatens, it will be seen, to win the adverse Queen for his Rook by playing the latter to Q 7th.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
38. K to Kt 3rd	K R to Q sq
39. P to K B 6th	P to K Kt 3rd
40. Q to K 3rd	R to Q B 5th
41. B to Kt 3rd	Q R to K 5th

White saw he could win the Queen by R to Q B 6th, &c., but feared the enemy's Pawns on the K's side would prove too much for him. He was perhaps right, but in his place we could not have resisted the temptation.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
42. Q to Q B 3rd	R to K 7th
43. B to Q B 2nd	Kt to K 3rd

We should have preferred playing, mayhap unwisely, K Rook to Q 5th.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
44. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th
45. B to B 2nd	K to R 2nd
46. P to K R 4th	Kt to K 3rd
47. B to Kt 3rd	Q R to Q 7th
48. B to B 4th	Q R to Q 5th
49. K to B 2nd	

This at once lost a game which the Brahmin, by his admirable play in parts of it, well deserved to win.

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
49.	K R to Q B sq,

and Black resigned.

The following is a lively little Game between Mr. Cochrane and his old competitor Moheschunder Bonnerjee.—(*Salvio Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	P to K Kt 3rd
5. Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt
6. B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
7. Castles	P to K R 4th

The advance of his K R Pawn is a favourite and often a very troublesome manœuvre of Moheschunder.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
8. K to R sq	P to K R 5th
9. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
11. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
12. P to K B 4th	

White cuts off the retreat of his Bishop thus intentionally—the advance of the Bishop's Pawn being part of a very daring and ingenious combination.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
12.	P to K B 3rd
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K B sq

If he had taken the Bishop, Mr. Cochrane would have obtained an attack fully compensatory. For instance—

13.	P takes B
14. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq
15. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq, and White can win.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
14. P takes B P	P takes P
15. Q to K B 3rd	K to Q 2nd

It may well be doubted whether this erratic step was the best Black could make here, but it is very evident that he had no satisfactory move at command. If he had captured the Bishop, his pieces were scattered by 16. Q takes P (ch), and the rest.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
16. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd

It is surprising Black did not accept the two Bishops for his Rook, and then try and scramble through the affair as best he could.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
17. Q R to Q sq	K to B 2nd

Again, now, we think, we would have got rid of the Bishops.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
18. K R to K sq	Kt to K 3rd
19. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
20. Q takes K Kt P	K B P takes B
21. R takes Kt	Q B takes R
22. Q takes K B (ch)	B to Q 2nd
23. Kt takes P (ch)	P takes Kt
24. R takes P,	

and Black resigned.

A society for the relief and education of the deaf and dumb intends to build a church in Berlin, in which Divine service will be held exclusively for their benefit.

Archæology of the Month.

The numismatic event of the month has been the sale of the gold piece said to have been presented by King Charles I. to Bishop Juxon, who was in attendance on the scaffold at Whitehall. The piece was from the cabinet of the late Mr. Thomas Brown, and is thus described in the catalogue:—"674—Five-broad piece, an extraordinary and priceless pattern, by Briot, *m. m.* rose, CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIBERNIAE. REX., bare-headed bust of the King to left, with long flowing hair, and Vandyke lace collar; *rev.* same *m. m.*, FLORENT. CONCORDIA. REGNA., arms in high relief, on a garnished shield, crowned; at the sides, C. R. crowned, edge engrailed, highly preserved, and unique." It was bought by Mr. Webster, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, for £345. It weighs 1 oz. 10 dwt. 15 gr. No doubt can arise as to its being given by the King, both from its appearance as a pattern, having a mint mark (a rose), probably for a £5 or £6 piece, submitted by the engraver to his Majesty for approval; as well as from its being conveyed down in a direct line from the Bishop to its possessor in 1835, when by purchase it passed to Colonel Drummond, who possessed a brilliant collection of Roman and English coins. The above gold piece is the work of Rawlins, who also engraved the rare Oxford crown piece. It appears that all authorities agree that the George (the jewel of the Order of the Garter) was presented to the Bishop by the King but a few minutes prior to his decapitation. The late Sir George Chetwynd did not dispute this fact, but maintained that the medal had been presented by the King previously. We received this information from Mr. Till, the well-known numismatist, in 1835, when the piece was engraved in the *Mirror*, No. 749.

The late Mr. J. H. Burn's collections have been dispersed. Among the coins were a New England halfpenny, 1694 (poor), brought £10 5s., and eight American halfpennies, 1776, £3. His gatherings for projected works attracted competing publishers. *Inter alia* we notice among Dr. Purland's illustrated books and collections, the "Curiosities of London," with many hundred prints and drawings, bound in eight quarto volumes.

The Roman Exploration Fund Society has issued a most interesting *resumé* of its results in solving archæological questions connected with ancient Rome. "Perhaps," says the report, "the most interesting of all the achievements of the explorers is the discovery of the cave which has been proved by the description given by Dionysius of Halicarnassus to be identical with Lupercal. Scarcely less in importance is the discovery of the Mamertine Prison, in which Jugurtha, with forty-eight Ætolian Princes, was imprisoned after the conquest of his country. The Treasurer, in appealing for pecuniary support of the institution, refers to the new light already obtained on several long-disputed points of history, and several passages in the classics which have hitherto been considered inexplicable by all the commentators, such as the thirty-seven gates in the walls of Rome mentioned by Pliny; several passages in Frontinus respecting the aqueducts; and apparently contradictions in different writers respecting the river Almo."

The great central monument in the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey—"one of the stateliest and daintiest tombs in Europe"—has been cleansed and revived. The tomb itself is black marble, the effigies are gilt, and found to be in excellent preservation; the subjects of the sculptured groups can now be distinctly seen and the inscription read. We learn from the *Builder* that 1500 pieces are wanting to make the monument perfect. The screen remains to be done.

The *Cornish Telegraph* reports that at Boskenna Gate, near Penzance, within a radius of half a mile, are three or four crosses; as well as, at slightly farther distances, huge monoliths, known as pipers; also holed stones, and nineteen pillars known to the country people as "Merry Maidens."

The Somersetshire Archæological Society are to meet next week at Axbridge, when there will be excursions to Cheddar Church and Cross, and Rodney Stoke; to Rowberrow Church and Manor House; Dolbury Camp, Barrington Church, Combe and caverns; hut-circles, amphitheatre, Charterhouse; the Cheddar Gorge, Cheddar Cavern; Winscombe Church, Loxton, Christon, Banwell Cave, &c.

The Yearsley Long Barrow exploration has been completed by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, and Mr. C. H. Cadogan, of Brinkburn Priory, Northumberland. This barrow, one of those rare forms of which only six or eight have been found in Yorkshire, lies at the Yearsley crossing of the road between Gilling and York, on lands of Mr. Fairfax, of Gilling Castle. The notion had been started by Mr. Henry Hurtley, of Malton, that the long barrow burials were towards the rising sun, which the Yearsley tumulus curiously verifies. The bearing was north-west by north, and south-east by south, indicating an erection at a period of the year when the sun was very low—say November. This was further illustrated by the beds of charcoal, which contained numerous acorns, shed from the cups, and therefore indicating an autumnal date. The barrow was 140 ft. long by 60 ft. wide at the south-east, and 40 ft. at the north-west end, a mound of very great magnitude, being 8 ft. high at the east end and 6 ft. at the west. The barrow proper was inclosed by a treble row of stones set edgewise, within which the mound was composed on the south of red sand and of white on the north, the building of two tribes; and the stratification showed the mound to have been raised in driblets—a very peculiar feature. The original burials had gone to decay, and the only interment found was a secondary one, in a cist of eight massive stones, with an urn 5½ in. high; the flints were a fine javelin-head, and an excellent knife with flakes, &c.

The Essex Archæological Society have held their annual excursion and meeting in the district lying around St. Osyth's, where the priory and grounds have been examined and reported on with more entirety than is general in such flying visits. The Northumberland and Durham Archæological Society have made two days' excursions in the historic field of Holy Island, Norham Castle and Church, Ford Castle and Church, and Etal Castle—which proved a great success. The Kent Archæological Society have held their annual gathering at Town Malling, and inspected West Malling Abbey, St. Leonard's Tower, and Leybourne Castle. The Sussex Archæological Society have met at West Grinstead, where the church was examined; and the house and park, and the old oaks, under which Pope sat about the time he wrote the "Rape of the Lock." The ruins of Knepp Castle were also inspected. The Sheffield Architectural and Archæological Society have made an excursion to Haddon Hall, where the history and arrangement of the fine old place were illustrated in the banqueting-hall. The Cambrian Archæological Association, in their last excursion for the season, visited Laleston and Newton Nottage Church, Mandham Church, Kenfig and Margam Abbey.

Swan-Upping is not "disestablished." The annual expedition, or "taking-up," was held in the first week of the past month, as reported in the *City Press*. The Swan-markers—the Queen's, the Vintners' Company's, and the Dyers'—with six boats, manned by the picked watermen of the several companies, and the Vintners' shallop, the Swan, accompanied the expedition. There was a very fair take of cygnets, which were marked on behalf of the Queen and the Vintners' and Dyers' Companies. One of the swan-markers on this occasion completed his forty-ninth annual excursion of the Vintners', who returned to town from Henley in their shallop, almost the last relic of the "golden glisters" of the Thames.

Here we are reminded that a handsome library volume of "Historical Reminiscences of the City of London and its Livery Companies," by the Vicar of Huyton, has recently appeared. It is not of the "dry-as-dust" character, but its arrangement is attractive and inviting, in five-and-thirty chapters or aspects. It is a very different book from Herbert's two volumes on the Twelve Great Companies. Our present author warms with his subject, and there are many opportunities in civic history—its hospitalities as well as its graver duties. The book promises to bring countless readers upon the almost exhaustless interests of the city of London and its many centuries of accredited antiquity.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 4, 1869.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

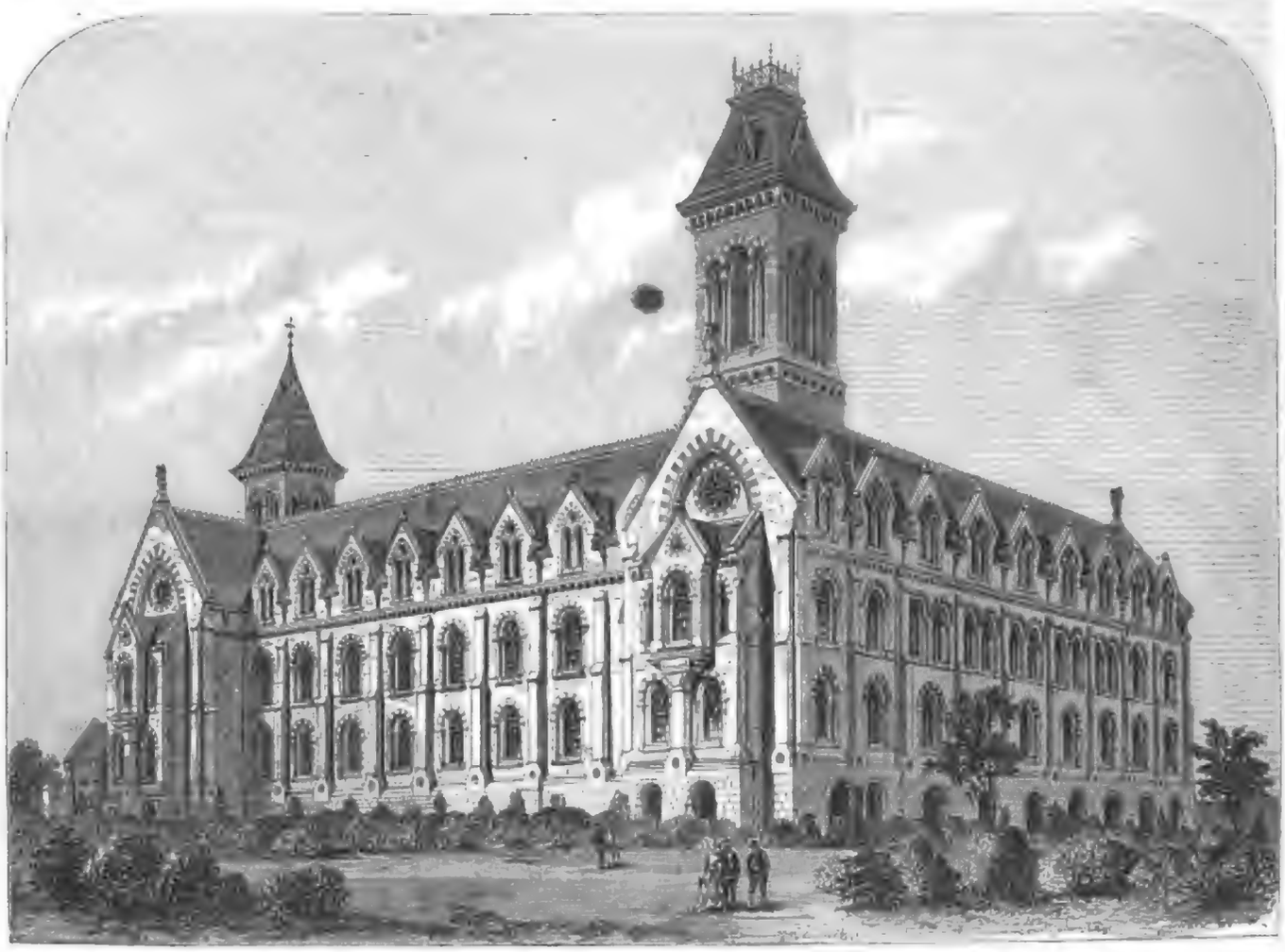
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1556.—VOL. LV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

A NEW PHASE OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

A change seems to be impending in the constitution and relative position of political parties in the United States which will probably close, at least in its most offensive shape, the prolonged controversy between North and South, if it does not mould afresh the dominant policy of the country. It seemed as though the triumphant election of General Grant had given a further and secure lease of power to the Republicans. But the new President was more the choice of the nation than of any organised party, and in becoming the Chief of the State he showed a laudable disposition to rise above the partisan. His first Cabinet was composed of men of independent views; and, although he was subsequently obliged to pay greater deference to the claims of the Republicans, he has declined to become their tool, and the members even of his present Government reflect a wide range of opinion. While the preponderant party watch the course of General Grant with some distrust, and the Democrats with alternate hopes and fears, the country evidently leans to a conciliatory policy which will heal the wounds of the past and recognise equality of rights throughout the land. The significance of the elections which are now taking place in various States can hardly be understood without paying some attention to the idiosyncracies of American politics, and a brief survey of the field of action may throw some light upon the more important elections to be decided before the close of the year, and afford some hopeful indication that the gulf which has so long separated North and South will ere long be bridged over.

Ever since the rebellion, it has been a curious question to what extent the Republicans would obtain a permanent footing in the Democratic Southern States. It was easy to understand how they should command the vote of the newly-enfranchised in the first flush of negro gratitude. But the influence of the Southern whites upon the freedmen is favoured by local and abiding circumstances; that of Northern politicians is indirect and intermittent. Slavery is abolished; a plan of reconstruction has been carried by Congress; and the Republicans wanted a new cry to retain the allegiance of the negro. It is true that the constitutional amendment recognising the right of suffrage irrespective of colour has not yet been fully ratified. But delay in this case—the object being assured—is not material. The means now used by the Republicans for keeping down their opponents in the South is what is called "the iron-clad oath"—an oath which none concerned in the late civil war on the Confederate side can consistently take. By this unfair device the late Thaddeus Stevens and his Radical adherents hoped to disfranchise the flower of the Southern whites and carry all before them in that region. Like all expedients which seek party ascendency at the expense of equity, this policy has recoiled upon its authors. It has split in two the Republican party. The more moderate section accept the principle laid down by Chief Justice Chase—that universal amnesty should go with universal suffrage, for the good of the country as well as in justice to the Southerners. The standard thus raised has rallied the Democratic party and carried the important State of Tennessee by a large majority, almost cleared the Republicans out of the State Legislature, and returned Andrew



THE ERDINGTON ORPHANAGE, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, THE GIFT OF MR. JOSIAH MASON.—SEE PAGE 265.

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Johnson once again to the Senate to confront his political foes. The same thing has occurred in Alabama.

The electoral conflicts which are taking place in Mississippi and Virginia present one or two points of special interest. The people of the former State having refused to ratify the State Constitution because it contained the disfranchising clauses applicable to office-holders, President Grant issued a proclamation ordering it to be submitted afresh to the popular verdict in November next, but directing that a separate vote should be taken on the disfranchising and oath-requiring clauses, so that the whole Constitution might not be again rejected. The same course has been pursued in Virginia, where, by means of the President's concession, a State Legislature, composed almost exclusively of Conservatives, has been elected. Here, however, an unexpected complication has been created by the military Governor. General Canby insists that the members of the new Legislature are bound by the Reconstruction Acts to take the "iron-clad oath," which would oust the Conservative majority, and is said to declare that their Radical opponents having the next highest votes are entitled to take their seats. This high-handed policy has created great excitement throughout the State, but there is no present evidence that it is approved by the Governor's superior at Washington, and it is manifestly inconsistent with the President's recent proclamation.

General Grant is accused by some of his Northern friends of pursuing a vacillating policy in the Southern States. But his position is not an easy one. In some cases his lenient treatment of the conquered States is vigorously opposed by members of his own Cabinet, notably by Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury. Nor can he as President claim the right of setting aside the Reconstruction Acts, though he might readily assent to their amendment. The Supreme Legislature is alone able to remove the cruel restrictions which hamper the free action of the Southern whites. Revenge, not restoration, it has been justly said, was the governing idea of the majority in the late Congress. But the proportion between the Radicals and the Conservatives was considerably altered by the elections of last autumn; and in the new Assembly, which meets in December next, the Republicans will command only a feeble majority, if, indeed, the falling away of the more moderate section of the party does not leave them powerless to obstruct the final work of reconciliation.

It would seem to disinterested observers of American politics that the Reconstruction Acts contain ample safeguards against any abuse of influence by the whites of the South without their offensive disqualifying provisions. Surely it would be more honest to retain the Southern States under military rule than to give them freedom of political action with one hand and withdraw it with the other. But to deal with them in a just spirit would peril the ascendency of the dominant party. The Republicans, however, though they may delay, cannot avert their own downfall. It is only necessary for the President to side with their opponents, or even to discountenance the violent policy of the Radical section, and the ascendency of the Republicans would cease. They have completed their mission, and they have also lost the confidence of the nation by their corruption, jobbery, and excesses. New combinations, with new "platforms" of principles, will probably be formed, in which Southern politicians, no longer doomed to proscription, will become prominent. These political changes will be watched with no little interest in this country. Free-trade is one of the foremost questions around which parties will in future range themselves. High and restrictive tariffs being opposed to the interests of the South, their vote will be cast in favour of a liberal commercial policy, and will probably go far to break down the monopoly hitherto maintained for the benefit of Northern manufacturers, and to the detriment of the rest of the community.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Although the health of the Emperor has improved somewhat, Paris is still in a fever of anxiety with reference to it, and reports more or less alarming are being continually put in circulation. People believe the danger of the crisis through which the Emperor has passed to have been much greater than was represented, and they receive all assurances of his improved state with a certain degree of suspicion. The one thing that helped slightly to reassure the public mind was the announcement that the Empress intended to prolong her stay at Ajaccio one day longer than was originally contemplated, which she would hardly have done if the Emperor were not in a state of convalescence. That his state at present is far from satisfactory is evident from the vacillations in his complaint arising from every variation of temperature; and the Parisians will certainly not believe him out of danger until he is able to show himself in the capital.

In consequence of a report, which was current at the Bourse on Monday, to the effect that the Emperor was considerably worse, the *Journal Officiel* of Tuesday morning published a paragraph stating that his Majesty rose daily and attended to the ordinary business of the State, and that, although the rheumatic pains from which he suffered had not entirely left him, his indisposition had never for a moment occasioned the slightest anxiety. This paragraph has been somewhat severely commented upon by a certain portion of the Parisian press, who very justly urge that a bulletin of the Emperor's health, signed by the physicians who are attending him, should be published daily in the *Journal Officiel* during his Majesty's illness.

Prince Napoleon's outspoken discourse at the sitting of the Senate for the discussion of the report on the Senatus Consultum has, in conjunction with the condition of the Emperor's health, formed the main topic of conversation for several days past, and given rise to endless comments in all the newspapers. A peculiar significance attaches to his speech, as it is reported that a few hours prior to its delivery he had a lengthened interview with the Emperor, spite of the latter's state of health, and from this circumstance it is inferred by some that the speech is a reflex of the Emperor's actual opinions. However this may be, there is no doubt but that it is an important sign of the times, and an analysis of it cannot fail to be read with some degree of interest.

The first opportunity that offered itself after the debate had opened found the Prince in possession of the tribune, lecturing the astounded senators for their lukewarmness and timidity, and enunciating his theories of government, wherein he naturally enough developed his favourite scheme of a Liberal in place of an Absolutist empire. Count Boulay de la Meurthe, the first speaker, condemned the Senatus Consultum—instead of advancing in a more Liberal path, he would rather have returned to the Constitution of the coup-d'état in 1852. He deplored the extravagances and commotions that had resulted from recent liberal concessions, and anticipated even more serious consequences from the propagation of the Senatus Consultum. M. Quentin Bauchard, General Count de la Rue, and a couple of other speakers combated the opinions of M. Boulay de la Meurthe, in turn, and commended the proposed liberal revision of the Constitution; after which, several senators who had the right of speaking gave way to Prince Napoleon, who, while approving the Senatus Consultum, maintained it did not go far enough. "I will discuss it," said he, "in no opposition spirit, but with thorough frankness and the sole desire of eliciting truth. And, first of all, to smooth the way, I beg to affirm my complete and entire devotion, not to the Emperor only, but to his son. I understand better than anyone that my interests, as well as my affections, are indissolubly united to the Empire. For a long time past I have demanded all that is being conceded to-day, as well as the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting. To-day the Senate is called upon to accomplish a Parliamentary reform of great gravity; and I regret to perceive, on the part of the Commission, a sentiment of hesitation—a want of confidence which has the air of yielding with certain reservations." The Prince then proceeded to refute the theory that the Empire and Liberty could not exist side by side. "The art of governing," said he, "is the art of ceding, not of resisting—of ceding to the just and reasonable aspirations of the nation—to a wise public opinion, in fact. This is the real art of government. For my part, I consider that reforms are requisite, not only in political affairs, but in every branch of the administration. Government has already accomplished great things in the way of commercial and industrial progress, but still greater things remain for it to do. Whilst everything in science and industry is progressing around us, political institutions alone ought not to remain stationary." The Prince next proceeded to pass in review the political state of France under the Restoration and the Government of 1830, and observed, "It is said, in order to flatter the national self-esteem, that Parliamentary government is an English importation, that France is in a different position to England, and that a new organisation of its institutions is only possible when there are no longer any hostile parties, any pretenders. I fear, in this case, we shall have to wait a very long time. I am one of the youngest members of this assembly; still I don't think I shall ever live to see it. A nation has always the right to demand liberty, and it is with liberty that you will destroy the pretenders. Our Constitution has often been modified, on the initiative of the Emperor, because it was not perfect; and the Senatus Consultum pleases me because it is in the same spirit. Still, I would rather that everything reasonable should be done, as by this means all fresh desires would be forestalled. At least, all that are at present practicable; for new demands will be constantly arising, and one must not complain of this, for opposition is a stimulant to a Government—the salt, so to speak, of politics. A statesman, whose talents I recognise without sharing his ideas, has observed, 'you can do anything with bayonets except sit upon them;' and in the same way despotism can do all things except render itself permanent."

The Prince next proceeded to condemn the report, which, while professing to sum up the great things which the Emperor had accomplished, omitted all reference to the Italian and Crimean Wars, commercial reform, and the amnesties. "Two courses," he said, "were open to the Government to legalise the new reforms—a plébiscite or a Senatus Consultum. I do not approve of the former, which is only a semblance of democracy. If the Emperor has the right to appeal directly to the people he should exercise it but rarely, if ever—it is a sheet anchor, the last step before revolution. The Government has therefore acted wisely in adopting the Senatus Consultum. In the conclusions of the report, in which a kind of balance-sheet of the Second Empire is drawn up, it is said that great things have been accomplished. So-and-so has been done for the savings-banks, and so-and-so for the telegraphs, &c.; but the four capital events of the Empire—the Crimean and Italian Wars, commercial reform, and the amnesties—have been entirely overlooked. If the reporter did not refer to Magenta and Solferino, it was not because he had forgotten those victories, but because he could not mention the Italian War without speaking of its consequences—the emancipation of a great nation, the unity of a country. He would not bring forward the name of Italy before the Senate. Hence his reticence, and the passing over of one war involved a similar silence with regard to the Crimean expedition. The commercial reforms have raised objections from interested parties; consequently they are not named, although they are the cause of our wealth, and it is to them that we are indebted for increased communications and relatively cheap bread. Neither are the amnesties commended as the preface of a new liberal régime. For me they are, nevertheless, the pledge of a policy which, commencing thus, must necessarily develop itself. I now touch upon the things wanting to the Senatus Consultum. The first refers to the question of Ministerial responsibility. What I find in the various articles on this subject is vague, while it was so easy to satisfy all parties by the insertion of the simple phrase, 'the Ministers are responsible to the country represented by the Chambers.' I have another defect to point out, and it concerns the origin and composition of the Senate, for which I should prefer a complete legislative power rather than an illusory constituent one. As regards its having exclusively the power of altering the Constitution, it is a bad thing; it is like a loaded gun left in the corner, that may be taken up and used by people who do not know what they are about. The position of the Senate under the new régime, when the measure now before us is voted, will be this—the members are to be named exclusively by the Emperor, who can preside over their sittings if he thinks proper. It possesses not only a permanent constituent power, but, in case of the dissolution of the Corps Législatif, pending the convocation of a new Chamber, which may extend over a period of six months, it is invested with the right of providing for all legislative necessities, including even the voting of the Budget. Privileges such as these are exorbitant and embarrassing, and to make use of them would be a dangerous proceeding, and I recommend their abrogation."

After treating of such questions as the right of the public to discuss the Constitution, the construction of the Corps Législatif, the formation of the electoral circumscriptions, and the election of mayors by the municipal councils, and shadowing forth other reforms, the demand for which was certain to arise, such as the suppression of the law of public safety, the relations between Church and State, primary, gratuitous, and obligatory instruction, decentralisation, reduction of expenditure, and an improved system of foreign policy, the Prince proceeded: "Then will come the real struggle, and we shall see ancient abuses and superannuated practices vanish. The mission of the Empire is one which no other government would have dared to attempt—to act in unison with the great popular and democratic aspirations. Do not allow yourselves to be frightened by the *Spectre Rouge* and other kindred bogies. The best way of opposing and preventing revolutions is to inaugurate those reforms which afford a pretext for them. That system is the proper one, and it has the advantage of never having been tried yet. The Government has entered on that path, and let it persevere in its course. If there be agitation and appeals to violence, put them down; that is your right and your duty. But, while aggressions and riots must be suppressed, you must respect the healthy agitation which has now revived and is more wholesome than the lethargy of preceding years: it was quiet, but the quietness of stagnant water; it was repose, but the repose of the grave, with all its foul putrefaction and decomposition. Let us allow political life to expand freely throughout the country, and if there be any guilty attempts let us put them down with a strong hand. I have done. I feel strong in the consciousness of my good faith, and all doubts about it I despise. You now know why I ascended this tribune."

Nothing further of any interest occurred until Monday, when the Senatus Consultum was voted, at the fifth sitting of the Senate, by a majority of 120 votes; after which the President ascended the tribune and read a proclamation from the Emperor closing the extraordinary sitting of the Senate.

It is reported that the extraordinary sitting of the Corps Législatif will be continued in December, and that the ordinary Session will be commenced immediately afterwards.

The Empress arrived at St. Cloud last Thursday evening. On the previous Wednesday she breakfasted on board the Aigle with Admiral Jurien de la Gravière and the Mayor of Toulon, and was present at a dinner given on board the same vessel in the evening. It is asserted that at this dinner the posts of honour were occupied by M. Emile Ollivier and the Mayor of Toulon.

The tax which is levied on beer, wines, spirits, &c., on their entering Paris will shortly be considerably reduced. A bill to this effect will be presented to the Corps Législatif next Session.

SPAIN.

The office of the Ministry of the Interior at Madrid was occupied on Wednesday by the National Guard. The Government had ordered the suppression of a post of the National Guard, which aroused suspicions of some hidden designs on the part of the Government, and during the night the post was occupied, the National Guard remaining under arms. Several deputies belonging to the Republican party tried persuasion, and succeeded in restoring obedience among the mutineers. The post has been given up, and tranquillity re-established.

The Minister of Justice has proposed that the number of clergy should be reduced to five archbishoprics and thirty-two bishoprics.

It is stated that proceedings are to be commenced in the Supreme Court against seven Bishops, on account of their disobedience to the orders of the Government in reference to the Carlist movement.

The official gazette announces that fifty-nine Carlists of Catalonia have taken advantage of the amnesty, and surrendered to the authorities.

ITALY.

Dissensions are said to prevail in the Cabinet which have led to the resignation of Signor Ferraris, and will probably necessitate also the resignation of Signor Mordini and Signor Bargoni.

The Minister of Finance has published a report to the King on the emission of the tobacco bonds. The conclusions at which he arrives are as follow:—1. The issue was made at a price equal to the value of rente, and in harmony with the rates of other securities. 2. The expense was less than would have been necessary for an emission of the consolidated debt. 3. The Government by that means avoided a further depreciation in the credit of the State. 4. Another result attained was to produce a diminution in the agio on gold and silver, which will eventually lead to the suppression of the forced currency of paper money.

An earthquake shock has been felt in Naples. It was perceived all along the coast, driving the panic-struck councillors of St. Agnello, near Sorrento, out of their hall, and rocking the chairs and tables of Sorrento. It was felt also at Potenza, the capital of the Basilicata, and at Melfi, which is a great volcanic centre, and which was, not many years since, the scene of a great disaster.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Delegations being closed, and the financial laws sanctioned, the following are the sums required and voted for the Austrian Budget of 1870:—Ministerial estimate, 96,897,991 fl., less Customs' receipts, 10,944,000 fl.—leaving 85,953,903 fl. Sum voted by the delegates and estimated Customs' receipts, 79,499,095 fl. These gentlemen have thus reduced the amount by 6,453,108 fl. On the other hand, the receipts having been estimated at 10,646,000 fl., the actual reduction is only 5,402,108 fl. The delegates having granted a supplementary credit of 3,790,000 fl., the total is raised to 81,249,695 fl., of which Hungary is allotted 24,874,908 fl.

The Hungarian Diet will not be reopened probably before the middle of October.

Prince Karageorgewicz, who stands charged with complicity in the murder of Prince Michael of Servia, has been admitted to bail.

A meeting of schoolmasters from all parts of Austria has been held at Gratz, in Styria, about a thousand members being present. The chairman said that great credit was due to the Government for releasing the national schools from their dependence on the Church, and several of the speakers laid stress upon the necessity which existed of freeing the minds of pupils from the prejudices which the clergy had instilled into them.

The Vienna correspondent of "The Eastern Budget" says, writing on the 3rd inst.:—"The 'Universal Exhibition of Austrian Workmen,' founded by the Vienna Workmen's Improvement Society, was opened here to-day, in the rooms of the Horticultural Association. The object of the exhibition is to show the progress made by various small trades independent of the assistance of capitalists. All the arrangements were effected by a committee of trade unions; and the exhibition, which gave evidence of considerable taste and skill, was especially interesting from the fact that, unlike all other exhibitions that have hitherto taken place, it represented the productions not of large manufacturing firms but of individual workmen acting on their own account. The articles exhibited, which are divided into six groups, consist of 833 specimens of work in every department of manufacturing industry. Several Ministers were present at the opening of the exhibition."

TURKEY.

It appears that the good offices of England and France were employed to reconcile the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan, and the reconciliation seems now complete. It is announced that the Khedive will shortly visit Constantinople, and will be received as formerly. One of the injunctions which he has received from the Porte is to raise no more foreign loans without the consent of the Sultan.

St. Petersburg journals announce the settlement of the long-standing frontier dispute between Turkey and Persia, and the conclusion of a treaty on the subject between the two Governments.

AMERICA.

President Grant has gone to Saratoga for a short stay.

Mr. John A. Rawlins, Secretary for War, died, on Monday, at the age of thirty-eight.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Philadelphia telegraphs:—"A dreadful calamity occurred on Monday at Plymouth, in Pennsylvania, in the coal region of Avondale. The colliery had not been in use for some time, on account of the labourers being on strike; but they resumed work on Monday, when a shaft of more than 300 ft. deep caught fire at the bottom, from the ventilating furnace timbers being dry. In a few moments the entire shaft and buildings above were in flames. The fire continued some hours and rubbish fell down and choked the shaft. Two hundred and two men and boys who were in the mine are believed to have been suffocated. Access has not yet been got to them. Two men sent down the shaft last night were suffocated. Great distress is manifested at the pit mouth, which is surrounded by hundreds of weeping relations." A despatch dated Tuesday evening says:—"Efforts have been made to-day to force air down the shaft by a steam fan. An attempt is also being made to effect an entrance to the colliery from an adjacent colliery by drilling a hole from one gallery to another. Nothing is yet known of the unhappy persons inside, but all are believed to be dead." On Thursday the *Times* correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"To-day, after much hard work, the explorers penetrated the inner chamber, and found that every collier in the workings had perished. The bodies were brought to the surface, when it was found they numbered 202. Several persons were overcome by the carbonic acid gas during the explorations, but all of them were resuscitated. The scene was most painful at the colliery, where the weeping relatives of the dead had assembled. All work is stopped in that part of the coal region in which the mine lies. The dead were placed in one chamber. The bodies were not burnt, and were easily recognisable. All had evidently died from suffocation."

The New York papers of the 29th ult. contain full accounts, by Atlantic cable, of the great boat-race, with editorial comments upon the result. Harvard's defeat caused considerable disappointment, but it does not appear to have been altogether unexpected. A hope is expressed that the Oxford crew will return the Harvard challenge, and go over to America to row a fresh race.

Mr. Hoar, the Attorney-General, has furnished an opinion to the effect that the members of the new Virginia Legislature are not obliged to take the test oath, but that the Legislature cannot enact laws until it ratifies the suffrage amendment.

The elections in California have resulted in a Democratic majority for the Legislature, and also in the election of Democrats to most of the local offices.

The Vermont election on Tuesday resulted in Peter Washburn (Republican) being elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000.

The authorities of Harvard University advertise that the courses of instruction in that institution for the coming collegiate year will be open to competent persons of both sexes.

The New York journals state that at an interview, held on Monday, between Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, and several foreign Ministers, it transpired that the Administration had determined to recognise the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents before Congress should meet. Such recognition was only temporarily delayed through the exertions of the Spanish Minister, who has urged the Administration to consider the serious consequences which were likely to follow, as Spain would exercise the right to search American vessels under the treaty of 1795; stating further that, in case of war, which probably would follow, Spain would not be bound by the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris prohibiting privateering.

CANADA.

Governor-General Sir John Young returned to Ottawa on Tuesday.

Opposition to the union of the British North American provinces which existed in certain portions of the New Dominion is, according to Sir John Young, fast dying out. His Excellency ventured to prophesy, at a levee which he held at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Saturday last, that the confederated colonies, whose industry and energy he lauded, with the mother country at their head, would rapidly attain a position of "virtuous prosperity."

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail brings no very important news. The Tatin goldfields were reported to prove satisfactory to Sir John Swinburne, who was about to return to England to develop his company. The diamond discoveries continued. The Griqua were successfully searching their streams for gems.

Sir Walter Currie has driven the Korbannes, who lost heavily in killed and wounded, out of their island strongholds in Orange River.

The Cape Parliament has refused to pass the proposed income tax, and asked the Governor for a scheme of further retrenchment to equalise the expenditure with the income. Governor Wodehouse, in reply, proposed to reduce the two existing Houses of Parliament to one Legislative Chamber; the members of Parliament to fifteen, twelve elective for five years; to abolish fourteen fiscal divisions; to reduce salaries in governmental departments by £7002, and to withdraw £4000 annual grants to agricultural societies, libraries, museums, and botanical gardens.

INDIA.

The overland mail has brought news from Bombay to the 10th ult., and from Calcutta to the 6th.

The agricultural prospects of the North-Western Provinces were reported on July 24 to have so much improved that all apprehension of scarcity may be dismissed. That destructive insect, the locust, has again made its appearance in force on the Neilgherry Hills. Several coffee plantations have been attacked by it. It is estimated that four fifths of the cattle in the States of Sarohi, Marwar, Meywar, Kishenghur, and Bhairwarra have perished from famine. Rain has at last fallen freely, and agriculture is resumed.

The King of Burmah has at last consented to carry out the treaty in full.

Several Brahmins who took part in the late Hindoo widow remarriage at Bombay have been excommunicated from their caste.

The deaths of General Jones and General Harris, commanding the Allahabad district, are announced.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Melbourne to the 14th ult. The Land Bill has passed through Committee of the House of Assembly with but few alterations. A Committee of Inquiry into the alleged corrupt administration of the public lands has been appointed. The Estimates have not been passed, but an additional supply has been granted. Considerable excitement prevails in reference to the discovery of diamonds. Business is very dull. One hundred and twenty thousand five hundred ounces of gold and £155,000 in sovereigns, have been shipped to England during the month.

The Governor of New South Wales has returned to Sydney from his northern tour.

The South Australian Parliament is sitting.

The Melbourne papers received contain accounts of the trial and conviction of Hugh Lavinger, supercargo of the ship Young Australian, for the manslaughter of three natives of Paamma at sea in October of last year. The prisoner, it appeared from the evidence, took part in a quarrel which occurred on board between the natives of Paamma and Erromanga, and encouraged some of the latter, who had obtained muskets, to fire down the hold, the result being the death of three of the Paamma men. For this crime he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. By the same mail we learn that the captain and supercargo of a schooner named the Daphne, which was captured in the South Seas on suspicion of being engaged in kidnapping natives of Polynesia, have been brought up at the Sydney Police Court, and discharged. The license of the agents with whom they were connected, Ross Lowan, of Brisbane, has been cancelled.

NEW ZEALAND.

A disquieting piece of news is telegraphed in advance of the Australian mail. According to accounts which had reached Adelaide on Aug. 12, the rebellion was increasing, and great alarm prevailed. Three expeditions against the natives, undertaken at great cost, have come to an unsatisfactory end. The 18th Regiment had been detained in the island.

Sidi Mohammed, Emperor of Morocco, is at present with his Court at Meqinnez, where the marriage of his third son is being celebrated. His Majesty will shortly leave for Rabat, whence he will proceed to his capital to pass the winter.

A Dutch Jewish paper reports that a Jewish lady in her hundredth year recently visited the Amsterdam Exhibition, accompanied by her grandson, who was himself a grandfather. She inspected a sewing-machine, and threaded a needle without the aid of spectacles.

A marvellous phenomenon has lately been discovered by some English miners in the Asturias, at a short distance from Rivadellesa—namely, an immense natural grotto entirely filled with stalactite columns of great beauty. Passages part in different directions, and extend for more than a league. Tourists declare this cavern to be one of the most beautiful in the world.

The statue of Goethe, at Munich, was uncovered on the 28th ult. At eleven o'clock Count Pocto opened the ceremony with a speech, and in the name of the King of Bavaria presented the statue to the representatives of the city of Munich. The curtain, which had concealed the monument, then fell, and at the same moment all the male vocal societies commenced singing a piece of music composed for the occasion by Professor Johann Rheinberger, the director of the Munich Orateio Society. A large number of guests was invited to dine at the Royal residence, and in the evening Goethe's "Torquato Tasso" was given at the theatre.

A letter has been received from the German expedition to the North Pole containing intelligence to July 29. Contrary winds and storms had detained the expedition until July in the North Sea, and forced it to keep near the coast of Norway. The first ice was encountered on July 12, lat. 74 N., long. 10 W. Up to July 29 the expedition had not reached the coast of Greenland, which was, however, in sight. At twenty-five German miles from the coast the soundings showed a depth of 7000 ft. Captain Koldeway reports that the position of affairs is very different from that met with in 1868. The temperature is higher, the winds more constant, and the ice looser; but from July 9 to 29 much foggy weather prevailed. The ship is in excellent condition, and the crew in good health.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Oranmore has been elected a representative peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Lord Castlemaine.

The Exeter list of municipal voters for the present year contains the names of 760 women. The total number of electors is 5054.

The Duke of Norfolk has accepted the presidentship of the Sheffield Infirmary, and contributed £1000 to the funds.

A society recently established called the Welsh Literary and Musical Society has arranged for an eisteddfod to be held at Bristol during the coming winter.

A railway has been opened from Mold to Denbigh—a picturesque district, and one rich in mineral and agricultural products. The London and North-Western Railway Company work the line.

It is proposed to sell George Watson's Hospital in Edinburgh (says the *Edinburgh Courant*) to the managers of the Royal Infirmary, for the sum of £43,000.

An intimation has been received from the Prince and Princess of Wales that their Royal Highnesses intend paying a visit to Chester about the middle of October, to be present at the opening of the new Townhall.

The fifth annual international fruit and flower show which has been held at Edinburgh this week is the most successful exhibition that has yet been held. The premiums offered amount to nearly £600.

A new Orange hall was on Monday opened at Antrim. The ceremony was presided over by Lord A. E. Hill-Trevor, M.P.; and amongst the speakers were Lord O'Neill and Mr. W. Johnston, M.P. for Belfast.

The colliers in the Wigan district held a meeting on Monday, and resolved to support the South Yorkshire miners in their present strike. It was also resolved to ask the masters for a reduction in the hours of labour from twelve to ten.

A Conservative demonstration of 30,000 persons was held on Monday afternoon and evening in Colwick Park, near Nottingham. Colonel Wright, M.P. for the borough, and Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard, M.P. for South Notts, were present. A procession was formed in the Great Market-place, Nottingham, at two o'clock, and marched to Colwick Park, two miles distant.

Lochinver House, one of the family seats of the Duke of Sutherland, situated on the west coast of Sutherland, took fire a few days ago, and before the flames were extinguished much of the fine furniture was destroyed, and the building was seriously injured. No lives were lost. The Duke had left Lochinver for Dunrobin shortly before.

The competition for a memorial to Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick, to be erected at Bolton, in commemoration of their munificent gift of £22,000 to that town for the erection of an orphanage and improved dwellings for the poor, has resulted in the selection of the design submitted by Mr. C. B. Birch, who has been commissioned to carry out the work for the sum of £800.

Mr. Mark Firth inaugurated his third year of office as Master Cutler by a grand banquet, which took place at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Thursday week. The feast, famous time out of mind for its political speeches, has not lost this year the sharp and biting satire of Mr. Roebuck, who was one of the guests. The other speakers of note were the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy.

A young miner named Eslick, aged twenty-two, was bathing in the sea at St. Agnes, Cornwall, a day or two ago, when he attempted to swim across an inlet with a buoy of thirteen upon his back. When in deep water the boy became frightened, grasped Eslick so tightly round the mouth and throat that he could not be shaken off, and before assistance could reach the struggling man he sank and was drowned. The boy was saved.

At an early hour on Monday morning the hermitage on the Duke of Athole's ground at Dunkeld was blown up with gunpowder. A barrel containing the powder was introduced into the building by some one who had broken open the door, and then laid down a train, to which he set fire. The result of the explosion was the tearing off of the roof, the shivering of the mirrors into a thousand pieces, and the shattering of the whole building. This malicious act is not the first piece of mischief recently attempted upon the Duke's property, a reward of £25 having been offered for the apprehension of anyone who was engaged in setting fire to twelve spruce fir-trees at Dunkeld on the 27th ult.

A young lady, while searching the beach at Ilfracombe for "common objects on the seashore," last week, deserted peeping out of the sand a valuable diamond mourning ring, with an inscription in memory of the late Lord Rolle. Inquiries were instituted, and it was ascertained that the ring formerly belonged to Mr. Drake, now deceased, who was connected with the Rolle family, and was lost by Mrs. Drake, about thirteen years ago, on the beach at Ilfracombe. It having been given into her charge by her husband when he was boating on a stormy day, she had placed it outside her glove, and in the hurry of landing it had slipped off, and a careful search for it, which was instituted at the time, was without success.

A severe thunderstorm occurred at Todmorden, Bradford, and over a considerable district of East Yorkshire, on Sunday afternoon, accompanied in some places with a perfect deluge of rain, which completely flooded the land, and on the moors with hailstones of large size. A young man and his sweetheart were walking in the fields between Stanningley and Farsley, and were struck dead by lightning. Their bodies were found lying side by side, and the only marks of injury found on them were some cuts and scratches caused by their fall. Near Todmorden a hayloft was fired, a domestic servant and a farm labourer were thrown down and rendered unconscious by the lightning, and at Burugh Hill forty sheep were killed by the same agency.

On Wednesday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, four officers of the Warrington borough force came upon a gang of about twenty poachers at Sankey Bridge, information having been given that a gang was out on Lord Lilford's estate, with a quantity of sticks and nets, and the police took possession of some of the latter. The men attempted to regain them, and a regular fight ensued, during which both police and poachers were severely handled. Police-Constable Tomkinson had his head split open and received several other serious wounds. Being overpowed, the police retreated, without arresting any of the men, but they are nearly all well known. It is said that a cartload of game was sent into Warrington earlier in the day, and this would account for the poachers not having any with them at the time of the affray.

The offer of the Hon. Auberon Herbert to contribute £1000 towards the establishment of free public libraries in Berkshire has been discussed in several towns in that county. The conditions were that Reading should receive £250, and five other towns £150 each, provided each of them raised an equal sum towards the same object. The libraries so established are to be maintained and regulated by the Public Libraries Act of 1855. At Windsor, as already reported, it has been resolved to adopt the Act and accept Mr. Herbert's offer. At Reading the Corporation have asked Mr. Herbert to devote the sum (£250) towards the fund being raised to establish a new grammar school in that borough. The inhabitants of Wallingford have raised a sufficient sum to secure the amount promised. On Monday evening a public meeting in connection with the same object was held at Newbury. The feeling of the meeting appeared to be adverse to an increase of the local burdens by levying a rate for the maintenance of a free library; but as the Working Men's Institute is in need of help, it was resolved that Mr. Herbert should be asked to present the £150 to that institution.

At the University of Edinburgh the winter session of the Medical College will be opened, on Nov. 1, with an address by Principal Sir Alexander Grant; at that of the Roman Catholic University, Dublin, on Nov. 3 or 4, with an address by Dr. Francis B. Quinlan; at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, on Nov. 2, by Dr. D. A. Robertson; at Manchester Royal School of Medicine, on Oct. 1, by Mr. S. M. Bradley; at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, on Oct. 1, by Dr. A. Davidson; at the Newcastle-on-Tyne College of Medicine, on Oct. 4, by Dr. W. Murray; at the Leeds Royal School of Medicine, on Oct. 4, by Mr. J. Seaton; at the Carmichael School of Anatomy, Dublin, on Nov. 1, by the distribution of the Carmichael premiums and the Mayne scholarships, and an address. At the University of Aberdeen (Oct. 27); at Queen's College, Belfast (Nov. 2); Stevens's Medical College, Dublin (Nov. 1); the Hull and East Riding School of Medicine (Oct. 1), no special addresses will be delivered. At Cambridge the session will be opened on Oct. 18; at Anderson's University, Glasgow, on Oct 26; at Queen's College, Birmingham, on Oct. 4; at Queen's College, Cork, on Nov. 2; and at the Sheffield School of Medicine, on Oct. 1.

Some extraordinary proceedings on board a British vessel transpired at an official inquiry held by the Liverpool Local Marine Board, on Wednesday, into an allegation of drunkenness preferred against Captain P. T. Petersen, of the ship British Victory, of Liverpool. The ship, on her 156th day from Bombay for Liverpool, was approaching the land on Aug. 19, when was twenty miles off. The captain came on deck, found fault with the trimming of the sails by the mate, and ordered them to be so set that the ship luffed and was put "in irons." The mate complained that his seamanship was interfered with, and that the ship was being put in a dangerous course. The captain threatened to shoot any one who interfered with the sails as he had ordered them to be set; the crew were appealed to, and they one and all declared they had confidence in the mate, and most of them that the captain was drunk. Afterwards the captain threatened to shoot the mate, when he was seized, the revolver taken out of his pocket, and he was put in irons and kept confined until the vessel's arrival at Liverpool. The mate, the carpenter, two apprentices, and others of the crew, swore on Wednesday that the captain was drunk on the occasion, and that he had been several times drunk on the voyage out and home. The Court suspended the Captain's certificate for three months.

The Royal College of Science for Ireland has issued its programme for 1869-70. The course of instruction includes fourteen subjects, being most of them the applications of such fundamental sciences as mathematics, chemistry, physics, botany, and geology to the arts of mechanism, mining, metallurgy, and agriculture. Mechanical drawing and surveying are also important parts of the course. The chemical instruction is given partly by lectures and partly by practice in the laboratory, under the supervision of the professor of applied chemistry. The scheme of instruction extends over three years, the first two of which is common to all students; and the third is specialised to meet the wants of different classes of students. Of these classes there are four only—mining, agriculture, engineering, and manufactures. The student who completes his three-years' course receives a diploma of associateship of the college, and the course is recognised by the Secretary of State for India as qualifying for appointments in the Department of Public Works. There are four Royal scholarships of £50 yearly each, with free education, tenable for two years. Two of these become vacant each year, and are given to students who have been a year in the college. There are also nine Royal exhibitions attached to the college, each of £50, and tenable for three years. The holders are entitled to free admission to all the lectures and to the chemical and metallurgical laboratories; but the condition is imposed on the exhibitioners of regular attendance on lectures and of passing the examinations required for the associateship of the college.

A meeting of the committee of the South Staffordshire Educational Association was held, last Saturday, in the committee-room of the School of Art, Wolverhampton. Lord Lyttelton presided. It was resolved that the next annual meeting shall be held in Wolverhampton on Oct. 22; that a scheme shall be presented to that meeting embracing provisions for extending the examinations at present conducted by the association. The subject of essays upon certain topics likely to interest the artisans of the district was discussed in connection with the receipt of donations from the members for the district, Sir Smith Child, and Messrs. Bass and M'Clean; and it was decided that the sub-committee for the preparation of the above scheme for extended examinations should draw up the subjects and rules for at least two essays, which shall be open to all persons of the artisan classes, whether belonging to institutions or not. The night-school work of the district, which almost entirely ceases for the summer season, has now been gradually resumed, several schools in Wolverhampton having already opened. The noble chairman has addressed a letter to employers of juvenile labour calling attention to the special facts revealed by the inquiries of the association from year to year bearing upon the value of night-schools in furthering the education of those who leave school intellectually inferior, and suggesting to such employers the desirableness of their encouraging yearly examinations of their young workpeople and their attendance at night-schools. One firm in the district carries out this system of yearly examinations with the best effect.

The harvest home in connection with the Philanthropic Society's Farm School took place, on Wednesday, at the institution, Redhill. The boys having assembled in the farm meadow, the operations of the day were commenced by the carrying of the "last load" to the yard. Thanksgiving service was then performed in the chapel, followed by a collection towards providing a new west window. During and immediately after the Church service the boys sang various songs and hymns in a way which argued much for the patience of their instructors. Next came the great feature of the day's proceedings—viz., the sports and pastimes in which the boys were allowed to indulge—the healthful exercises of jumping, racing, throwing cricket-balls, and many other pursuits of a kindred nature. Ultimately the boys were marched to the Mason Hall, and there the more genteel part of the day's operations was effectually carried out. From this it appeared that the object of the society was to establish a school for the benefit of the children of convicted felons, or children who have themselves been guilty of criminal practices. During the year 1868 (as shown in the report of the Rev. Mr. Walters, the Chaplain) one hundred boys were admitted from various parts of the country, and ninety-nine of these were new cases, sentenced under the Act 29 and 30 Vict., c. 117. Of these thirty-nine had been convicted only once; and sixty more than once. The cost of food per boy per week was 3s. 4½d., and the cost of clothing per boy per week was 8½d. The average industrial profit for the last three years has amounted to £1349, equal to an average reduction of cost per head of £5 1s. per annum. The average net cost per boy for the last three years has been £19 7s. 6d. per annum. In the course of the evening prizes were distributed to the boys, and an address was delivered by the president of the day, Mr. William Gladstone.

MR. JOSIAH MASON, OF BIRMINGHAM.

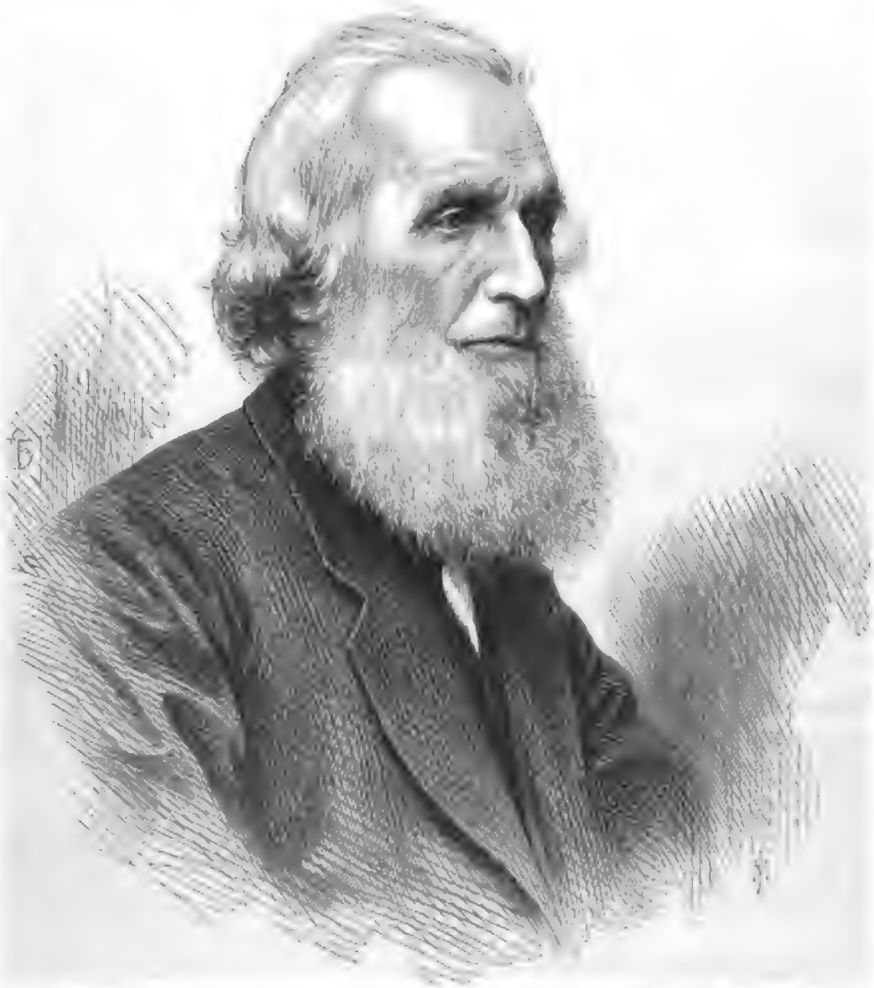
The noble example of Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, in bestowing a large portion of his private wealth on the poor while he yet lives to superintend its application, has been followed by Mr. Josiah Mason, of Birmingham, in the establishment of the Erdington Orphanage and Almshouses, at a total cost of £260,000, being one of the largest benevolent donations ever made by a citizen of Great Britain. The most recent previous instance of this kind, distinguished from the institutions founded by Miss Burdett Coutts in London, was the munificent act of Sir Francis Crossley, Bart. (M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and one of the firm of Messrs. Crossley and Sons, woollen and carpet manufacturers), in the creation of the almshouses and orphanage near Halifax, a few years ago.

The gentleman whose Portrait we are now happy to present on the next page, Mr. Josiah Mason, is a Birmingham manufacturer, and some details of his personal biography are furnished to us by a trustworthy correspondent in that town.

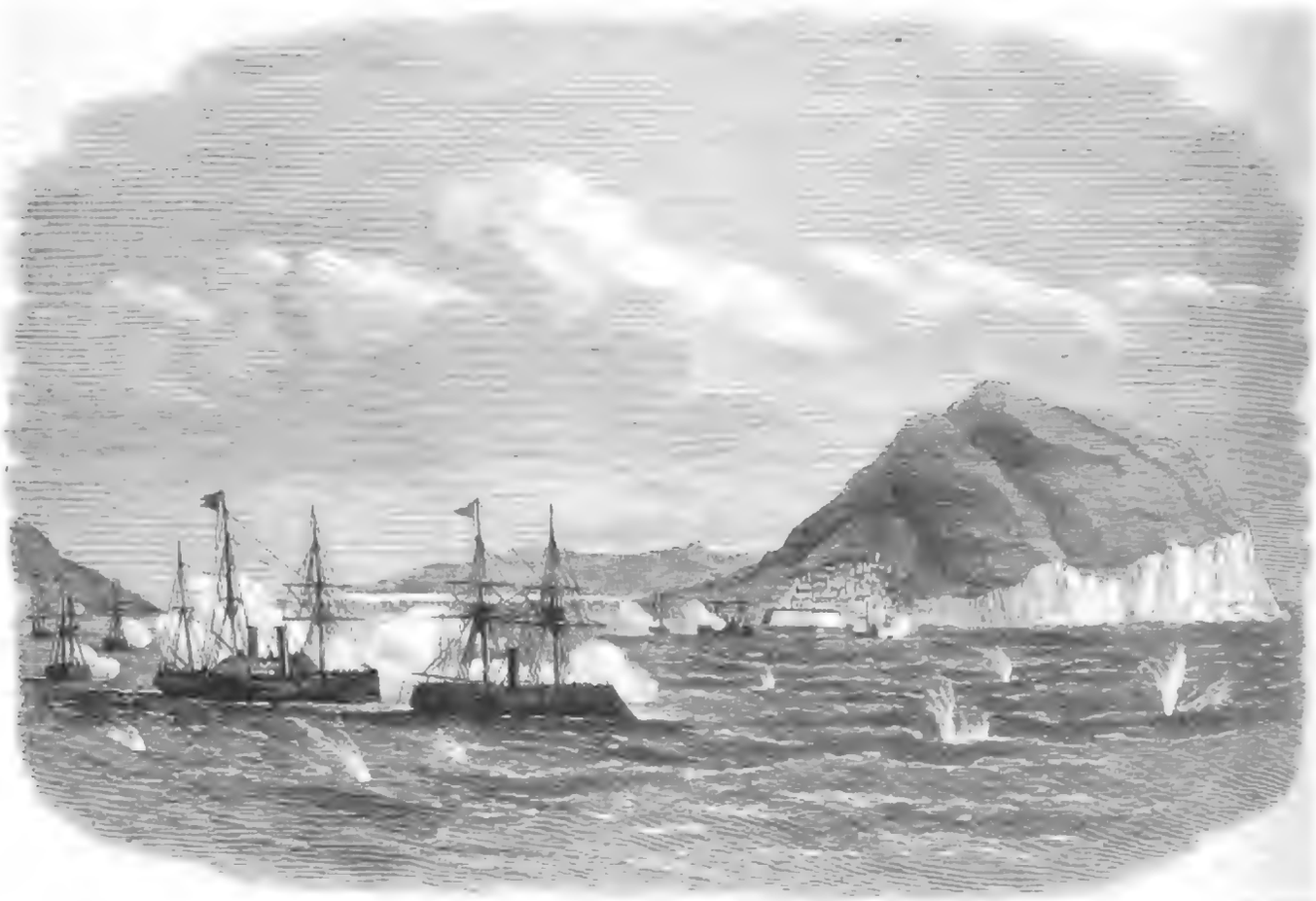
Josiah Mason was born at Kidderminster, on Feb. 23, 1795, five days after the birth of George Peabody. Mr. Mason's father was foreman in a carpet manufactory at Kidderminster, where he also kept a small general shop, which was managed by the mother of Josiah. The family

thus held a respectable position among the operative class. Josiah paid his first visit to Birmingham, where he was destined to play so useful and honourable a part, in the sixteenth year of his age, but returned again to Kidderminster, where his first attempt at handicraft was in the trade of a shoemaker. In this vocation, at a very early age, he gave signs of that enterprising character which was afterwards successfully developed; for, not satisfied merely with wages, he commenced purchasing leather and making goods on his own account. This project, however, was soon abandoned, and he next took to carpet-weaving, at which he was employed by a Kidderminster house till about the age of twenty-two. At that period, some chance took him again to Birmingham, where, also accidentally, he became acquainted with a jeweller, whose trade was that of making watch-chains, part of metal and part of ribbon, which were worn as pendants at the time when watches were carried in the fob. He obtained some kind of partnership agreement with this house, but the engagement was afterwards broken up. Being thrown again on his own resources, Mr. Mason was next introduced into the house of a Mr. Harrison, who carried on the trade of a split-ring maker. There is some reason to believe that this Mr. Harrison was the first maker of steel pens in England; but, whether he was or not, there were certainly specimens of the article lying about his workshop, and, no doubt, they excited the curious attention of Mr. Mason; for it is clear that his mind was from an early age directed to this manufacture. The circumstance which led to his becoming a pen manufacturer was that, while going along one of the streets of Birmingham, he saw some metallic pens exposed for sale in a stationer's shop. With an apparently instinctive prevision of his future career, he went in with the view of purchasing one, but was staggered at hearing that the price of steel pens was half a crown each. After some negotiation, he bought for sixpence the pen which the shopkeeper had in use; and, taking it home, immediately devoted himself to making one like it. Having succeeded in the task, he sent a few samples of his production to Mr. Perry, of London, who was the manufacturer of the pen he had imitated. This occurred in the year 1830, and the consequence was an arrangement under which Mr. Mason established the Perryan pen manufactory in Lancaster-street, Birmingham, where the supplies for Mr. Perry's large consumption have since been produced, and where Mr. Mason's trade is still carried on. This manufactory proved so profitable that Mr. Mason soon began to accumulate a fortune, his rare capacity for business, combined with ingenuity which carried him successfully through all mechanical difficulties, marking him as a man specially fitted for such a kind of business. He afterwards joined Messrs. Elkington in adapting to practical use the then new discovery of electro-plating, which was at first exposed to many costly as well as troublesome hindrances. These, however, were all overcome, in a great measure by Mr. Mason's perseverance and fertility of resource; and, though a good deal of capital had been sunk in the early experiments, the trade became extremely remunerative, and the name of Elkington, Mason, and Co., became a household word among all nations of the world. The same firm also embarked in copper-smelting, a branch of their business to which Mr. Mason devoted great attention. His connection with the Elkingtons was dissolved a few years ago, just before the death of the late Mr. G. R. Elkington, the trade having yielded a substantial return to all parties. At present Mr. Mason is engaged in no business except the manufacture of pens and split rings, in which he employs from 300 to 400 work-people. He was married, fifty-three years ago, to a lady who is still living; but he has had no children. We have only to add that Mr. Mason has led a quiet and retiring private life throughout his residence at Birmingham. He has never sought to obtain office or influence in local affairs, or any of the honours or distinctions which wealth usually commands. His business seems to have engaged his sole attention until the year 1858, when he first began the creation of the noble charity which places his name for ever in a high rank among the worthies of England. An account of the Erdington Almshouses and Orphanage, with an illustration of the building, appears in this Number.

The Portrait which we publish with this notice is a faithful likeness, taken from a photograph executed at the studio of Mr. R. W. Thrupp, of Birmingham.



MR. JOSIAH MASON, OF BIRMINGHAM, FOUNDER OF THE ERDINGTON ALMSHOUSES AND ORPHANAGE.



THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL FLEET ATTACKING THE REBELS AT HAKODADI.—SEE PAGE 257.

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BAY AND HARBOUR OF ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—SEE PAGE 256.

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BIRTHS.

On July 29, at the Whist Bungalow, Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Richard Hulebrand Morgan, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Friern-Watch, Whetstone, Mrs. Hernan, of a son.

On July 24, at Bankoorah, Bengal, the wife of John Ward, jun., Esq., of her Majesty's Civil Service (born Baroness de Geroldt), of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Mount Charles, Truro, the wife of Edward S. Carus Wilson, Esq., of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Wootton, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Finwill, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Geneva, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Fennefather, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at 40, Upper Mount-street, Dublin, Lady Esmonde, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at the house of her father, 16, Bryanston-square, London, the wife of Sir C. E. F. Stirling, Bart., of Glorat, of a son and heir.

On the 27th ult., at Croome Court, Worcestershire, the Countess of Coventry, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Bath House, Piccadilly, Lady Ashburton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at Highfield Church, Southampton, George Deane, Captain, The Royal Regiment, to Matilda Sarah, younger daughter of John Maber, Esq., Portswood, Southampton.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Nicolas's Church, Brighton, by the Rev. F. W. Greenstreet, Vicar of Winterbourne Down, assisted by the Rev. A. D. Wagner, Vicar of St. Paul's, Brighton, and the Rev. C. E. Shirley Woolmer, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Deal, William Lees Greenstreet, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, eldest surviving son of the Rev. W. G. Greenstreet, Vicar of Pattingham and Patshull, Staffordshire, to Maud C. F. Kent, elder daughter of the Rev. Frederic Kent, of Elm-grove, Barnes, and Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Pau.

On the 2nd inst., at the old parish church, Wrotham, Kent, Bradford, second son of Sir William Crew Medlycott, Bart., of Ven, St. Decuman's, Somerset, to Maria Emma, eldest daughter of Sir John Bell William Mansel, Bart., of The Heath, Wrotham, and Maesdeilo, Carmarthen.

On the 7th inst., at the seat of the bride's father, Sandbeck Park, near Rotherham, by the Archbishop of Armagh, Viscount Newport, M.P. for South Shropshire, eldest son of the Earl of Bradford, to Lady Ida Frances Annabella Lumley, second daughter of the Earl of Scarborough.

On the 7th inst., at the parish church of Kingston, near Derby, Henry Denis Le Marchant, Esq., eldest son of Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., to the Hon. Sophia Strutt, eldest daughter of Lord Belper.

DEATHS.

On July 2, at Nynee Tal, Charles Frederic Russell, the dearly-loved and only son of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Dodd, aged 22 months.

On July 19, at Chuprah, Bengal, Hampton Edward Arthur, the beloved child of Arthur and Augusta Anne Weekes, aged 1 year and 3 months.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 18.

SUNDAY, Sept. 12.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's first quarter, 9.23 p.m.—Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Rev. William Calvert, M.A., Vicar of Kentish Town, Minor Canon; afternoon, 3.15, Rev. Canon Henry Melvill, B.D., Vicar of Barnes.

MONDAY, 13.—Dulwich College opened by its founder and first master, Edward Alleyn, 1619. Victory and death of Wolfe at the heights of Abraham, Quebec, 1759.

TUESDAY, 14.—Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Death of St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, and martyr, 258; and of St. John Chrysostom, Archbishop of Constantinople, confessor, 407.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—Ember Week. Cadiz taken by the Earl of Essex, 1596. The Franco-Italian Convention signed, 1864.

THURSDAY, 16.—Dr. John Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, London, died, 1519. Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, constructor of the thermometer, died, 1736.

FRIDAY, 17.—St. Lambert, Bishop and martyr. The United States Constitution signed by the Convention, 1787.

SATURDAY, 18.—Establishment of the Anti-Corn Law League, 1838. Commencement of the Spanish revolution at Cadiz, 1868. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 18.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
[illegible]	6 33	6 54	7 23	8 8	8 39	9 11	10 4	10 47	11 3	—	1	0 30	0 34

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement of the Air in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept.	1	30.330	52.9	37.5	55	7	39.8	64.2	NNE. NE.	232	.000
	2	30.335	53.8	41.6	67	7	47.0	63.1	NNE. N.	83	.000
	3	30.172	52.7	49.1	78	8	41.5	65.9	W. WNW. S. SSE. E	177	.000
	4	29.837	61.8	43.0	61	3	44.0	75.0	E. ESE. ESE.	230	.000
	5	..	..	..	..	..	54.2	78.2	SSE. SE. S.	250	.300
	6	29.734	61.9	55.8	82	9	57.2	66.1	SW. SSW. WNW. W.	379	.154
	7	29.864	63.6	53.9	73	4	53.3	72.8	WSW. SW. SSW.	345	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.432	30.373	30.217	29.860	29.791	29.878	29.897
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	NNE.	ENE.	S.	E.	SSE.	SW.	WSW.

Will shortly be ready,

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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1869; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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THE SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Magnificent DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS and GRAND ILLUMINATION of the GREAT FOUNTAIN JETS and TERRACE FOUNTAINS.—MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 13.—The Great Cascade of Fire; Illumination of the Lower Terraces, Shrubberies, &c.; Fountains of Fiery Jets; special Set Pieces, &c.; and, notwithstanding its great cost, the Arc de Triomphe, set piece, which on the occasions of the last two displays has called forth the most enthusiastic expressions of delight.

At Three, Donizetti's admired Opera LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR will be performed—Edgar Ravenswood, Mr. George Perren; Lucy Ashton, Mdlle. Florence Lancia (her first appearance in that character). Full orchestra and chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. No extra charge to this popular combined Fête. Admission, One Shilling only. Opera commences at Three; the Fireworks at Half-past Seven. Palace brilliantly illuminated for Promenade until Nine o'Clock. A Military Band will perform during the Fireworks and beforehand.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 15.—Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mdlle. Gillardoni, Signor Bettini, and Signor Foli. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. James M. Wehli. Crystal Palace Orchestra and Band. Conductor, Mr. Manns.

The Directors have great pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mdlle. Nilsson for the above occasion. Although the expense of such engagements as the above must necessarily be very great, yet it is believed that the opportunity to hear the Diva, supported, as she is, by such an excellent company, will be gratefully seized by thousands, and will thus prove remunerative to the Company. The Concert will take place at Three o'Clock, on the great Handel Orchestra. The company a Saturday Concert accompanying. To render it really a Popular Concert, the charge for Admission will not be increased beyond the usual One Shilling; or by Season Tickets. Stalls, Half a Crown, at the Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall. Mdlle. Nilsson will sing—Air, "Angels ever bright and fair," Handel; Recit. and Air, "Ah! non giunge," (Sonnambula), Bellini; Swedish Melodies; Scena, "Spargi d'amaro" (Lucia), Donizetti; also in Duet, "Ebben per mia" (Gazza Ladra), Rossini; and in Quartet, "L'invito al mare," Ardell.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEPTEMBER EXCURSION MONTH.—"The extensive flower-beds of Sydenham are revelling in a wealth of blossoms and colour such as they have not known for many a year."—Daily News, Sept. 7.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Monday—Great Popular combined Fête—Opera and Fireworks. The Pyrotechnic Display will be on the same grand scale as those recently given, and will include, notwithstanding its great cost, the Arc de Triomphe Device, &c. See separate Advertisement.

Tuesday and Thursday—Popular Operas (in English) under the management of Mr. George Perren. Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton; Dresses by May; Stage Manager, Mr. T. J. Anderson. Full Orchestra and Chorus—Conductor, Mr. Manns.

Wednesday—Grand Popular Concert—Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and other eminent Artistes. The Concert will be given on the Handel Orchestra, at Three. One-Shilling Day.

Monday to Friday—Admission as usual, One Shilling. No extra charge.

Saturday—Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Tickets. The September Tickets, admitting to all the above, as well as to other Fêtes in preparation, and to the Entire Series of Twenty-six Saturday Concerts (October to April), and generally until Sept. 1, 1870, at all Entrances and all Agents.

Note.—The International Velocipede Exhibition open daily. No extra Charge. Velocipede Performances by the cleverest Professional Riders, in Centre Transept, on Mondays and Fridays. On Thursday, Sept. 16, Velocipede-Races will be held. Prizes—Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. For particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NOTICE.—Articles for the FIRST SHOW of FANCY WORK, made by GENTLEWOMEN in REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, should be sent to Miss MAUD HAMILTON, at 12, Holland-crescent, Kelston, before SEPT. 20.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Chastely Decorated; New Scenery; New Proscenium; New Stage, with sunken footlights; New Sofa Stalls, &c., rendering this Hall the most elegant Place of Amusement in London.—GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FIFTH ANNUAL SEASON in LONDON.—Entirely New Programme.—Reappearance of the inimitable Moore.—The Christy Minstrels are open all the year round every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight.—Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performances.—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatever. Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL of ART.—Under the especial Patronage of the Queen and of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.—The AUTUMN SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, OCT. 4. For Prospectuses and Forms of Admission apply at the School, 43, Queen-square, W.C. By order, LOUISA GANN, Superintendent.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 13, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'Clock. Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

NEW STANDARD THEATRE.—SIXTH WEEK of the Unanimously successful Engagement of the Original and only-recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, of St. James's Hall.—Another Complete Change of Programme. A visit to this Theatre during the present remarkable Engagement is well worth the trouble of a journey from the farthest extremities of the Metropolis, the vast and magnificent Edifice presenting a spectacle not to be witnessed elsewhere. Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

Cardinal Wiseman had certain dramatic proclivities, and he wrote a charming little play, which we recollect to have heard was very daintily acted by lady amateurs. That prince of the Church was a scholar and a gentleman. Cardinal Cullen, who seems also to have his theatrical instincts, appears to have gone to an old burlesque, which is, like Shakspeare, below the high intellectual mark of the day, and which only old-fashioned readers will recollect. It contains a scene in which a magnificent potentate, exalted by a grand triumph of his arms, proclaims three days' festivities, and ordains that none of the little boys of the town shall go to school. Later, the exultant monarch finds that the victory is a fictitious one, so he revokes his decree for the rejoicings and commands that all the little boys shall be whipped. The first portion of the demonstration, however, satisfies Cardinal Cullen for the present. He has decided that three days in the middle of next month shall be devoted in Dublin to ceremonials of thanksgiving for the fall of the Irish Episcopal Church, and he has issued a mandate that no Catholic boys or girls shall go to school—that is, to the school set up by the English Queen and the English Parliament. The language of his second edict too nearly approaches the burlesque talk of the present day not to be rather vulgar. He describes the poor children who go to the Government school as "swaddlers." We suppose the reverend person's slang is understood by those to whom it is addressed; and that is the accepted excuse for a good many vulgarities besides pastoral letters. The pantomimes must be in preparation by this time—surely, a Cardinal in full robes, shouting "Swaddlers!" to a mob of little boys would make an effective prelude to the "spill-and-pelt" scene.

Dr. Cullen's friends had better let us laugh, we think, at his last outbreak; for things might take an uncomfortable form were his act to be treated gravely. Flushed with what he considers a victory over Protestantism, he declares that the sacraments of his Church shall be denied to those who dare to send their children to the places of education provided by the State. Neither in France nor in Italy would he have dared to do anything of the kind; or, had he been betrayed into such insolence, a Catholic functionary would have had him conducted over the frontier, if not to the end of a shorter walk. In England we only laugh, at present; and, if he abstain from further overt act, it is possible that we may continue to laugh. But it is not quite certain. The leading members of the Cabinet happen to be particularly firm in their faith in the sort of education which Dr. Cullen denounces, and that faith is shared by the great Liberal party. It is not impossible that Mr. Gladstone may hold that, though for a special purpose, and to meet a special injustice, Ireland was properly treated as a distinct province, when the question arises whether the Queen's younger subjects shall be educated, Ireland will be regarded as Yorkshire or Kent is regarded—that is, as part of the United Kingdom. If numbers are to be a test of policy, Mr. Gladstone may remember that the Catholics, though a majority in that outlying piece of land to the west, are a small minority in the United Kingdom; and he may contend that the same rule which has of late been applied to two great questions shall be applied to a third. If the majority in the House of Commons declare that national education shall be upheld—and three speeches from Mr. Gladstone would be more than enough to ensure the application of that principle—poor Cardinal Cullen might have to frame his next burlesque upon the second demonstration of the monarch whose altitudes he has been rather successfully imitating. For—he may not understand it—the Queen's subjects have a decided prejudice in favour of the Queen's laws.

People in these days do not argue with Cardinals. They are either smiled at or sent away, like street musicians, according to the temper of the house-owner. Just now John Bull is in a state of good nature. He has with infinite trouble achieved a settlement of a troublesome question in which he has felt that he was wrong. That is rectified, and he is pleased, and perhaps a little weary. He has no objection that the folk who think that they have gained a triumph should rejoice in any reasonable way. If they believe that what has lately been done in Ireland betokens good for the Romish Church they are very welcome to that belief. It is so absurd that nothing but ecclesiastical shortsightedness can hold it, or we had better say nothing but ecclesiastical cunning can profess to hold it. The Catholic laity know better; the English Dissenters know better; and it is quite certain that the Protestant statesmen who carried the disestablishment know better. The abolition of an old and real grievance, which separated fellow-subjects, embittered their intercourse, and gave theologians on both sides vantage-grounds whence to preach discord, is suddenly done away. Fellow-subjects have nothing to quarrel about, and begin to discuss harmless topics and to exchange ideas. Unless Cardinal Cullen and his friends think that Papist laymen are likely to convert Protestant laymen, we are unable to comprehend how improved friendliness can conduce to the interests of the less enlightened body. That they do not think so is clear from the pains which they take to prevent intercourse between the young and the adult of the two faiths. The measure was avowedly passed to promote harmony and good feeling in Ireland; and the more these are promoted—that is to say, the more free speech passes between the members of the two religions, the worse are the chances of the creed that most nearly approaches superstition. It is wise, in a carnal way, to declare that a Catholic victory has been gained; it is equally wise, in a carnal way, to take the utmost pains to counteract the tendency of the disestablishment. Cardinal Cullen, like the Janus of days when Rome was called Pagan, has a face for war and for peace. But the doors of the temple of Janus are gradually closing, and Janus—we must, like the Cardinal, use burlesque language—may be "shut up" sooner than he anticipates. In the mean time we shall put up indulgently with his songs of triumph, and even with the uncouth shouts with which he is trying to scare away the little children. Only, if we find that they are really scared away we must call in the police.

National education is too solemn a question to be played with by Ultramontane priests. It is one of the grand pieces of machinery which true Liberalism seeks to bring into work for the improvement of our nation, and it is the most important of all. Destruction is usually a necessary prelude to construction; but the mere clearing the ground is not an architectural feat. What abuses we have to sweep away let us sweep away as rapidly as prudence allows. But to build up, to educate—this is our nobler duty. Education is largely, is lamentably, needed in England; but it is needed ten times as much in Ireland, where the humbler orders have not learned even the first principles of social order, and where obedience to a half-taught priest is held as compensation for neglect of all other obligations. Before the peasantry and the rest of the lower class of Ireland the Imperial Parliament is bound to set the means of education, and has to a great extent done so. An Imperial decree has sanctioned a system against which no objection can be found, except that it really teaches, and thereby injures the interests of those who would keep the peasant ignorant. Against that system a set of priests, who avowedly draw their authority and instruction from Rome, now place themselves in open opposition. For the moment their audacity excites a laugh, which may not long be as good-tempered as it is now, and which may at very short notice give place to an expression which it has never been very wholesome for foreign priests to encounter. We speak of that class and of their followers only. The educated Catholic laity value education too much not to behold with anger the course of the Ultramontanes.

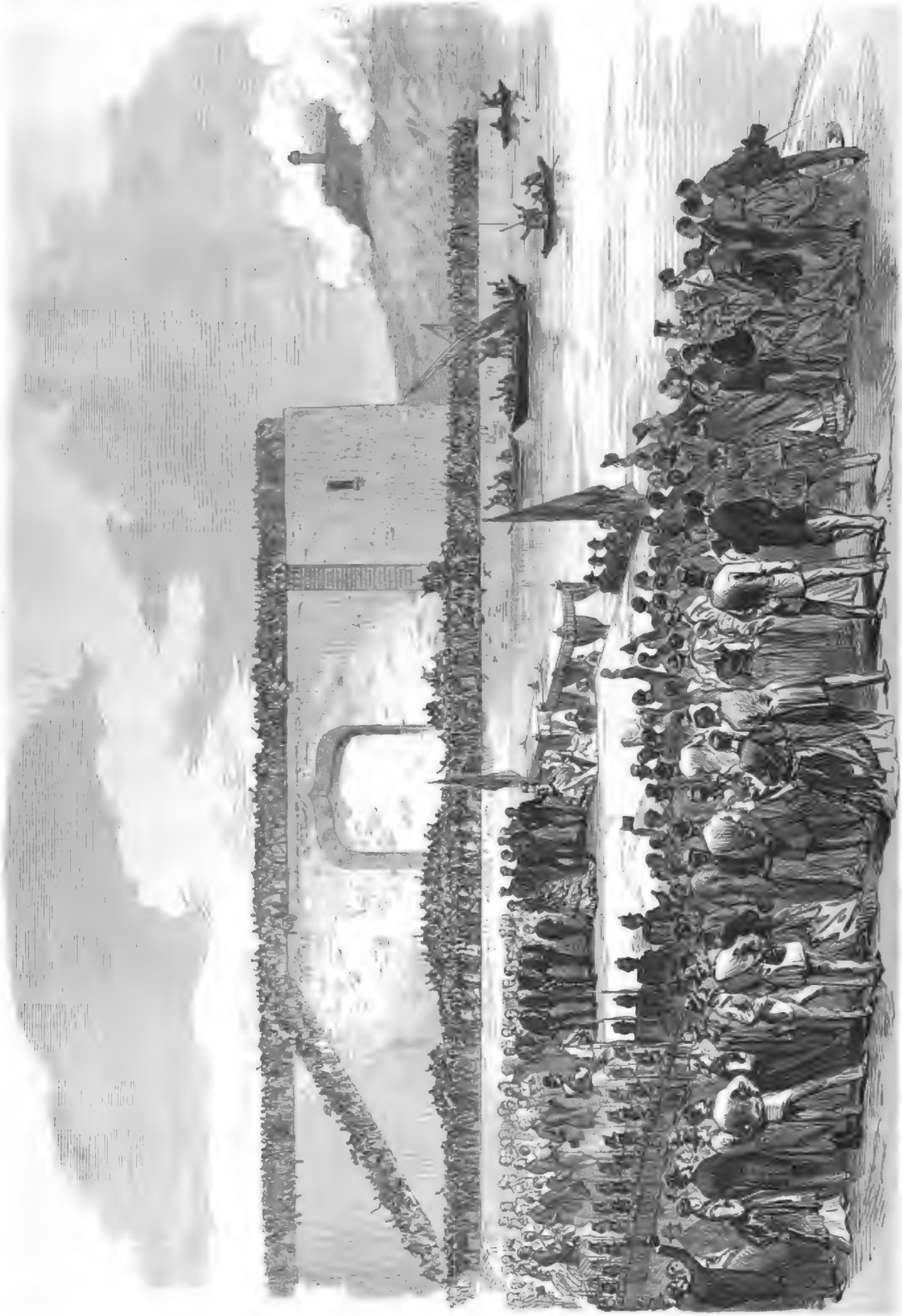
It appears from the Irish agricultural returns that there is an increase under crops this year of 27,572 acres. There is a large decrease in oats (16,857 acres); but, on the other hand, 34,651 acres more than last year of barley are reported by the enumerators. The green crops cover about the same area as last year. In live stock there is an increase of 2545 horses, 80,998 cattle, and 201,215 pigs. Sheep, however, show a decrease of 253,338. The total estimated value of live stock is £34,911,360, being an increase of £530,944 over last year.

The reports of the inspectors of factories for the half year ending April 30, 1869, has been issued. From this it appears that the number of accidents arising from machinery during that period was 3041, of which fifty-three terminated fatally. The accidents not arising from machinery were 5136; and of these 79 proved fatal. The total number of accidents reported was 8177; 949 of these happening to females. The number of informations laid during the half year was 430; of those 7 cases were dismissed, 177 were withdrawn on payment of costs, and in 245 cases convictions were obtained. The total amount of fines inflicted was £422, and the total amount of costs was £154. The number of accidents reported during the preceding six months was 6129, of which 2653 were accidents arising from machinery.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN THE ARMY.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Brigadier-General Greely, has issued a circular letter to the officers of the Signal Corps, in which he says that the Signal Corps is the electrical engineering corps of the army, and that it is its duty to supply the electrical equipment for the army, and to operate it when it is in the hands of the troops. The Signal Corps is also charged with the duty of the military use of electricity in the field, and of the military use of electricity in the fortifications, and of the military use of electricity in the navy. The Signal Corps is also charged with the duty of the military use of electricity in the navy, and of the military use of electricity in the fortifications, and of the military use of electricity in the field



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND PRINCE IMPERIAL TO CORSICA: LANDING AT BASTIA.—SEE PAGE 255.

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"GLASGOW," BY T. R. LAYCOCK, FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 255.

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MUSIC.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record of the Norwich Festival included the most important features of the programme, and leaves but the two closing days' performances for comment. The chief novelty produced—the selection from Mr. Hugo Pierson's unpublished oratorio, "Hezekiah"—and Spohr's grand work, "The Fall of Babylon" (a quasi-novelty, from the infrequency of its repetition) have already been noticed. Thursday morning's performances commenced with a sacred cantata, entitled "A Song of Praise," composed by Mr. Horace Hill, Mus. Bac.—a common-place production, which could scarcely have found a hearing on such an occasion but for some local or special influence. The orchestral "Introduction and Fugue," which served to usher the audience in, has no more permanent value in thought or construction than any similar unpremeditated piece with which any average organist is accustomed to play a congregation out. The several solos, choruses, and other connected pieces, of which the cantata consists, are scarcely worthy of specific mention. Mr. Santley's air, "While I live," notwithstanding his fine singing, sounded like a caricature of the style of some of Handel's bass songs; the duet, "Cause me to hear," was admirably sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Mr. Cummings, but left no other impression than that fact. A quartet, "He is blessed," given by the singers already specified and Madame Talbot-Cherer, is, perhaps, the best piece, as being the least pretentious. As to the two or three choruses, they consist almost entirely of a series of common-place chords, with an occasional attempt at fugue-writing, like the essay of a commencing student. It is consolatory to know that such music as Mr. Hill's cantata and Mr. Pierson's "Hezekiah," however it may be forced into momentary publicity, speedily subsides into that obscurity from which it ought never to have emerged. The remainder of Thursday's morning performance consisted of Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," and Handel's odds "Dettingen Te Deum"—works offering an agreeable contrast between the ornate beauty and florid richness of the modern Italian master and the sublimity and science of the grand old German, a contrast, however, not at all to the detriment of either. This was the first occasion of the mass being performed in the provinces. As the work was commented on when first given in England at St. James's Hall, in May last, there is no occasion now to say more than that it was very effectively performed at Norwich—the solos by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, and Mr. Santley. The solo music in Handel's "Te Deum" was assigned to Madames Patey and Talbot-Cherer, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli—Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obbligato being an important, and, indeed, an essential feature. "The Messiah" (as usual at most of the provincial festivals) formed the climax on Friday morning—the solos by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini (one soprano air having been allotted to Madame Talbot-Cherer), Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. Throughout the oratorio performances the chorus-singing has been generally good in the essentials of quality of tone, truthful intonation, and correct execution—and the credit of this is due almost exclusively to Norwich, the choristers having nearly all belonged to that city. Mr. Benedict's skill and untiring energy in conducting the performances, morning and evening, were again exemplified as notably as at the seven preceding festivals which have been under his guidance.

The first evening concert (of Tuesday week) has already been referred to. At the second concert, the speciality was the performance of a "serenade," composed by Mozart in 1776, and still unpublished. It is written for four solo players—two violins, viola, and contrabasso, with accompaniments for stringed instruments and drums. The three movements of which it consists—a march, a minuet, and a rondo—slight as they are, are each characterised by that distinctness of form and grace of melodic phrase which are among the essentials of Mozart's style. Mr. H. Blagrove's performance of the principal violin part displayed his pure tone and neat execution to great advantage, the other instruments having been efficiently held by Messrs. Oury, R. Blagrove, and Howell, sen.

The feature of the third concert, and the most important absolute novelty of the whole festival, was Mr. Benedict's new overture to Heinrich von Kleist's drama "Der Prinz von Homburg." This is a most effective piece of orchestral writing in the romantic school, containing passages of alternate passionate impulse and melodic beauty, coherent in construction, and masterly in the handling of orchestral details. Brilliantly played by the band, it produced a marked effect, which we trust will soon be renewed in a London performance.

THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and forty-sixth annual meeting of "the three choirs" took place at Worcester this week, commencing on Tuesday. As implied in our first notice of the Norwich Festival, the celebrations held by the choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester alternately at each city are peculiar in their association of arrangements and the distribution of the proceeds for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen of the three dioceses. Originating, more than a century and a half since, in meetings of the choristers for the practise of cathedral music, their performances were soon afterwards made to serve the purposes of benevolence, and gradually assumed larger proportions and a more comprehensive scope, including four morning performances of oratorio in the cathedral and three evening miscellaneous concerts. With few exceptions, the money received for admission to the musical performances has left a balance of loss to be borne by the stewards, the number of whom has been gradually increased so as to reduce the risk. These deficiencies, however, have gradually lessened; and in the case of some recent festivals there has been a favourable balance. It must be borne in mind that the great source of aid to the charities to be benefited is from the collections made at the cathedral doors after the morning services and performances there and donations subsequently received.

The band and chorus engaged for the Worcester Festival consisted of nearly three hundred and fifty performers; the orchestra, upwards of seventy in number, being chiefly composed of members of the Opera band, headed by Mr. H. Blagrove as principal violin. In accordance with the custom at these festivals, by which the offices of conductor, organist, and accompanist at the piano are held in alternation by the cathedral organist of each city, the performances were conducted by Mr. Done, of Worcester, Mr. G. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, having presided at the organ, and Dr. Wesley, of Gloucester, at the pianoforte. The first of the four morning performances held in the cathedral took place on Tuesday, when "Elijah" was given, the second and last of those great oratorios by which Mendelssohn has placed himself in association with that of Handel, whose masterpiece, "The Messiah," appropriately closes, as the modern work has worthily opened, this musical celebration. With the excellent band and chorus here assembled, and with such accomplished and experienced solo singers as Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Trebelli-Bettini, and Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, the performance could scarcely have been otherwise than effective.

The speciality of the present festival was the production of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new work, "The Prodigal Son," commissioned and composed for the occasion. This commenced the second morning performance in the cathedral on Wednesday. Mr. Sullivan, in his treatment of the beautiful scriptural parable, has evinced powers of thought and constructive art such as might have been predicted from the many successful productions by which he has prepared the way for an effort in the highest department of musical art. The subject chosen requires graceful and expressive treatment rather than those sublime and solemn characteristics demanded in the illustration of some of the more awful themes of sacred writ; and Mr. Sullivan's success in this his first important essay in religious music will scarcely be contested. The orchestral introduction to "The Prodigal Son" at once foreshadows the pastoral character which pervades the whole. Without aiming at the length, variety, and development of an overture, it has still sufficient importance and special significance as a prelude to what follows. This introduction, in flowing six-eight time, is an almost continued stream of placid melody, chiefly for the strings, occasionally relieved by the wind instruments, and but rarely rising to a *forte* from the prevailing delicate *pianissimo* appropriately maintained. By a harmonic change the introduction leads to the first chorus, "There is joy," an effective piece of smoothly-written vocal harmony, with an episode of fugal imitation, well contrasted by some delicate orchestral traits. In this and other movements illustrative scriptural passages are used, interspersed with those of the parable itself. This begins with a tenor solo, "A certain man," in a brief recitative, followed by an air, "Father, give me," the simple vocal phrases of which are well set off by the effectively-delicate orchestral accompaniments. This was admirably sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. A recitative and air, "Trust in the Lord," has much serious dignity of style, and derived every effect from Mr. Santley's fine delivery. The next prominent number is a tenor solo with chorus, "Let us eat," expressive of present revelry, disregarding all thought of the morrow. This movement has much character given to it by a strongly-marked and persistently-maintained orchestral feature. The solo in this was finely sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. The next prominent piece is an expressive contralto air, "Love not the world," which was given with great feeling by Madame Trebelli-Bettini. Another solo, "O that thou hadst hearkened" (for soprano), of calm character, derived especial significance from Mdlle. Titiens's earnest delivery. A scena for tenor, "How many hired servants" (which again gave scope for some fine declamatory singing by Mr. Sims Reeves), shows Mr. Sullivan's skill in orchestral detail. A short dirge-like chorus, "The sacrifices of God" is followed by an effective duet for tenor and bass, "Father, I have sinned," which was admirably sung by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. An amply-developed air for bass, "For thee, my son," has much of the character of a dramatic scena, both in the declamatory vocal passages and the elaborate and brilliant orchestral accompaniments. Mr. Santley's splendid delivery of this was one of the most effective features of the performance. A cleverly-written chorus, "O that men," is succeeded by one of the best solo pieces in the work—the tenor air, "Come, ye children," which was sung with grand expression by Mr. Sims Reeves; an unaccompanied quartet (which had the advantage of performance by the four great solo singers already named) being followed by the concluding chorus, "Thou, O Lord," in which glad triumph is happily expressed in some brilliant and effective choral and orchestral writing. The work, which was conducted by the composer, was completely successful.

The remainder of Wednesday morning's performance consisted of a selection from "Judas Maccabæus."

The miscellaneous evening concerts and the concluding morning performances must be referred to next week.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The harvest has been cleared off so rapidly during the past ten days that the partridge-shooters have had a good amount of elbow-room. No two parts of the country seem to agree in their estimate of the sport. In some counties birds are plentiful, and in others they are very short, but they are universally allowed to be rather small. It is also said that there are a great many pairs of barren birds. Grouse-shooting has ceased on many of the Scottish moors, as it has been thought prudent to leave off with a good stock of birds for next year; and, after a month in their hill and glen retirement, the sportsmen will not be sorry to revisit the haunts of men at Doncaster, which is certain to have a largely-attended meeting. We believe that there was a nice fall of rain there on Monday morning, which the ground sorely needed for a proper celebration of the ninety-fourth St. Leger.

The field for this race will, it is supposed, consist of Typhon, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Hawthorn, Thorwaldsen, George Osbaldeston, Pero Gomez, The Drummer, Martyrdom, Pretender, De Vere, Royal Oak, and perhaps one of Mr. Savile's, with Lodna, Dunbar, Arlington, Starter, Cracus, Ryshworth, and Brennus as doubtfuls. It is all the fashion to talk of the enormous improvement of Pero Gomez; and "literary touts" speak of his winning chances with a confidence "rarely equalled, never surpassed." In the Derby paddock he certainly seemed to us to be more likely to tire than improve over a distance of ground. The stable's confidence in The Drummer seems to have waxed fainter; and we doubt whether Martyrdom is an especially game one. Looking back to past St. Leger winners, we should fancy that Pretender is of about the same form as The Marquis, which is not very high. Still, he has done all they have asked him to do so far. In the Two Thousand he finished strong and well after a fast-run race; again, in the Derby, where he had no help from Thorwaldsen, he had to wait in front and keep the pace as strong as he could, and he answered Osborne's call on the post by a head. With these antecedents, we do not see why any of the public horses should be able to beat him. If there is a better (which we doubt) it must surely be something out of "the dark division," of which Royal Oak is the representative. This bald-faced chestnut has been backed, but for no other reason than that he belongs to John Scott, who has consistently told his friends that he knows nothing of him, except that he is good-looking and a fine mover. One of his sinews, it is said, showed symptoms of giving way, and he was not persevered with in his Derby preparation. His lot has fallen on a weak year, and if he really proves a flyer in disguise and can take home a seventeenth St. Leger to Whitewall, his victory will be hailed with an enthusiasm such as even Doncaster has never known. John Scott has done some wonderful things, but such a glorious coup seems even above his hands, and few dare to hope for it. Warwick has not been allowed to pass over without some startling changes in the Leger betting, and Ryshworth and The Drummer are the victims; while Martyrdom's position is by no means satisfactory to his backers. Ryshworth pulled up lame at exercise, and 1000 to 10 offered stamps him as a non-starter; while The Drummer has receded from 6 to 1 to just double these odds, on the strength of a reported trial with Furmosa, in which the mare is said to have beaten him easily. Only sixteen out of sixty-two have accepted for the Great Yorkshire; but, as most of these seem genuine animals, perhaps there will be a dozen runners. In the Champagne Stakes, Sunshine, Agility, Bacquine filly, Madame Eglantine filly, and Hawthornden are leading names; and Restitution will most probably come for the Cup, but whether Mandrake will be "fit" enough to meet him seems questionable. The list, taking it altogether, is not a strong one, and next year we trust to see the extra £100 restored to the Two-Year-Old Stakes, which lost half its subscribers by its withdrawal, and £2400 guaranteed in addition to the Queen's Plate. These are not times when stakes will bear "starving," as the steady decay of the Goodwood entries proves.

The following are Mr. Bowes's foals of the present season:—A chestnut colt by Adventurer from Auld Acquaintance, a brown colt by Adventurer from Go-a-head, a bay colt by Macaroni from Klarinaka, and a bay filly by Blair Athol from Old Orange Girl. Victoria and Cerylantia have no foals this year, and both of them have been to Underhand's paddocks, Klarinaka and Old Orange Girl to Macaroni's, Auld Acquaintance to Adventurer's, and Go-a-head to Rataplan's.

With an average of about three runners in each race, the sport at Warwick was not particularly exciting; but the fierce onslaught on some of the Leger favourites quite made up for the deficiencies of the racing. Mr. Brayley was in great force, taking both the stakes and cup with Cock of the Walk, who stayed far better than was anticipated; but, after the Queen's Plate, Arlington cannot have even a 1000-to-1 chance for the Leger. In this race the mysterious Ellen the Fair colt, who, after figuring as Benan and Benaree, has finally settled down as Ben An, pulled up lame. Mara, then squandering fields of platers at Bromley or Croydon; and Fal-lal, a half-sister to Pretender, also won twice.

The German Gymnastic Society's challenge cup was swum for on Monday in the Serpentine. Morris has won it twice in succession, and victory this year would have secured it to him and his heirs for ever. Parker won it in 1865-6, and was defeated by Morris every time they met last year. The starter got them off on even terms; but at the end of 300 yards it was evident that Morris was not in his wonted form, and he was finally beaten by eight yards.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Southern Embankment of the Thames was thrown open to the public throughout its entire length from Westminster Bridge to High-street, Vauxhall, on Tuesday.

At the meeting of the Local Marine Board, last week, a gold pocket chronometer, awarded by the Senate of Bremen, was presented to Captain Isaac Middleton, of the Agamemnon (s) for services rendered to the crew of the Bremen ship Willy, in 1868.

The sixth annual session of the Female Medical Society's teaching operations will commence, at 4, Fitzroy-square, W., on Oct. 1. About eighty ladies have entered as students at the society's college, and of these many are now settled in practice as lady-midwives, and succeeding admirably.

According to the usual return of the Poor-Law Board, the number of paupers in the metropolis in the fourth week of August was 127,207, of whom 33,358 were inmates of unions and 94,049 were outdoor poor. This was a decrease of 2088 upon the numbers in the corresponding period of last year.

A musical jubilee took place, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace. The great orchestra was occupied by between 7000 and 8000 choristers, and to these were added the company's band and that of the Royal Artillery. The chorus was that of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, and the conductors were Messrs. Sarll and Proudman.

The improvement in the affairs of the Great Western Railway was the subject of much congratulation at the half-yearly meeting yesterday week. Sir Daniel Gooch, who presided, referred to the taking up of the broad-gauge rail between Hereford and Grange Court, and stated that the third rail on the Oxford and Wolverhampton line was also to be removed.

The Jewish festival of New Year, Anno Mundi 5630, was kept on Monday in the synagogues in the metropolis. The 1st of the month Tishri commenced on Sunday evening. The present is an intercalary year, one whole month being added to its calendar, which contains a first and second month Adar. The year just passed contained 354 days, whilst the present year has 384 days, ending on Sept. 26, 1870.

A requisition to the Lord Mayor, asking him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the honour of re-election, has been signed by 1136 members of the Livery. It was presented on Wednesday afternoon, and his Lordship acceded to the request. Meanwhile the friends of Mr. Alderman Besley are most active in his behalf, and at a meeting held on Wednesday night that gentleman pledged himself to fight out the contest.

A pioneer party of emigrants to Venezuela left London last Saturday. They are the pioneers of an English colony, for the promotion of which a society exists. It was stated at a meeting of the society yesterday week that there are some hundreds of intending emigrants. A subscription of 100 gs. to the funds of the society by the Duke of Manchester was announced. His Grace is the president of the National Emigration Society.

London Bridge is not unlikely to undergo some improvements. According to a plan laid before the committee of the Bridge House Estates, Mr. Fulton states that an additional width of 24 ft. to London Bridge can be secured for an outlay of £20,000. By the proposed plan the carriage-way will be increased to 33 ft., and each of the footways to 12 ft., so that the total width of the bridge will be increased by 24 ft., that is to say, it would be 77 ft., instead of 53 ft. as at present.

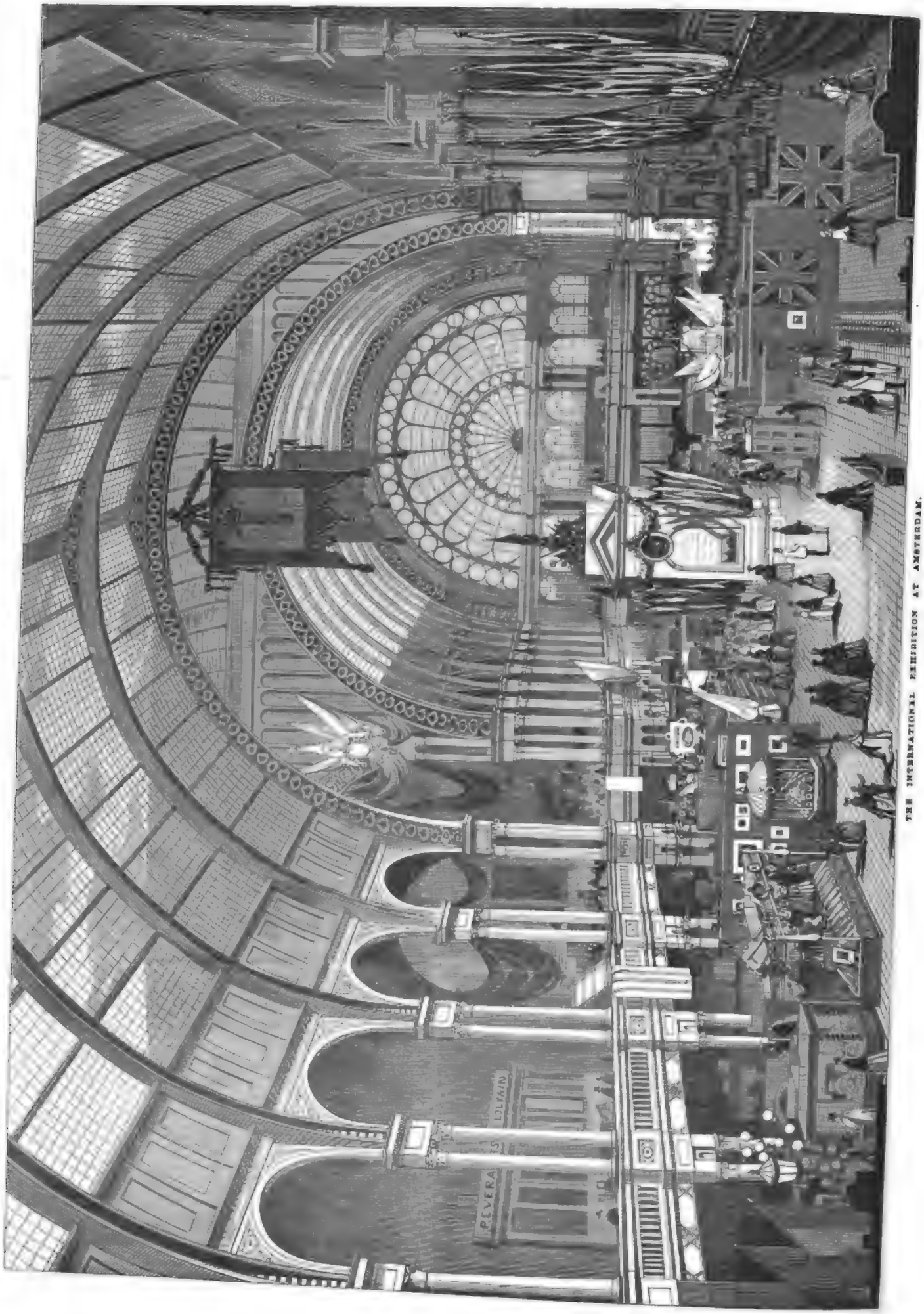
That portion of the new street lying between the Mansion House and Queen-street, Cheapside, was, on Wednesday morning, thrown open for foot passengers. The portion of the street now open intersects the former busy thoroughfares of Bucklersbury, St. Pancras-lane, Size-lane, and Queen-street, a few houses in each of which are left standing, being out of the direct line of intersection. In the course of a few days the whole length of street from the Mansion House to Blackfriars Bridge will be paved and thrown open both for foot and carriage traffic.

The Prince of Wales has granted two scholarships to the Royal School of Mines, which is under the directorship of Sir Roderick Murchison, and several others have been established by the Government. In the ensuing session the following course of lectures and demonstrations will be given:—1, Chemistry, by Professor Frankland; 2, Metallurgy, by Dr. John Percy; 3, Natural History, by Professor Huxley; 4 and 5, Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Warrington Smith; 6, Geology, by Mr. A. C. Ramsay; 7, Applied Mechanics, by Mr. T. Goodeve; and, 8, Physics, by Mr. F. Guthrie.

The secretary of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 has issued an announcement of the first of a series of annual international exhibitions of select works of fine and industrial art and scientific inventions, which they intend to hold at South Kensington in 1871 and the following years. It is proposed that this series of exhibitions shall comprise in its turn every branch of human industry; and, when the time approaches for holding the particular exhibition in which the products of the industries presided over by the respective chambers of commerce will be represented, a special communication will be made, setting forth more particularly the precise objects which her Majesty's Commissioners have in view in holding such exhibition, and the regulations under which they may think desirable that it should be carried out.

The failure of the Albert Assurance Company continues to occupy much public attention in London and in the provinces. Several meetings of the policy-holders have been held, at which the scheme of reconstruction shadowed forth by the official liquidator has been generally condemned as not representing their interests. At a meeting of policy-holders, held in the City, on Tuesday, a plan for winding up the old and forming a new company was approved of, and a committee was appointed to bring it under the notice of Vice-Chancellor James. An application was made at Chancery Chambers on the part of policy-holders, for leave to inspect the books of the company. The application was granted. A discussion was also raised on a summons, by petitioners for the winding-up of the company, for notices of all applications coming on for hearing. The chief clerk refused the motion, which will come before the Judge. Mr. Price, the provisional liquidator, Messrs. Ashurst and Morris, and Messrs. Lewis and Co., have addressed another circular to the policy-holders. After a long defence of the first scheme of arrangement, they state that the numerous meetings of policy-holders have pronounced strongly in favour of two things—an arrangement with some well-established company to assume the liabilities of the Albert; and the avoidance, if possible, of the simple division of the assets amongst the creditors. In view of this state of opinion, they have taken the first steps to open negotiations with the most eligible of the offices likely to entertain an offer. Mr. Kirby has applied to the Vice-Chancellor for leave to retire. Another meeting of policy-holders was held at the London Tavern on Thursday for the purpose of considering the best means of arranging the affairs of the company, and the plan proposed by the provisional liquidators. Lord William Hay presided. The meeting was very noisy and excited, and Mr. Price vainly attempted to read an explanatory statement he had drawn up. There were calls for Mr. Kirby, and it was announced he would appear before any committee that might be appointed. On the motion of Mr. Howard it was agreed that the plan of the liquidators be rejected, and that in lieu thereof a committee of policy-holders, with others from the provinces, be appointed to consider the present state of the company, and to report the result of their investigation to a further meeting to be convened by the committee.

Sir Charles Fox, the eminent engineer and contractor, writes to the *Times* to advocate the use of cylindrical instead of conical wheels on railways. He points out that conical wheels have not answered the purpose for which they were introduced—viz., to facilitate the passage of vehicles round curves. The oscillation which is so disagreeable to railway travellers is produced by the use of conical wheels, and an enormous cost is incurred through unnecessary wear and tear.



THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT AMSTERDAM.

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Bernard, Bishop of Ely, and Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, in the presence of Henry the Second, Richard Lion-Heart, and Prince John, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Bath, the Bishop of Coventry, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Lichfield

LAW AND POLICE.

At Judges' Chambers, before Master Johnson, on Wednesday afternoon, an application was made, by Mr. Hume Williams, on behalf of a Mrs. McNeal, the plaintiff in an action against Rachel Leverson, who is now in Millbank Prison, that the plaintiff may proceed to sign judgment for want of the appearance of the defendant to a writ. The action is on an I O U for £2000, being part of many sums of money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant under, as it would appear, somewhat similar circumstances to the well-known case of Mrs. Borradaile, the exception being that the plaintiff's desire to be "beautiful for ever" was not with the view of captivating any "William." Access to serve the writ on the defendant had been refused at the prison, but it had been left with the governor. The Master made the order as requested.

A very gratifying result of a bankruptcy was announced yesterday week, at the court in Basinghall-street. The case was that of George Motion, late wine and spirit merchant, of Walbrook, and also a partner in the firm of Grimble and Co., distillers, of Albany-street, Regent's Park, whose liabilities were upwards of £90,000. Mr. Chidley, the solicitor for the assignees, now stated that the bankrupt's interests in the firm of Grimble and Co. had been fully realised, and had yielded sufficient to pay all the creditors in full, with interest on their several debts, and a small surplus would be left after satisfying all claims. It should be added that this gratifying result has only been arrived at after a lapse of four years and a quarter from the date of the bankruptcy.

Before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, W. Smith, described as a journalist, editor, newspaper proprietor, and commission and general agent, of 18 and 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, was last week examined on an application for his release. The debts are £1060. The order for release was granted, there being no opposition.

A gentleman residing in Kensington Park-gardens was, on Monday, summoned at Hammersmith Police Court for having kept a number of sporting dogs on his premises, so as to be a nuisance to his neighbours. The defendant had about a dozen of these animals in his kennel, and it was stated that they maintained a continuous yelping day and night. Since the taking out of the summons the dogs had been removed, but the magistrate granted a prohibitory order to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance.

A singular application was made at Marlborough-street Police Court last Saturday. A resident in Great Portland-street had purchased a grave in Highgate Cemetery, and wished to erect a stone to the memory of his infant son. The inscription was, however, objected to on the part of the company, because it stated that the child had died "from the mortal effects of vaccination." The applicant defended it, on the ground that the words were those of a coroner's jury. The magistrate suggested a verbal alteration, adding that if the dispute could not be settled in that way applicant might give the company notice that he would legally test his right to insist upon the words of the inscription.

The charge of conspiracy against William M'Culery, a "storeholder," and Thomas Wright, a foreman in Woolwich Arsenal, was again proceeded with on Tuesday; and the prisoners, together with John Jones, a man in the employment of Messrs. Phipps, paper manufacturers, were committed for trial, bail being refused.

Two lads, aged respectively fifteen and sixteen, were brought up at Lambeth Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with burglary. Putting into practice the precepts contained in some works which they had read, setting forth the exploits of highwaymen, they broke into the house of a tradesman in the Old Kent-road, and succeeded in carrying off £60. They were sent for trial at the Old Bailey.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, yesterday week, a series of what appear to be systematic frauds was exposed. Two men named Webb were charged with having received various sums of money on a false pretence of insuring plate glass in an office which apparently did not exist. The prisoners were remanded.

Clement Harwood, who has been remanded several times on a charge of stealing bills of exchange to the amount of £15,000 from a City firm of which his father is the senior partner, and who was also charged with forgery, was again brought up on Tuesday. The prosecutor asked to be allowed to withdraw the charge, which the Lord Mayor granted.

Captain Craig, late governor of Pentonville prison, was again brought up at Bow-street, on Tuesday, charged with having embezzled £500 whilst he was in the service of the Government. The alleged offence was committed in October, 1864. He was remanded.

The September general sessions for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey commenced on Monday with a calendar of more than a hundred prisoners at the former and fifty at the latter. The nature of the offences committed does not vary much from that of previous sessions. Sir Thomas Tilson congratulated the grand jury of Surrey on the decrease of crime in their county.

At the licensing sessions at Manchester, on Wednesday, 334 beerhouse licenses were suspended in two divisions of the city.

A "young gentleman" was, on Wednesday, convicted of gross cruelty at the Birkenhead Police Court. Sitting on the wall of his father's garden and cracking his whip, he had been annoyed because a little pet Italian greyhound in the street close by barked at him. Heaping a pile of stones on the wall, he pelted the dog to death. Mr. Preston imposed a penalty of £3 for the cruelty, £2 the value of the dog, and costs—in all £5 9s.

Mr. Thomas James Houghton, a gentleman employed in the Customs, who lived in Gifford-road, Barnsbury, went out for a walk with two of his children, aged respectively eight and ten. Near Crouch End he told his children to keep in his rear, and, having climbed up an embankment of the Highgate branch of the Great Northern Railway, he ran in front of a train, and was killed in the sight of his children.

Private William Dixon, who at the late Old Bailey Sessions was sentenced to death for the murder of Corporal Brett, at Aldershott, was hanged on Monday morning at Winchester. He had made a written confession, expressing deep penitence for his crime, and attributing it to the effects of too-frequently indulging in intoxicating drink.

The second annual sheep show of the Royal Dublin Society has been held this week, in the Agricultural Hall, Kildare-street. The show was inferior in point of numbers to the previous one; but the quality in many of the classes was superior. The entries were 157, showing a decrease of thirty-eight.

The fifth annual Brest Regatta has just been held, the prizes competed for amounting to 3200f., besides gold medals and objects of art. M. de Kerjégu, deputy for Finistère, provided a luncheon for the ladies. The principal race was the last of the sailing-matches, in which eight yachts started. It was won easily by the English yacht Marguerite, the property of Mr. Stanley Faber. The prize was the gift of the children of Mr. Lovinge-Swift, the English Consul at Brest. The second prize, a telescope, was presented by the Minister of Marine. The three most active boatmen among the boys of the training-ship Inflexible, one after the other, chose the same young lady to present these prizes, each being ignorant of the young lady who was selected by the others. In the evening the town and port were illuminated, and the 70th Regiment of the Line marched round the town, each soldier carrying a lamp on his musket, while the whole battalion sang martial songs to the accompaniment of the band.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Much excitement has been apparent in the Stock Exchange Markets during the week, at times almost amounting to a panic. The unsettled feeling which was principally noticeable during the earlier part of the week was promoted by the continued receipt of low prices from Paris, in consequence of the indifferent state of the health of the Emperor. However, with the subsequent arrival of more reassuring news, a partial return of confidence succeeded, and a portion of the decline was recovered. Consols have been flat and lower, at 92⅝ to 92¾, for Money, and 92⅞ to 93 for Oct. 6; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅛ to 91⅝ ex div.; Exchequer Bills, March, 2s. to 6s. prem., and June, 6s. to 10s. prem. Bank Stock has been done at 243 to 244. India Stock has been firm at 210 to 211; the Five per Cents have been done at 114 to 114½; and the Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

No change of importance has taken place in the value of Colonial Government Securities, the demand for which has been only to a moderate extent:—Canada, 1877-84, 104½ to 105½; Cape, 1873, 104 to 106; New South Wales, 1871 to 1876, 102 to 103; Ditto, 1872 to 1895, 99½ to 100½; New Zealand Consolidated, 92 to 93; South Australian, 1893 to 1908, 111 to 112; and Victoria, 1891, 114½ to 115½.

The market for Railway Stocks has been in a fluctuating state. Participating in the general heaviness prevalent at the opening of the week, a serious reduction took place in prices, which the subsequent return of firmness failed to entirely recover. Metropolitan and Great Northern show a heavy fall, but the decline in other lines has not been so marked. Indian Stocks have been steady in value, with a slow inquiry. Canadian and Foreign Shares have been quiet:—Caledonian, 81½ to 82½; Great Eastern, 37½ to 37¾; Great Northern, 103 to 104 ex div.; Ditto A, 100 to 102½ ex div.; Great Western, 53¾ to 54½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124½ to 125 ex div.; London and Brighton, 44½ to 45; London and North-Western, 116½ to 116⅞; London and South-Western, 80 to 81; London, Chatham, and Dover, 16 to 16½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 52½ to 53; Metropolitan, 86½ to 87 ex div.; Midland, 117 to 117½ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 113½ to 114½ ex div.; Ditto, York, 104½ to 105½; and South-Eastern, 75½ to 76 ex div.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½ to 107½; East Indian, 111 to 112; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15½ to 15¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 108½ to 109½; Great Western of Canada, 14¾ to 15½; Oude and Rohilkund, 105½ to 106½; and Scinde, 106½ to 107½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 11 11-16 to 11 13-16; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 19½ to 20.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been very unsettled. Turkish and Italian have experienced a heavy fall, and Egyptian Debt has also receded in value, though not to the same extent. The excitement has been entirely owing to the disturbed state of the Paris, Vienna, and Constantinople Bourses. Spanish Stocks have been weaker; but Brazilian, Peruvian, and Russian have undergone no change of importance. Argentine, 1868, 78 to 80; Brazilian, 1865, 81½ to 82½ ex div.; Chilian, 1867, 94½ to 95½; Egyptian, 1868, 74½ to 75½; Peruvian, 1865, 78½ to 79½; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 34 to 34½; Russian, 1862, 86½ to 87½; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 83½ to 84½; Ditto Nicolas Railway, 68 to 69½; Ditto, 1869, 63 to 63; Spanish, 1867, 27⅝ to 28; Turkish Five per Cents, 40¾ to 41½; Ditto Six per Cents, 1865, 64 to 65; and Italian, 1861, 53½ to 53.

American Securities have been in fair request, and the quotations have been maintained:—The 5-20 1882, Bonds have been quoted at 83 to 83¼; Ditto, 1885, 82¾ to 83; Ditto, 1865, 81½ to 82; 10-40, 75 to 76. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 34 to 35; Erie Shares, 23¼ to to 23¾; and Illinois Central, 93¾ to 94½.

Bank Shares have changed hands slowly, and prices have given way:—Agra, A, 11 to 11½. Alliance, 12½ to 13½; Anglo-Austrian, 13 to 14 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 21½ to 22½; Imperial Ottoman, 1½ to 2 prem.; London and County, 62 to 63; London Joint-Stock, 30 to 31; London and Westminster, 55 to 56; and Union of London, 35 to 36.

Telegraph Shares have commanded less attention, at rather lower prices. Anglo-American, 20½ to 21½; Atlantic, 14 to 16; Ditto Eight per Cent, 84 to 86; British Indian Submarine, 1½ to 2 prem.; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; London Provincial, 3½ to 4; Mediterranean Extension, 6 to 7; Reuter's, 18 to 19; Société Transatlantique Française, 17½ to 18½; and United Kingdom, 7 to 7½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in limited request, but the fluctuations have been unimportant. Credit Foncier of England, 1½ to 2½; General Credit and Discount, 1½ to ½ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 11½ to 12½; India-rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company, 30 to 32; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 23 to 23½.

There has been an abundance of money in the Discount Market, and the demand for accommodation has been more active. The rates have ruled firmer, good three-month's paper being charged at 2½ per cent. The low range in the value of money has attracted the attention of Continental speculators, and latterly large sums have been borrowed on the security of Turkish, Egyptian, and American Bonds. This circumstance will naturally tend to enhance the value of money, and, should it continue, an advance would probably ensue. In opposition to this contingency, however, is the check given to commercial enterprise by the distrust still prevalent, and the unsettled state of Continental affairs, thereby causing a large accumulation of capital.

On the Continent the demand for money has been steady. In Vienna the National Bank, the Credit and Discount Bank, and other institutions have raised their rates of discount, and restricted their loans. The result has proved that several of the new establishments have been founded on a very insecure basis, being, in fact, got up, in many instances, for speculative transactions; and a panic has ensued closely approximating that of 1866 in London. Occurring at such a time when Europe is disturbed by the prospect of the Emperor's dissolution, it has materially assisted in promoting the heaviness noticed in the various Continental bourses.

The New York exchange has fallen to 108½, and the shipments of specie to this side have entirely ceased. At the same time, the tone of the Continental exchanges has been less favourable to this country. The limited quantity of bullion arrived during the week has not been sufficient to satisfy the demand, to meet which several parcels have been withdrawn from the Bank. It is probable that future arrivals will be sent abroad.

The prospectus has appeared of the Tram-Railway Company of Great Britain (Limited), with a capital of £500,000, in £10 shares. A deposit of £1 per share must be paid on application, and £3 on allotment. It is proposed, by properly-constructed tramways, to bring the existing systems into communication. The cost per mile is estimated at £3000.

A prospectus has been issued of the Land and Sea Telegraph Construction Company (Limited), with a capital of £300,000, in shares of £5 each, £1 per share payable on application, and £1 10s. on allotment; the remaining £2 10s. is to be called in sums of £1 0s per share at intervals of not less than three months. Mr. George Renwick, of Gateshead, is to be the engineer, and the company have obtained the exclusive right of using his machines for manufacturing a continuous length of cable without a splice. The company have also secured the exclusive license for using Mr. Hewitt's patent for the manufacturing of deep-sea hemp-covered cables, together with the use of his premises in Plymouth Harbour.

At a meeting of the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited), an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per annum was declared.

At a meeting of the Surrey Commercial Dock Company, a dividend of £3 per cent for the half year was announced.

An influential meeting of policy-holders in the "Albert Life Assurance Company" has been held at the London Tavern, at which free expression was given to the opinion that the affairs of the company had been recklessly and improperly managed. The meeting, however, was chiefly remarkable for the open attempt that was made to serve the interests of the shareholders by inducing the meeting to adopt the plan of reconstruction proposed by the provisional official liquidator, and that after a unanimous condemnation had been passed upon it. The following resolution was proposed and carried, nem. con.:—"That the plan proposed by the provisional liquidator be rejected, and that a committee of policy-holders be appointed to consider and determine, in connection with any provisional committee, the best mode of arranging affairs, and to report to a further meeting to be convened by the committee."

The London General Omnibus Company have declared a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 6¼ per cent per annum.

The directors of the Monarch Building Society recommend the payment of a bonus of 3 per cent upon shares of two years' standing, making 10 per cent for the year.

An eighth dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound has been paid to the creditors of the Oriental Commercial Bank (Limited).

The liquidators of the City Discount Company (Limited and Reduced) are prepared to pay a first dividend of 6s. in the pound.

The Royal Mail Steam Company have made arrangements by which passengers to the River Plate will be enabled to complete their journey without the inconvenience hitherto experienced of changing vessels at Rio de Janeiro. The new system will commence with the steamer leaving Southampton on Oct. 9.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	...	£354,778
An increase of public deposits of	...	685,148
A decrease of other deposits of	...	528,736
An increase of other securities of	...	21,818
A decrease of bullion of	...	359,876
An increase of rest of	...	2,070
A decrease of reserve of	...	161,321

The circulation, including Bank post-bills, is now £23,918,223; public deposits amount to £4,549,603; and private deposits to £17,552,943. The securities held represent £21,171,359; and the stock of bullion is £20,972,330. The rest stands at £3,681,923.

Friday Afternoon.

The Consol Market has been steadier. For delivery, the quotation is 92⅞ to 93⅛, and for the 6th of October, 93⅛ to 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 91¾ ex div.

Railway Stocks are quiet. Metropolitan, 86 to 86½; Caledonian, 81¼ to 81½; London and Brighton, 44½ to 45; South-Eastern, 75½ to 76; Great Northern, A, 100 to 100½; Midland, 117 to 117½; Great Eastern, 33 to 37¼; Great Western, 53½ to 54.

Foreign Bonds are inactive. Turkish Five per Cents, 40½ to 40¾; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1865, 64½ to 64¾; Egyptian, 1868, 74½ to 75; Italian, 1861, 51¾ to 52¼; Spanish, 1867, 27½ to 27¾; Peruvian, 1865, 78½ to 79.

For money the inquiry has been more active, and good three-months' paper has not been taken under 2½ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Fresh up this morning the receipts of English wheat were only moderate. The business doing was not extensive; nevertheless, a firm feeling was apparent, and prices were well supported. There was a good supply of foreign wheat on the stands. The transactions were restricted, at about late rates. Moderate supplies of barley were brought forward. With a firm trade, full prices were realised. Malt was dull, at previous quotations. Full average supplies of oats were on the stands. Sales progressed quietly, and prices favoured purchasers. Beans were inactive, but firm. Peas were in limited request, at previous currencies. Flour sold quietly, at the full rates of Monday.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1390; beans, 50; peas, 110 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 22,500; barley, 2360; oats, 25,720; maize, 3570; beans, 2470 qrs.; flour, 1400 sacks and 13,520 barrels.

English Currency.—New white wheat, 44s. to 53s.; old ditto, 51s. to 56s.; new red, 42s. to 41s.; old ditto, 47s. to 52s.; barley, 28s. to 43s.; malt, 49s. to 73s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 20s. to 28s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 38s. to 43s. per quarter; flour, 35s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 51s. 11d.; barley, 35s. 8d.; oats, 25s. 5d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 41,241; barley, 971; oats, 1642 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—No English clover-seed has yet come to hand. New mustard-seed was in good supply, but prices were above the present views of buyers. Canary and trefoils were without change.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 14s. to 15s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 60s. to 68s.; canary, 56s. to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 66s.; rapeseed, 63s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rapecakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—Old qualities have given way slightly in value, but new season's congous have changed hands freely, at steady prices.

Sugar.—The market has continued active, and good, strong refining qualities have tended upwards in value. Stock, 80,743 tons, against 83,774 tons in 1868.

Coffee.—Both foreign and colonial descriptions have met a steady inquiry, on fully former terms. Stock, 23,160 tons, against 25,392 tons in 1868.

Rice.—Very few transactions have taken place in the rice market, but prices are without change. Stock, 45,615 tons, against 27,158 tons last year.

Provisions.—The butter market has ruled dull, and the general tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers. Fine Irish bacon has been in demand, and full quotations have been realised for Hamburg and Danish cures. Hams and lard are without change in value.

Spirits.—The rum market remains firm, at the recent advance. Stock, 24,410 puns., against 23,133 puns. last year. Brandy and grain spirits show no movement.

Hay and Straw.—Notwithstanding the moderate supplies on sale, prices of both hay and straw have given way slightly:—Prime old hay, 85s. to 90s.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 80s.; prime new hay, 80s. to 90s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime old clover, 115s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime new clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 100s.; straw, 32s. to 36s. per load.

Wool.—Considerable firmness has prevailed in the wool trade throughout the local country markets, and at the public sales of colonial wool the recent improvement in prices has been well maintained.

Potatoes.—There have been full average supplies of potatoes on sale, but the demand has ruled inactive, and the quotations have tended downwards.

Oils.—Linseed oil, is quoted at £31 to £31 10s., on the spot; English brown rape, £40; refined, £42; foreign, £43 10s. to £44. Fine Lagos palm is obtainable at £43 10s.

Tallow.—The market is very quiet, at 46s. 9d. for Y.C. on the spot, 46s. 9d. for October-December; and 47s. 6d. for January-March.

Coals (Friday).—Newcastle, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; Sunderland, 16s. 9d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.; Rayth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 15s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The accounts from the plantations are hardly so favourable. Picking is rapidly becoming more general, and it is thought that the yield will be equal to the average. A moderate quantity of new produce has arrived, and is selling at £3 10s. to £6 6s. per cwt. Old qualities are neglected, and prices are almost nominal.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Moderate supplies of beasts were on sale. Prime beasts were in request at full prices; otherwise the market was heavy. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was limited. The demand was inactive, at about late rates. The top quotation was 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. In calves the transactions were restricted, on former terms. Pigs changed hands slowly, at previous quotations.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; sucking calves, 22s. to 24s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1125; sheep, 11,862; calves, 509; pigs, 30. Foreign: Beasts, 457; sheep, 3300; calves, 33.

Smithfield Meat Market (Friday).—The supplies are moderate, and the trade is quiet, at our quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; small pork, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES, in the finest condition, both in bottles and casks, may be obtained of DAUKES and CO., Exeter Hall Vaults, Strand, London, W.C.

BREAD-AND-MILK FLOUR. Best and Cheapest Food for Babes. Also Provided for Invalids, and Ladies in Confinement. To be had of Chemists, Grocers, and Confectioners.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA owes its especial excellence, delicious flavour, and freshness of aroma, to the Caracas and other choice growths of Cocoa.

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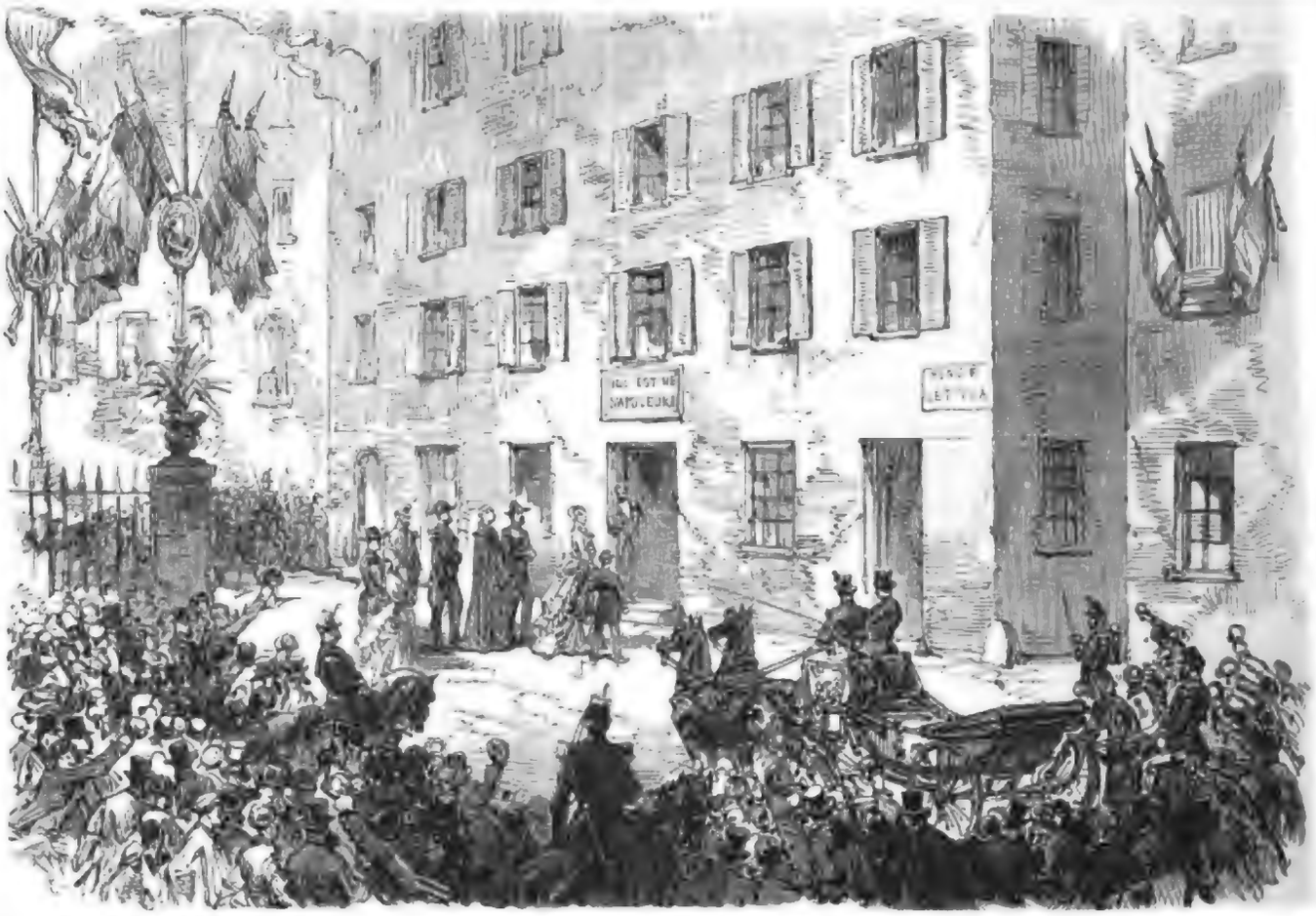

THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO CORSICA: THE EMPRESS AND PRINCE IMPERIAL VISITING THE HOUSE WHERE NAPOLEON I. WAS BORN, AT AJACCIO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FUNERAL OF BARON HENRI LEYS, THE BELGIAN PAINTER, AT ANTWERP.—SEE PAGE 265.

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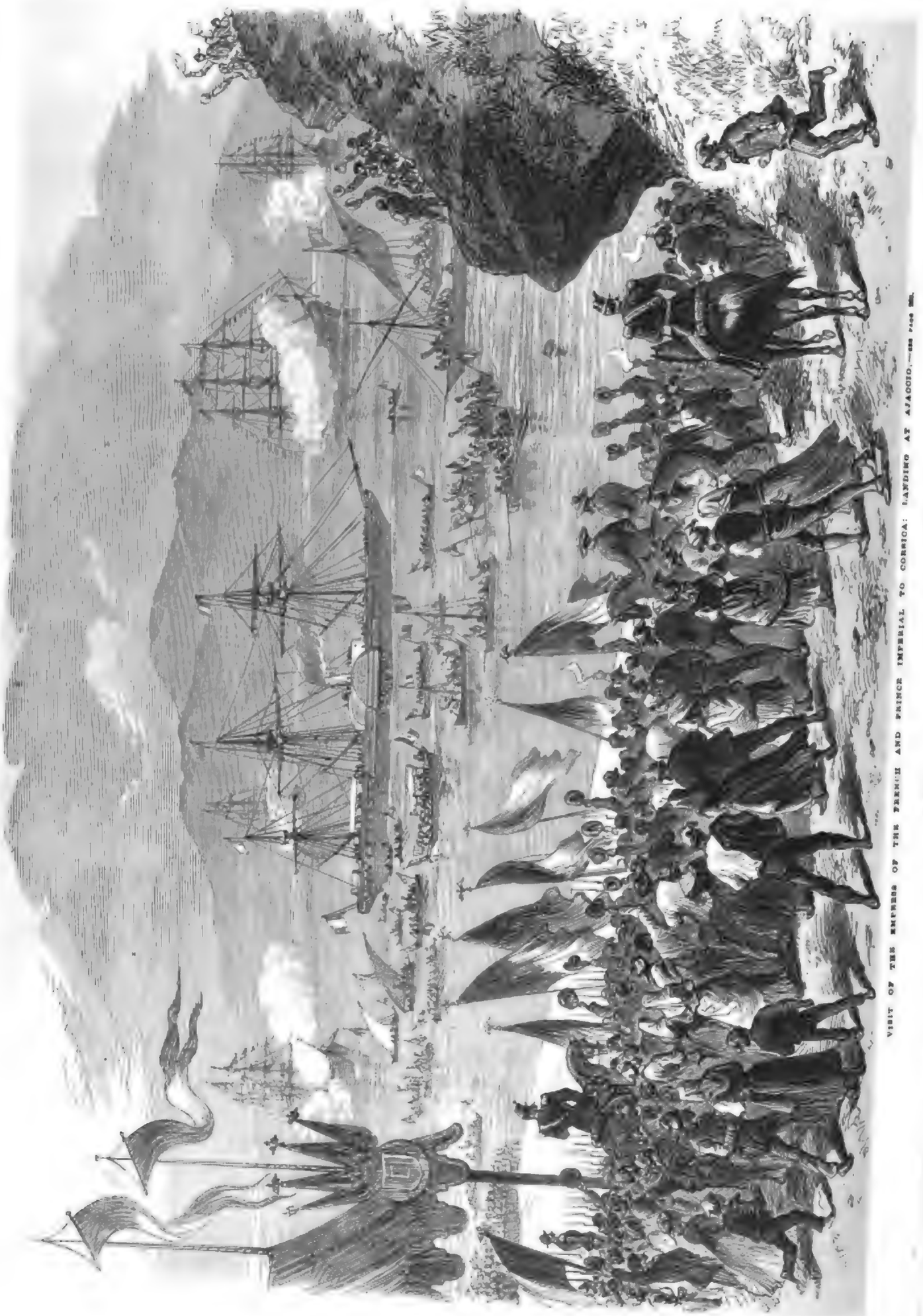

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND PRINCE IMPERIAL TO CORSICA: LANDING AT AJACCIO.—SEE PAGE 265.

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THE PACIFIC UNION RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

Some Illustrations of the scenery of the Far West, through which pass the Pacific Union and Central Pacific lines of railway, connecting the region of the Missouri and Mississippi with the Mormon country and California and with the shores of the Pacific Ocean, have been published in this Journal. The wild gorges or "canyons," as they are called, of the route crossing the Wasatch range of mountains into the territory of Utah abound with picturesque features, and three of the most remarkable natural objects in that district, the Dial Rock, the Monument Rock, and the Hanging Rock, are here represented. Monument Rock, at the mouth of Echo Canyon, is an obelisk of conglomerate stone, 250 ft. high, standing upon a base of sandstone. It serves as a gigantic military milestone, being approximately reckoned to be 1000 miles distant from the Missouri river, at Omaha, in Nebraska. It was named by the pioneer emigrants of early days the "Dog's Head," from the form of its summit. Our Illustration is taken from a photograph by Captain Russell, artist to the Union Pacific Railway, who is about to publish, under the auspices of the company, an extensive album of large photographs, with descriptive letterpress, to be appropriately named "The Great West." Another Illustration shows the Hanging Rock, situated close to Echo city, which is a rising town in that district. This rock overhangs its base nearly 60 ft., and the bluff of which it is a projecting part is about 1000 ft. in height. The Pacific Railroad winds round this bluff, which forms part of an extensive series of craggy cliffs of conglomerate and sandstone. Our Engraving is made from a sketch by our correspondent Mr. Frederick Whymper. The rock to the left of our Illustration is known as the Sphinx of the Valley.

THE HANGING ROCK, ECHO CANYON, UTAH.

THE FUNERAL OF HENRI LEYS.

The fine old city of Antwerp has just given a noble proof of the high estimation of art for which it has always been famous. In no other city in Europe besides that which boasts among its natives and citizens the Van Eycks, Memling, Quentin Matsys, Rubens, Vandyke, Teniers, and so many other illustrious old masters, could the spectacle be witnessed of the interment of a contemporary painter with all the honours paid to a king. Henri Leys was, it is true, a king among painters; and he was in addition, in a peculiar sense, more thoroughly national than any artist of his age. Yet this will scarcely account for the phenomenon to English eyes of the whole population of a great city leaving its daily avocations to take part in the ceremonies of his funeral—either by joining the procession or as spectators. The explanation is alone to be found in that far more general recognition on the Continent of genius as true nobility, and especially in the higher conception of art as, indeed, to use words pronounced by M. Verlat over the tomb of his friend, "a divine manifestation of the soul, the culture of the most beautiful part of the human mind." This phenomenon has been witnessed by the writer under the most favourable conditions possible, thanks to the great courtesy universally shown abroad to a foreigner, particularly if an artist or connected with art; and, as the spectacle was in many ways remarkable, and moreover suggestive that, as we think, the English have, as a people, still to learn some of the secrets of true civilisation—we proceed to describe the principal funeral ceremonies.

On arriving at Antwerp, the visitor perceived indications that the authorities considered some great national loss had been sustained. The flags on the ships and public buildings were lowered to "half-mast high;" the bells of the stately cathedral varied the quaint but musical jangle of their chimes by tolling at regular intervals, the façade of the Hôtel de Ville was draped with black. By-the-way, what official notice would our Government or our provincial functionaries take of the death of an artist, however eminent? Besides this, the announcements of the death, and subsequently the descriptions of the burial, were given in the Antwerp journals surrounded by black borders. The hanging of the Townhall with symbols of mourning was particularly appropriate, for in its Grande Salle Leys executed his most important work, the series of frescos (upon which he was engaged the last ten years of his life), illustrative of the liberties won by the citizens of Antwerp long before popular rights were secured even in England.

The arrangements for the funeral were chiefly made by the Cercle Artistique of Antwerp. And here we would again pause to observe that the friendly spirit of the old artistic fraternities still lives in full force in this, perhaps, the most artistic city of Europe, bearing in mind its relative proportions. Such an institution as that of the Cercle is most desirable in London. It presents all, and much more than all, the advantages of an English club. It is divided into sections of the fine arts, literature, science, and music. It has noble rooms for reading and for spending the evening in conversation and amusements; a large and sumptuous saloon, decorated with paintings by the members, for concerts and other entertainments; and an erection in the garden for similar purposes. Great concord prevails, and free intercourse obtains, among the artists, from the most famous to the humblest students. The subscription is but 20f. per annum for professionals, the expenses of the institution being chiefly defrayed by the non-professional members, who are admitted, in certain proportions, at a higher rate of payment, and who deem admission an honour; while the tariff of charges to artists for meals is so exceedingly low that the poorest student could scarcely live so cheaply elsewhere.

THE DIAL ROCKS.

THE MONUMENT ROCK.

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On the morning of the interment (the 31st ult.) the friends invited met at the residence of the painter, in a street named after him, the "Rue Leys," a noble mansion which had been fitted with many pathetic memorials of the departed genius. The apartments appropriated to the ceremony of the family's reception of semi-public visits of condolence had received, under the direction of an eminent Belgian artist, funeral decorations very solemnly impressive in effect. One of those apartments was the handsome dining-room of Leys, on the walls of which he painted the admirable frescoes illustrative of a sixteenth-century family fête on New-Year's Day, in which the artist represented himself with his family—frescoes known to the London public through the medium of small oil studies exhibited at the French Gallery. Another room was converted into a *chapelle ardente*, lit only by tapers, where the body lay in state, the pall over the coffin being the same which had covered the remains of the Empress Maria Teresa and the late Duke of Brabant. Above the bier was hung the painter's last work—an oil version of the fresco, in the Hôtel de Ville, of the "Duchess of Parma Returning in Time of Danger to the Burgomaster the Keys of the Town." Through these rooms, and a third where the family received, passed first a deputation of the Cercle, who placed on the coffin a gold medal subscribed and struck in commemoration of Leys receiving one of the grand medailles d'honneur at the last Paris Universal Exhibition, and then during an hour a silent and respectful crowd of Belgian notabilities. On the arrival of the parish clergy *en grand complet*, the body was borne to the funeral car, *ce catafalque*, prepared for its reception—a simple but imposing structure, about 18 ft. high, draped with velvet, surmounted by a gigantic laurel-wreath and drawn by six horses. The salute of a volley of musketry from the soldiery (due to the deceased as Commander of the Order of Leopold, officer of the Legion of Honour, &c.) was the signal of starting for the procession. The procession consisted in front of a strong detachment of troops, then came bearers of civic flags and insignia of various kinds, succeeded by a numerous body of clergy, with all their ecclesiastical funeral display. Bands of the civic guard and military accompanied, playing dead marches, some of them immediately preceding the car already described. Among the (outer) pall-bearers were M. Gallait, from Brussels, the great rival of Leys, and M. De Keyser, director of the Antwerp Academy. The mourning cortège following the car, headed by the son of the deceased (a young gentleman attached to the Belgian Embassy at Florence), consisted of almost every male person of mark in Antwerp, as well as a large proportion from the adjacent provinces, including the Governor of Antwerp; a general officer, Aide-de-Camp of the King, representing his Majesty; Ministers of State or their representatives, and almost every Belgian artist of distinction. There was not wanting a long string of carriages bringing up the rear of the procession; but to see so many hundreds of the élite of Belgian society following patiently on foot the whole course to the tomb, suggested a strong contrast to our own custom on similar occasions. Still more extraordinary was it to see the whole of the streets traversed (in all a distance of more than two miles) thronged by a crowd which would have been very considerable even in London, but which in Antwerp argued the presence of almost every man, woman, and child of the city. There was some inaffluency in the police and military regulations, but in general far greater order was maintained than could have been expected from a London mob.

The procession was directed, in the first instance, towards the Church of St. Jacques. In its course thither, through one of the poorest streets, it passed the birthplace of Leys—a house so humble that it could not fail to enhance by contrast the moral grandeur of the pageant which swept before it, and to suggest how honourable the fame won by that obscurely-born child of the people. The magnificent Church of St. Jacques, as our readers are probably aware, contains, immediately behind the high altar, the tomb of Rubens, in the chapel which belonged to the painter's family. The altar-piece of this chapel is one of Rubens's finest masterpieces—a Holy Family—in which are introduced portraits of the painter himself, his two wives, and other members of his family. The remains of Leys having been brought into the church, they were placed in the centre of the choir (the spot where, more than two centuries before, had been deposited the body of Rubens), which had been prepared for a grand funeral service, with many lighted tapers and emblems of mortality. On the coffin was placed a large wreath of immortelles, and at its foot a painted hatchment of the armorial bearings of the deceased, with other heraldic devices, together with the gold medal already mentioned and a golden crown presented to Leys by the people of Antwerp, in commemoration of his first great triumph at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. During the performance of the high funeral mass, part of which was sung by the full choir in Gregorian chant (no other chant being used on such occasions), the principal officiating priest repeatedly made the circuit of the catafalque, censing and sprinkling holy water on the coffin. A curious ceremony of the "Offrande" invited mention. This was performed by a long string of the principal mourners passing, taper in hand, before the high altar, where a priest stood presenting the metal plate, or *patène*, which covers the sacramental chalice and receives the host, and which, as they passed, was kissed by each person.

The service at St. Jacques being concluded, the coffin was replaced in the car, and the procession then set out for Berghem, a village or suburb about a mile and a half distant, where the burial was to take place, no interments being permitted within the town. Our Engraving (from a sketch by M. E. Dubois, of Brussels) represents the arrival of the car at the communal church of Berghem, the view being taken from the top of the adjacent ramparts. The (provisional) place of interment is an exterior vault in the north-eastern angle of the choir and transept. Another short service having been performed in this church, the last and not the least affecting part of the day's ceremonies took place. The body was brought to the mouth of the vault, the principal mourners were admitted to the churchyard, officials stood with the gold crown and medals, the priest repeated a prayer or two, and then a series of impressive funeral orations were read, in their several distinguished oratorial capacities, by Messrs. De Keyser, Delin, Van Put, and Wellens. M. Verlat, the eminent animal-painter, followed with a short but touching address, read in the character of an intimate friend of the deceased; and, lastly, M. H. Lemaeta, a young politician of high promise, delivered extempore an oration in Flemish, which, judging by its effect on the bearers, and a French translation, was remarkably eloquent. A little earth sprinkled, the coffin lowered into the vault, a military fusillade, and the final honours were paid—the last of a series of ceremonies concluded, all signally expressive of a nation's regret, all significant of how deeply the sentiment of art has penetrated the heart of the Flemish people.

In our next Number we shall give a portrait of Leys, accompanied by a biographical and critical sketch of his career.

Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern-Hechingen died last Saturday of apoplexy, at the Castle of Nettkow. By his demise the line of the Hohenzollern-Hechingen becomes extinct.

Major Champain, R.E., has left Marseilles in the Peru, accompanied by Mr. Latimer Clark and a staff of electricians, for the purpose of laying the second Persian Gulf cable, which is expected to be completed in November. There will then be two independent lines of telegraph the whole distance from London to Calcutta.

Cardinal Cullen has ordered a special three-days' thanksgiving in the Dublin chapels for the "putting an end to ascendency" by Parliament.——The Irish Roman Catholic prelates have made known a series of resolutions bearing on the education and land questions agreed to at a meeting held at Maynooth College on the fifth ult. They reiterate their demand for a complete denominational system of primary education, and a Catholic University. If, however, the Government refuse a purely Catholic University, they ask for a national University in which Catholics shall be placed on an equality with Protestants as regards all degrees, honours, and emoluments. The prelates attribute the prevailing destitution and discontent to the unsatisfactory state of the land tenure, and ask for a settlement of the land question on a fair and equitable basis, recognising the rights and duties of both landlords and tenants.

THE FARM.

The much-coveted rain commenced slightly on Sunday, and was pretty general over the country on Monday; but at this writing it has not gone much beyond flying showers. Harvesting has progressed with great rapidity, and in many parts of the country nearly anything but the beans is left unstacked. On the Yorkshire wolds the farmers are rather backward. In many places turnips look somewhat patchy; but still the crop, taking it throughout, is expected to be a good average one. New English wheat showed an advance of 2s. at Mark-lane on Monday; and the imperial wheat average for the week ending Aug. 28, on a scale of 85,635 quarters, is 54s. 2d., as compared with 56s. 11d., 66s. 7d., 49s. 7d., and 46s. 7d. in the years 1868-5 respectively. Barley is quoted at 9s. less, and oats at 1s. less, than they were at the same period of last year. The importation of corn and meal during the first eight months of 1869 and 1868 is rather more than three million cwt. in favour of the latter year.

The stud farms will send up, as usual, a large amount of blood stock to the hammer at Doncaster next week. Middleton One Row has eleven, principally by Cavendish, but with a Blair Athol (half-brother to Hermit), a Newminster, and a Thormanby to help out. Mr. Wright has the same number, the majority of them by Muldew. The Croft farm will have five, four of them from the dams of winners; Captain Barlow three, two of them from dams of winners; and Mr. John Scott three, one of them from Vizount's dam. The Earl of Scarborough sends up twelve, principally by Rataplan, St. Albans, and Adventurer. There are three Lord Clifdens, one of them from Fen-de-Joie's dam, among the Whitfield stud yearlings; while a half-sister to Hawthornden and a half-brother to The Hadji are also in the market. Among Mr. Simpson's dozen are three Saunterers and a half-brother to Arlington; Mr. Crowther Harrison's lot includes two Gladiateurs, and Lord Bradford's trio a half-sister to Salpinctes. Mr. Cookson will have up seven colts and four fillies, two of the latter from Kettledrum's and Paul Jones's dams; his crack is a chestnut colt, Clanronald from Brignatine's dam. There are five Adventurers among the Sheffield Lane sixteen, and Lord Derby's eight, bar one, are by Cape Flyaway. Mr. Sadler's or "the Pretender lot" has increased to eight; but there is nothing from the departed Persian. Mr. J. Newton has six for sale, and among them Gondukoro by Macaroni from Margaret of Anjou's dam. Sir Tatton Sykes, whose trio of last year produced winners in Morphia and Frivolity, is still faithful to Stockwell, and sends up two by him, Flint Jack from Morphia's dam, and his half-sister from Marigold. The other is a Thormanby filly from little Agnes, the dam of Prince Arthur, Wild Agnes, and Tibthorpe. A good many brood mares, and among them five of Captain Barlow's and fourteen of Mr. Wright's, will be put up, as well as Underhand, Young Birdcatcher (late Villiers), and Arthur Wellesley.

Mr. Tarr held his Leicester ram-letting at Aylesby last Wednesday, and had an average of from £14 to £15. Mr. Fetjambe gave 30 gs. for a shearling. "Umpire," and two others went for 20 gs. each. A large number of the Branston rams have been sent out of the country to Buenos Ayres, Prussia, New Zealand, &c., and therefore the pick at the letting was not so large as usual; but still £35, £31, and £28 were made. Mr. Charles Clarke let his Lincolns at home this year: five of them averaged from 35 gs. to 23 gs., and the eighty about £11. At Owersby, where 140 rams were brought out, the best three-shear realised £40 for the third time in succession, and the best shearling the same price, and 133 averaged £10 13s. 3d. At the Altona International Show the first prize for Southdown rams and the second for ewes have been awarded to Lord Sondes.

The shorthorn sales fall rather thick this autumn. Mr. Strafford sells forty of Mr. Sheldon's on Sept. 17, and Mr. Fowler's in October. Mr. Gamble's entire herd will be sold by Messrs. Wetherell on Oct. 6; while on Mr. Thornton's list we find the Petersfield for Sept. 15, the Kenwl (with Seraphina 13th, Fan Fan, Hair of Englishman, and the first and second Highland Society prize yearlings amongst them) on Sept. 21; Mr. Kearney's, of Cloumelloe, in the county of Meath, on Oct. 13; and Mr. Empson's on Oct. 20.

According to the Irish Agricultural Statistics, the increase of acreage under cultivation, as compared with last year, amounts to 27,872 acres. Wheat, oats, beans, and peas have diminished; horned cattle, horses, and pigs show an increase, and sheep a considerable decrease. In point of emigration, the increase in the present return, as compared with the last, is 2639.

The Bath and West of England Society held its council meeting at Bath last week. An additional sum of £576 8s., was invested in the Three per Cents, bringing up the total amount to £4800. The Taunton authorities have paid up £900, and the plant of the society has been removed there for use next year. The meeting of 1871 will be held, we believe, in Berks or Surrey, and a Plymouth gentleman suggested the desirability of adding prizes for donkeys to the list.

At the Scarborough show Mr. Wiley won the head prize for old bulls with his Earl of Derby, and Lord Feversham the head prize both for bull calves and yearling heifers with the stock of Orestes. Mr. E. Riley was the champion of the Leicester classes; and Mr. J. B. Booth won the President's silver cup for the best hunter with his Brian Boru. At the Thirsk Floral Show, a new feature was introduced during the afternoon in the shape of the celebrated trotter Shepherd F. Knapp, who showed his wonderful paces in a sulky. Thus the poetry of flowers and the poetry of motion were blended.

The Royal Mail Company's new screw-steamer Nile was successfully launched at Southampton on Tuesday morning, from the yard of the builders, Messrs. Day and Co. The Nile is 3000 tons burden and 600-horse power. She is intended to run between Southampton and the West Indies.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats of the society for going off to the aid of distressed vessels during the past month. It was reported that the Southport life-boat had been launched on the 8th ult. to the assistance of the crew of the schooner William Wallace, of Dundalk, which was seen ashore on James's Bank, while the wind was blowing hard from W.N.W. The boat stayed by the vessel until she floated as the tide rose, and afterwards took her and her crew of five men to Lytham, where she was beached with 7 ft. of water in her hold. The Lytham life-boat went off to the same vessel, but returned when the other life-boat was seen alongside. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, and £2, were ordered to be presented to Captain C. Bell, of the steam-tug William Charles, of Hartlepool, and to Captain Matthew Jons, of the steam-tug John Bull, of Hartlepool, together with £5 to their crew, consisting of five men, in acknowledgment of their meritorious services in assisting, in the steamers, to save thirty-seven fishing-boats and their crews, which had been caught in a heavy gale from the N.N.E., off Hartlepool, on July 16. They also went out afterwards and succeeded in picking up 340 nets belonging to the boats, for which they declined to receive any remuneration from the poor fishermen. Other rewards were also granted for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. The Earl of Stradbroke, P.C., had defrayed the cost of the new life-boat the institution was about to place on the island of Alderney; his Lordship having previously presented to the society the life-boat stationed at Weymouth. Life-boat demonstrations had taken place during the past month, under the superintendence of the inspectors of life-boats at Sunderland, Montrose, and Worcester, all of them passing off most satisfactorily, thousands of people congregating at each place to witness the public naming and launch of the boat. New life-boats were being sent to Selva and Fishguard, South Wales. Payments amounting to £825 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments, and additional expenses at life-boat stations to the amount of £838 were also sanctioned. The committee passed a vote of condolence to the family of the late Captain Drummond, of Tenby, who had long been a coadjutor of the institution at that place as the honorary secretary to its local committee. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The installation of Captain Shaw, late of the 7th Hussars, as a Military Knight of Windsor took place in St. George's Chapel on Tuesday morning.

The next examinations for admission of candidates for Royal Artillery and Engineers to the Royal Military College, Woolwich, will take place in January, 1870. The next examination for direct commissions will commence at Chelsea Hospital on Nov. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a general order to the effect that from henceforth the service ammunition of the Army is not to remain in the custody of the soldiers, but to be deposited in the regimental magazines.

The Channel Fleet, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, will visit Cork on the 27th inst. The Mayor and Corporation of the city will attend the laying of the foundation-stone of the new docks at Haulbowline.

It is stated that, in addition to closing Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards, the Government has decided on the abolition of Sheerness as a naval establishment as soon as the requisite arrangements can be carried out. It is believed that Sheerness Dockyard will be retained as a place for depositing naval stores.

There was a full-dress parade of the corps of Royal Engineers, Chatham, on their parade-ground, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the presentation of silver medals and gratuities to three non-commissioned officers and men of the company. The presentations were made by Colonel Wray, Acting Commandant, the recipients being Sergeant-Major Foster, medal and £15; Bugle-Major Campbell, medal and £15; and Quartermaster-Sergeant Drew, medal and £15. Medals and gratuities, ranging from £10 to £5, have also been received at head-quarters for fifteen non-commissioned officers who have been pensioned from the service or are on detachment. They will be forwarded to them.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 30th ult., says:—"At early dawn this morning the Mediterranean fleet, consisting of the Lord Warden, Royal Oak, Prince Consort, Caledonia, Pallas, and Enterprise, left their anchorage and steamed out to about two miles beyond Europa Point, where a series of manœuvres were executed. Passing over towards Tarifa on the Spanish side, the fleet coasted along till close to Algeciras, when the vast ironclads crossed over in stately order, and ranged themselves in line of battle within easy range of the Rock, extending from the Ragged Staff to Europa Point. It is rumoured that very great changes in the naval department of this station will follow Mr. Childers's visit."——By a letter received from Gibraltar we learn that on the 1st inst. the Monarch arrived there, and her engines were put under repair by the artificers of the fleet. The Lords of the Admiralty paid an official visit to the Governor of Gibraltar, and were saluted on landing with nineteen guns from the shore batteries. On the 3rd the combined squadron, having completed coaling and made the other necessary preparations, sailed from Gibraltar for a week's cruise prior to calling at Lisbon. The squadron was to practise a variety of evolutions under steam, to test the capabilities of the several vessels of which it is composed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The final competition for the Heath challenge plate, presented by Baron Heath, one of the directors of the Bank of England, was held on Monday, at the ranges of the Queen's (Westminster), at the Scrubbs. The volunteers who competed were principally members of the Civil Service, London Rifle Brigade, Queen's (Westminster), Victoria, and West Middlesex Rifles. There have been two previous contests for the plate this year, and much interest was consequently centred in this the final match. Lieutenant Kimpnell, of the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service), was the winner, having made the two highest scores in three competitions.

Last Saturday the B and C companies of the Civil Service Rifles shot at Wimbledon for the Yates challenge cup. Sergeant Newlyn was the winner.

The members of the 13th Kent Artillery, which is attached to the 1st Kent Artillery Brigade, were officially inspected last Saturday by Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Sandy, R.A., of the 7th Brigade Royal Artillery, upon the garrison parade at Sheerness. At the conclusion of the drill the inspecting officer congratulated the corps upon its efficiency, but pointed out one fault—that common to volunteers—talking in the ranks. The corps was afterwards entertained by the officers.

The eighth annual meeting of the Border Rifle Association, at Melrose, was brought to a close, on Thursday week, by a ball in the Corn Exchange.

The members of the 8th Perthshire (Crieff company) marched, on Wednesday week, to their range at Beanyhig for the purpose of engaging in their annual prize-shooting competition. The men mustered strongly. The money prizes amounted to about £30, besides a large number of useful and other articles given by the merchants, bankers, and others in the town and district. Privates Adam Stewart and Peter M'Gregor, who scored the highest number of points, in addition to their money prizes, gained the two silver medals presented to the corps by Mr. James Maxtone Graham, of Cultoquhey, for annual competition.

The ninth annual prize-meeting in connection with the 1st Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire was brought to a close last Saturday night. Attracted by the brilliant weather and the interesting nature of the competitions, the assemblage of visitors in Cadzow Forest was much more numerous than on the previous days of the meeting.

The annual carbine competition of the A battery of the Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery took place last Saturday afternoon, in the Hunter's Bog. The prize-list was a very valuable one, consisting of the silver challenge cup, presented by Mr. H. J. Younger; the gold challenge medal, presented by Mr. T. H. Douglas; a purse given by each of the officers (Captain Morrison, Lieutenants Menzies and Traill); the non-commissioned officers' purse; a purse presented by Messrs. Lawson and Stewart, Leith-street; twelve subscription prizes and two others given by ex-Captain Young for recruits and members who had never before taken a prize. After a keen contest at 100, 200, and 300 yards (five shots at each), the result was as follows:—1st, Captain Morrison (who holds the challenge cup for the third time); 2nd, Gunner James Milne (who also took the Douglas medal); 3rd Gunner James Anderson; 4th, Gunner George Lyon; 5th, Gunner P. H. Paterson; 6th, Sergeant John Stewart. Recruits' prizes—Gunners J. K. Keddie and S. K. Farquharson.

The annual competition for the gold medal presented by the late Earl of Glasgow, and two silver cups presented by Lord Ormidale, and Sir M. S. Stewart, Lord Lieutenant of the county, by ten men from each of the three battalions of the Renfrewshire Volunteers, came off, last Saturday, at Cowglen range. Colour-Sergeant Spence, of the Paisley battalion, was the winner of Lord Ormidale's cup, he having the highest individual score. The medal and the Lord Lieutenant's cup were won by the third battalion.

Last Saturday the Aberdeen city battalion, to the number of over 500, visited Ballater. Headed by their excellent band, led by Mr. Milne, the battalion marched from the Deeside Railway terminus to a field in the neighbourhood, where battalion parade took place under Adjutant Crane, in presence of Majors Jopp and Hogarth and many spectators. By special invitation of the new proprietor, Mr. Mackenzie, the volunteers then marched to the estate of Glenmuick, in the vicinity of Ballater, where they were liberally entertained, and spent a few pleasant hours. The men piled arms, and dancing, running, and other amusements followed.

The members of the Burntisland Artillery company (9th Fifeshire) competed, last Saturday, for a number of valuable prizes at their shooting-range, East Beath. Mr. Aytoun, M.P., the Provost and magistrates, and other friends of the volunteer movement in the district had liberally subscribed towards the prize fund.

A meeting of the Anglo-Belgian committee took place, on Tuesday, at the offices of the Belgian Vice-Consulate, Bury-court,

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"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"Past Grand Master" is henceforth one of the titles of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It was conferred in Grand Lodge last week, Brother Bagshawe, P.G. Master for Essex, being seated on the throne in the absence of the Earl of Zetland. Brother Bagshawe declared his opinion that the Masonic throne owed its stability in a great degree to the encouragement it received from the Throne of England; a proper and courtly thing to say, in the circumstances, but one which we suppose that Masons who believe in the preternatural history of the order will pronounce to be very heretical. There is a good deal in what the Grand Essex Master said, however, and if the patronage of the very exalted were withdrawn from the institution it may be feared that it would languish. How the stone-hewers of the Middle Ages, who formed a class between the liberal arts and trade, and whose brotherhood, sanctioned by statutes confirmed by the Emperor of Germany, was the real origin of Freemasonry, would smile—perhaps not affably—at the highly genteel habits of their successors! However, the craft does no harm and a great deal of absolute good, and of how few institutions can that be said? The proceedings in Grand Lodge did not pass off quite unanimously; but the discussion was complimentary to the Prince, for it was suggested that to create him a P.G M. was to put H.R.H. out of the way, whereas it might be supposed that he would like to take an active part and be Grand Patron. But precedent prevailed, and the title originally proposed was adopted amid the acclamations of the brethren. I hope that Cardinal Cullen will not fulminate another anti-English edict and declare that as the Prince has joined an order which Rome hates Papists are not to go to his levées — we can't help recollecting that the young ladies of Dublin were solemnly warned that to dance the Lancers with a Freemason was to imperil a Catholic spiritual position. Something, however, is to be expected from Cardinal Paul.

Next to the gentlemen who are shooting, the gentlemen who are inquiring into the bribery business have the pleasantest time of it, just now. In fact, I do not know that the latter ought not to be the happier; for in bringing down a bird you are slaying a harmless creature, whereas in potting a briber you are extinguishing a nuisance. The Commissioners must retire from the frouzy court (the worst part of the affair, with the glass at 68 deg. in the shade) to their dinner at the hotel with a pleased expression of countenance. I have seen a story somewhere of the pretty wife of a French Judge of the times celebrated by Balzac and Gustave Doré. When her husband sat down very smilingly to the *potage* the lady would say, "Mon ami, how happy you look! I am certain you must have been putting somebody to the torture." That was bad, of course; but I think we all rejoice in the torture as administered by the Commissioners. Luckily, their Court is not bound by any of the idiotic rules—no, the very clever rules invented by lawyers for making professional assistance necessary. The truth is asked of the persons who are best able to speak it, if they will; and if they won't they are told that they are "great liars;" their answers are compared, and the sifting and searching process of the French tribunal is employed. And see how well it works, and how the guilty are exposed and the innocent cleared—how, in fact, justice is done! I rejoice in these investigations, not so much for what they do—though it is pleasant to see rascality turned inside out—but for what they show—viz., that the questioning accused persons, making them convict themselves, and sapping the old folly about no man being bound to give an account of himself if it be disagreeable to him, is a most wholesome process. It is pleasing, also, to see the prompt punishment awarded for disrespect and impertinence, and to behold how the little great men of the places are made to collapse and tremble before the London barristers. Excellent work is being done; and it will be crowned, I suppose, by some liberal disfranchisements.

A contemporary has happily pointed out that, though we have no actors who can play Shakspeare well enough to draw audiences, his printed works are more sought for than ever. Millions of copies of his entire plays are sold for a shilling a volume, and Mr. Bernard Quaritch gives £536 for a copy of the 1623 folio, wanting two leaves. I do not think that we have heard the last of him, but, individually, I think that it would be well to abstain from incomplete and unsatisfactory revivals, and especially from converting his plays into spectacles. Everything in its turn. Just now the taste is for realism; there is no harm in that taste, though it may not be ennobling. By-and-by people may feel that they want something else than what they see around them every day. Then will, perhaps, come to pass what M. Eugène Delacroix prophesied, when writing to Victor Hugo, that some English actors were about to play Shakspeare in Paris:—"There is a general invasion. Hamlet raises his hideous head. Othello prepares his pillow for the express purpose of committing murder, to the utter subversion of the whole polity of the drama. Who knows where it will end? King Lear is about to tear out his eyes in the presence of an audience. The Academy would show great dignity in declaring that any novelty of this kind was incompatible with public morals. Adieu to good taste." You see there are various ways of writing on the same subject.

Assuredly, if Irish Churchmen generally are preparing to come forward in the way that Colonel Tighe has done, and subscribe magnificent sums for the re-endowment of the Protestant Church, the triumph of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy has been premature. A Church whose friends are ready with £10,000 notes to support it has not much to apprehend, except from itself. Save when Rome has caught a rich convert, who is told to make up, by the free use of his cheque-book, for the years he has remained in alienation from her, she has no acts of munificence like this to point to. Somehow, the screw has to be put on very hard before the Catholic layman of the upper class hands over much coin to the priesthood, and the fact that this is so and that the masculine portion of the faithful are very grudging in their donations throws a curious light upon the statistics of belief. We should very much like to know how much the gentlemen in France give to the Church. Of the liberality of the women and of the ignorant class there can be no doubt, of course, any more than there is as to the reason—or shall we say the cause? But this Irish donation, this splendid heading of the list, deserves to be noted. Episcopacy has not hitherto been supported in Ireland by voluntary contributions, and its members have to acquire the habits of a new system. Colonel Tighe mounts the breach like a gallant soldier. I see that there is an uncomfortable feeling expressed by some of the Protestant organs to the effect that, if the Government see too strong an effort made in behalf of the Church, Catholic influence will be used to prevent the recognition of the governing body, as prescribed by the Act. I think that this alarm is groundless. England would support Government against any such interference, and the Dissenters would hold themselves bound in honour to help a Church based on the voluntary principle. English Dissent, single-handed, is too strong for Popery. The Church of the Future has nothing to fear.

Have we in England any abstract veneration for a member of Parliament, "as such," without regard to his individuality? The question occurred to me on looking over, in my remote solitude, a mass of numbers of the *Charivari*. There are scores—I may say, hundreds—of caricatures referring to the late elections in France, and making the wildest fun of candidates, successful and unsuccessful. Some are dull, of course; but others smart. A lady, coming home, sees chairs, tables, clock, books, what you like, flying out of her windows. "Oh!" she quietly remarks, "the telegram has come. No need to ask whether my husband has been beaten." A favourite servant gives warning. "Surely Madame cannot ask him to disgrace himself by living in the service of a defeated candidate." "This moment," says a pensive deputy, on the steps of the Chamber, "this moment, a statesman; the next—nothing!" Another begs the official to allow him to remain five minutes longer in a seat he may never reoccupy; with hosts of similar pertnesses. I have seen nothing of the kind here. Have we, as I asked, a veneration for the legislator, or are we so awfully bored with Parliamentary matters that we gladly dismiss them from our rosier hours, whichever those are?

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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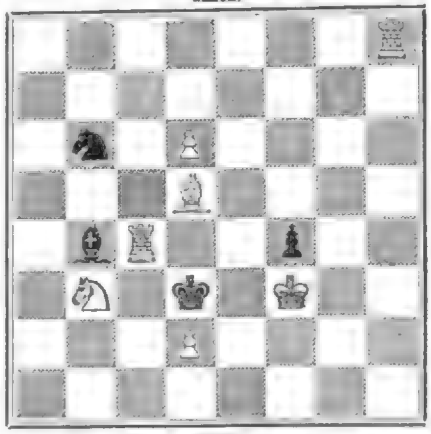
Solution of Problem No. 1332.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd (best)
2. R from Kt sq to Q sq	P takes R
3. R to Q 4th (ch)	K to K 4th
4. R to K 4th. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1333.

By Mr. T. Smith.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

The following were played between Mr. Cochrane and Mohechunder.

(*K Bishop's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohechunder).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd

The playing the K Bishop thus, before advancing the Q Pawn, was a manœuvre frequently adopted by the Russian player, Kieseritzky. It is not a good move, but it does not necessarily involve the loss of the game, as at one time it was supposed to do.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohechunder).
4. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P takes P	B takes P
6. Kt to K Kt 5th	Castles
7. P to K B 4th	B to Q 5th
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th

A very clever move, and as unexpected as clever.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohechunder).
9. B to Q 3rd	R to K sq
10. K to B sq	B to K Kt 5th
11. Q to K sq	P to K R 3rd
12. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes K P

This also is finely conceived.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohechunder).
13. P takes Kt	R takes P
14. Q to K Kt 3rd	P takes Kt
15. P takes B	to K
16. P to Q B 3rd	to Kt
17. B to Q 2nd	R to K sq
18. Kt to Q R 3rd	R to K 7th

This is conclusive, and fittingly terminates an elegant and novel little partie.

Another Game at the same Opening, between the same Players.

(*K Bishop's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohechunder).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q 5th	

In the preceding game, it will be remembered, White took Pawn with Pawn here. The move above is, perhaps, a better one.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohechunder).
5.	Kt to Q R 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	Castles
7. Castles	P to Q Kt 3rd
8. B to K Kt 5th	R to K sq
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B sq
10. P to Q 6th	P to Q B 3rd

Had he taken this Pawn with his Bishop, White would either have won a more serviceable Pawn in return or have obtained at least an equivalent advantage in position.

11. P to Q Kt 4th

A bad move, because it compels the adversary to make a good one.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohechunder).
11.	Kt to Q Kt 2nd

White's Q Pawn is no longer defensible, and the loss of it should in all reason involve the loss of the game.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohechunder).
12. Kt to K 2nd	Kt takes Q P
13. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
14. Q to Q 2nd	R to K 2nd
15. B to K R 6th	Kt to K Kt 5th
16. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes B
17. Q takes Kt	B to K R 3rd
18. Q R to Q sq	P to Q R 4th
19. R to K 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
20. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
21. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 3rd

The terminating moves on White's side are in Mr. Cochrane's happiest style.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mohechunder).
22. R takes Kt	Q takes R
23. Kt to K R 5th	P takes Kt
24. Kt to Kt 5th	R to K 2nd
25. Kt takes K R P	R to K 3rd
26. B takes R	B P takes B
27. Kt takes B (ch)	K to R 2nd
28. Kt takes R P	Q to K B sq
29. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
30. Q to K Kt 6 (ch)	K to R sq
31. Kt to K B 6th,	

and Mohechunder succumbed.

Game played between Mr. C. and the Brahmin, Saumschurn Guttack.

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
3. P takes P	Q takes P
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq
5. B to Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
6. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B
7. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd
9. B to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd
10. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q 5th
11. B takes Kt	P takes B
12. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B 4th
13. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 2nd
14. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles

Castling on the Q's side is not often good play. In this instance, it strikes us as being particularly injudicious.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S. G.)
15. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P
16. Kt tks Q R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
17. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to B 4th
18. Q to K 2nd	R to Q 4th
19. P to Q R 5th	

Mr. Cochrane remarks on this move that he ought to have played *P to Q R 6th*.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S. G.)
19.	Kt to K B 3rd
20. P to Q R 6th	P to Q Kt 3rd
21. P to Q R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
22. Kt to K 5th	R to Q R sq
23. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 2nd
24. Kt to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 4th
25. K R to Q Kt sq	B to B 4th

Black could have taken the Kt here, apparently, without disadvantage. For, suppose—

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S. G.)
25.	B to Q Kt 6th, taking Kt
26. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
27. R takes R	R takes R
28. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to R sq
29. Kt takes R, &c.	

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S. G.)
26. Q to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K sq
27. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 4th
28. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd
29. P to Q B 4th	P to K R 5th
30. Q to K B 3rd	R to K B 4th
31. Q to K 2nd	P to K 4th
32. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd
33. Kt to K 4th	R to K B 5th
34. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P
35. B P takes P	R takes Kt
36. P takes R	R to Q R 4th
37. Q to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
38. Q to K R 3rd	P takes P
39. Q to K Kt 2nd	P to Q 6th (dis. ch)
40. K to R sq	P to K 6th
41. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q,

and Black won the game.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR CHARLES GORE, G.C.B.

The Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., a General in the Army and Colonel of the 6th Foot, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died, at his official residence there, on the 4th inst. This distinguished officer was born, Dec. 26, 1793, the third son of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran, K.P., by Elizabeth, his third wife, daughter of Richard Underwood, Esq., and was brother, consequently, of the Duchess of Inverness. He commenced his military career as Ensign in October, 1808, and served in the 43rd Regiment from July, 1811, to the close of the war, in 1814, taking a very gallant part in many of the actions of the campaigns. As one of the storming party of Fort San Francisco, he assisted at the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, and, as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Andrew Barnard, at the Battle of Salamanca. He was also present at the storming of Badajos, and at the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and had his share in all the brilliant skirmishes of the Light Division. The Peninsular War over, Gore accompanied Sir James Kempt with the troops to Canada, but returned in time for the ever-memorable campaign of 1815. As first Aide-de-Camp to Kempt, he fought (and had a horse shot under him) at Quatre Bras, and participated in the crowning victory of Waterloo. After the Peace he served for some years on the staff in Canada, and acted more recently as Lieutenant-General commanding in Nova Scotia. In 1861 he was given the Colonelcy of the 6th Foot, in lieu of the Colonelcy of the 91st, which he had held since 1855; and in 1868 he succeeded to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Chelsea Hospital, at the death of Field Marshal Sir H. D. Ross. Sir Charles Gore's commissions bear date as follow:—Ensign, Oct. 21, 1808; Lieutenant, Jan. 4, 1810; Captain, March 13, 1815; Major, Jan. 21, 1819; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 19, 1822; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846; Lieutenant-General, June 20, 1854; and General, Feb. 12, 1863. He received the insignia of G.C.B. in 1867. Sir Charles Gore married, May 13, 1824, Sarah Rachel, daughter of the Hon. James Fraser, Legislative Councillor of Nova Scotia, and leaves three sons and two daughters, the elder of whom is the Countess of Erroll.

SIR C. G. YOUNG, GARTER.

Sir Charles George Young, D.C.L., F.S.A., Garter King of Arms, died at his residence in Prince's-terrace, Hyde Park, on the 31st ult. He was born in the early part of the year 1795, and received his education at the Charterhouse. At the age of eighteen he entered the College of Arms as a Pursuivant, and at the time of his death had completed fifty-six years of official service. In 1820 he was promoted to be York Herald, in 1822 was appointed Registrar of the College, and in 1842 succeeded Sir William Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms, when he was Knighted. Sir Charles was a learned genealogist and an accomplished Herald, and filled with credit the heraldic throne, on which have sat Dugdale and Segar, and Anstis, and Heard. Except one or two essays, and a few privately-printed pamphlets, he contributed, however, but little to heraldic or general literature. He officiated at several state ceremonials, and was on various occasions employed on missions to Foreign Courts. When York Herald, he acted as secretary at the investitures as Knights of the Garter, of the Kings of Denmark, Portugal, and France, in 1822, 1823, and 1825; and, as Garter King of Arms, he was joint commissioner for investing with the blue ribbon the Sovereigns of Saxony (1842), Turkey (1856), Portugal (1858), Denmark (1865), Belgium (1866), and Austria (1867). Sir Charles Young was son of J. Young, M.D., of Lambeth, and brother of the late Dr. James Young, a well-known physician. He married, Aug. 2, 1854, Frances Susanna, widow of Frederick Tyrrell, Esq., and youngest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, Rector of Ingoldsthorpe, brother of the late distinguished surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., but leaves no issue. The King of Portugal conferred on "Garter" the grand cross of the Order of the Conception, and the Sultan the decoration of Commander of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie.

THE HON. MRS. HENRY WARD.

Mary, wife of the Hon. Henry William Crosbie Ward, late Captain of the 43rd Regiment, was killed, on the 31st ult., at Parsonstown, King's County, by a most melancholy accident. Sitting on a road locomotive engine, in company with her husband and her cousins, the Hon. Randal and Clara Parsons, she was thrown from the stool on which she was placed, and the wheel passing over her caused instantaneous death. Mrs. Ward, a lady of accomplished mind and considerable scientific ability, contributed a good deal, especially on astronomy, to the current literature of the day. She was sister of John Gilbert King, Esq., of Ballylin, late M.P. for the King's County, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry King, of Ballylin, by Harriett, his wife, daughter of John Lloyd, Esq., of Gloster, King's County, M.P., and sister of Alice, Countess of Rosse. Her marriage to Captain the Hon. Henry Ward, brother and heir presumptive of the present Viscount Bangor, took place Dec. 6, 1854, and its issue consists of two surviving sons and four surviving daughters.

E. C. EGERTON, ESQ., M.P.

Edward Christopher Egerton, Esq., M.P. for the eastern division of Cheshire, died suddenly, on the 28th ult., at Baveno, in Italy, from the effects of a sunstroke. He was born July 27, 1816, the sixth son of the late Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., M.P., of Tatton Park, Cheshire, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart. He was brother of Lord Egerton of Tatton, and a descendant, through the Egertons, Earls of Bridgewater, of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. Mr. Edward Egerton received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and obtained a Fellowship at All Souls'. He was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in 1840, and joined the Northern, and subsequently the North-Welsh, Circuit. In 1850 he stood an unsuccessful contest for the city of Chester, but in two years after entered Parliament as member for Macclesfield, a borough he continued to represent until chosen for the eastern division of the county of Chester. On the formation of the Conservative Government, in 1866, he became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He married, Aug. 21, 1845, Lady Mary Frances Pierrepont, eldest surviving daughter of the late Earl Manvers, and leaves a large family.

GENERAL CONRAN.

General George Conran, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, died, on the 25th ult., at 66, Pulteney-street, Bath, aged seventy-six. He entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1810, and, proceeding to India in July, 1811, served with Sir John Doveton's force from 1814 to 1817. He also took part in the Mahratta campaigns of 1817 and 1818, and was at the siege of Asseerghur, April 9, 1819. Conran became a Captain in 1823, a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1849, a Colonel in 1850, a Major-General in 1854, a Lieutenant-General in 1865, and a General Dec. 14, 1868.

COLONEL TERRY.

Colonel Robert Terry, a very old and distinguished officer, died, on the 1st inst., at Winchester. He entered the Army as Ensign in the 25th Regiment in 1799, and served in the campaign in Holland of that year. He was at the taking of Alexandria, in 1801, and subsequently at the capture of Madeira, in 1807, and of Guadaloupe, in 1810. After the surrender of St. Martin by the French he was appointed Civil and Military Commissioner of that island. At Gibraltar Colonel Terry, as officer of the guard, rendered such good service to the Duke of Kent and others during the mutiny that his Royal Highness publicly acknowledged his merits. He became subsequently, in 1826, Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor of Malta, and was nominated Garrison Adjutant there. He retired in 1842. Colonel Terry leaves two sons, both in the Army.

The people of Sheffield have had baths provided for them by the Corporation. The charges are exceedingly low, the price of a swimming-bath being only 1d. and of a warm bath 2d.

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No. 1557. - VOL. LV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Spain, we regret to observe, has not yet settled down as a Constitutional State so satisfactorily as her well-wishers confidently expected. She is somewhat disquieted in her domestic affairs, and very considerably so in her relations to Cuba, the richest of her colonial possessions. At home, the Government of Spain has assumed the form, or perhaps we might more correctly say the semblance, of a monarchy based upon popular institutions. But, although there is an ancient throne, there is no ruling dynasty; and the Regent Serrano only occupies the supreme dignity of the State as a *locum tenens* until some suitable scion of royalty can be found to accept the honours and responsibilities of the position. Meanwhile, embarrassed finances, Carlist risings, and armed volunteers give the Government abundant materials for thought and anxiety, and, unfortunately, present strong temptations and frequent opportunities for violating, in the name of liberty and political progress, some of the most important formal guarantees of the new Constitution. It is easier to blame the policy of the men which has permitted the growth and continuance of these evils than to say what precise course could have been pursued by which they might have been avoided. A revolutionary era applies a crucial test to statesmanship, under the searching power of which men who cannot boast of extraordinary ability are very apt to discover lamentable deficiencies.

But just now Spain seems in imminent danger of being misled by national pride into a profoundly mistaken policy. We are not altogether surprised at it, although it is comparatively easy to foresee what ill consequences will result if such policy be obstinately persisted in. A man of repeated wealth whose affairs are insolvent is often unwilling to sacrifice any part of his overgrown estate, even while by doing so he might bring it into a more compact and manageable form, and thereby save the bulk of it from ruin. Nations in difficulties frequently indulge in the same folly. We are not aware that the island of Cuba has added anything to the dignity or to the strength of the kingdom of Spain. It has constituted a kind of outlying pasture in which grandees might successively take their turn to fleece the inhabitants and to grow fat upon the spoil; but the nation, as such, has probably lost more than it has gained by its distant dependency—assuredly has lost more of moral tone and political virtue. Whether there be any truth in the rumour that Cuba furnished a handsome contribution to the expenditure, requisite for the successful initiation of the revolution, on condition of receiving in return its own independence, is a question for the decision of which there is no sufficient evidence before the public. But it is certain that the movement for detaching Cuba from the mother country began almost simultaneously with that of Generals Serrano and Prim and of Admiral Topete against the crown of Isabella and the dynasty of the Bourbons. Be this as it may, however, there is no hope for Spain that she can long hold possession of her rebellious colony. To have parted with it on fair terms, as it was—and even yet, perhaps, is—possible, would

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS: LOCH LOMOND, FROM INCH TAVANAGH.—SEE PAGE 288.

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have displayed the highest political wisdom. Spain stands in need at this moment of all the resources she has or can develop to master the domestic difficulties which long years of misrule have left her to settle. Instead, however, of keeping well in hand for home purposes what she has got, or what by her credit she can obtain, her Government seem bent upon wasting them in a vain struggle with the Cuban insurgents and upon endangering the substance of national power while snatching at the shadow. There must, of course, be a reason for this not apparent to those who look upon the affairs of that country as they are exhibited on the surface only. Probably, the popular sentiment is too strong in favour of retaining Cuba to admit of any early practical arrangement for its permanent separation from the parent State. At any rate Cuba is the present "difficulty" of Spain, as Ireland once was our own; and until it has been removed out of the way by an adjustment satisfactory to both parties, we are afraid we must be prepared to look for constant and increasing disquietude in the Peninsula.

The position of affairs in Cuba was not, if the latest information received through the United States may be trusted, very promising in regard to the re-establishment of Spanish supremacy. No doubt, the Government at Madrid can boast of military successes in the island—but the question is, not whether there have been such successes, but what they amount to. If it be true that the soldiers of the mother country are masters only of the spots they occupy—if the interior of the island is wholly in the hands of the insurgents—if planters and negroes, the proprietors of the soil, and the labourers on it, united by the abolition of slavery into one compact body, are equally intent upon achieving the independence of their country—if the inhabitants of the towns heartily sympathise with them in their aim and efforts—if, at length, arms and munitions of war are finding their way in large and increasing quantities into the hands of the rebellious colonists—and, finally, if the moral countenance of the American people is given to them, Spain will have before her a serious—we may almost say a ruinous—undertaking, in case she persists in her intention of re-conquering the island. We all know how great the disadvantage is of having to wage active warfare with an enemy four or five thousand miles off—the frightful expenditure it entails—the dissipation of military strength it inevitably causes—the straits, the hardships, the sickness, and eventually the demoralisation, that attend it. Spain has never succeeded in re-establishing her authority over any of her colonies in the western hemisphere where it has been obstinately resisted by the colonists; nor, in this respect, can she be said to stand alone.

But, on the supposition that her might should prove equal to the emergency, and that, contrary to all former experience, she should crush the present insurrection, what will her triumph avail her? Of what use is a colony which must be held by main force? What material or moral advantage could Cuba, always on the watch to assert her freedom, bring to Spain? Was Venetia any addition to the Kaiser's strength? and yet Venetia is within easy reach of Vienna. The fact is, it is too late in the day to govern a recalcitrant people on the other side of the globe exclusively by bayonets. And, happily, as we think, the attempt involves such an incessant drain upon the resources of the State that persists in it as to render the experiment a more and more improbable one every year.

It is said that the Government at Madrid is fully alive to these considerations, and would fain act upon them if public opinion in Spain would admit of it. General Sickles, the American Minister, is probably plying Serrano and his colleagues with weighty arguments to withdraw from the bootless contest. Just lately, especially, he seems to have scared them into desperation by warning them that the United States Government will find it inconvenient, if not impracticable, to withhold belligerent rights from the Cuban insurgents unless a great change in the relative position of the combatants should occur before December next, when President Grant will address his first Message to Congress. Accordingly, there is an unusual spurt of indignant energy at Madrid, and large reinforcements are said to have been ordered to Cuba. Taking into account the extremely precarious state of the newly-established régime, and the growing ill-feeling which exists between the army and the citizen volunteers in the capital, the proclaimed intention of the Spanish authorities might well be ascribed by disinterested on-lookers to fatuity. Possibly, however, it is only a cover to negotiations leading to surrender—a last gratification ministered to national pride before yielding to necessity. We shall certainly be surprised if the resolution should be carried into effect, and we cannot withhold an expression of our hope that the men who have been at the head of the Spanish revolution will yet draw back from the abyss into which their colonial policy would drag the country.

The following information, from the *San Francisco News*, concerning Robinson Crusoe's Island, will be of interest the world over:—"Juan Fernandez has lately become of some interest from the fact that in December, 1868, it was ceded to a society of Germans, under the guidance of Robert Wehrhan, an engineer from Saxony, Germany, for the purpose of colonisation. Wehrhan left Germany eleven years since, passed several years in England, served as major through the war of the Republic against secession, and was subsequently engaged as engineer with the Cerpaseo Rail, in South America. He and his society, about sixty or seventy individuals, have taken possession of the island, which is described as a most fertile and lovely spot. They found there countless herds of goats; some thirty half-wild horses, and sixty donkeys, the latter animals proving to be exceedingly shy. They took with them cows and other cattle, swine, numerous fowls, and all the various kinds of agricultural implements, with boats and fishing apparatus, to engage in different pursuits and occupations. The grotto, made famous as Robinson's abode, situated in a spacious valley, covered with large fields of wild turnips—a desirable food for swine—has been assigned to the Chilnas, to whom the care of that stock has been intrusted, and he and his protegés are doing very well in their new quarters. Juan Fernandez is one of the stations where whaling vessels take in water and wood."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

[*From our own Correspondent.*]

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The Emperor is so far convalescent that he has been able to preside twice at a council of Ministers, and has driven out on various occasions—on the afternoon of Friday last to Paris even; is a closed carriage, however. The route was through the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysées, across the Place de la Concorde, and up the Rue Royale to the Madeleine, thence by the Boulevards to the Rue de la Paix; and returning by the Rue de Rivoli. It was raining during a portion of the time; still on the day following the Emperor found his state improved, and sat through the deliberations of the Council. On Sunday, after attending mass, he received a few visitors, and in the afternoon walked about the park of St. Cloud for an hour and a half. On Monday his Majesty again drove out in a closed carriage, accompanied by the Empress, the Doctor Corvisart, and the usual suite. The Imperial party left the Palace of St. Cloud at about three o'clock in the afternoon, drove through the Bois de Boulogne, past the Cascade and Longchamps, crossed the Bridge of Suresnes, and returned to St. Cloud along the bank of the Seine. The drive occupied about two hours. His Majesty, who presided at a Council of Ministers yesterday, has resumed his ordinary occupations. With the foregoing indications to guide one, it is impossible to doubt that a great improvement has taken place in the Emperor's health during the past few days.

Strange to say, several of the Paris journals have been recently engaged in discussing what is styled by some the candidature and by others the pretensions of Prince Napoleon to the throne of France in the event of the Emperor's illness terminating fatally. It is a singular sign of the times that a journal should venture to publish a line on such a subject, as, although since the promulgation of the amnesty considerable latitude seems to have been permitted to the press, the last is by no means exempt from the "censure" and the "communiqué," and criminal prosecutions to boot. More singular than all, however, is an article in the *Peuple Français*, the Emperor's own paper, in which the *Opinion Nationale* and the *Figaro*—one the energetic supporter, and the other the equally energetic opponent, of the Prince's candidature—are gently reproved for their impropriety in discussing such a topic at such a moment. A couple of months ago, instead of being dealt with in this mild fashion, MM. Gueroult and Villemessant, would have paid the penalty of their temerity in being consigned to unpleasantly close quarters in the political prison of St. Pélagie; but times are changed since the Imperial amnesties and rheumatic attacks.

There are rumours afloat of Ministerial changes—notably, the downfall of the Forrade de la Roquette and the triumph of the Magne faction, with M. de la Guéronnière, it is said, in office—although for the moment, when statesmen of all shades of opinion are taking their repose, everything seems calm on the political horizon. Prince Napoleon has left Meudon for Brussels. M. Magne, Minister of Finance, quitted Paris last week for the Château de Montaigne. M. de Chassedoup-Laubat has taken his departure for Bourges, and M. Schneider, President of the Corps Législatif, is off to Creusot.

General Leboeuf, the new Minister of War, is making grand changes in the administration of his department, suppressing numerous offices and adding to the responsibility of others, and effecting a radical reorganisation of his Ministry, all of which is being done, it is said, with the personal approval of the Emperor.

It is announced that the Empress is making active preparations for her proposed journey to the East. Since her return from Corsica M. de Lesseps has been honoured with an audience, at which he received her assurances that she will certainly be present at the approaching inauguration of the Suez Canal. There is some talk of the Empress taking her departure early next month, and, journeying by rail to Venice, proceeding thence to Corfu, where she will be received by the King of Greece; after which she will pay a flying visit to Athens, journey thence to Constantinople, where she will remain several days, and proceed, by way of Rhodes, Alexandria, and Cairo, to Thebes, where she will ascend the Nile to the second cataract, and return in time for the opening of the Suez Canal, early in November.

A man who filled not only Paris but half the capitals of Europe with his fame, the grotesque portrait-sculptor Dantan jeune, died recently at Baden, and was buried at Paris, after the performance of a funeral service in the Church of La Trinité, on Monday last. If not the first he was certainly by far the most talented and prolific of caricature modelists that the world has ever seen. In the museum attached to his studio, in which plaster copies of his innumerable productions were displayed, one saw something. The 1200 busts of statesmen, politicians, literary and scientific men, artists, actors, doctors, lawyers, and men of the world—in fact, everyone in France, and many outside of it, who, from 1820 to 1869, had made a noise, played a famous part, or conquered a nose. One corner of the apartment was devoted to caricatures, the result of the artist's London experiences—a bench in the House of Commons, a box at the opera, a trial at the Old Bailey, a party at Cremorne, a supper in the Haymarket, &c.

Sunday was the first day of the autumn meeting at Chantilly. The principal event of the day was the Prix de Chantilly, which was carried off by M. Delamarre's Clotho. The running, on the whole, was good, but might have been better had it not been for the wind, which made the horses quite unmanageable. Two bolted into the wood. Clotho endeavoured to bolt twice just before the finish, and Java broke away from her leader within the *carrière du passage*, and, getting both reins on one side of her neck, rushed past the tribunes and jumped the iron railing at the bottom. The jockey was thrown, but luckily met with no accident. The attendance was small, as it usually is at this time of the year when everyone is away from Paris; and there were hardly any sporting men, with the exception of those interested in the races.

SPAIN.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris, writing on Wednesday, says:—"The state of affairs between Spain and the United States with relation to Cuba is critical, and Marshal Prim had an interview with the Emperor to-day.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Spanish Ministry, having communicated to the English, French, and Austrian Governments the contents of the recent note of the United States Minister on the Cuban question, is said to have received from the three great Powers declarations favorable to the rights of Spain.

Orders are said to have been given for the dispatch of two ironclads to Cuba. A force of 3000 men has already been sent thither, and 7000 more are to leave for the same destination.

The appearance of a small band of Carlists in Catalonia, a province ever ripe for disturbance, is telegraphed from Madrid; but it is added that the Government troops are on their trail.

BELGIUM.

The Government has followed the example of other Governments by announcing a policy of complete abstention in reference to the Œcumenical Council.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Brussels on Tuesday, and visited the battle-field of Waterloo.

After the international shooting and fêtes at Liége and Spa the volunteers are invited by the Garde Civique and Burgomaster of Brussels to a reception at the Hôtel de Ville, which will probably take place on Monday, Sept. 27.

The programme of the Brussels fêtes, which will be given in celebration of the thirty-ninth anniversary of the national independence, runs as follows:—

The Tir National opens on the 24th inst., and will continue open every day except the 27th, the day of the grand review, till Oct. 4. There will be no longer distance this year than the 225 metres (246 yards), but there are some series at this range which volunteers can enter for.

On Thursday, the 23rd, at eleven o'clock, the special service in honour of the martyrs will be held in the cathedral of St. Gudule; at two, horse-races; at seven, torchlight procession with drums and fifes; and at eight, a concert in the Grande Place.

Friday, Sept. 24: At noon, gratuitous representation at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie; and, at two o'clock, international regatta.

Saturday, 25th: At noon, gratuitous representation at the Théâtre Royal du Parc; at two, horse-races; and, at nine at night, a grand ball at the new railway station Du Midi.

Sunday, 26th: At eleven o'clock, grand concert at the Temple of St. Augustine; and at twelve gratuitous representation at the Théâtre de la Monnaie.

Monday, 27: Reception of foreign riflemen at Hôtel de Ville (probable); at six p.m., grand review of the Belgian army at the Champ de Manœuvre; at nine, pyrotechnic display and general illumination.

Tuesday, 28th, and two following days: Grand concerts at the new station Du Midi, at which 3000 seats will be reserved for the public free of charge.

ITALY.

The Ministerial crisis may yet, it is believed, be averted. Signor Ferraris has consented to retain office provisionally, and it is understood that if he remains other changes which have been contemplated will not take place. In case, however, Signor Ferraris should persist in his resignation, Signor Minghetti has been mentioned as his probable successor.

After investigating the circumstances connected with the alleged attempt to assassinate Deputy Lobbia, at Florence, the Court of Appeal has summoned him and four other persons to answer the accusation of fraudulently concocting the charge referred to. Signor Lobbia and Deputy Cucchi have also been summoned by the Correctional Tribunal on the charge of complicity in the robbery of documents from Deputy Fabbri.

The works at St. Peter's, Rome, for the reception of the Œcumenical Council, we learn, have nearly reached their completion. Signor Sarti's plans having been rejected, the device of Vespignani has been adopted instead. The Papal throne stands at the end of the transept, the altar of the council in the centre, the stalls for the fathers being grouped around in seven rows. The whole space will be shut in by a curtain, which can be drawn aside so that the assembled multitudes may behold the grand scene.

The creation of Cardinals, which was expected to take place in the Consistory usually held in the course of the present month, has been deferred until November, it being the Pope's intention to give greater solemnity to the promotions by making them on the eve of the convocation of the Œcumenical Council. Fifteen hats are already vacant, of which two have been destined for some time.

PORTUGAL.

The King has returned to Lisbon from Oporto, whither he had gone in company with the Duke de Loulé and other noblemen. His Majesty was very well received throughout his progress.

The health of the Queen is not considered satisfactory by her physicians, although improved by her recent voyage.

The British fleet, consisting of fourteen ships, arrived at Lisbon on Monday, and anchored in the Tagus. On Wednesday the King visited Mr. Childers and the two Admirals on board the fleet. A regatta of the boats of the fleet took place.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the disamortisation of the estates belonging to the clergy, the establishments of instruction, and the municipalities. These properties are to be sold by auction, to be paid for in 3 per cent bonds to be issued by the Treasury, as was done in Italy. A part of the proceeds will be given to the present possessors in order to secure them a revenue, and the remainder will go to the Government. The lowest estimate of the value of these lands is 120 millions of francs, and under favourable circumstances that sum might be increased to 200 millions.

The yield of olive oil throughout Portugal is reported almost a total failure, and the wine crop is very scanty.

GERMANY.

Forty-nine foreign officers were present at the great manœuvres of the Prussian second Corps d'Armée. Of these 24 were from Great Britain, 6 from Bavaria, 4 from Wirtemberg, 4 from Sweden, 3 from Italy, 3 from France, 2 from Russia, 1 from Austria, and 1 from Baden.

An accident, attended with a sad loss of life, has taken place at Konigsberg by the railings of a bridge giving way during some festivities in honour of a visit of the King of Prussia.

On the authority of the semi-official organ at Berlin, we receive the gratifying assurance that Prussian territory is now completely freed from that scourge of stockowners, the cattle plague.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Count Beust has left Vienna for from twelve to fourteen days' leave, during which period he is to have complete relaxation from his official duties.

Prince Charles of Roumania has been received with great distinction in Vienna, and it is said that he has held long conferences with the chief Rabbis in that city on the position of the Jews in Roumania. Important results are expected from these conferences. The Emperor has conferred the grand cross of the Order of Leopold on Prince Charles.

Out of the seventeen Cisleithian Diets of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, three have commenced their Sessions—namely, Styria, Carinthia, and the Bukowina. The others will open successively. In the domain of St. Stephen's Crown the Croatian Assembly is now sitting at Agram, where the Ban has made his solemn entry. The Hungarian Parliament is to meet on Oct. 13, immediately after which event the Budget will be laid before it.

GREECE.

The King has written a letter to the Hellenic Chamber in reply to a congratulatory address from that body on the occasion of the birth and baptism of his second son, and the text of the letter has been published. His Majesty says that, on seeing the affection which the representatives of the country display towards his children, he prays the Almighty to render those children worthy of responding to the hopes of the Hellenic race. Rejoicing that he is the head of a national dynasty, he regards the Hellenic crown as a sacred deposit belonging to a Prince, Hellene not only in heart, but in religion and birth. His Majesty says that he shall always appeal to the patriotic co-operation of all, so that assistance may be given to everything which can contribute to the amelioration of public security, the re-establishment of public credit, the encouragement of the industrial arts, and the material progress of the country. "The recent national calamities," he says, in conclusion, "which all sorrow over, ought to redouble our zeal and guide our minds and hearts to the triumph of one idea—the amelioration of the present, so as to ensure us a happy future."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid the Budget on the table, with explanatory details of great length. The receipts are estimated at 34,102,000 drachmes, and the expenses at 33,383,331 drachmes. Among the items of expense are—Interest on foreign debt, 1,300,000 drachmes; interest on home debt, 5,310,370 drachmes; pensions, 2,268,280 drachmes. The Minister of War spends 7,083,999 drachmes.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence from Livadia announces that the Emperor has been suffering for some days from indisposition, but is completely recovered. The Empress, also, in consequence of having taken cold, has been slightly unwell.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, second brother of the Emperor, was recently returning from Oranienbaum, when the train ran off the rails, near St. Petersburg. The conductor was killed and a number of the passengers were injured, but his Highness was unhurt.

The Russian Bishops have received, report says, from the Government a notice that they must not absent themselves from their sees on the occasion of the Œcumenical Council.

A naturalists' congress has been opened at Warsaw, which was attended by many members of the Universities of Galicia, Posen, and Poland. An exhibition of natural history and medicine is opened in connection with it.

AMERICA.

President Grant, with his family, is making a tour through Pennsylvania.

Quickly following the announcement of the demise of Mr. Rawlins, the Secretary for War, we have intelligence of the death of Mr. William Pitt Fessenden, which occurred at Portland, on

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M.P., Mayor of Manchester.

[illegible] Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M.P., Mayor of Manchester, Presiding at the Meeting of the Corporation, Manchester, Friday, Nov. 1.

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BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Hamilton-place, Lady S. Bond, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Sherridge, near Malvern, the Hon. Mrs. Norbury, of a son.

On the 11th ult., at Deesa, the wife of Brigadier-General Taylor, commanding at Deesa, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 13, Hyde Park-gate, the wife of Stanley Vickers, M.P., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Otterington House, near Northallerton, the wife of George Smith, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On June 29, at the residence of Mr. J. Y. Mills, Macquarie-street, Paramatta, N.S.W., by the Rev. Archibald Gilchrist, B.A., brother-in-law of the bride, George Alfred Mills, teacher, public school, St. Mary's, South Creek, fifth son of Mr. John Mills Chewley, "Field of Mars," to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Kendall, of Penrith.

On the 9th inst., after banns, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. Canon Conway, M.A., Rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. J. Brenan, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Robert Hardy Brenan, M.A., of St. Mary's, Brighton, youngest son of the late Captain Alexander Brenan, R.N., of Dublin, to Alice Sophia, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Long, Esq., D.L., of Park-street, Westminster, of Caterham, Surrey, and of Brighton, Sussex.

On the 7th inst., at St. Columba's Chapel, Nairn, N.B., by the Rev. Wm. West, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Caithness Brodie, B.A., J. C. J. Brodie, Esq., of Lethen, to Constance, third daughter of E. T. W. Wood, Esq., of the Wetlands, Stoke-on-Trent.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Crosswood, Aberystwith, Lady G. Vaughan, youngest daughter of the Earl of Lisburne.

On the 21st ult., at Lansdowne-terrace, East-hill, Wandsworth, Jane Harriett Isabella, the beloved wife of Dr. Usher, and eldest daughter of the late James Thompson, Esq., of 21, Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

On July 10, at Valparaiso, on his birthday, Thomson Hankey Coode, sometime of the Poor-Law Board, the beloved son of George Coode, of Walmer, aged thirty-eight. Deeply lamented.

*** *The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25.

SUNDAY, Sept. 19.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., Prebendary and Rector of All Hallows, Lombard-street; afternoon, 3.15, Rev. Canon Henry Melvill, Rector of Barnes.

MONDAY, 20.—Battle of the Alma (defeat of the Russians by the English and French), 1854. Delhi taken from the Sepoy mutineers, 1857. Full moon, 6.41 p.m.

TUESDAY, 21.—St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. Anniversary of the foundation of Christ's Hospital, 1552. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society—Fruit and Floral, 11 a.m.; General, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—The Hegira, or Flight of Mohammed, 622. Michael Faraday, natural philosopher, born, 1791.

THURSDAY, 23.—Battle of Assaye. Wellesley's (Wellington's) victory over the Mahrattas, 1803. The planet Neptune discovered by Galle, in conformity with the calculations of Adams and Leverrier, 1846. Autumnal quarter begins.

FRIDAY, 24.—The Ancient Spanish Cortes reopened, 1810. Dean H. H. Milman, historian and poet, died, 1868.

SATURDAY, 25.—The Solemn League and Covenant between England and Scotland adopted by Parliament, 1643. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 16	1 37	1 55	2 11	2 27	2 43	2 57	3 13	3 30	3 48	3 56	4 13	4 34	4 52

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Wind: Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept. 8	29.781	64.4	58.1	.81	7	60.7	74.4	SSW., S.	215	.000
9	29.762	63.1	52.3	.70	6	53.8	72.6	SSW., SW., SSE.	277	.010
10	29.800	60.7	55.3	.83	9	50.7	69.7	S., WSW., SSW.	433	.060
11	29.454	55.5	47.3	.76	7	51.9	67.3	SW., SSW., SSE.	444	.055
12	...	...	...	...	...	51.8	63.0	WSW.	544	.200
13	29.428	55.1	46.1	.74	6	52.3	67.7	SW., WSW., W.	463	.313
14	29.794	60.5	55.3	.93	10	..	67.7	SSW., SW.	520	.164

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.829	29.872	29.615	29.536	29.146	29.212	29.844
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SSW.	S.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	SSW.

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THE BRITISH ARMY OF 1870,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; Her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1869; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-five years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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EXETER HALL.—Mdlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON. OCT. 1.—THE MESSIAH.—Artistes, Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli. The Chorus will consist of Mr. Henry Leslie's Festival Choir, the Band will include the most eminent Metropolitan Instrumentalists. Commencing at Half-past Seven. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Subscription for Four Concerts, £1 1s. and £1 16s. Stalls 15s. and 10s. 6d.; West Gallery, 5s.; Orchestra and Area, 2s. 6d. Tickets at all the principal Musicsellers.

A DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

will be issued on OCTOBER 9,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

"THE TIDAL BOAT,"

FROM A DRAWING BY A. HUNT,

AND

TWO SHEETS OF ENGRAVINGS AND LETTERPRESS.

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The wholesale prices may be obtained of Messrs. Xavier and Boyveau; or at 198, Strand, London.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL of ART.—Under the especial Patronage of the Queen and of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.—The AUTUMN SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, OCT. 4. For Prospectuses and Forms of Admission apply at the School, 43, Queen-square, W.C.
By order. LOUISA GANN, Superintendent.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week of Unusual Attractions. Weather Day equally enjoyable.
Monday.—Grand Combined Day—Opera, Velocipede Circus, Fireworks, and Illumination of Fountains, &c.
Tuesday.—Opera, Velocipede Exhibition and Races.
Wednesday.—Great Musical Jubilee of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association—5000 Performers.
Thursday.—Opera, Velocipede Exhibition and Race for the Championship.
Friday.—Performances in Velocipede Circus by English and Continental Riders, &c.
Saturday.—One more Grand Concert by Mdlle. Nilsson, with Fireworks, &c.
Monday to Friday, Shilling Days; Saturday, Half-a-Crown Day. Reserved Stalls for Opera and Concerts, Half-a-Crown, at Palace and Exeter Hall. Season-Tickets, One Guinea, admitting till Sept. 1, 1870. "The best Guinea's-worth in the world."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Monday, One Shilling.—Grand DISPLAY of FIREWORKS and ILLUMINATION of FOUNTAINS; Opera, BOHEMIAN GIRL; VELOCIPEDE CIRCUS, &c.
Everyone should see the magnificent "Arc de Triomphe, Set Piece, which, notwithstanding its great cost, will be given on this occasion.
Note.—The new Shells, the combined colours of which excited so many encomiums will be largely introduced by Messrs. Brock and Co., the Company's able Pyrotechnists.

CRYSTAL PALACE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22. REPETITION of GREAT MUSICAL JUBILEE of TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION—5000 Performers—Band of Royal Artillery—Crystal Palace Band—Firing of Cannon, Chiming of Bells, Clinking of Anvils, Electric Light, &c.—Concert on Handel Orchestra (enlarged for the occasion).—Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve Half Price.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Chastely Decorated; New Scenery; New Proscenium; New Stage, with sunken footlights; New Sofa Stalls, &c., rendering this Hall the most elegant Place of Amusement in London.—GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FIFTH ANNUAL SEASON in LONDON.—Entirely New Programme.—Reappearance of the inimitable Moore.—The Christy Minstrels are open all the year round, every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight.—Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performances.—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatever. Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

NEW STANDARD THEATRE.—SIXTH WEEK of the Enormously Successful Engagement of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, of St. James's Hall.—Another Complete Change of Programme. A visit to this Theatre during the present remarkable Engagement is well worth the trouble of a journey from the farthest extremities of the Metropolis, the vast and magnificent Edifice presenting a spectacle not to be witnessed elsewhere.
Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. This elegant Establishment will REOPEN SATURDAY, OCT. 2, with a stud of Fifty Magnificent Horses and Ponies. The greatest Equestrian Artistes, Male and Female, in the Universe, and the most talented and wonderful Gymnasts and Acrobats ever brought together in one establishment. In addition, a splendid Troupe of Performing Italian Greyhounds, and many other Novelties. During the recess the building has been re-decorated, and also improved in several ways.—Grand Morning Performance (equal in all respects to the Evening Entertainment) every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at Half-past Two.

HOLBORN.—ON SATURDAY NEXT, at Seven, a New and Original Sketch, by Henry Leeson, Esq., called WAIT FOR AN ANSWER. After which a new Comedy, by Thomas Morton, Esq., entitled PLAIN ENGLISH—Barry Sullivan, George Honey, Mrs. Vezin, &c.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—First Night of the Winter Season, SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 25, when will be produced a New Comedy, by Thomas Morton, Esq., entitled PLAIN ENGLISH.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 20, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'Clock. Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

In October, 1865, England lost her great English Minister, and not quite four years later the able and amiable partner of his life has passed away. It is no phrase of mere course that declares the death of Lady Palmerston to be deeply felt. The departed lady was probably known to a larger circle of friends than anyone who survives her, and no one who had the honour and privilege of enjoying intimacy with her failed to value it in a remarkable degree. Like her husband, Lady Palmerston was sincerely loved for her many most admirable qualities, and in her case, as in his own, the personal regard of those who were opposed to the late Premier in political matters, will long endure when all party recollections shall have subsided. From the moment when her illustrious husband died, the brilliant career of Lady Palmerston was at an end, and her departure is without any general significance. But England owed—let us gratefully say, owes—both of them too much to let the peaceful death of this accomplished and venerable lady pass unnoted.

Fully to convey our meaning, it is impossible to abstain from political reference, nor do we know that it is desirable, for the debt which we would acknowledge once more is a political debt. At this moment there is a great and strong Liberal party, boastful, but not unduly so, of its power, and strenuous in proclaiming a new era in which the omissions and compromises of many generations are to be redressed with zealous alacrity. The electoral fabric rests upon a far wider basis than ever, and there is yet talk of its enlargement; and a popular Minister, listening to the cry for action, has carried out one of the largest acts of justice that have ever been performed on the safe side of a revolution. It was made possible by so large an act of reconstruction of the representation, performed in apparent antagonism of parties, but really through the conviction common to both that such a course was consistent with the safety of our national institutions. We are now looking forward with a certain anxiety, though without timidity, to some further operations on a large scale; and, though they are expected to be of so exceptional a character that a Minister accredited by the great Whig party drops words of caution and hints at combination in support of the rights of property, the mind of the people is not disturbed as yet, at all events. It is felt that, before the advent of the times of change, the nation had gone through a period of transition, during which the calm and wise policy of a real statesman had presided, and that in this period he had permitted, and even encouraged, such developments of thought, that, while he prudently retarded action, he was in effect helping it to become effective and constitutional. That statesman was Viscount Palmerston.

These things cannot be remembered at a more appropriate time than when the tomb is closing upon the remains of the admirable wife of the great Minister. The best tribute we can pay to her is to recollect our obligations to him. From the period of peril, dissatisfaction, national depression, at which the brave old man took the helm of state, and speedily infused his own vigour into all who were charged with the country's work, to the time when he resigned office and life together, Lord Palmerston was as indefatigably working for the best interests of the kingdom as any statesman has ever worked, and the more surely that he flourished on no trumpets, and seemed to the more restless to be opposed to progress. By-and-by it will be owned that Palmerston, Englishman to the backbone, understood Englishmen. May we borrow a metaphor that just now will not be unacceptable, and say that he in an eminent degree knew the art of training? Under his quiet but not inactive treatment England matured herself for coming struggles, and, thanks to it, found herself well prepared for them when the hour of stress arrived. It were almost impertinence now to write as if vindication of the prescience of Lord Palmerston were wanting, or to show that he knew as well as any man of the present day that great changes must come. At some of them he hinted in speeches which may now be consulted with advantage by that happy-minded class that believes that to it and its friends was left all political discovery. It will be seen that the brother-in-law of Melbourne and the friend of Grey and Russell had seen more than some very forward Liberals of the present hour had perceived. But Palmerston, one of the champions of the first Reform Bill, had full perception of the rate of advance which the nation was making towards a second, and he had no intention of permitting Parliament and the country to assume a false relative position. He knew the difference between men who were desirous to meet the wants of the people and those who were merely aiming—we do not say unworthily—to take the lead in public affairs, and the implicit confidence which the people placed in him enabled him to regulate the Parliamentary pace in that "judicious" manner which it is very much easier to scoff at than to imitate. We repeat that what has been done since the death of Lord Palmerston would have been impossible, with safety, but for the educational period over which he presided. As a Foreign Minister, with the secrets of every Cabinet in Europe in his hands, and with that anti-cosmopolitan but uncommonly useful general belief that all mankind are not brothers when there is anything like interest in their way, Lord Palmerston, as we need not say, was as much feared and hated by those whose fear and hate are honourable to the object as ever was an English statesman. Half the battle was won by England when a foreign antagonist came to the certain conviction that Lord Palmerston had taken a matter up.

Let us recollect all this and more which will occur to the thoughtful at the moment when the partner of his life is to be laid beside him. It is well known that her attachment for her lord amounted to a devotion which, if not so rare as is supposed, is, at all events, seldom so manifest as in the case of Lady Palmerston. Happily, the range of duties to which she was called enabled her to display that devotion in the way most conducive to the purposes of her husband. Lady Palmerston's social gifts, her tact, her wit, her kindness, were too well known to need eulogy. She made it the business as well as the joy of her life to please those whom it was his to lead, and she accomplished her object in the most legitimate and laudable manner. It was a sort of education to stand well with Lady Palmerston; and he who did not stand well with her had good reason for standing ill with himself. But she must not be remembered only as a graceful and successful lady-politician, skilled in aiding to keep a party together. No one could do what she did without a heart large enough to take in much beside party, and such a heart was Lady Palmerston's. Of the thousand good things she did, few will be told to the world at large—to read of her virtues in paragraphs was not to the taste of the highly-bred Whig lady—but they will be treasured in a thousand memories. Her grand merit, however, was that she greatly contributed to the successes of her illustrious husband, and could she have chosen her epitaph its proudest record would have been "Wife of Palmerston."

The funeral of Lady Palmerston took place on Friday afternoon in Westminster Abbey, where the remains of the late Viscount Palmerston were interred a few years ago. The ceremony was a simple one, and few persons were present. The principal mourners were Earl Cowper, the Right Hon. William Cowper, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Sudely, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, the Hon. Spencer Ashley, &c. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, continued to sojourn at Invertrossachs House until yesterday week. Her Majesty, during her nine-days' visit to the Trossachs, made daily excursions upon the various lochs and drove to the principal places of interest around the neighbourhood. The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses and attended by Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby, upon her return from Invertrossachs, drove to Callander, and travelled thence, by special train, viâ Dunblane, Perth, and Aberdeen, to Ballater. Numerous spectators had assembled at the several stations at which the Royal train stopped. The Queen graciously acknowledged the loyal greetings of the various assemblages. Her Majesty drove from Ballater to Balmoral Castle.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance upon the Queen. The right hon. gentleman had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. Dr. Taylor had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, takes her customary daily drives around the neighbourhood of Balmoral. Prince Christian passes his time deer-stalking and shooting.

The Queen has presented to the Royal Academy the bust of herself, executed by Princess Louise.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday last from Abergeldie Castle. In the evening his Royal Highness honoured the Strand Theatre with his presence.

The Prince, who is about to join the Princess at Wildbad, has been detained in town in consequence of the boisterous weather.

On Thursday week the King of the Belgians drove from Baden to pay the Princess a visit. In the evening her Royal Highness entertained at dinner the King, the Duc de Nemours, the Duchess of Manchester, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, General Sir W. and Lady Knollys, and M. Jules Devaux, Chef du Cabinet du Roi. After dinner the Princess and the King, accompanied by the Royal children, walked for some time on the promenade. At a late hour the King returned to Baden by a special train. The weather continues to be all that could be desired for the enjoyment of outdoor exercise. An excursion on a raft down the river Enz, the previous week, gave so much gratification to all who had the pleasure of sharing in it that it is proposed to repeat the performance.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Chester will, it is expected, last three days. Their Royal Highnesses are, according to present arrangements, to arrive on the evening of Oct. 13, and the Townhall will be opened on the 14th, the Royal visitors leaving the city on the 15th. Their Royal Highnesses during their sojourn in Chester will occupy the Grosvenor Hotel as guests of the Earl of Grosvenor, M.P., and the hotel will undergo special alterations for that purpose.

The Prince has caused a communication to be made to the gentlemen composing the Harvard crew, expressing his regret at not being able to see them during their visit to this country and his admiration of the gallant way in which they rowed in the recent international contest on the Thames.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, attended by his suite, arrived at Rivière du Loup on Tuesday from Fredericton, the journey, a distance of 265 miles, having been performed in carriages.

His Royal Highness arrived at Quebec on Wednesday, and was received by the officers of the garrison and the members of the Corporation. An address was read expressive of the loyalty of the citizens and their attachment to the Queen. The Prince, in response, declared his gratitude for the cordiality of the welcome given him, and particularly for the affectionate allusion which had been made to the Queen.

Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess Vladimir Bariatinsky have left the Clarendon Hotel for Paris.

The Princess Anatole Bariatinsky has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from St. Petersburg.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has returned to his seat at Elveden, Thetford, Norfolk.

The Archbishop of Armagh and Mrs. Beresford have left Sandbeck Park, where they have been staying with the Earl and Countess of Scarborough, for the palace, Armagh.

The Duchess of Marlborough arrived at Blenheim Palace, Oxon, on last Saturday, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, at Eastwell Park, near Ashford.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, accompanied by Ladies Georgiana and Albertha Hamilton, arrived at Blenheim Palace, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, on Tuesday, from Eastwell Park.

The Duke of Roxburghe has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Norway.

The Duke of Northumberland, Earl Percy, and Lord Algernon Percy returned to Alnwick Castle, on Wednesday, from Keildar.

The Marquis of Blandford left town, on Tuesday, for Blenheim Palace, Oxon.

The Marquis of Hartington has left Holker Hall, the Duke of Devonshire's seat in Westmorland, for Ireland.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at Walmer Castle.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have returned to Wentworth House, Yorkshire, from their family seat in the county of Wicklow.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart's residence in Renfrewshire, to visit the Hon. Mrs. Villiers, at Tulliallan Castle.

The announcement last week recorded in this Journal, that her Majesty had been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. W. R. Drake, of Oatlands Lodge, Surrey, has excited more than usual interest; that gentleman having, in his practice as an eminent solicitor at Westminster, achieved a high professional reputation, and often rendered important services to the Liberal party. It is probably in just recognition of these services that he has been personally recommended to the Queen's favour by the First Lord of the Treasury; but Sir William Drake had already received from several of the foreign Courts of Europe equally distinguished tokens of their esteem. In 1857 he was created by the King of Italy a Commander of the Order of St. Maurizio and St. Lazzaro; in 1868 the Sultan of Turkey conferred upon him the (second class) order of the Medjidieh; and the Emperor of Austria has bestowed upon him the order of Knighthood of the Iron Crown. These antecedents are sufficient to prove that the merits of Sir William, independent of any claims he may have had upon the political party now in power in his own country, have long been appreciated in a wider sphere; while his contributions to art-history and archæological literature have made him known to the more retired class of students and scholars. The ancient family of "Drake of Ashe," near Barnstaple, in Devonshire, of which Sir W. R. Drake is now the representative, since the elder branch, with the baronetcy it held for six generations, became extinct in 1733, must not be confounded with that other Devonshire family of Drakes founded by Sir Francis Drake, the famous navigator and sea-fighter of Elizabeth's reign, who came from the neighbourhood of Tavistock, and whose lineage, after being mingled with that of Elliot, Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar, is now merged in the Trayton-Fullers, of Nutwell, near Exeter. On the maternal side the newly-created Knight is nephew to Sir James Hamlyn, Bart., of Clovelly Court, North Devon, so that his social connections are worthy at least of the rank to which he has lately been preferred; and while a barrister may be raised to the Peerage, if he be useful to a Government and tolerably learned in the law, the profession of a solicitor, which involves as high a degree of attainments, should not debar its practitioner from deserved promotion in the world.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bagot, G., Senior Curate of Halifax; to be Incumbent of Lightcliffe.
Bellingham, John George; Rector of Begbroke, Oxon.
Bennett, T.; Vicar of Toller Fratrum with Winford Eagle, Dorset.
Brownrigg, S. Studholme; Rector of Moulsoe.
Burton, C. H., of St. Philip's, Liverpool; Vicar of Dinton, Bucks.
Carey, E. T.; Curate of Kensington.
Carr, W. L.; Curate of St. Michael's, Chester-square.
Chater, Andrew Fuller; Honorary Canon, Chester.
Clarke, Benjamin Philpot; Vicar of Marown, Douglas.
Cole, George; Incumbent of St. Michael's, Toxteth Park.
Colmer, H. J.; Rector of Chillenden.
Cranswick, James Mowy; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Stalybridge.
Davies, Edwin; Vicar of Aldershott.
Drake, Charles Markworth; Vicar of Veryan.
Dunn, R.; Rector of Ampney, near Cirencester.
Eardley, W.; Vicar of Cantley, near Doncaster.
Eves, E. L.; Curate of St. Stephen's, Tunbridge.
Floyd, George; Rector of Frilsham, Berks.
Greene, T. H.; Incumbent of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.
Heaton, W. C.; Senior Curate of St. Clement Danes, Strand, London.
Hewson, John Fitzgerald; Vicar of Garston, Lancashire.
Hobson, R.; Perpetual Curate of St. Nathaniel's, West Derby, Liverpool.
Holmes, Charles Rivington; Vicar of Stratton, Cornwall.
Hutton, W. M.; Vicar of Lezayre, New Ramsey.
Jackson, J., Vicar of St. Sepulchre's; Chaplain to Mr. Vallentin, Sheriff-elect.
Johnson, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Saviour's, Bacup.
Jones, Richard; Incumbent of Marston, Hall Green, near Birmingham.
Killin, Richard; Rector of Festiniog-with-Maentwrog.
Lane, Charles; Honorary Canon, Canterbury.
Leathes, Stanley; Incumbent of St. Philip's, Regent-street.
McCaul, A. I.; Chaplain to Mr. Alderman Causton, Sheriff-elect of London.
Meyer, Horace, Rector of East Tisted; Rector of Trowbridge.
Millar, Ogilvy, Vicar of Tamworth, and Rural Dean; Vicar of Cirencester.
Neville, Seymour; Rector of Ockham, Surrey.
Owen, John; Rector of East Anstey, Devon.
Pearson, Oswald Henry Leycester; Vicar of Huyton, Lancaster.
Phelps, Philip E.; Incumbent of St. James's, Kennington-road, Surrey.
Prosser, William; Vicar of St. Mary's, Spring-grove, Hounslow.
Puckle, John; Honorary Canon, Canterbury.
Walker, St. George; Rector of Cavendish, Suffolk.
Waller, H. P.; Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Bromley-by-Bow.
Woodgates, J. R.; Rector of West Walton [illegible], Norfolk.

The Dean of Norwich is about to leave England for a short time for the benefit of his health.

The Rev. Dr. George Moberly was elected Bishop of Salisbury, on Thursday week, in the chapter-house of the cathedral.

A marble cenotaph to the memory of the late distinguished astronomer, the Earl of Rosse, has been erected in the church at Parsonstown (Ireland).

A handsome time-piece, in an elegant marble case, has been presented to the Rev. Ponsford Cann, Rector of Virginstowe, near Launceston, by his parishioners and friends.

The Bishop of Exeter has intimated to the Archbishop of Canterbury his intention of resigning his see, under the terms of the Bishops' Resignation Act, passed in the last Session.

The festival of choirs from the several Church choral associations in the diocese of Chester was held, on Thursday week, in the nave of Chester Cathedral. About 800 voices took part in it.

The collegiate church of Howden was reopened on the 10th inst. after a restoration, at a cost of £800, which includes the recasting of three of the bells. There was a full choral service.

The Marquis of Westminster has placed £6000 in the hands of the Bishop of Carlisle for the purpose of endowing two Peel districts in his diocese—the one at Cleator-moor, the other at Hawcoat and Newbarns, in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness.

On Tuesday the Duke of Northumberland, who was accompanied by the Duchess, the Dowager Duchess, and Earl and Countess Percy, laid the foundation-stone of a new school in connection with St. John's Church, Percy Main, near North Shields (one of the five district churches built and endowed by the late Duke).

The Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A., her Majesty's Chaplain, North Blacktown, Madras, has been presented with a handsome silver vase, by the congregation of Blacktown church; a large Bible and photograph of the school, by the children of the Male Orphan Asylum; and a silver cup, with engraving of the school on it, by the teachers and children of the Female Orphan Asylum.

The foundation-stone of the new church at Gunby St. Peter's, Lincolnshire, was laid, on the 10th inst., by Mrs. Edmund Langton, who on this occasion acted for her father, Chas. Langton Massingberd, Esq., of Gunby Park. Under the stone was placed a glass bottle containing some coins of the present reign and a copy of a newspaper published on the same day. The new building will cost £1200; about £200 of this sum is still required to be raised.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last week, the Archbishop of Canterbury entertained the Rural Deans of the diocese at Addington Park. His Grace was attended on the occasion by the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison (of Maidstone), and the Rev. C. W. Sandford, Senior Censor of Christ Church, Oxford, Chaplain in residence. After service in the private chapel, on Thursday, the Archbishop held a conference with the sixteen Rural Deans of the Canterbury diocese who were present.

Notice has been given that the Bishop of Oxford has appointed the following places and days for holding his triennial visitation of the diocese:—Oxford, Tuesday, Nov. 9; Reading, Thursday, Nov. 11; Newbury, Friday, Nov. 12; Abingdon, Monday, Nov. 15; Bicester, Tuesday, Nov. 16; Aylesbury, Thursday, Nov. 18; Newport Pagnel, Friday, Nov. 19; Buckingham, Saturday, Nov. 20; Banbury, Monday, Nov. 22; Witney, Tuesday, Nov. 23: each day at eleven o'clock.

St. Innocent's Church, Tuck Hill, a hamlet of Alveley parish, near Bridgnorth, was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Hereford. The building, which is in the Decorated style, is designed by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, architect, and consists of a nave 51 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 6 in.; chancel, 28 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in.; a south aisle, porch, vestry, and organ-loft. The material is red sandstone, with Bath-stone dressings, and there is accommodation for 225 persons. The chancel has a three-light east window, by Lavers and Barraud, and sedilia on the south side; and the fittings are of oak.

The Bishop of London has reconstructed the rural deaneries of his diocese and added two to those already existing. One contains the several parishes within the ancient parish of Shoreditch, hitherto contained in the deanery of St. Sepulchre, and to this he has appointed the Very Rev. G. P. Pownall, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Hoxton. The other deanery has been taken out of St. John's, Westminster, and comprises those districts south of the Thames which are in the diocese of London. To this deanery his Lordship has appointed the Rev. W. D. Maclagan, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Newington.

The new church and burial-ground of St. James's, Flockton, Wakefield, was consecrated on the 9th inst., by the Bishop of Ripon. The church, which is well situated on a site of one acre, has been built under great difficulties. The diocesan grant was only £165, and the highest subscription £100. A weekly collection on the Sunday evenings has been in operation for a year and a half, with good results, in aid of the building funds. The building is of coloured bricks inside, and has a pleasing effect. The east window has been filled with stained glass by Bagnley of Newcastle, in memory of a deceased benefactress. A debt of £600 remains. Mr. Crossland is the architect.

The proposal to restore the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, at a cost of £15,000, as a memorial to the late Bishop Hamilton, has been adopted throughout the diocese as the most suitable that could be raised to perpetuate his Lordship's memory, and already upwards of £5000 has been subscribed towards the object. Mr. George Gilbert Scott has made a personal survey of the choir, and is preparing plans for the restoration, together with an estimate of the probable costs attending the due execution of the works. The form of memorial has the especial approval of the family and immediate friends of the deceased prelate, it being well known that the entire restoration of the cathedral, the external portion of which is just completed, was an object which he had always deeply at heart.

On the 30th ult. a new church at Eltham, Kent, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is in the Early English style, from designs by Mr. Street, and has been built on a site presented by the Crown, at a cost of about £4500, which has been raised by subscriptions from the residents in the immediate neighbourhood and their friends, assisted by a grant of £800 from the Crown, and contributions from Oriel College, Oxford, and the Incorporated Church Building Society. It contains 660 sittings, of which 250 are free and unappropriated. The church has been enriched by many costly gifts, among which may be mentioned the east window, by Clayton and Bell, the altar, reredos, font, and pulpit.

The little church of Merthyr, near Carmarthen, having been enlarged and restored by the exertions of the Rector, the Rev. D. Williams, Mr. Penton being the architect, was reopened on Thursday week, when the Bishop of St. David's preached. At the conclusion of the sermon, his Lordship addressed the congregation in Welsh for ten minutes. His discourse consisted of a repetition of portions of his English sermon, which were listened to with rapt attention. It was evident from the pathetic responses which broke forth ever and anon that the venerable and learned Prelate reached the hearts of his hearers. The benediction was pronounced by the Bishop in Welsh. In the afternoon the preachers in Welsh were the Rev. J. Hughes, Vicar of Llandovery; and the Rev. J. Williams, Vicar of Llangain. In the evening it was not possible to provide room for all who sought admission, although the sittings had been raised from seventy to 200, the amount of the entire population in the parish. The service was again in Welsh, and two sermons were delivered—by the Rev. Rees Evans, Vicar of Landebie; and the Rev. J. Williams, of Dafen, Llanelly.

On Thursday week the ancient Church of St. Martin's, Guernsey, which has been undergoing a thorough restoration, was reopened for Divine worship. Bishop Ryan, representing the admirable prelate whose impending resignation is so deeply regretted throughout his vast diocese, preached in the morning in English, and in the evening in French, prayers being read by the Rev. C. Robinson, M.A., Rector; the first lesson by the Very Rev. the Dean, the second by the Rev. P. Carey, M.A., and the epistle by the Rev. Canon Potter. Nearly all the clergy of the island were present in full canonicals, as well as many of the élite of the island, and the visitors, of whom the place is full. Among the many objects of interest in the old church may be noticed a handsome stained-glass window over the altar, the gift of Mrs. Macrea; and a magnificent carved oak pulpit and lectern, the gifts of the Carey family. Bishop Ryan has now been some weeks in the Channel Islands, holding confirmations in Jersey and Alderney. On Tuesday there was one for the youth of the town of St. Peter Port (Guernsey), at St. Stephen's Church, which was consecrated by his Lordship on the last occasion of his visiting the island.

Yesterday week the Synod of the united provinces of Armagh and Tuam was held in Armagh Cathedral—Primate Beresford in the chair. An invitation was read from the Archbishop of Dublin and the prelates of his province requesting the Synod to meet in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The invitation was unanimously accepted.——The General Synod met at St. Patrick's on Monday. There was a full attendance of both Provincial Synods. The proceedings in the Upper House were private. A message was sent thence to the Lower House, containing a protest against the Church Act approved by the Lower House. The Bishop of Down, in the Upper House, had objected to the protest as unnecessary. A second message was sent down, containing a scheme for the formation of a Church body of the clergy of each diocese to elect representatives varying in number, the total for Ireland to be 124; one Dean and one Archdeacon for each united diocese, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, Trinity College, to be ex officio members; the Provost and Fellows of the college to return one member. Archdeacon Lee moved a preface defining the position of the laity and suggesting election from among communicants, and declaring that questions of doctrine and discipline should be reserved for the Bishops and clergy. The consideration of the message was adjourned. The Synod reassembled on Wednesday evening, and resolved by a majority of 107 to 29 against the admission of *ex officio* members in any future Church convention. All licensed clergymen to be eligible to vote and be elected in elections by separate dioceses.——The lay conference, which was to have assembled in Dublin on Oct. 5, has been postponed to the 12th, as the date originally fixed was also that of the opening of the great Ballinasloe fair, which, it is said, would have prevented many of the members from attending.

Mr. Titus Salt, of Saltaire and Crow Nest, Yorkshire, has received from Mr. Gladstone the offer of a Baronetcy, which he has accepted.

The screw steam-yacht Diana, in which Mr. Lamont, of Knockdow, has been engaged all summer in exploring the Arctic regions, arrived at Tromso, in Norway, on Sunday.

Booth, an Irish American, having a quarrel with Thomas Lyle, near Maghera, in the county of Derry, drew a revolver and shot him dead. Booth and his brother have been arrested.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that M. Chasles appeared on Tuesday before the Academy of Sciences and acknowledged that he had been duped in the matter of the Newton-Pascal documents, or rather forgeries, which for nearly two years have occupied the attention of European astronomers.

A sad accident has occurred at the Victoria Theatre in Berlin. Two of the ballet-girls were dressing in their room, when one of them lighted an extra gas-burner and threw the burning paper on the ground. Their dresses instantly caught fire, and, although assistance was at once rendered, they were so badly burnt that one of them died the same night and the other the following morning.

The expedition to Central Africa under Sir Samuel Baker is about to commence its journey. The force under his command consists of 1500 of the Viceroy's best troops; and five river steamers which have been constructed in England will also be at his disposal. It is stated that hostilities will be at once commenced against the Bari tribe, who refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Viceroy. Sanguine expectations are indulged that the cost of the expedition will be defrayed in the course of the first year, but we are not told on what data these expectations are founded.

At the annual general session for the county of Lancaster, on Thursday week, it was stated that during the past year, whilst the increase in the adult crime of the country has been 9 per cent, the increase in the county of Lancaster has been 22 per cent. Then, with regard to juvenile crime, whilst the increase in England and Wales has been 4·6 per cent, in this country it has been 20·7 per cent. Lord Stanley, in adverting to the painful nature of this statement, said that it would be the duty of the magistrates to consider it very carefully.

The Independent College at Brecon is an institution for the training of young ministers to occupy English and Welsh pulpits in Wales. It is one of the oldest Nonconformist establishments in the Principality, having had its origin in the year 1662. To meet the rapid spread of the English language in Wales the Independents have put forward their strength in the matter of chapel building. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., has set apart £6000, and £1000 towards the memorial college. Sums ranging from £250 to £50 have been given by Mr. John Crossley, Mr. T. Barnes, Mr. Remington Mills, Sir Titus Salt, and others for the same object. Soon after the erection of the memorial college was determined upon, a site near the town of Brecon was secured, in one of the most picturesque spots that can be found in South Wales. The *Western Mail* states that the opening services were commenced on Wednesday, and continued throughout Thursday. A large number of ministers from London and elsewhere took part in the proceedings; together with Mr. S. Morley, M.P.; Mr. H. Richard, M.P.; Mr. E. M. Richards, M.P., and other gentlemen. The Rev. T. Binney delivered the inaugural address.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Dragoon Guards: F. C. Mackay to be Cornet.
5th Lancers: Ensign C. H. Baines to be Cornet.
19th Hussars: Lieut. A. G. Webster to be Captain; Cornet F. D. Harding to be Lieutenant.
Royal Artillery: Capt. R. W. Haig to be Captain.
10th Foot: Ensigns C. E. A. Tuck and T. G. Booth to be Lieutenants; Ensign H. F. V. Gaskell to be Ensign.
23rd: Lieut. E. S. Wason to be Captain; Ensign A. H. Fraser to be Lieutenant; M. Donnington-Jefferson to be Ensign.
43rd: Ensign G. R. B. Thayre to be Ensign.
54th: Paymaster J. R. Walton to be Paymaster.
63rd: Lieut. E. I. D. Rae to be Captain; Ensign C. A. Fillingham to be Lieutenant; C. H. Baines to be Ensign.
67th: Lieut. R. S. Bond to be Captain; Ensign G. Waimman to be Lieutenant.
83rd: Ensign J. H. Hardiman to be Ensign.
84th: Lieut. A. A. Owen to be Captain; Ensign Sir G. A. de Hochepied-Larpent, Bart., and J. T. Hardiman to be Ensigns.
89th: Major J. Peaton to be Major.
91st: Major J. B. Kirk to be Major.
93rd: Ensign J. D. Fetherstonhaugh to be Ensign.
101st: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Brown to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. N. T. Parsons to be Major; Lieut. G. H. Holley to be Captain; Ensigns J. D. Hallett, T. G. Thomson, and F. M. Kirk to be Lieutenants.
103rd: Ensigns H. W. Allen, A. K. Abbott, and J. A. Barlow to be Lieutenants; Ensign H. C. E. Lucas to be Ensign.
Rifle Brigade: V. N. Ward to be Ensign.
2nd West India Regiment: Ensign J. S. Bird to be Lieutenant.
Military Store Department.—Assistant Superintendent of Stores G. C. Holdsworth to be Deputy Superintendent of Stores; Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores H. S. Bagnall to be Assistant Superintendent of Stores; Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores H. Smith to be Assistant Superintendent of Stores.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Cols. F. G. Hamley and J. Elliott to be Colonels; Capts. A. M. Shewell and W. Tweedie to be Majors; Ensign and Deputy Commissary J. Barnard to have the honorary rank of Captain; Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Greatorex to have the honorary rank of Ensign; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals A. H. Leith to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The anxieties of the 18,000 inhabitants of Sheerness about the closing of the dockyard are set at rest by a letter from the Admiralty, which states that the Government have no such intention as was reported. The subject has not even been considered.

James Richardson, the private in the Grenadier Guards who deserted his post while on duty on the north terrace of Windsor Castle about a fortnight ago, has been sentenced to be imprisoned 168 days and to be marked with the letter "D."

The Woolwich local board of health, having requested the Admiralty to sanction the sale of Woolwich Dockyard, a letter has been received from the private secretary of Mr. Gladstone stating that the Admiralty, with the sanction of the Treasury, have determined to remove the limitations placed upon the disposal of the dockyard.

The 68th Regiment, which has been stationed in Manchester for some time, left Ordsal-lane, by special London and North-Western train, yesterday week, for Liverpool, en route to Cork. They are succeeded by the 100th, a Canadian regiment, which came from Greenock, in the Himalaya, to Liverpool; and the same vessel carried the 68th to Ireland.

In consequence of the death of Admiral Sir R. L. Baynes, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., becomes junior Admiral; Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Fowler Hastings, C.B., junior Vice-Admiral; and Captain J. Newburgh Strange is promoted to Rear-Admiral. By the death of Admiral Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., a flag officer's good-service pension, and, by the promotion of Captain Strange to flag rank, a captain's good-service pension become at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

From returns lately issued it appears (says the *United Service Gazette*) that of every 10,000 men enlisted 86 are over 6 ft. in height, 116 are between 5 ft. 11 in. and 6 ft. The most prevailing height is between 5 ft. 5 in. and 5 ft. 6 in., in which standard there are 2345. Only 35 recruits in the 10,000 weigh upwards of 170 lb., whilst 3019 weigh between 120 lb. and 130 lb. Of every 1000 enlisted, 222 could neither read nor write, 107 could read only, and 671 could both read and write. The above data are based on returns for 1867.

The report of the Army Medical Department for 1867 was published on Monday. It appears that there were during the fifty-two weeks ending Dec. 27, 1867, 73,420 men on the average serving in the United Kingdom; the admissions into hospital were 63,904; the deaths from all causes were 690, of which 63 occurred when the men were absent from their corps; and the average number constantly non-effective from sickness was 3118. These numbers give the proportions of 870 admissions, 9·40 deaths, and 42·47 constantly sick per 1000 of the strength, being a slight increase in the admissions and mean daily sick, and a slight decrease in the deaths, compared with the results for 1866.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rifle contest, for prizes of the value of nearly £400, was held, last Saturday, at Wimbledon, at the ranges of the London Scottish and Civil Service Corps, the use of which had been granted to the competitors, the 1st Surrey. The weather was very unfavourable, the wind blowing half a gale, accompanied frequently by heavy falls of rain. Nevertheless, some excellent scores were made. The challenge prizes: the Pollock challenge cup, valued at 50 gs., presented by General Sir George Pollock, Hon. Colonel of the 1st Surrey, open to marksmen or first-class shots of the present year, was won by Sergeant S. Wicks. Private E. Wheeler made the next best score. In addition to the challenge cup, Sergeant Wicks wins a silver medal. Of a prize, valued at 40 gs., presented by the Bread-street Ward of the City, together with the silver medal, Private Messenger was the winner, Private Curtis being second. The 1st Surrey challenge cup, value 25 gs., presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, commandant of the regiment, together with a silver medal, was won by Corporal Fisher, and the next highest score was made by Private Doggett. The ladies' challenge cup (value 45 gs.), which, like the 1st Surrey cup, will become the property of the member winning it twice in succession, was won by Private S. Burrowes. The next best score was made by Private W. Pether. A silver cup, value 20 gs., given by Lieutenant Child, to which is added a bronze medal, was gained by Private T. Wheeler; the next best score being made by Private Dunne. The next was a volley-firing contest (five files from each company competing) for a claret-jug, value 10 gs., given by Captain Wire, and £5 by Private Doggett, to provide pewters for the winning squad. No. 6 company were the winners, with 135 marks. No. 4 company made 120. Third-class series, £36: Winners—1st prize, £8, Private Dix; 2nd prize, £7, Private Bourdillon; 3rd prize, £6, Private Sparks; 4th prize, £5, Private J. Curtis; 5th prize, £4, Private Teddy; 6th prize, Sergeant Wicks; and the 7th and 8th, Privates Messenger and Moss. Second-class series: seven prizes, value £28: Winners—Privates Dix, Moss, Sparks, and Messenger; Sergeant E. Puckle, Lieutenant R. A. Puckle, and Private Bourdillon. Drill and shooting prizes, value 15 gs.: Winners—Sergeant Garrett, Private Curtis, and Corporal Guy. The special prizes, value 10 gs., were won by Colour-Sergeant Chisholm, Sergeant Garrett, and Private Bourdillon; and the quick-firing prize was won by Corporal Guy. There were numerous prizes for recruits and non-winners.

No. 2 (Captain Houghton's) company of the North-West Middlesex competed, on Thursday week, at the rifle-ranges at Stanmore, for a series of prizes. The prizes were divided into four series, and were won as follow:—First series: first prize, Lieutenant Partington; second, Ensign Smyth. Second series: first prize, Sergeant Baker; second, Sergeant Heywood; and third, Corporal Fenning. Third series: first prize, Sergeant Richards; second, Private Gould. Fourth series: Corporal Rusling. The prizes in the first, second, and third series were presented by Captain Houghton, and in the fourth series by Ensign Partington.

A rifle contest for prizes, value nearly £100, among the members of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Volunteers has been brought to a close at the ranges at Riddlesdown. Lieutenant-Colonel Wigsell's prizes, value £21, for extra-efficient non-commissioned officers and privates: First prize, Private Coldwells; second prize, Private A. Copeland; and third prize, Corporal Hollands. The adjutant's prizes, value £7, were shot for by efficient members who had passed into second-class order: First prize, Bandsman Mitchell; second prize, Sergeant Slay. The officers' prizes, open to marksmen and first-class shots, were won by Colour-Sergeant Parker, Lieutenant A. Latham, Quartermaster Gill, and Sergeant Wallings. The ladies' challenge cup, and a prize value 5 gs., was won by Private Cooper; and the tradesmen's challenge cup by Sergeant Wallings.

The annual shooting-meeting of the 1st Wilts (Salisbury) was held on Wednesday and Thursday last week. A piece of plate given by Mr. M. H. Marsh was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Harris. The Mayor of Salisbury's five-guinea prize fell to Corporal Conway. The prizes given by Captain Pinckney and the officers of the 1st Wilts were carried off by Colour-Sergeant Calkin, Sergeant Young, and Corporal Verrinder. Lieutenant Wilton won a cup presented by Dr. Lush, M.P.; and Sergeant Butler carried off another given by Mr. Alfred Seymour, M.P. The challenge cup, the gift of Sir A. Malet, with a piece of plate given by Mr. Giles Loder, and £3 in money added, was competed for, and Colour-Sergeant Clapperton was the winner; Mr. Granville Ryder's prize at the same ranges falling to Corporal Meatyard. General Buckley's £5 cup for the highest aggregate score was won by Colour-Sergeant Clapperton, after shooting off a tie with Private Wheaton. The prizes competed for by non-winners were won by Privates Butler, Clements, and Vere, with 27, 23, and 19 marks respectively.

On Thursday week the 2nd Administrative Battalion Hampshire Volunteers, which includes the Portsmouth rifle corps, and numbered, inclusive of officers, nearly 600, were officially inspected by Colonel the Hon. J. W. Colville, the inspecting officer for the district. The volunteers performed a number of evolutions on Southsea-common—the fine parade-ground for the regular troops stationed at Portsmouth; and they were executed in a very satisfactory manner, eliciting in some instances the warm encomiums of military men who were present. At the close of the inspection, Colonel Colville addressed the volunteers, expressing the great pleasure he felt to be able to tell them that they had passed the inspection most admirably. From first to last they had done as well as he had ever seen volunteers do, and it was one of the best inspections he had ever seen. The inspecting officer paid a well-deserved compliment to the officer in command of the battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel Twyford), remarking that they owed a great deal to him, as his energy and ability had been at their service from the moment he had taken command of the battalion.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Warwickshire Volunteers has been held, this week, in the Deer Park, Stoneleigh.

The Norfolk Volunteer Service Association concluded its annual prize-meeting yesterday week, at Great Yarmouth. The volunteer championship of Norfolk, with the accompanying prizes, was won by Private Burrows, of the Diss company; and the officers' challenge vase was won by Ensign Bridgman.

The inspection of the 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers took place at Preston, last Saturday. The battalion is composed of the Preston, Chorley, Longridge, and Leyland Corps. After a critical examination of the arms and accoutrements the usual battalion exercises were performed; and, in congratulating the corps upon its improvement, Colonel Wilkinson impressed upon the officers the importance of brigade drill, and the great advantages which they might derive from being under canvas for a time.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Manchester regiments have been actively engaged at their butts—the two former at Astley, and the latter at Barton Moss—in their several prize competitions. The 1st Manchester used the 200 yards and the 600 yards range, seven shots at each distance. The shooting was exceedingly good, Sergeant Porter taking the first prize, with a score of 41 marks, the last of fifteen prizes going to a score of 31 marks. The 2nd Manchester held a competition for volley-firing among three companies, and a sum of £5 given among those who had never won a prize. As in this competition scores of 18 and 17 marks were made by Messrs. Eddington and Newton with five rounds at 200 yards, it might be thought that these gentlemen have not hitherto won prizes because they have not tried. The scores, however, are good enough to win prizes in any competition. The 3rd Manchester sent Nos. 3 and 5 companies to compete for a challenge cup, which was won by No. 3, with the good average score of 203 marks, with five rounds, at 200 and 600 yards, ten men on each side.

A gathering of volunteers from the north took place at York yesterday week, when, with rain continuing all day, prizes amounting to 100 gs. were competed for. Owing, no doubt, to the weather, the prizes were taken with very low scores, considering the high reputation of many of the men engaged. With seven shots at 200 and seven at 600 yards, Sergeant Whittaker took the first prize of £12 with 34 points, 27 points taking the last of forty prizes.

We are indebted to the *Scotsman* for the following particulars of competitions in Scotland on Saturday last:—The return match between No. 16 company (1st Merchants) Q. E. R. V. B. v. 1st Linlithgow came off, on the range of the latter, at Linlithgow, and resulted in a small majority for the former.——The annual competition of the seventh (Highland) company Q. E. R. V. B. took place at the rifle-range, Roslin. The wives, children, and sweethearts of the members accompanied them, and during the time occupied in shooting engaged in dancing and other amusements. The weather proved remarkably fine, and the picturesque character of the scene, together with the pleasing and enjoyable diversions engaged in, rendered this outing more than usually interesting; and the winning competitors were Private Orr, Private Shanks, Sergeant Banks, Colour-Sergeant Coghill, Corporal Shearer, Sergeant Mackay, Private Bruce, Corporal Blakeley, Sergeant Sinclair, Private Christian.——The annual competition for the Chirnside and Ayton challenge cups took place at Chirnside. The competitors were from Chirnside, Dunse, Greenlaw, Coldstream, Ayton, Eurisden, and Lauder. At the close of the shooting, Mr. Lumsden, of Blanerne, presented the prizes in the first competition as follow:—Private John Pilmer (Dunse), the cup and £1 17s. 6d.; Private Whitlaw (Ayton), £1 17s. 6d.; Corporal White (Ayton), £1 5s.; and Private Doughty (Ayton), 12s. Mrs. Rennie, the lady of Major Rennie, Adjutant of the Berwickshire battalion, presented the prizes in the second competition:—Private John Pilmer, the cup and £2; Sergeant M'Vicar (Ayton), £2; Private W. Scott (Lauder), £1 6s. 8d.; Sergeant Brough (Chirnside), 11s.——Lieutenant Hodge, of the 6th Fifeshire (St. Andrews) Rifle Volunteer Corps, having presented an elegant silver cup for competitition by the members, the competition took place at the range on the Links. At the close of an excellent competition, Sergeant Ayton, having made the highest score, was the winner of the cup.——The last parade of the Stirlingshire Administrative Battalion for the season took place in the King's Park. The companies present were the first, second, and eleventh (Stirling), the third (Falkirk), sixth (Denny), ninth (Bannockburn), and twelfth (Carron), showing a muster of upwards of 300 of all ranks. Colonel Dundas of Carronhall was in command of the battalion, the other mounted officers present being Major Wilson and Captain and Adjutant Young. The battalion was exercised in the various movements usual at such parades, and at the conclusion Colonel Dundas complimented the men upon the manner in which they had gone through the different movements. The prizes to the successful competitors at the last battalion competition were then distributed by Colonel Dundas.——The annual competition of the 2nd Battalion Renfrewshire for the challenge silver cup, challenge gold medal, and £40 in prizes, took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last week, at Newton Woods range; the cup to be competed for by ten men from each corps, to be named previous to the competition. Sergeant J. Cochrane's, 9th corps, score was the highest. Company scores:—3rd corps (Paisley), 363, winner of challenge cup; 6th corps (Paisley), 347; 9th corps (Johnstone), 343; 20th corps (Renfrew), 329; 14th corps (Paisley), 323; 24th corps (Paisley), 313; 16th corps (Kilbarchan), 251.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the recent competition for students' work at South Kensington, the two Princess of Wales scholarships were gained by the Schools of Art of South Kensington and Dublin.

The Tower Subway appears to be progressing in a satisfactory manner. At a meeting of the shareholders, on Wednesday, it was stated, out of a total length of 1350 ft., 1150 ft. had been completed.

A banquet was given by the Lord Mayor to the masters and wardens of the livery companies on Wednesday. The guests, which numbered about 270, included the Sheriffs and several members of the Court of Aldermen.

The return of the Poor-Law Board shows that in the first week of September there were 128,344 paupers in the metropolis, in the proportion of 95,101 indoor to 33,243 outdoor. This was a decrease of 182 on the figures of the corresponding week last year.

On Thursday week, between three and four in the afternoon, the tide on the river Thames rose to a great height, and for nearly an hour the wharves and thoroughfares in the low-lying districts at Lambeth, Battersea, and Wandsworth were partially under water.

Mr. Spencer Percival, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the city of London, has appointed Tuesday, the 1st inst., for opening his court for that purpose in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall. One or two of the metropolitan registration courts were opened on Wednesday.

Yesterday week the northern and southern ends of the wooden footway on the west side of the temporary bridge at Blackfriars were closed to public traffic, and workmen were employed in removing the wooden framework and timbers to make a clear space for the roadway approaches to the new bridge, which it is now stated will be opened on Michaelmas Day next.

A deputation waited on the President of the Poor-Law Board yesterday week, to ask him to reconsider his proposal to amalgamate the three City unions. The right hon. gentleman assured the deputation that the amalgamation had been decided upon only after mature consideration, and in the belief that the efficiency of the administration would be increased without increasing the expense.

The City Commissioners of Sewers assembled on Tuesday, after a recess of seven weeks. Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of health, reported that during that interval 17,744 lb. of meat had been condemned and destroyed as diseased and unfit for human food. It consisted of 93 sheep, 13 pigs, 7 calves, and 73 quarters and 492 joints of beef. The mortality within the City was reported as being much below the average.

The ladybird swarm has been followed in the suburbs of London by one of "daddy longlegs," and a correspondent states that he saw a lamp-post in St. John's-wood literally covered with these insects. At Hackney-wick, says a correspondent, they might be seen in countless thousands—I might say millions. In Victoria Park the grass seemed literally alive with them. In some parts of Hackney-wick the numbers were so great that the doorsteps and pavement looked as though covered with mud.

On Tuesday evening the Germans resident in London celebrated the centenary of the birth of Humboldt in their Turnhalle, near King's-cross. The great room was handsomely decorated with flags, and a numerous company assembled to hear an address from Karl Blind on the late "Senior and Grand Master of Science," once "the venerable leader of the republic of learning." The audience showed its appreciation of the speech by long-continued applause. After the commemoration in the great hall, about 120 ladies and gentlemen joined in the club-room, where a banquet by subscription took place late in the evening.

The long-talked-of levelling and purification of the Serpentine are at last to be undertaken. Preparations are in active progress for drawing off the water, which is to be done forthwith; and as soon as this has been accomplished the levelling will be proceeded with. For many years the state of the Serpentine has been disgusting in the extreme during the summer months, and at all times dangerous from the depth of mud at the bottom. At the close of the last Session, after some opposition, a vote of £13,125 was passed for "reducing the depth, purifying, and otherwise improving the Serpentine." It is intended to level it to a uniform depth of 5 ft. 6 in., and cover the bottom with a layer of concrete.

A tremendous thunderstorm passed over the metropolis on Friday morning, last week. It was heralded by sheet lightning of unusual brilliancy, which illumined the eastern heavens from ten o'clock on Thursday evening until two o'clock next morning, about which time the mutterings of distant thunder were heard. Then came a lull, till about four o'clock, when the storm began again. The lightning grew more frequent, flash succeeding flash in rapid succession; and shortly before five, with a heavy peal of thunder, the rain descended in torrents. The thoroughfares, a few minutes afterwards, resembled streams, and where the drains were stopped by the rush of water bringing down the deposit with it, the roadways were soon a foot under water. At daylight the storm was at its height. The rain fell in large splashes, and the thunder was remarkable for the length of the peals and the singularly "tearing" nature of the explosions. On Wandsworth-common a tree was shattered and a horse was killed. At Battersea three sheep were killed. The storm of Friday was succeeded on Saturday by the first of the equinoctial gales, and it continued with little intermission till Tuesday evening, when the barometer, for the first time in nearly twenty-four hours, began to rise. Several serious accidents occurred.

A meeting of policy-holders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, convened by an order of the Vice-Chancellor, was held at the London Tavern on Thursday week. Lord William Hay presided. The proceedings were of a very noisy character, and occasionally there was great uproar, a number of persons speaking at the same time, not one of whom could be heard. Out of a number of motions submitted to the meeting three were adopted. One was to the effect that the proposition of the provisional official liquidators be rejected, and in lieu thereof a committee of policy-holders be appointed to consider and determine, in conjunction with any provincial committees, the best mode of arranging the affairs of the company, and report the result to a meeting of policy-holders; the second, "that the conduct of the proceedings consequent on the insolvency of the company should be intrusted to gentlemen to be nominated by the policy-holders, and not to those appointed by the directors, who had forfeited the confidence of the policy-holders;" and the third, that the committee should have power to test the liability of the shareholders in the twenty-two companies which had amalgamated with the Albert. The following gentlemen were appointed to form the committee:—Mr. Bell, representing Indian interests; Mr. Bird, Mr. Cundy, General Cunningham, representing interests of upwards of £100,000; Mr. Edlin, Q.C.; Mr. Matthews, of Grindlay and Co.; Mr. Webster, of the Temple; Mr. Ommanney, and Mr. Wyld.——Meetings of policy-holders in the Albert Assurance Company have been held at Manchester and Bradford. At the former place a resolution was passed enforcing the value of unity in the choice of a new liquidator. At Bradford the scheme of reconstruction lately put forth was condemned, and it was recommended that the company should be wound up by persons appointed by the policy-holders. A local committee was appointed to act with the committee in the metropolis.——The joint committee of London and provincial policy-holders agreed to a series of important resolutions on Wednesday. They rejected the plan of reconstruction, and called for a compulsory winding up by two liquidators to be chosen by the committee, and under the supervision of a committee of seven policy-holders. Seven gentlemen representing London and the largest provincial towns were nominated for the purpose.——His Honour Vice-Chancellor James decided yesterday (Friday) that the committee for conducting the affairs of the company should consist of shareholders and policy-holders to be selected by the body, and that the company should be compulsorily wound up.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DONCASTER MEETING.

A weak list, the state of the weather-glass, and the depression of prices in the yearling market made the Corporation and burgesses of Doncaster feel rather dubious as to the prospects of their meeting. However, things began to promise better on the Monday, and by nightfall it was pretty patent that the town was full of general visitors, although "the upper ten" were not so well represented as usual. Prince and Princess Teck were among the visitors at Sandbeck Park; and Lord Redesdale, with his arm in a sling, was one of the occupants of the Stewards' Stand. Those who went to meet the horse-train from York learnt with regret that Royal Oak had not come with the Malton lot. The chestnut had done good work, as usual, behind Taraban, on Saturday, and Mr. Scott quite hoped to be "among them;" but his faulty leg began to fill and he also coughed on Monday, and there was nothing for it but to scratch him. He is a beautiful little horse, with no great power and muscle, and he rather "fought" in his gallop at exercise; so that, even in this second-class year, he could hardly be said to have a chance. There was quite a crowd at the station to welcome the home-bred Pretender, and his breeder, Mr. Sadler, who was killed by report, like Lord Brougham, Mr. Waterton, and Mr. Coulson (twice) before him, was the first to pat his neck. The friends of Pretender and Pero Gomez were both very confident, and Martyrdom and Typhon were also looked upon as having an outside chance; but The Drummer was almost friendless. On the whole, we have seldom known the betting so lifeless, and we might well look back seven-and-twenty years to that memorable night when Bloss Bonnet began to "come," and the Rooms and half High-street were for three hours in a perfect agony of hope and fear.

There was a good attendance round Mr. Tattersall's sale-ring on Tuesday morning; and, by way of ensuring the bidders against the elements, a large wooden shed had been erected. About forty-five yearlings were put up, but of these only fifteen changed hands. Mr. Wright sold three out of his eleven, and the Croft Stud farm three out of five; while the Middleton One Row farm did not part with one of their eleven. A Blair Athol filly, which cost 350 gs. as a foal at the late Mr. Jackson's sale, was bought in at 150 gs. Mr. Merry bid for a muscular colt by Marsyas out of Seamstress, and got him for 240 gs., and in fact this was the only good "rally" of the morning. Captain Machell gave 40 gs. less for Mr. John Scott's Cartoneil, half brother to Viscount.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes had very few entries, and it is to be hoped that the £1950 of added money this year will be increased to at least £2200, a sum which it has very nearly reached in other years, before the new selling-stake rule was introduced. York gives £1500 for only three days. The Fitzwilliam Stakes should have £200 added to it, so as to make it a sort of short-distance cup; the £50 added to the Eglington Stakes should be made £100, and the £100 added to the Two-Year-Old Stakes should become £200 once more. There were only five Fitzwilliam entries this year, and of these only two started. Vespasian did not care to meet White Slave, and that beautiful little filly beat Castle Hill easily. In the Filly Stakes Privolity by Macaroni gave the racing world another taste of her quality, and defeated Agility very cleverly by half a length. She was tried by Sir Tatton Sykes; but, unfortunately, there was no yearling from her dam, Miss Agnes, in the Sledmere lot of this year. So far she has started four times, and only been beaten once, by Pate, at Epsom, where she ran second, after flinging a shoe; and it is generally supposed that she will represent Joseph Dawson's "speedy stable" in the Middle Park Plate. Sunshine has never been beaten in her five appearances, which have produced £4773. Old Honesty could make no fight with Hester in the Clumber Plate; and after this very poor display for Doncaster—seven horses in three races—eleven went to the post for the Great Yorkshire Handicap. Argyle, one of Pretender's stable mates, was a great favourite; but the Voltigeur blood is in high force at present, and Géant des Batailles gave him 20 lb. cleverly. "The Giant," or "The Gent," as some of the ring call him, is such a determined windsucker that in the stable, except at feeding-times, he always wears a harness-collar, to which is attached an iron rod which sets a couple of small spikes in motion against his lip if he presses his head back to begin his old game. How Coates ever brought him to the post in such form puzzles a great many. Paul Jones and Formosa reversed their St. Leger places, and finished third and fourth, at a difference of 18 lb., which fairly beat the St. Leger winner. The queer-looking Laird was fifth, and War, who sadly lacks pace, seventh on sufferance. Over half a mile Mantilla proved herself as good as Sunshine at Goodwood, but the extra distance here was all in favour of Mr. Merry's mare, and "the boy in yellow" won the Champagne Stakes, which it just missed last year with "the great Belladrum." Sir Joseph Hawley's mare looked very well, but she was beaten two distances from home. Captain Machell bought in Ismael for 220 gs., and thus £85 went to the fund. Vespasian gave Xi 2 st. in the Doncaster Plate, but just failed by a neck to bring it off; and The Swift wound up a very middling day's sport. The Grand-Stand receipts were about £40 in excess of last year, which were remarkably good.

The somewhat threatening weather-symptoms of the afternoon cleared off towards night, and a fine grey St. Leger morning began to tempt out its thousands from London and every midland county. It proved a most uncertain day as regards weather, shower and sunshine alternately, varied with a rainbow just before the Corporation Plate horses started. Perfame won the Bradgate Stakes easily enough; and Barrier, a powerful colt, with only 6st. 11 lb., "romped home" first for the Corporation Plate, in a field of nineteen. Nineteen were left on the card for the St. Leger, but the field was at last reduced to eleven. Typhon was cut first, followed by the Duke of Beaufort, one of the prettiest horses in the race, but not like getting the distance. George Osbaldeston looked like a very nice hunter, rather narrower over the loins than we care to see them, but, taking him altogether, the neatest horse in the race, and looking, as some one said, "rather like a large edition of Dr. Syntax." There was very little to note about Aceater and The Starter, and Martyrdom looked as soft as usual, and were bandages. The Drummer has not improved since his trip to Paris; and Pero Gomez has rather a coltish and unfurnished look about him, with a large head and quarters and a slight lack of length. A very large crowd attended the toilets of the Derby winner, Derventio, and Lord Hawthorn and the Doncaster people were most loyal in their allegiance to the home-bred horse. Chalconer led the way on Lord Hawthorn; and the rough-looking Derventio brought up the rear in blinkers. The odds rose to 6 to 4 on Pretender when he was seen fairly in his stride, but the lightness behind the saddle was more apparent than ever, and many wondered how he could stay the extra distance. Mr. M'George got his horses well away at the first attempt. Wells was close to the rails throughout on Pero Gomez, and before they had gone many yards he was lying third, with Pretender at his quarters. The pace, which was not great along the flat, quickened considerably over the hill, and soon one horse was seen hopelessly beaten off. "Cherry" was always well up, and on coming round the Intake turn Wells was well in front on the inside, with George Osbaldeston, Martyrdom, and Pretender on his right. Somehow or other, the Derby winner never looked like winning to-day, and as soon as they were well in the straight Osborne knew his fate. Martyrdom looked dangerous about the centre of the Stand, but he did not care to have any more of it the moment Wells fairly set Pero Gomez going, and the cherry jacket had an easy victory, as most of the trainers predicted he would. There was a round of cheering for Sir Joseph and his horse when Wells weighed in; which reminded us of the old "music" of the Voltigeur day. Sir Joseph has very seldom run a horse in the St. Leger; but he was third for it with Vatican in 1849, second with Aphrodite in 1851, and at last, after the lapse of twenty years, he wins it with Pero Gomez. The Baronet has thus bred in successive years a winner of the Derby and St. Leger, and both by the same horse—a winner of the Derby of his own breeding. Wells has won this race once before, on little Sancebox, and he can now place three Derbies and a St. Leger to Sir Joseph's account. Nothing but a determination such as few men possess has enabled him to keep his weight to 8 st. 10 lb. during the last three years.

Curiously enough, in the Rufford Abbey Stakes, which is for three-year-olds, a horse of the wrong age was unwittingly entered, and it had to be sent back after the jockey was up. Chalconer rode in this race, and the scales showed that he had made 4 lb. in a night. Her Majesty's Plate produced a very fine race between Aceater and Blueskin, which the former won by a head. The weather gradually cleared up towards night, and a most threatening, broken day was brought to a good conclusion. The attendance was very large; and in fact it seems each year steadily to increase.

DONCASTER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Fitzwilliam Stakes.—White Slave, 1. Castle Hill, 2.
Filly Stakes.—Privolity, 1. Agility, 2. Cestus, 3.
Clumber Plate.—Hester, 1. Honesty, 2.
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Géant des Batailles, 1. Argyle, 2. Paul Jones, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Sunshine, 1. Mantilla, 2. Mademoiselle Blanche f., 3.
Stand Stakes.—Ismael, 1. Rosana, 2. Iaon, 3.
Doncaster Plate.—Xi, 1. Vespasian, 2. Cheral, 3.
Glasgow Stakes.—Swift, 1. Jarnac, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Bradgate Park Stakes.—Perfume, 1. Queen of Hearts, 2. Clawbason, 3.
Corporation Stakes.—Barrier, 1. Dead heat between Normanby, Mount Pleasant, and Indian Ocean for second place.
St. Leger Stakes.—Pero Gomez, 1. Martyrdom, 2. George Osbaldeston, 3
Rufford Abbey Stakes.—Castle Hill, 1. Kingley Vale, 2. Standard Bearer, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Aceater, 1. Blueskin, 2.
Municipal Stakes.—Normanby walked over.

THURSDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—De Vere walked over.
Badminton Handicap.—Vagabond, 1. Dryad, 2.
Portland Plate.—Argyle, 1. Minnie Warren, 2. Lady Zetland, 3.
Sweepstakes.—Stanley, 1. Torrador, 2. Gertrude, 3.
Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Zerlina, 1. Zaccheus, 2.
Scarborough Stakes.—Rupert, 1. Good Hope, 2. Dryad, 3.
Eglington Stakes.—Camel, 1. Agility, 2. White Slave, 3.

FRIDAY.

Doncaster Cup.—Good Hope, 1. Blueskin, 2. Aceater, 3.
Doncaster Stakes.—Pero Gomez, 1. Pretender, 2. Typhon, 3.
Westmoreland Stakes.—Robin, 1. Xi, 2. Rosana, 3.
Nursery Plate.—Camel, 1. Newsman, 2. Enfield, 3.
Park Hill Stakes.—Tossa d'Or, 1. Crocus, 2. Nightjar, 3.
Scurry Stakes.—Drum, 1. Ismael, 2. Zaccheus, 3.
Don Stakes.—Morse, 1. Bedeworth, 2.

THE GALES.

Reports from all parts of the country concur in stating that the recent gales were the severest which have been experienced for a long time, and the damage done has been very extensive. At Ryde between thirty and forty boats lying off the pier were swamped, and a number of others broke from their moorings and drifted out to sea. In the Bristol Channel the shipping suffered severely, and on Monday evening and Tuesday morning the coast on the Somersetshire side, from Portishead past the Nore to Walton Bay, for some miles was strewn with wreckage, masts, spars, &c. At the Nore, two fine Prussian barques laden with timber were driven high on to the rocks, and it was thought that one of them would go to pieces. The outward-bound ship Rowena, from Cardiff, came into collision with a large full-rigged ship named Her Royal Highness, and did considerable damage. In the Severn the force of the gale was also felt severely, and the Bristol tug-boat Old Forager was completely wrecked there, and her captain (Mr. Doulton) drowned. In the western counties the gale was very destructive. The steam-ship Danube, from Grimsby, with machinery for the Black Sea, when off the Eddystone, was struck by a tremendous wave, which stove in her fore hatch and carried away the bitnacle and part of the wheel. The Commodore, with calm, &c., in running for Padstow harbour, caught on the inner part of the Doombar, and sank. The crew were rescued. The Victoria, of Plymouth, for Cadiz, went ashore at Padstow. The crew were rescued by the rocket-apparatus. About noon another ship went ashore on the Doombar, and the crew were saved by the Albert Edward life-boat. A French or Prussian brig, of small tonnage, is reported to have suddenly disappeared from view off the Land's End on Sunday morning. At Padstow, Kingsbridge, Bodmin, and Falmouth the gale blew very heavily, and much damage was done.

The reports agree in stating that the gale was at its greatest force on Monday, when it blew a complete hurricane on the western and southern coasts. On Monday night the ship Avonmore, bound from Cardiff to Montevideo and laden with coals, was driven ashore at a point near Morwenstow, a portion of the north coast of Cornwall, where the waves of the Atlantic roll in with tremendous force. Of twenty-two men on board, seven were drowned. At Ilfracombe the life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution went out in a tremendous sea to the assistance of a vessel believed to be the Dart, belonging to Swansea. At the time she was noticed by the life-boat men she was evidently sinking fast, and before the boat left the shore she was seen to go down. About ten men are supposed to have been drowned. The schooner Countess of Leicester, bound from Guernsey to London, began to leak badly after the gale on Sunday, and on Monday, off Beachy Head, after shipping several heavy seas, one of which washed the ship boy overboard, the schooner was found to be fast sinking. The crew suffered great hardships, but were ultimately rescued, just before the vessel went down, by the Tulip of Sunderland, which landed them at Deal. The brig Mary, bound from Sunderland to the Thames, has been totally wrecked on the Maplin Sands, but all the crew were saved. On the Cornwall coast several shipwrecks, with loss of life, are reported. The Catherine and Jane, brig, belonging to Fishguard, anchored on Sunday night, but on Monday she broke away and was dashed to pieces in Ramsey Sound. The crew took to their boat and were saved. In the same place another vessel, supposed to be the Asia, belonging to Newport, was totally wrecked, and others sustained great damage. A large vessel is reported to have gone down near Tintagel Head, as when first seen she was totally dismasted. The barque Telegram, bound from Hartlepool, is totally lost, as also is the Pride of the Ganges.

A letter in the *Times* describes a fearful scene which took place on board the Lady Wodehouse steamer, from London to Dublin. Several casks of petroleum and chests of lucifer-matches formed part of the cargo, and during the gale the lashings of the petroleum casks on the forecastle gave way, and, being dashed against the chests of lucifers, which had ignited, the petroleum was instantly in a blaze. The petroleum casks rolled towards the centre of the vessel, set fire to the side of the saloon, burnt down the glass roof of the gentlemen's sleeping-berths, and fired two of the life-boats. For three hours the crew and passengers were engaged in attempting to extinguish the fire, the stench from the petroleum being almost overpowering. When the fire was at last thought to have been subdued flames were again seen ascending from the deck of the vessel, owing, it was found, to some other chests of lucifer-matches having ignited. This second fire was, however, soon put out, and then the whole of the petroleum casks and the lucifer-matches were thrown overboard.

The loss, through the gale, is recorded of one of the finest yachts which English yachtsmen could produce. It is the Creuse, a splendid schooner of 180 tons, belonging to Mr. W. J. Rideout, of London. Fortunately, no lives were lost. Besides a full and efficient crew, the Creuse had in her owner an experienced and skilful navigator, who was every inch a sailor. News of the disaster comes from Cherbourg.

A new line of steamers between Bremen and the West Indies is about to be established.

The Illustration we give this week of the arrival of the Channel Fleet at Gibraltar is from a sketch by Mr. H. J. Morgan, an officer of H.M.S. Northumberland.

A conference on the subject of a railway across the St. Gothard is sitting at Berne, under the presidency of the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Weltl.

The Madrid journals announce the death of Madame Godoy, relict of the famous Prince of Peace, Duke d'Alcudia, who was deprived of his titles by the Spanish Cortes. She died at the age of ninety-two, not of any illness, but from an accident. Her dress caught fire, and she succumbed to the effects of the burns.

LAW AND POLICE.

A decision upon rather a novel point has been given in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Blatherwick, of Sheffield, had bought of Messrs. Lightfoot and Furnihough 150 bags of rice. He paid the whole of the purchase-money, but only ninety-one bags of rice were delivered, the remainder being allowed to remain for some time on the premises of Messrs. Lightfoot and Furnihough. The latter, in the mean time, became bankrupt, and the assignees refused to deliver the remaining fifty-nine bags of rice. Mr. Blatherwick appealed to the Court, but the Commissioner decided against him.

An inquest was held on Wednesday upon the body of a gentleman who, having endeavoured to enter a train in motion at the Edgware-road station of the Metropolitan Railway, failed to do so, and, afterwards falling between the platform and the carriages, received fatal injuries. The jury, in returning a verdict of death by misadventure, appended some suggestions for the consideration of the Metropolitan directors, one of which was that "some arrangement should be come to whereby the distance between the platform and the carriages might be so lessened as to prevent anyone falling between them."

Mr. R. B. Barrow, chairman of the Overend and Gurney Shareholders' Association, appeared on Wednesday at the Mansion House to answer a charge of libel, preferred by Dr. Adam Thom and Mr. Oswald Howell. The statements complained of appeared as an advertisement in several daily papers. Mr. Barrow explained that he did not intend to convey the slightest imputation on the characters of the complainants, and, this assurance having been accepted as satisfactory, the summonses were withdrawn.

The medical department of the Privy Council has instituted an inquiry into a case of alleged impure vaccination lately mentioned at Bow-street. Mr. Vaughan, on Wednesday, read a letter from Dr. Seaton, in which it was shown that there had been no transmission of disease, and that the child Hudson, produced in court, was not in a fit condition to be vaccinated when the operation was performed.

The preliminary investigation of the case against William Whalpley, who is charged with having obtained £1000 by means of forged bills of lading, was competed on Saturday, at the Mansion House. The result of the inquiry was the prisoner's committal.

May and Hall, who are charged with having been guilty of a series of frauds upon wine merchants in the City, were, on Monday, brought up at the Mansion House for final examination, and committed for trial.

Webb and Woods, who have undergone several examinations at Marlborough-street Police Court on the charges of conspiracy and fraud, the latter through the agency of sham plate-glass insurance companies, were, on Wednesday, committed for trial.

A curious application was made for the magistrate's advice at the Marlborough-street Police Court on Saturday. A respectably-dressed man stated that a lad, a relative of his, had picked up an envelope containing railway scrip to the value of £900 and a cheque for £100. At considerable trouble and expense he restored them to the owner, who considered the honest youth was rewarded by a couple of shillings. Subsequently, in consideration of the expense, the amount was increased to three shillings, which, however, the applicant considered insufficient. Mr. Knox regretted that he had no power to deal with the matter.

A German watchmaker and his wife, living at Camberwell, being hard pressed for money, took counsel how to cut down their expenses, and it was agreed to drown the dog, the keep of which cost 7d. per week. It was a great pet, but the wife threw it off Southwark Bridge. The loss of the dog seems to have preyed upon her mind, and a few days afterwards it is supposed that she drowned herself, as her body was found in the Thames at Hurlingham. At the inquest, yesterday week, a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

A startling domestic tragedy has occurred at the East-End. On Tuesday morning the neighbours of a mechanic named Jonathan Judge, residing at St. Leonard's-road, near the East India Docks, finding that the shutters remained closed at nearly ten o'clock in the forenoon, broke into the house. They found the whole family in the bed-room, suffocated by the fumes of charcoal. The wife and her two children lay on the bed, and the man across them. A tea-tray was on the floor with a tin pan upon it, containing the expiring embers of the deadly fire. The windows and every crevice were stopped by paper being pasted over them. On the table were two pieces of paper bequeathing the furniture to relatives; and one of them was signed by both husband and wife, showing that the latter was a party to the crime. Although Judge had been out of work for three weeks, there was food in the house, every article of furniture in its place, and no signs of actual poverty. At the inquest, on Wednesday, the jury found, somewhat enigmatically, that Mr. and Mrs. Judge had committed wilful murder by suffocating their two children, and had destroyed their own lives whilst in a state of unsound mind.

An inquest was held last Saturday, by Dr. Lankester, at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of a lady's maid, named Ann Weston, aged thirty-six, who had cut her throat, she believing that she was followed and tempted by the devil. A slate was put into the hands of the coroner, on which the deceased had written the following:—"I have had a presentiment for a long time that all the family are coming to something bad, and some heavy trial is waiting for us. I have been very low, and not able to work for thinking. It comes in my head, whether it is false or true. I fear God has given me over to Satan, and he has tempted me to do this rash act, which I am very grieved about. I hope the Lord will pardon me, and enable me to suffer anything on earth, and not let me die in my sins; and, although I cannot yet pray, I know He will do what is best in His sight. Sept. 1." A verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, Frederick Dance, a boy of twelve years of age, was charged with stabbing his brother Henry, aged fifteen. The boys quarrelled because Frederick had put on Henry's collar, and the elder struck the younger a blow on the side of the head. The younger boy then seized a knife and chased his brother round the room, making stabs at him with it; and, in defending himself, the elder boy's fingers were cut. Their mother then interfered and took the knife away. The mother said that her husband had left her with five children, and she had to work as an ironer to a laundress to maintain them. The younger boy was a great trouble to her. He stayed out all night and robbed her "right and left." When she had obtained situations for him, he had lost them by pilfering and other misconduct. Mr. Arnold said he would send the boy to Feltham, and remanded him.

The first conviction under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act took place last Saturday, before the Guildford magistrates. Mr. J. M. Molyneux, a farmer, was fined £5 and costs for turning out a heifer on Ruabeta-common, while suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease.

Charles Heath, who resided in Birchfield-street, Liverpool, was charged before the stipendiary of that town, on Saturday last, with biting off the end of his wife's nose. On the previous day they quarrelled, when he knocked her down and committed the offence complained of. The case was remanded, the poor woman not being able to attend the court on Saturday.

Two prisoners at Durham gaol effected their escape last Sunday evening in a very daring manner. They were confined in separate cells; but by means of mason's tools, which they had secreted, they managed to remove several stones which divided them. They then tore up their clothes into strips so as to form a rope, by which they let themselves down from the cell window after they had forced away several of the iron bars that crossed it. After this, they had two walls to clear, one of them 20 ft. high and the other 8 ft. high. They were hardly over the latter when an alarm was given. One of them was retaken on Monday morning.

A bailiff on the property of Mr. Cesack, of Moydon, in the county of Longford, was shot dead on Wednesday night.

[illegible] ISLE OF WIGHT.

[illegible] Isle of Wight, which is [illegible] the Channel, [illegible] Hampshire, [illegible] Sussex, [illegible] Dorset

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND. Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, [illegible] &c. Paid-up Capital £600,000. Reserve Fund, £[illegible]. Head Office, Auckland. Branches and Agencies at [illegible]. This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application. No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. F. Larkworthy, Managing Director. August, 1869.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN. [illegible] Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Jermyn-st., Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, [illegible]. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. T. Robinson, Hon. Sec.

AGENTS WANTED.—The PURE WATER COMPANY (Limited) require AGENTS in the Provinces for the Sale of their Aerated Waters, manufactured from water reported by Drs. Letheby and Noad absolutely free from organic matter. Apply by letter only to the Manager, at No. 1, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

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PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain or ornamented. [Price list illegible.] A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of Tea and Coffee Services, and other articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application. For the use of committees, a work has been published with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

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Gorilla, from a Photograph by Mr. Rowlandson, Liverpool.

THE QUEEN'S TOUR IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The sojourn of the Royal family at Invertrossachs House, in that picturesque and romantic part of Scotland in which is the locality of two of Sir Walter Scott's most popular stories and poems, "The Lady of the Lake" and "Rob Roy," was recorded in our last Number. Her Majesty had on former occasions, as shown by her private diary in the volume she lately gave to the world, made only a flying visit to this interesting district, but she has been enabled in this present year to explore its beauties at leisure. The view of Loch Lomond, seen from the islet of Inch Tavanagh, which is engraved for our front page, needs no incidental recommendation, but it is the scene which the Queen and Princess Louise must have admired, a fortnight since, when they passed up Loch Lomond on board the steam-boat Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and their suite, and made several sketches with their own pencils. The mountain, rising to a height of more than 3000 ft., on the right hand of the view, is Ben Lomond, the spectator looking towards the north. The Queen and her daughters, with Prince Leopold, devoted another day to Loch Katrine, which lay nearer their temporary abode. The Trossachs, a wonderful medley of rugged rocks and rich woodland foliage of the wildest luxuriance, close the lower end of Loch Katrine, and separate its waters from those of Loch Achray and Loch Vennachar, which extend some miles westward. There is no fear of being waylaid here, in this civilized age, by such ferocious and rapacious men of violence as Roderick Dhu M'Alpine or Rob Roy Macgregor; and the tourist is allowed to contemplate this glorious scene in peace and safety, and to repeat the glowing description supplied by the poet:—

> Loch Katrine lies beneath us rolled,
> Like furnished sheet of living gold,
> With promontory, creek, and bay,
> And islands that, emparadied bright,
> Floated amid the livelier light,
> And mountains that like giants stand,
> To sentinel enchanted land.
> High on the south, huge Ben Venue
> Down on the lake in masses threw
> Crags, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurled,
> The fragments of an earlier world;
> A wilder'ring forest feathered o'er
> His ruined sides and summit bare,
> While on the north, through middle air,
> Ben An heaves high his forehead bare.

The broken masses of verdure filling the Trossachs, a maze of ferns and bushes, surmounted by high banks covered with oaks and hazels in their lower part, with birch and pine in the part above, compose the foreground of the landscape; but the finest object in the view is Ben Venue, on the opposite shore, with its noble form clad in herbage and foliage of the most attractive colouring. It is a scene to delight the painter, as well as the poet.

THE CHANNEL FLEET AT GIBRALTAR.

The ten-days' cruise of the combined Channel and Mediterranean squadrons of the British Fleet in the Atlantic, off the Spanish and Portuguese coasts, between Gibraltar and Lisbon, has been completed in the present week. The Channel division, consisting of seven powerful ships of war—the Agincourt, Minotaur, Northumberland, Hercules, Monarch, Bellerophon, and Inconstant, under the personal joint command of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., and the Senior Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, K.C.B., on board the Agincourt, with Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds, K.C.B., on board the Minotaur, as second in command—left Plymouth in the evening of the 23rd ult., and arrived at Gibraltar on the 31st, at half-past four in the afternoon. They found the Mediterranean division, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., already there, lying at anchor in the bay. Our Illustration shows the two leading ships of the Channel squadron, the Agincourt and Minotaur, entering the harbour, followed by the other five. Admiral Sir A. Milne, in his steam-yacht tender the Psyche, boarded the Agincourt, and welcomed the arrival of Mr. Childers and Sir Sydney Dacres in the waters comprised in his command; the Lord Warden, Sir A. Milne's flagship, at anchor in the bay, at the same time saluting the Admiralty ensign at the main royal of the Agincourt, the compliment being duly returned by the latter ship to the flag of Sir A. Milne flying on board the Lord Warden. Salutes were also exchanged between the Agincourt and the garrison. The following is an account of all the most important particulars relating to the ships, number of officers and men serving on board, armaments, &c.:—

CHANNEL DIVISION.

Agincourt, Admiralty flagship, 6621 tons, 1350-horse power, four 12-ton 9-in. and twenty-four 6½-ton 7-in. guns, 700 officers and crew, 700 tons coal stowage.

Minotaur, flag of Vice-Admiral Sir T. Symonds, 6621 tons, 1350-horse power, four 12-ton 9-in. and twenty-four 6½-ton 7-in. guns, 705 officers and crew, 720 tons coal stowage.

Northumberland, 6621 tons, 1350-horse power, four 12-ton 9-in. and twenty-two 9-ton 8-in. guns, 706 officers and crew, 714 tons coal stowage.

Hercules, 5234 tons, 1200-horse power; eight 18-ton 10-in., two 12-ton 9-in., and four 6½-ton 7-in. guns; 650 officers and crew, 600 tons coal stowage.

Monarch, 6162 tons, 1100-horse power, four 25-ton 12-in. and three 6½-ton 7-in. guns, 525 officers and crew, 600 tons coal stowage.

Bellerophon, 4270 tons, 1000-horse power, ten 12-ton 9-in. and five 6½-ton 7-in. guns, 558 officers and crew, 500 tons coal stowage.

Inconstant, 4066 tons, 1000-horse power, ten 12-ton 9-in. and six 6½-ton 7-in. guns, 600 officers and crew, 600 tons coal stowage.

MEDITERRANEAN DIVISION.

Lord Warden, flag of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne, 4060 tons, 1000-horse power; two 12-ton 9-in., fourteen 9-ton 8-in., and two 6½-ton, 7-in. guns; 692 officers and crew, 600 tons coal stowage.

Caledonia, 4125 tons, 1000-horse power, four 9-ton 8-in. and twenty 6½-ton 7-in. guns, 631 officers and crew, 569 tons coal stowage.

Royal Oak, 4056 tons, 800-horse power, four 9-ton 8-inch and twenty 6½-ton 7-in. guns, 666 officers and crew, 540 tons coal stowage.

Prince Consort, 4045 tons, 1000-horse power, four 9-ton 8-in. and twenty 6½-ton 7-in. guns, 650 officers and crew, 561 tons coal stowage.

Pallas, 2372 tons, 600-horse power; four 9-ton 8-in., two 64-pounder 64 cwt., and two 40-pounder guns; 290 officers and crew, 250 tons coal stowage.

Enterprise, 993 tons, 100-horse power, four 6½-ton 7-in. guns, 144 officers and crew, 100 tons coal stowage.

Cruiser, 732 tons, 60-horse power, one 6½-ton 7-in. gun and four 64-pounders, 186 officers and crew, 65 tons coal stowage.

Psyche, 835 tons, 250-horse power, two signal guns, 50 officers and crew, 228 tons coal stowage.

The fleet is thus composed of six armour-plated iron-built ships, six armour-plated wood-built ships, one unarmoured iron-built frigate, one unarmoured wood-built sloop, and one paddle-wheel despatch-steamer, manned by 8121 officers and men, armed with 238 armour-piercing, muzzle-loading rifled guns (the light 64-pounder and other guns not possessing armour penetration are not included in this number), propelled by a gross nominal engine-power of 13,220-horse.

The Channel Squadron put into the harbour of Lisbon on Monday last, returning from Gibraltar, and was to sail on Thursday for Queenstown.

"GATHERING BILBERRIES."

The agreeable muse of that same poet of the natural affections who sang the delights of a day's nutting on the banks of the Exe, by way of accompaniment to our pictorial Illustration of such rustic amusement a twelvemonth ago, should now be again invoked to tell us how good a thing it is to go forth and gather bilberries, when we have nothing better to do. And if we happen to be dwellers or sojourners in the Dove Dale of Derbyshire, or in some such pleasant fairyland of romantic scenery and exhilarating air, with leisure and liberty, and strength of limb, and capacity of breath, and gaiety of spirit, to clamber up the steep flanks of a breezy hill, beset with jutting crags, or fringed with the hazel, the mountain-ash, and the rose-bramble, far above the placid river in its valley lying beneath, we may find worse pastime and worse fare than in culling the simple fruit of the modest little plant that springs, amidst gorse and heather, from the scanty soil of those heights. The village children, at any rate, who are never fatigued with either climbing or stooping, and whose joyous little hearts, like that of the less innocent rogue Autolycus, are well able to go on all the day, while "a sad one tires in a mile-a," will be a great deal happier than any kings and queens ever were in this world, if they are led out upon such an expedition in fine autumn weather. Looking at their industrious activity in the scene which our Artist has sketched, we can say no more but only "Bless their little hearts!" with the additional aspiration, "Bless their little baskets!" To lie flat upon one's back, smoking a quiet cigar, within earshot of these lively youngsters, and to reward their toil by the liberal purchase and instant redistribution of all its produce, would be much more congenial to our present mood than to compose a botanical essay on the bilberry-plant, which task we beg to decline.

BARON HENRI LEYS.

The death of this great painter, whose funeral, with regal honours, we described last week, leaves a very sensible gap in European art, so original was his power—so extensive was his influence. Henri Leys was born, in 1815, of very humble parents, at Antwerp, the fine old Flemish city, the very names of whose streets tell the visitor at every turn of the many illustrious artists it has given birth. He was at first destined for the Church, but the marriage of his sister to an artist strengthened his natural bent, and at fifteen he became the pupil of his brother-in-law, M. F. de Braekeleer. At the early age of eighteen he exhibited a picture of a "Combat Between a Grenadier and a Cossack"—a work of much promise purely in the "romantic" style, then already making head against the classicism of David, whose later years were, it may be remembered, passed at Brussels. This first manner of Leys, in which he executed several historical pictures, lasted till about the year 1839. The young artist then turned his attention very successfully to genre-painting, one of the most remarkable examples of his ability in treating this class of subjects being the "Flemish Wedding" (1840). This second manner had an appreciably advantageous influence on the further development of his special powers, in so far that it inclined him to a more careful study of those details of art which the license of romanticism is too apt to neglect. From 1845 we again find him turning to history, now, however, elaborating his themes with all the minute care he had formerly reserved for small genre paintings. One of the most remarkable works of this period is the large composition, in the Musée Moderne, at Brussels, "Protestantism Preached in the Cathedral of Antwerp." Thenceforward his imagination lived amidst the picturesque and stirring scenes of his country's history; his works either represent recorded historical events, or, if dealing with invented domestic incidents, present them with all possible exactitude of historical costumes and archæological accessories. Among immediately succeeding works specially deserving mention are "The Atelier of Rembrandt," in which is introduced Rembrandt's patron, the Burgomaster Six; and "The Fête given to Eubens by the City of Antwerp," which won for Leys great fame at the Brussels Exhibition of 1851, and placed him at the head of the Flemish school.

Notwithstanding this success, after a journey to Germany the following year, the painter adopted an almost radical change of style—a change so extraordinary that scarcely a parallel to it can be found in the career of any contemporary artist. The difference between the early pre-Raphaelite manner and the present style of our own Millais is sufficiently surprising; but far more strange was the transition, in the contrary sense, of Leys. A stride was taken in the direction of realism and naturalism; but it was made in the disused path trod by the Early Flemish masters. His style seemed to retire at a bound from the seventeenth to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Hitherto his works had presented an affinity to those of Rembrandt in their principles of composition and chiaroscuro, their juicy depth and richness. Now they recalled the characteristics and also the peculiarities of Holbein, and even the earlier masters Quentin Matsys, Memling, and the Van Eycks. His composition became at once more simple and more bold, his drawing more precise, his colouring more frank; he sought less for effect from light and shade, relying on richness and force, contrast and harmony of hues. The new field allowed full scope for his great faculty as an original, inventive, and often highly dramatic and expressive, designer, and for a more advantageous display of his noble gift as a first-rate colourist. Two of the earliest works in this last manner of the painter are "The Cabinet of Erasmus" and "Faust and Wagner." Some of the first fruits of the change were also made public in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, notably, the "Trentaine of Berthal de Haze," the "Promenade Without the Walls," and "New-Year's Day in Flanders." These pictures won a great gold medal, and the people of Antwerp commemorated their townsman's triumph by the presentation of a magnificent golden wreath of laurels, with which he was publicly crowned. Resembling these pictures, in their general principles and characteristics, are the series of frescoes which decorate the dining-room of the painter's handsome residence in the Rue Leys, at Antwerp, and in which he has introduced portraits of himself and family. The frescoes represent, with many admirable touches of genial humour and delicate observation, the departure, journeying through the snow, arrival, and reception, of a family of guests invited to a Flemish New-Year's-Day feast in the sixteenth century. Other important oil pictures of this period are "Van Haemsteden Secretly Preaching the Reformed Doctrines at Antwerp" and the following, which appeared in the London International Exhibition of 1862:—"The Institution of the Order of the Golden Fleece" (now in the Royal Gallery of the King of the Belgians); "Margaret of Austria Receiving (when a child) the Oaths of the Archers of Antwerp" (in the collection of the Empress of Russia); a dramatic representation of the "Publication of the Edict of Charles V., in 1550, introducing the Inquisition into the Netherlands;" a very suggestive picture of young Luther singing Christmas carols in the snow-covered streets of Eisenach; a most pathetic picture of Roman Catholic women praying before votive tapers for the recovery of a sick child; and copies of the dining-room frescoes already mentioned. The painter's principal contributions to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 were finished oil studies of some of the frescoes executed by him in the Antwerp Hôtel de Ville, and for these he was awarded one of the *grandes médailles d'honneur*. This last great triumph was commemorated by his fellow-citizens in a subscription gold medal, which, however, was only struck in time to be placed on the coffin at the funeral.

The frescoes in the grande salle of the Antwerp Townhall, to which we have just alluded, and upon which Leys was engaged the last ten years of his life, constitute, however, his highest title to fame. Speaking from an inspection of these works as left by the painter, we do not know any worthier examples of the national interest and high instructiveness of which mural painting is susceptible. We have, as yet, in England nothing to compare with the sumptuous apartment at Antwerp except the Queen's Robing-Room of the Westminster Palace. There is little in common, however, between the two chambers. The subjects depicted are as diverse as their treatment. Dyce is by far the more correct and elegant draughtsman, and the more elevated in style; but Leys is the more fertile and inventive designer; and, admirable as is the colouring of Dyce, that of Leys is even finer; while the ornamental details of the Antwerp salle are preferable for their quaint playful variety and sober richness of general effect to the rather monotonous and crude stateliness of the ornamental embellishment of the Westminster apartment. The wall-paintings at Antwerp are not, strictly speaking, "frescoes," wax, and in one instance gutta-percha, being employed for the vehicle, but the perfect preservation of these first executed deserves to be mentioned in view of the decay of so many English wall-paintings. The general idea which regulated the conception of the whole work, was to run, so to speak, in the Hôtel of the Commune, a monument to communal liberty, this being regarded as the leading political characteristic of Belgium and the surest safeguard of its national independence. Accordingly each picture, ornament, legend, blason, and emblem, refers to the history of the civil institutions of the country. In this way the chamber is converted, as it were, into a book wherein each citizen may learn an epitome of the code of his rights and privileges, and be inspired by the noble examples of his ancestors. The four largest paintings represent four events symbolising the principal civil liberties enjoyed by the commune of Antwerp in the days of its splendour, towards the commencement of the reign of Charles V. Thus, the first picture illustrates the condition upon which the Sovereign was permitted to enter the town—namely, that of taking oath before the Burgomaster to observe its laws in vigour and respect its privileges; the event depicted being the entrance, called "The Joyous Entrance of the Archduke Charles, afterwards Charles V." The second picture symbolises the right of the communal magistrates to call out the Garde Bourgeoise for the defence of the independence of the commune. The event selected for depiction is the "The Defence of Antwerp against Martin Van Rossum;" the Burgomaster, Lancelot Van Ursel, harangues the guilds assembled on the Grand Place, and delivers the command of the guards to the Chevalier Van Spanghen. The third painting represents the solemn ceremony, at the Vierschaer, of the conferring of the beneficiary rights of bourgeoisie by the Magistrate of Antwerp, as exemplified in the "Admission to the Rights of Bourgeoisie of Battista Pallavicini," of the noble Genoese family of that name, and who at the same time swore fealty to the Duke of Brabant. The fourth and finest picture typifies the internal sovereignty of the commune and the first magistrate as chief of police, the subject being Margaret of Parma, Governor of the Low Countries, returning the keys of the town to the Burgomaster in time of trouble. The large finished oil studies for the first and second of this series have been exhibited at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and that for the third at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1864. Two other compositions were designs for minor spaces between the windows, but the artist died, leaving only sketches for them. These were to represent the Burgomasters and Sheriffs protecting Arts and Letters, specially referring to the Landjuweel of 1561, and as protecting Commerce and Industry—subject, "Opening of the Great Fair of 1562." Besides these, the scheme includes twelve full-length portraitures (eleven of which are completed) of the Sovereigns who conceded privileges to Antwerp, viz.:—Godfrid de Bouillon; Henri, Duke of Lothier; Jean I., Duke of Brabant; Jean II., Duke of Brabant; the Emperor Henry VII.; Jean III., Duke of Brabant; Antoine de Bourgogne, Duke of Brabant; Sigismond, King of the Romans; Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy; Marie of Burgundy, the Emperor Maximilian, and Philippe le Beau. In the extensive archæological researches necessitated by the work the painter was aided by M. F. Génard, the learned archivist of Antwerp. Leys was commissioned to execute a similar series of paintings in the Hôtel de Ville of Brussels, when his honourable career came to so untimely an end. His death was occasioned by heart-disease, aggravated by a sudden alarm. A fortnight before his demise he was dining with his friend, Dr. Jacque, when a violent storm came on, and the lightning struck down some neighbouring trees and smashed the windows of the room in which the friends were seated. We have already given a list of the titular and other distinctions conferred on this great artist.

We must not conclude without glancing at the critical controversies to which the later works of Leys have everywhere given rise. That these works should have been received with unqualified enthusiasm by the mass of his compatriots, allied as they are so closely with the choicest art-products of the most glorious period of the country's history, is not surprising. But while acknowledging the patriotic aims—the passion for liberty and progress—evinced by Leys in all relations of life, and while fully appreciating his splendid talents, we cannot in the interests of art, independent of national traditions and partisan affection, admit the soundness of the principles involved in his later practice. In seeking contemporary materials for his historical presentations he did so without discrimination, impartially reproducing defects as well as beauties. In consequence, we have not only a general neglect of beauty for character, but almost repulsive exaggerations of form and type, disproportions libellous on nature herself, violations even of the laws of perspective—defects, in short, only excusable from the ignorance of the early painters. We contend, therefore, that in so far as regards these wilful anachronisms the painter was neglectful of indisputable canons of art, and unfaithful to the true law of progress in art as in all human affairs.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by M. Dupont, of Antwerp.

A Vienna paper recently gave currency to a statement to the effect that the Egyptian army was being concentrated, and that the fortifications of Egypt were receiving armaments. A telegram from Cairo answers the statement by contradicting it.

Mr. George Verdon, the Agent-General for Victoria, states that he has received by the last mail from Melbourne 115 rough diamonds of various sizes, weighing together 32½ carats, which were obtained in three weeks from a small piece of ground near Mudgee, in New South Wales.

New York papers state that the captain of the ship Akbar, from Hong-Kong, reports a cluster of rocks, not down on the chart, on the direct route from San Francisco for Hong-Kong. They are situated in lat. 31·60 N., long. 139·25 E., forty-two miles from Smith's Island.

The International Association of Working Men has held its fourth congress at Bâle. About sixty delegates were present. The report of the central committee, which was read at the first sitting, contained an account of the strikes which had taken place in Europe during the year, and a defence of the position assumed towards them by the association. "We shall try all the means that the suffrage gives us," said the report, in conclusion; "and if we do not succeed we must have recourse to more energetic measures—to a little bleeding, which is sometimes necessary." This peroration was applauded, it is said, by some of the delegates present.

There is every reason to believe that the "preparer" of the too-celebrated Newton-Pascal letters has at length been discovered. A man was arrested in Paris on Friday week on a charge of forgery, and appearances point strongly to the conclusion that he is the originator of the letters of Pascal, of Newton, and of Galileo, the first appearance of which created so much excitement some three years ago in the scientific world. In England everyone had long been convinced of the spuriousness of these papers, but in France, M. Chasles, their literary godfather, still clung to the belief that they were genuine, in spite of the overwhelming proofs to the contrary adduced by the late Sir David Brewster in England, and by MM. Henri Martin, Faugère, and Leverrier in France. Only last month, at a stormy meeting of the Académie des Sciences, M. Chasles again declared his belief in the genuineness of the documents produced by him, although he still declined to give any clue to their origin. It would seem that after this meeting so much pressure was put on M. Chasles to disclose the name of the man who had brought him the papers that he at length gave way. Information was at once sought for as to the occupations of the person named. It was found that he was an assiduous student in the reading-room of the Bibliothèque Impériale, and that there was a striking coincidence between his researches in the library and the appearance of new documents bearing on the Newton-Pascal controversy. He was also shown to be in the habit of frequenting the MSS. department and studying the handwriting of Galileo, Pascal, &c.—in fact, the suspicion against him became so strong that last week M. Chasles himself applied for a warrant against his purveyor of MSS., who was, as we have said, arrested on a charge of forgery on Friday week. We should add that no one ever suspected M. Chasles himself of being more than the dupe of an unknown manufacturer of old letters. It is reported that he has paid more than 150,000f. (£6000) for those documents.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Can Conservatism to so rife in Nottingham that 30,000 persons professing that political creed could be gathered together to do honour to Colonel Wright, the so-called Tory member for that borough? At the last election he did what appeared to be a great electioneering feat, inasmuch as he won the second seat from no less than three Liberal candidates, one of them being Mr. Bernal Osborne. Possibly the real reason of his ousting the three was because there were just two too many professors of a creed which has for some time been triumphant in Nottingham contests. One of the seats was secure in the hands of Sir Robert Clifton, when at the last moment he consented to stand for a place which always was ready to elect the man without reference to the politician; and when the intermecine struggle for the other commenced the wily Tories saw their chance, and picking out the next generally-popular man of the district, he came to the poll, as it were, at the head of the Robin Hood Rifles, which he commands, and won almost easily. It is said that his ambition did not point to Parliamentary life; and it was rumoured towards the end of the Session that, his health not being strong, he was about to resign. He said nothing of this at the demonstration the other day; and, as he keeps quiet enough in the House, perhaps he may intend to continue his legislatorial services. To be sure, he stated that he and Mr. T. B. Hildyard, who was with him at Colwick Park the other day, opposed the Irish Church Bill "tooth and nail." But this must be a convertible term for steady voting; because any such combativeness as that described by Colonel Wright was not visible to the naked eye of interested spectators, either in his own case or that of Mr. Hildyard, who, though he has been in Parliament off and on since 1846, has never been known to gratify the House with the sound of his voice.

The reputation of Mr. Henley for a sort of Diogenic humour, by means of which he illustrates the strong practical view which he takes of measures and men, has been kept up by him during that autumnal circuit which he and his colleagues are accustomed to go in the county of Oxford. Hitherto, and for a long time, the three members for that county marched abreast, politically as well as personally, to meet their constituents, and presented a firm front of Conservatism; but, as all the world known, at the last election Mr. Disraeli gave direction that the principle of the representation of minorities in triangular constituencies, which had been adopted, though against his will, in his Reform Act, should be acted upon; and as he set the example himself by allowing a Liberal to come in as third member for Bucks, the party was obliged to take a like course in Oxfordshire. So Colonel Fane had to retire, though growling not a little, and Mr. Cornwallis Cartwright sits in his stead in the present Parliament. Any awkwardness which might have been experienced at the necessary fraternisation of the Tory two and the Liberal one for the first time before a meeting of their constituents was avoided by the absence of Mr. Cartwright, who was detained abroad. Thus, Colonel North was able to say civil things of him, and give assurance that, despite political angularities, the representation of the minority got on very well with his congeners. Somehow it would seem that Colonel North did not do his part of the duties of the day with his wonted vivacity. Indeed, during the Session he was quieter than heretofore, and not so prominent as usual in his character of the soldier's friend. Probably a good deal of his specialty was taken out of him by Mr. Cardwell, who, so far as profession, and plausibility, and candour, and generosity (combined with economy) are concerned, bid highest of everyone for the character of guide, philosopher (very much indeed), and friend of the military service in all its ranks and degrees. Any way, if it is friendly to curtail and gradually to abolish all foreign service—except in India, perhaps—of the Army, the present Government, and Mr. Cardwell as its military exponent, are likely to be particularly friendly to that body. A few weeks of house, and perhaps a little harvesting, appear to have done wonders for Mr. Henley's spirits, oppressed, as he stated himself to have been, by the most "lead-heavy" Session he ever remembered. It is notable that one of the last members in town was Mr. Henley; and he of all men stayed most through those long, long sittings which, at the latter part of the Session, used to prevail from two o'clock one afternoon to half-past three the next morning. It is true that, with comic candour, he confesses that he had become an adept in that Parliamentary art which consists in sleeping without snoring, of which Lord Palmerston was a master, for he took most of his natural rest in his place in the House; but yet it may be avouched for Mr. Henley that, though he might have availed himself of this mode of passing the long hours and restoring nature to some extent, yet he was always as ready as ever to point out a defect of detail or hit a blot in the principle of any measure which was in hand. Nay, it happened several times that, when long-drawn out discussions were at their close, up would rise Mr. Henley to deliver some of those observations which the House always seems to consider words of wisdom, and so set talk agoing once more. Except on one point—that of opposition unflinching to mere secular education unleavened with religious teaching—there is no small Liberalism about Mr. Henley, and he constantly says things which might well have been uttered by Mr. Bright, who is, however, by no means to be confounded with the Radicalism of which Mr. Peter Taylor is a type. A year ago Mr. Henley seemed to have become a little more feeble than theretofore, but last Session he was what, to use a phrase he would not object to use himself, might be called in good feather; and certainly his deliverances recently at Thame and Bicester indicate vigour of his peculiar kind.

Something has been lately done by certain journals to point out that Protection—which was supposed to be killed—has really only been "scotched," and that a movement, originating in certain urban Tories, in which they expect to be aided by trades unions, is afoot. In a degree, though—from the circumstances, including a man amongst them—a slight one, this has been apparent at Leeds, where Mr. Wheelhouse, who illustrated by his return at the last election the principle of the representation of minorities, has been pronouncing in this sense. Anyone who witnessed the career of this gentleman during the past Session can feel little apprehension of his becoming a dangerous popular leader, even if such a character was consistent with the Toryism which he professes. It is not necessary to be particular in description of that career; but it may be said that Mr. Wheelhouse evidently does not design to be a mere silent back-bencher, but he lacks breadth and force; and even in regard to law bills, on which, as a practising and practical barrister, he might be supposed to be suggestive, he made but a slight impression.

For obvious reasons the movements of Irish members out of Parliament are likely to be worth noticing just now, for it seems that Ireland is to be regenerated and made happy and contented forthwith, and not until that glorious end is attained are our statesmen to cast a glance at the social problems which are ripe for solution in English life. Probably the appearance in the House of no man was looked for with more curiosity than that of Mr. William Johnston, chosen M.P. for Belfast at the last election in the Orange interest. There were those who expected in him a large, brawny figure, a roaring voice, a truculent manner, and a combativeness which would set him quarrelling with himself if there was no one else by to contend withal. But, in fact, he turned up as a person of slight, spare figure, somewhat below the middle height, of remarkably quiet, even gentle demeanour; and when he spoke he did so in soft, measured tones, used no extravagant language, though he was pointed and free in the expression of his opinions; and, so far from being combative, he was always talking of conciliation and brotherly love amongst Irishmen. Altogether, there was about him that which marked him as a gentleman per saltu. Indeed, the only very remarkable thing in him is his long, thick flowing beard, which is in a manner symbolical of his party creed, inasmuch as, like that of Hudibras, it is an "orange tawny" in hue. He is altogether one of the best specimens of Irish membership. Very considerable efforts did Mr. McCarthy Downing, who won a seat last year for the county of Cork, make to distinguish himself; but, on the whole, they were not very successful. His first set speech was on a subject with which he was specially familiar. It was spoken on a Wednesday (which day may be called the saturnalia of private members), and, as he is tolerably fluent, he went well enough. But, as he had it all his own way on this occasion, he probably fell into the error of believing himself established in the favour of the House, and so he continued to favour it in return a great deal too often. Speaking in the House, however, is very often not speaking to the House; and perhaps Mr. Downing was right in his making himself as prominent as possible; for, though he might not have been appreciated by his congeners at Westminster, it is evident that he was rated at his own value by his constituency in Corkshire, else why should there have been a demonstration (which was called, with the usual grandiloquence, a banquet) in his honour in his own particular native place—Skibbereen, a name with which the public was once painfully familiar? Such there has been; and there Mr. Downing stood, the centre of a little circle of Irish M.P.s, who were belauded by the constituent body, and who belauded their country and belauded each other, and altogether made a great noise, and were very happy in their particular way. There Sir John Gray, in his loud, positive way, declared for "fixity of tenure," as it is understood by the Irish tenant, and more than insinuated that this was to be the settlement of the land question which the Government had in view—which was bold, to say the least. There, too, was Mr. Maguire, who, generally speaking, last Session, was more reticent than usual—perhaps influenced in one respect by a judicious desire to let well alone, so far as the Irish Church was concerned, and, perhaps, penetrating the abstention from speech and high talk which are inseparable from that officialism towards which he is said to be showing a decided proclivity. On the whole, the proceedings, though unflavoured by that spice of sedition which is sometimes observable at Irish political banquets, were rousing, and well calculated to foster in Irish members that sense of their importance just now which arises out of the turn which political action has taken.

MUSIC.

With this week we close our record of the provincial festivals of the year. The Worcester triennial meeting of the "Three Choirs" terminated yesterday (Friday) week. Our last notice included the performances of Wednesday, and comprised the one specialty of the festival, the successful production of Mr. Sullivan's sacred work "The Prodigal Son," composed expressly for the occasion. The remaining performances of Thursday and Friday call for but brief comment, since they offered no point of novelty, and consisted partly of repetitions of what had been heard during the previous week at the Norwich Festival. At both meetings Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" were given, the two works having constituted the Thursday morning's programme at Worcester. The solo vocalists were the same in both cases (Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, and Mr. Santley), and the performance in this respect was excellent, and generally efficient in the choral and orchestral accessories. On this occasion the "O Salutaris" was omitted (it will be remembered that this was an after addition by Rossini to his mass), and the "Prelude Religieuse," for organ solo (omitted at Norwich) was here given, with some curtailment, by Mr. Townshend Smith. In the "Hymn of Praise" solos were assigned to Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey and Mr. Sims Reeves. The rich, florid beauty of the Italian mass was well contrasted with the severer dignity and purity of the German "Lobgesang," as at Norwich with the sublimity of Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum." The closing performance in the cathedral at Worcester, on Friday week, consisted of "The Messiah," the work which is usually chosen as the climax to these meetings, and which generally (as in this instance) attracts the largest numbers. Here, as at Norwich, Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey, and Mr. Santley were among the solo-singers, some of the soprano music having been assigned to Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and a portion of the bass solos to Mr. Lewis Thomas, all those for the tenor having been sung by Mr. Sims Reeves with an elevation and grandeur of style that he himself has scarcely ever surpassed.

The three evening concerts, held in the College Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday (Sept. 7, 8, and 9), may be briefly dismissed, the programmes having consisted of miscellaneous selections of familiar pieces performed by well-known artists. At the first concert Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Ancient Mariner" (conducted by the composer), was received with the same approbation that was accorded to it on its first production at the Birmingham Festival of 1887, and in subsequent performances elsewhere. The solo singers at Worcester were Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The specialty of the second part of this concert was the splendid violin playing of Mr. Carrodus, who gave the first movement of Beethoven's concerto (including an elaborate cadenza by Moliqué) with admirable tone, style, and execution. The second concert commenced with Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music, which was followed by a selection from Weber's "Oberon," a series of miscellaneous pieces (including Mr. Sullivan's brilliant overture to "The Sapphire Necklace"), and terminated with seven movements from Rossini's operas and chamber music, headed in the programme "Hommage à Rossini." The third concert began with nine extracts (besides the overture) from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," followed by a short miscellaneous selection, closing the first part, and a longer series of pieces constituting the second part, which began with Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F) and ended with the National Anthem—the musical performances having been supplemented by the usual ball at the Guildhall on the Friday night. At the concerts the great singers already named were heard in various solo and concerted pieces, more or less familiar to the English public.

As stated in our first notice, Mr. Done, organist of Worcester Cathedral, conducted the performances morning and evening (with the few exceptions already specified); Mr. Townshend Smith (of Hereford) presided at the organ; and Dr. Wesley (of Gloucester) acted as pianoforte accompanist at the evening concerts, except, in several instances, of songs which were accompanied by the composers.

The financial results of the festival are understood to have been favourable, the sale of tickets having been largely in excess of the previous occasion, and the collections and donations amounting to £1600.

At Norwich the expenses of the festival have barely been covered by the receipts; and, as there are no collections made here, as at the "Three-Choir" meetings, the Norfolk charities will gain nothing by the event.

THE THEATRES.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales's opened after a recess of eleven nights, during which interval the house has been remodelled and redecorated with such taste as almost to present the picture of a fairy saloon. These changes, we are informed, are due to the ingenuity of the manageress, who has directed all the arrangements. The tiers of the boxes are embellished with quilted blue satin and gilt mouldings, and the proscenium presents a golden frame festooned with rich crimson silk velvet. But the most remarkable alteration is made in the orchestra, which is now invisible, the musicians being located beneath the stage, and their place in front supplied by a grotto and fernery, with fountains and jets of water, intended to play between the acts. The stalls and pit are luxuriously furnished; the former now commencing with the street, and the pit being provided with folding spring seats. A brilliant gaslight is placed in the centre of the ceiling, attended with golden salvers of gas, the light of which is reflected from the ceiling. A new comedietta was produced, entitled "Quite by Accident"—a trifle traduced from the French by a Mr. Waller, the hero of which is represented by Mr. H. J. Montague, under the name of Mr. Polypheemus Fitzbiffin. This gentleman, to please his landlord, a greengrocer, accepts his invitation to a party, where he encounters the gaze of a creditor, his bootmaker, and therefore seeks to make his escape. He is pursued into the street, and finds refuge in a carriage, which immediately drives off, and sets him down at Sir Harcourt Farmiento's, whose house he enters, only to meet with new embarrassments. The Baronet and his lady have to return home in a cab, and quarrel about the supposed negligence of the coachman. Words accumulate, and the husband at last finds occasion to boast of his freedom from jealousy. Fitzbiffin shortly after introduces himself to Lady Ida, who is much alarmed, thinking him a burglar, but, soon understanding matters, determines to take advantage of the opportunity to make her husband jealous. She succeeds; but Sir Harcourt (Mr. Charles Collette), discovering the trick, manages to conceal his defeat by contriving a mock duel with the intruder in the garden. In the end, Mr. Fitzbiffin is accepted as steward. The part of Lady Ida was played by Miss Carlotta Addison with considerable spirit, and the two gentlemen acquitted themselves with commendable vigour. The play of "School" followed, for the 193rd time. Mr. Robertson is engaged upon a new comedy, which will be brought out "with all convenient speed."

Two new pieces have been produced at the Charing-cross Theatre—one by Mr. E. Berry, adapted from the French ("Les Mensonges Innocents"), and called "Little Pitz;" the other is by the late Mr. J. P. Wooller, called "Room for the Ladies." The heroine of the first is a hoyden fresh from boarding-school, whose exceeding candour, in the first instance, induces her father to instruct her that "white lies" are occasionally expedient in society. Georgina Mercer (Miss E. Fowler) so "betters the instruction" of her over-prudent parent that she acts all his acquaintance by the ears, and finds for herself plenty to do, and does it with wonderful animation. The actress was equal to her work, and the piece arrived at a prosperous conclusion. The second drama is a reproof to the girls of the period, who pride themselves on adopting masculine habits, while the gentlemen go in for feminine manners and occupations. The contrasts and resulting absurdities are well maintained, and the extravagant action was condoned by the audience in favour of the talent which it served to elicit.

"Richard III." was performed at the Surrey on Saturday, when Mr. Creswick appeared as Gloster and Mr. Shepherd as Richmond. On Tuesday "The Flower-Girl" was revived. These, with the farces of "Brother Bob" and "The Toodles," have sufficed for the week. The performances are ably supported and satisfactorily encouraged.

The activity of the management of the Gaiety is unceasing. With an already attractive bill, it has still thought it expedient to add to the attraction by a new extravaganza described as "an operatic incongruity, in three scenes and a sensation." It is entitled "Linda of Chamouni; or, Not Earthquake," and proceeds from the pen of Mr. Alfred Thompson. In treating the subject, the adapter has departed widely from Donizetti's opera, filling the plot with incongruities, and confusing the course of events with unexplained identities. Then the dialogue is equally perplexed with puns, and the action disfigured with grotesque innuendos. But the company are in all respects up to the mark, the incidental music is capitally sung, and the dances are briskly executed. As might have been expected, the unfortunate Formosa is frequently mentioned, and the situations of the play undergo a sea-change in the name and interest of parody. The costumes are exact and brilliant, and the scenery is superb. The range of the Alps, painted by Mr. Gordon, is particularly striking.

The house of Sadler's Wells made a sincere and earnest effort on Monday to redeem the fortunes of the house by the production of a new drama, taken by Mr. Suter from Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Old Mortality;" and sub-entitled "The Heir of Milnwood." It is in four acts, and follows with sufficient fidelity the incidents of the novel. Each act ends with a striking tableau, and some good scenery has been painted for it by Mr. William Gowrie. Mr. Edmund Phelps, who sustained the part of Henry Morton, acted with great care and effect, and John Balfour proved an effective personage in the representation of Mr. J. G. Rosiere. The Edith Bellenden of Mrs. Eburne was excellent. The performance met with much approbation.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE'S BALL.

The ball given by the Maharajah of Jeypore to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Mayo took place on the 6th ult., in the Assembly-Rooms at Simla, which were most gorgeously decorated for the occasion. The stage was turned into a dais for the Viceregal party, and was fitted up with large mirrors, lounges, and rich carpeting. The supper-room was draped in pink and white, and covers were laid for some hundreds. The band of the 41st Foot Regiment, and also the Viceroy's, were in attendance, the former playing the dance music.

At half-past nine the ball opened; and, notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain, thousands of iron braziers illuminated the two miles of road between the viceregal Peterhof and the Assembly-Rooms. Shortly after ten, Lord and Lady Mayo, with a strong personal staff, arrived, and were received by a guard of honour, the bands, his Highness the Maharajah and suite, and the political agent at Jeypore. His Highness led the Viceroy to the throne-chair on the dais, where his Lordship remained standing for some minutes to view the brilliant scene around him. Notwithstanding that the company included 200 gentlemen, there were not a dozen black coats to be seen. The Viceroy wore the full dress of a Lord Lieutenant of a county; the members of Council, secretaries, and political agents, official uniforms of blue and gold. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who, with Lady Mansfield, had arrived some time before the viceregal party, was in full military costume, with broad blue ribbon, star, and medals. There were a number of Major-Generals present in the full dress of their rank. There were also Highlanders in kilts, and officers of almost every corps in uniform. The ladies were splendidly attired in gold, blue, scarlet, and silver, and wore magnificent jewels. In the leading double quadrille the Maharajah had the honour of having the Countess of Mayo for partner, their vis-à-vis being Lord Mayo and Lady Mansfield. His Highness had been for fully a week previously under terpsichorean instruction, and acquitted himself remarkably well, though somewhat stiffly. All the other "sets" broke up, and grouped themselves around the leading set, but, notwithstanding this, his Highness put on his white kids without the slightest hurry. His Highness walked through the figure very slowly, but with profound attention, and the whole of the five figures were got through without any mistake.

At half-past twelve the strains of "The Roast Beef of Old England" summoned the company to supper, which was served up in excellent style.

After supper, Lord and Lady Mayo retired with the same honours as on arrival, the Maharajah escorting their Highnesses to the outer threshold. The dancing was kept up till half-past four, the Maharajah staying to see the last man off.

The ball is said to have cost 20,000 rupees, and it is reported that the Rajah of Puttiala and the Rewan are determined not to be outdone, but intend to follow Jeypore's example on a still more magnificent scale.

Mr. Thomas Witter Jackson has been appointed magistrate for her Majesty's settlement on the Gambier, on the western coast of Africa.

A solemn council held at Baden decided that Mdlle. Nilsson might play Mignon in her own hair. Acting upon this bold declaration of war against the tyranny of Ary Scheffer, the fair Swede left her brown wig at home.

The Kirchentag, or Convocation, held at Stutgardt, has adopted by acclamation a reply to the Pope's manifesto to the Protestants and non-Catholics. The German divines decline altogether to recognise any right in the Pope to call them together, or of any ecclesiastical assembly to exercise authority over them. They record their determination that "the Bible shall never again be buried under the proud towers of lofty cathedrals."

The probable fate of Dr. Livingstone has called forth a letter from Mr. H. W. Bates, assistant secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, in defence of the conduct of the society in refusing to send out another search expedition. Judging from the cheerful letters of the renowned traveller himself, and from those of Dr. Kirk, Mr. Bates thinks that no fear need be entertained for the Doctor's safety; and if Sir Roderick Murchison's hypothesis be true, the continued silence of the traveller would be explained. The subject will be discussed by the council at their next meeting, and several able and distinguished men have offered themselves to Sir Roderick Murchison to lead a search expedition to Casembe.

THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO CORSICA: THE EMPEROR'S BARGE CROSSING THE HARBOUR OF BASTIA.—SEE PAGE 296

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LITERATURE.

Historical Reminiscences of the City of London and its Livery Companies. By Thomas Arundell, B.D., F.G.S. (Bentley.) The author of these chapters on the constitution, rise, and usages of the City guilds, or livery companies, is the Rev. T. Arundell, Vicar of Hayton, in Yorkshire. He has diligently studied the rich collection of antiquarian literature in the corporation library of London, and carried home a large amount of materials, which were used in a series of essays contributed by him, in 1866 and 1867, to a Yorkshire publication, and now compose the substance of a handsome volume. One consequence of this manner of preparing for the work is rather too apparent in the frequent repetition of expressions of his personal sentiments in the tone of a rural pastor addressing his own flock, and bidding them stand fast in those good old ways of religious sociability, those habits of being merry and wise, which are recommended by the example of the grand old city of London. But this tone is not displeasing to us, while it may, perhaps, be edifying to the majority of his country readers, who would scarcely care to know anything about the livery companies, their offices, their discipline, and their customs of jovial dignity, with all their feasts, pageants, processions, and churchings, if they were not thought virtuous and worthy of serious esteem. Without much originality of thought, or much grace and vivacity of style, but with much patient industry in the distribution of his subject, Mr. Arundell describes the municipal and industrial organisation of London from the earliest times, even before the Norman Conquest, to which the most ancient trade guilds, with their aldermen and wardens—titles obviously of Anglo-Saxon derivation—can be certainly traced back. These guilds, we are led to observe, were in existence long ages before the civic incorporation of the town; and the conversion of the office of alderman from the chief mastership of particular trades or handicrafts to the local chief magistracy and delegacy of particular districts or wards is the fundamental fact of London municipal history. The territorial division of the City into so many wards, each ruled and represented by its alderman, took place in the reign of Edward I.; while the Common Council was elected by the members of each of the livery companies for their aggregate representation, as the Lower House of the civic Parliament. It is the divorce of the Court of Aldermen from the presidency of the trade guilds that most especially marks the difference between the ancient and the modern constitution of the City; and it was also decreed, in 1356, that the common councilmen should no longer be elected by the crafts, but as deputies of the wards. These changes were fatal to the political importance of the livery companies; but their social importance has in some degree been preserved even to the present day by the influence belonging to vast wealth liberally and somewhat ostentatiously expended, with great professions of piety and loyalty, of charity and popularity, and with a vague traditional repute for public spirit. Mr. Arundell, we need scarcely remark, is a zealous champion of their privileges and emoluments, the continuance of which, in the future as in the past, seems to him amply justified by their patronage of such good educational establishments as St. Paul's School, Merchant Taylors' School, and Tonbridge Grammar School, and by the good management of their landed estates, not forgetting their presentation of good clergymen to many parochial livings. Their proper functions of trade regulation and protection having become obsolete and nearly extinct, as well as their effective corporate action in the local government of London, it remains to be seen how long their pretensions can be supported by the dignified performance of those ordinary social duties which every large proprietor, whether public or private, is expected in this country to discharge. The elective office of Mayor or "Lord Mayor" of London, created by a grant from Richard I., instead of the bailiff or portreeve of the King's appointment, who had ruled the City in remoter times, can scarcely be supposed to stand or fall with the institution of the trade guilds or companies, which are by no means essential, in the abstract, to a charter of municipal freedom. These considerations, however, go far beyond the scope of Mr. Arundell's treatise. It mainly consists of a description of the habitual proceedings of the livery companies; the apprenticeships they exacted, the costumes they wore, the rules they enforced; the religious observances, the stately banquets, the joyous holidays they kept up in the brave days of old; the "loving cup" of hippocras, or spiced wine, merrily passed from lip to lip along the festive table; the garlands and "caps of maintenance," provided to crown the heads of master and wardens on their solemn dinner days; the maidens, and the wives, too, of course, who used to share these festivities; the minstrels and the mummers, who used to amuse them when all the toasts had been duly honoured. "Their Fondness for Dirt in the Olden Time" is not a pleasant chapter; but the truth must be told. In the organisation of the City militia forces the livery companies once bore an effective part, which is recorded to their credit in the history of the past.

The English Method of Teaching to Read. By A. Sonnenschein and J. M. D. Meiklejohn, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.) It is a task not unworthy of the ablest philologists and logicians to reform our irrational system of dealing with the alphabet in the primary instruction of young children, by which so much time and toil and temper must be wasted before the faculties of reading and spelling are acquired. The joint authors of this very complete and original series of reading-books, designed especially for the use of the different classes in an infant school, are qualified for the task by their experience in superintending the practical work of education, as well as by their analytical study of the principles of oral and written language. They have observed that the main source of the difficulties experienced by the childish mind in this matter is the frequent contradiction between the effects of sound represented by the same printed letter in different positions; with the unlikeness of those sounds, in combination as parts of syllables, to the name by which the letter itself is called. It is desirable to prevent the confusion which naturally arises from the practice of teaching to spell orally, and calling the names of the separate letters aloud, for instance, *c, a, t,* when the sound of the *c* in *cat* bears no resemblance to the name of the letter in the alphabet. There is an apparent caprice and untruthfulness in this practice, which cannot have a beneficial influence on the intelligence and conscience of the child. The English language, moreover, because of its composite nature as a mixture of heterogeneous systems of speech under diverse historical and local influences, abounds in various departures from uniformity in the pronunciation of the same written or printed letters and combinations of letters, as found in different words. In order to remedy the inconvenience in teaching, or rather in learning, which these circumstances must occasion, Messrs. Sonnenschein and Meiklejohn have picked out all the syllables of irregular or variable pronunciation in the language, and separated them from the combinations of letters which have a constant and uniform sound. The former, including all the double vowels or diphthongs, are to be reserved for the last part of the instruction, while the more regular elements of our written language, the syllables which always sound the same, are to be made familiar to the eye and ear in the preceding manuals. These begin with the "First Course," which consists of the short vowels—that is, the short or close pronunciation of *a, e, i, o,* and *u*—combined with single consonants, at first in syllables of two letters, with the consonant after the vowel, and then with the vowel after the consonant; but afterwards in syllables of three letters, having a vowel between two consonants. The pupil is made acquainted with every possible combination of these elements; and, though many of the syllables are unmeaning in themselves, their arrangement in each lesson presents an agreeable play of sounds and visible signs which must fascinate the attention of the children when exhibited by a lively teacher to a well-conducted class. "The Nursery Book," entirely consisting of two-letter words, for the reading of the children while engaged in the "First Course of Lessons," is an ingenious and delightful specimen of entertaining literature. It is only a man who knows and loves babies, though himself an accomplished scholar and mental philosopher, who could have done what Mr. Meiklejohn has done in contriving such pretty little stories and dialogues out of thirty or forty of the tiniest possible words—"I am on an ox, so I go on an ox; go on, ox! on we go; it is my ox; I am up on it; he is up by me." This would please any boy of three or four years old, and give him, on the easiest terms, with the greatest profit to his gradual learning, a gentle foretaste of the gratification to be derived from books. The "Second Course" of the series consists of all the syllables formed of short vowels, combined with double consonants, *ant, ent,* *ast, est, ust,* which are prefaced by *at* and *et*, by *an* and *et*, and so on. The "Third Course" deals with the long vowels, or vowels pronounced long before a single consonant followed by *e* mute, which form of syllable is not less conveniently introduced. The "Fourth Course" is devoted to the separate exhibition of the syllables formed with double vowels; and some of irregular pronunciation, such as the *ou*, which has one sound in *pour*, another in *flour* or *house*, and yet another in *wound*. By thus deferring the perception of anomalous and dissimilar forms of representing the spoken sounds with letters of the alphabet, till after the regular and uniform composition of syllables by consistent phonetic rules is thoroughly known, a vast amount of perplexity will be saved; and the alphabetical names of the letters, except the five vowels, need not be mentioned till the child has actually learned to spell correctly by the eye. Such are the advantages of this new method, which requires but 158 distinct acts of attention, observing one syllabic variation at a time, and every one as slight as possible, in natural connection with the syllabic forms that precede and follow it, to master the whole art of English orthography for reading purposes. The authors of these little books have deserved well of the rising generation. We commend the subject to the best consideration of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The Poets of Greece. By Edwin Arnold, M.A. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) The author of this somewhat formidable-looking volume is not altogether unknown as a poet, and may, therefore, be supposed to have brought a sympathetic and appreciative spirit to aid him in a task which he has performed better than his antecedents would have led one to expect; for a faint recollection of his poems would have suggested a fear lest he should display a greater tendency towards gush, sentimentalism, affectation, and high-sounding verbiage than would harmonise with the style of any Greek poet, if you except, so far as bombast only is concerned, the dramatic writer Æschylus. Fortunately, however, the author, although he cannot, in his prose, divest himself entirely of his [illegible] and pretentious flourishes, or, in his poetical essays, of his own particular artificial flowers and elaborately prepared essences (such as in nearly all Greek poetry are conspicuous by absence), has not only denied himself, to an extent which was hardly to be looked for, of his natural gratification, but has intermingled with his own versions of Greek originals a refreshing amount of translation furnished by what he himself admits to be more "eminent hands." What his book actually is cannot be very costly explained. It is not a critical essay, or a historical survey, or a biographical sketch, or an illustrative collection, or a psychological study; it is a mixture of all, with an addition of something else. The author resembles a verger who, wand in hand, conducts a throng of visitors through the "Poets' Corner" of some ancient burial-place, points out where lie the remains of the greater and the lesser masters, shows here a bust, and there a full-length figure, and elsewhere a mutilated trunk of memorial marble; and either repeats from memory or reads from a monumental inscription some few verses as a sample of the strains which the famous singers were wont to sing. The author has omitted from his collection the dramatic poets; but from the epic, lyric, epigrammatic, and idyllic gardens he has culled many an elegant bouquet of poesy. If there should be an inclination to charge him with meagreness, it must be remembered that the range of his gathering was vast, but that his flower-vases were small, and that his space for arranging them was scanty. It is astonishing and commendable that he should have made so brilliant a show within his narrow limits. About his taste, opinions will differ; many persons will think that in his choice of specimens, both from the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," he has not been particularly happy, with the exception of the passage where Hector takes leave of his wife and child before rushing into battle, and that is just the piece of all others which has been so often quoted as to have become hackneyed. One is not willing to assent to his assertion that "there can be no better passage quoted to show the power and music of the Odysseiad" than that which describes how Odysseus takes vengeance on the suitors; one would say, on the contrary, that, powerful though it certainly is, there is scarcely anything beyond its amazing vigour to recommend it; for the picture of a slaughter-house is revolting, the circumstances are almost grotesquely extravagant, and musical is hardly the epithet to be applied to such verses as are adapted to a scene where wretches with arrows sticking in all parts of their bodies are tumbling about in every direction, upsetting seats and tables and dishes, and writhing horribly in the agonies of death. One is glad to find that the author does justice to Mr. Dart's translation, which is certainly not the least able of the numerous versions to which the Iliad has had to submit, and is bold enough to call Lord Derby's an "overpraised edition," though he goes a step too far when he declares that the noble Earl's performance "wants everything which a translation should have, except good intentions." Are spirit, eloquence, command of language, mastery of rhythm, and a felicitous invention of equivalents to count for nothing? The author runs a risk of being flatly contradicted when he predicates, with a dogmatical brevity, due, probably, to his short tether, that Homer "should be done into the hexametric metre, which is his own, and which goes perfectly well with the genius of our language, as Longfellow has proved;" at any rate, whatever Longfellow may or may not have proved, the author's own hexameters, as well as those of nearly every English writer, lead to the belief that Longfellow is, in this particular case, the proverbial exception. Nor can the author be congratulated upon the fidelity of his own translations; he not only misrenders words and phrases, but introduces whole lines for which there is no corresponding Greek. At p. 47, for instance, there is no Greek which means "Stranger, thou shootest too well;" nor, if the meaning of the original have not been altogether mistaken, can the gratuitous introduction of "the arrow slipped" and "the deed was wrought maladventure" be considered more or less than an audacious liberty taken with both Homer and the reader. In his lyrical and epigrammatic attempts the author is more successful, and displays both grace and neatness. He has gone out of his way to vindicate the moral character of Sappho; for it would perfectly well have accorded with his main purpose to leave the question entirely untouched; his arguments are such as a woman might use; and Mr. Swinburne, whom he mentions as "a young English poet, perhaps the only one who could translate Sappho worthily," and who may, therefore, be supposed to be better able than another to appreciate her psychologically, unfortunately "stoops to repeat the untrue and unnatural scandal against her sweet name which gossiping generations have invented." In treating of Alcæus and the metre called after him Alcaic, the author says, "it is not one which has found many imitators in any other tongues, except the Greek and Latin," but gives a specimen done by himself into English (with a very questionable third line), to which he would have done well to add something from the works of classical Germans, who offer quite a little treasury to choose from. Callimachus and Apollonius Rhodius deserved more liberal treatment than they have received, and would have yielded some illustrative quotations. In the page devoted to Phocylides, of gnomic reputation, there was ample room for a saying which the name of Porson should have made familiar and dear to a Greek scholar. Phocylides wrote:—

Lerians are rascals all—not one, one not—
Save Procles, who's a Lerian, too, God wot!

And Porson imitated this by writing:—

The Germans in Greek
Are sadly to seek—
Not five in five score,
But ninety-five more,
All except Hermann,
And Hermann's a German.

But perhaps the omission was intentional; for the epigram is certainly stale.

The Poems of Ludwig Uhland. Translated into English Verse, with a short Biographical Memoir of the Poet, by William Collett Sandars. (William Ridgway.) There is scarcely any poet who suffers more by translation than Uhland; and deterioration is more noticeable in his lyrical than his other pieces. He has just one point in which he resembles Horace, from whom he is in all other respects as different as heaven from earth, and that is a combination of simple and felicitous diction. The art of effecting this combination appears to be untransferable, and unattainable except in the original language; at any rate, it cannot be transferred or attained by the mere process of literal or close translation. What in the original was as pretty an ornamental superfluity as a white rose in a maiden's hair, becomes in the translation as grotesque an appendage as the cap and bells on a fool's head. Take the instance of "The Three Students." Mr. Sandars renders the first two lines thus:—

Three students went crossing all over the Rhine,
And there by my hostess they stopped at her sign.

In the first line the elegant but redundant expression (wohl über den Rhein) is so rendered as to produce in the reader's mind a ludicrous image of three students performing a feat not much less remarkable than that of the two elephants that came over in three ships, and in the second line "by my hostess" sounds like an expletive, such as "by my halidame," not to mention that there is a savour of exotics in every part. Thus it proceeds:—

"My hostess! and hast thou good beer and wine!
And where is that pretty daughter of thine?"
"My wine, 'tis true, is fresh and clear;
But my daughter lies on her funeral bier."
Then entered the three the room straightway,
And there in her coffin black she lay.

And so on. Now it is pretty certain that the English reader, whether acquainted with the original or not, will find the lines run as queerly as a carriage with damaged springs; and the reason is that the translator has, with the most praiseworthy intentions, endeavoured to give everything he found in the original down to the syllabic structure. In the last line, moreover, a very disagreeable misapplication of epithet is not unlikely to be made so as to suggest the effects of strangulation or cholera morbus. But, as nothing is more certain than that something must be sacrificed in translation, one would be inclined to disregard, first of all, redundant particles, next syllabic structure, afterwards identity of rhythm, and, lastly, such epithets as serve merely to adorn or emphasise. "While portions of Uhland's works," says the translator, "have been already translated by able authors, such as Thackeray and Longfellow, in a manner which preserves the meaning and poetic rhythm of the original, others have attempted translations, who possess but a limited knowledge either of poetry or the German language." But besides the two famous men whose names he has mentioned, there are translators who have been at least as successful as Mr. Sandars in partial or complete versions of Uhland. Those who have ears to hear and taste to appreciate will probably prefer even the following lines to Mr. Sandars's:—

Over the Rhine went students three,
And they drew up at an hostelry.
"What cheer, good wife, of ale and wine?
Where bides that pretty lass of thine?"
"Mine ale is fresh; my wine is clear;
My bairn lies dead upon her bier."
Within the chamber entered they:
And in her black coffin there she lay.

And so on. Still it must be allowed that Mr. Sandars has been far more successful in other attempts. "The Three Students" was chosen simply because it is so well known. The short biographical memoir makes a fit introduction to the volume, and is very interesting.

Sketches of the South and West. By Henry Deedes. (William Blackwood and Sons.) This is a little volume containing an account of a ten-months' tour in the United States. It is written in a lively, engaging style, and it has the charm of a certain degree of novelty.

Not Time's Fool. By Morley Farrow. (Tinsley.) A love-story in three volumes. It has many good points, and is in many parts very pleasant reading.

A statue of Handel, by Neubel, has been placed in the Church of St. Nicolas, Hamburg.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, viâ Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 2; and viâ Marseilles on the evening of Friday, Oct. 8.

The Prussian Bible Society in Berlin has distributed since its foundation in 1814 more than three millions of copies of the Holy Scriptures. In the year 1867 alone the number was 50,000.

The Empress Eugénie has presented to Lady Mary Douglas on the occasion of her marriage with the Duke de Valentinois, a suite of sapphire ornaments of great value. The gift was accompanied by an autograph letter of the most affectionate character for the future Sovereign of Monaco.

At the Horticultural Exhibition in Hamburg the prize given by the King of Prussia has been awarded to M. Linden, of Brussels. The prize of the Queen of Prussia for the best display of fruit was obtained by Herr Lade, of Geisenheim, and the grand Austrian medal by Mr. Veitch, of London.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu, Hawaii Islands, gives the following list of presents given to the Duke of Edinburgh:—"As near as we can learn, there were 750 fowls of all kinds, 163 pigs, two tons of taro, two tons of sugar-cane, one ton of melons, one ton of sweet potatoes, besides fruit, such as cocoanuts, mangoes, pine-apples; with specimens of mats, native tapa cloth, &c.; the whole making some eight or ten tons of freight, which was sent on board, on Friday morning, in two large scows."

A new system for saving lives at sea has been successfully tried at Bremen. It is the invention of Mr. Habeland, one of the directors of a company at Bremen, for rescuing shipwrecked mariners, and consists of a powerful rocket, which will take a line the extraordinary distance of about 1½ English miles, a length hitherto unaccomplished by any existing apparatus in any other country. It has the further merit of swerving less by 50 deg. from the point of destination during high winds than any other apparatus hitherto in use.

Earl Granville's correspondence with the Governors of Jamaica and Honduras on the subject of prison labour has been published. In the first of these despatches the Colonial Secretary recommends the enforcement of tread-wheel, crank, and shot-drill for at least a portion of the term of imprisonment, as being more "effectually deterrent" than industrial labour. In addressing the Governor of British Honduras, Earl Granville objects to a scheme which would authorise so long a period as a month's solitary confinement, and recommends that the period be limited, as in England, to one week. He also expresses some doubts as to the wisdom of hiring out prisoners to private individuals, but desires to receive further explanation before deciding on this point. Earl Granville likewise remarks that the classification of prisoners into felons and misdemeanants by no means correctly indicates the quality of their offences, and advises that a classification according to the severity of the sentence should be substituted.

The following is a list of the successful candidates (with their ages, occupations, and the number of marks they obtained) who have been reported to the Science and Art Department as entitled to the ten Whitworth scholarships of £100 a year each:—Greenwood, William H., aged twenty-three, engineer, student at the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, 143 marks; Hearson, Thomas A., aged twenty-three, engineer, student, Royal School of Naval Architecture, 137 marks; Hopkinson, John B. Sc., aged nineteen, student at Cambridge University, 134 marks; Elgood, Thos. S., aged twenty-four, 1, mechanical engineer, Leicester, and Owens College, Manchester, 127 marks; Greenhill, George A., aged twenty-one, student at Christ's Hospital School and Cambridge University, 116 marks; Brittle, John R., aged twenty-three, engineer, student at Sir Walter St. John's School, Battersea, 113 marks; [illegible], Thomas W., aged twenty-three, student at British School, Nutwell and Royal College of Science, Dublin, 100 marks; Sennett, Richard, aged twenty-one, engineer, student at the Royal School of Naval Architecture, 98 marks; Buckley, Robert B., aged twenty-one, engineer, student at Merchant Taylors' School, 97 marks; Leeds, Chas. E., aged twenty-three, B.A. (Oxon), student at Oxford University, 96 marks.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON.

Emily Mary, Viscountess Palmerston, died on the 11th inst., at Brockett Hall, near Hatfield, Herts, where, just four years ago, Lord Palmerston breathed his last. Her Ladyship was born April 21, 1787, the elder daughter of Peniston, first Viscount Melbourne, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., and aunt of Lady Noel Byron, wife of the poet. She married, first, July 21, 1805, Peter Leopold Louis Francis, fifth Earl Cowper, and by him (who died June 21, 1837) had three sons—George-Augustus, sixth Earl Cowper, William Francis (Right Hon.), M.P., late Chief Commissioner of Works; and Charles Spencer; and two daughters—Emily, Countess of Shaftesbury; and Frances Elizabeth, Viscountess Jocelyn. Lady Cowper married, secondly, Dec. 16, 1839, Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., the celebrated Minister. Her three brothers—William, second Viscount Melbourne, First Lord of the Treasury; Frederick James, third Viscount Melbourne and first Baron Beauvale, G.C.B., the diplomatist; and the Hon. George Lamb—having all died without issue, the family estates of Brocket Hall, Herts, and Melbourne Hall, in the county of Derby, devolved on the late Lady Palmerston.

MR. MATTHEW FORSTER.

Matthew Forster, Esq., formerly M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, died on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Belsize, Hampstead. This gentleman, who had attained his eighty-fifth year, was son of Mr. Matthew Forster, of Durham, in which city he was born. He adopted commercial pursuits, became an eminent merchant of the city of London, and was appointed a magistrate for the county of Middlesex. He sat in Parliament from 1841 to 1852, and again from 1852 to 1853. In the latter year, however, he was unseated on petition, and his son, John Forster, elected in his place.

SIR TREVOR WHELER, BART.

Sir Trevor Wheler, ninth Baronet, of Leamington Hastang, in the county of Warwick, Major in the Army and late Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the North Devon Mounted Rifle Yeomanry, who died on the 5th inst., at Limerick House, Leamington, was the elder son of Sir Trevor Wheler, eighth Baronet, by Harriett, his wife, daughter of Richard Beresford, Esq., of Ashbourne. He was born, Dec. 20, 1792, and, after receiving his education at Rugby, and at the Royal Military College of Marlow, entered the Army, as Cornet, 16th Light Dragoons, in 1808. With that regiment he shared in the glory of the Peninsular War, and was present at the battles of Fuentes d'Onore, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive. He went subsequently through the campaign in Flanders, and fought at Waterloo, where his horse was shot under him. For these services Sir Trevor received the Peninsular War medal with five clasps, as well as the Waterloo medal. After the Peace, he exchanged into the 6th Dragoon Guards, and attained the rank of Major (unattached) in 1829. The following year he succeeded to the Baronetcy, and retired on half pay. He was twice married; first, Oct. 15, 1817, to Lucy, only daughter of George Dandridge, Esq., of The Commandery, Worcester; and, secondly, Dec. 14, 1865, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. William Carus Wilson, and widow of the Rev. Jocelyn Willey, of Camblesforth Hall, in the county of York. By his first wife, who died April 25, 1859, he had one son, Trevor, who died in infancy, and two daughters—Lucy-Penelope, married, in 1851, to Pierce Wynne Yorke, of Dyffryn Aled, in the county of Denbigh; and Jane, married, 1856, to E. Brydges Williams, Esq., M.P. for East Cornwall. Having thus died without male issue, he is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir Francis Wheler, tenth Baronet, C.B., Major-General Bengal Army, born in 1801, who married, first, in 1827, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. C. Palmer; and, secondly, in 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Bishop, Esq., and has issue by both. The family of Wheler is of consideration and antiquity in Warwickshire. The Baronetcy was conferred at the Restoration, 1660, on Sir William Wheler, Knight, M.P., with special limitation to his cousin, Charles Wheler, Esq., Colonel of a regiment of foot, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and at one time M.P. for the University of Cambridge. This gentleman became second Baronet in 1666, and was direct ancestor of the late Sir Trevor.

ADMIRAL SIR R. L. BAYNES.

Admiral Sir Robert Lambert Baynes, K.C.B., and Knight of the Redeemer of Greece, who died, on the 7th inst., at Upper Norwood, Surrey, was born, in 1796, the son of Captain Baynes, R.N., by Edith, his wife, widow of Colonel Anthony Lovibond Collins. He entered the Navy in 1810, and saw much service. In the expedition to New Orleans he was on board the flagship of Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane; at Navarino he was Captain of the Asia; and during the last year of the Crimean War he distinguished himself, in command of a squadron of the Baltic fleet, before Cronstadt and in the Gulf of Bothnia. From 1838 to 1843 he commanded the Andromache, on the Cape station; from 1847 to 1850 the Bellerophon; and from 1857 to 1861 was Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station. In 1860 he was created a K.C.B., and in 1858 received a good-service pension. His commissions bear date as follow:—Captain, 1828; Rear-Admiral, 1855; Vice-Admiral, 1861; and Admiral, 1865. Sir Robert married, July 8, 1846, the Hon. Frances Denman, daughter of Thomas Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice.

GENERAL PERRONET THOMPSON.

General Thomas Perronet Thompson, F.R.S., died on the 6th inst., at his residence, Eliot Vale, Blackheath, Kent. This well-known politician and writer, long prominent as a Reformer, an advocate of Free Trade, and an active supporter of the Anti-Corn-Law League, was born at Hull, in 1783, the eldest son of Thomas Thompson, a banker of that town, and for some time M.P. for Midhurst, and great-grandson through his mother of the Rev. Vincent Perronet, Vicar of Shoreham, who eventually joined John Wesley. General Perronet Thompson was educated at the grammar school of his native place, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as seventh wrangler, in 1802, and subsequently obtained a fellowship. Originally a midshipman, he exchanged the naval for the military profession in 1805, when he was gazetted a Lieutenant 95th Rifle Regiment. Soon after he proceeded to South America, and was taken prisoner at Buenos Ayres. From 1808 to 1810 he was Governor of Sierra Leone, and in 1819 and 1820 interpreter with the Wahabees at the Persian Gulf. In the latter year he negotiated the treaty which was the first public act by which the slave trade was declared to be piracy. On his return home he devoted himself to politics and literature, representing Hull in Parliament from 1835 to 1837, and Bradford from 1847 to 1852, and from 1857 to 1859; and becoming joint proprietor with Sir John Bowring of the *Westminster Review*. To that periodical he contributed numerous essays, and was, besides, author of the "True Theory of Rent," a "Catechism on the Corn Laws," and of several works on the "Mathematics of Music." He married, in 1811, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barker, of York. His commissions bear date, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1829; Colonel, 1846; Major-General, 1854; Lieutenant-General, 1860; and General, 1868.

MR. THOMAS WATTS.

The world of letters has sustained a heavy loss by the death of this gentleman, who expired, at his official residence at the British Museum, on the afternoon of Sept. 9. His death was sudden, and was accelerated by an accident, from the effects of which he had been suffering for some weeks. Mr. Watts was born in London about the year 1811. Being possessed of a competence, he was able to devote much attention to literary and philological pursuits, for which he displayed no less talent than inclination. In process of time he became acquainted with nearly all the languages of Europe, and his knowledge of their respective literatures was equally accurate and extensive. The nature of his studies led him to frequent the library of the British Museum, then in a very different condition to its present state. Some remarks from his pen on its deficiencies, published in the *Mechanic's Magazine*, led to his entering the library as an assistant in 1838, nearly at the same period as the present Principal Librarian and other gentlemen well known in connection with the Museum. Sir A. Panizzi, recently appointed Keeper, was then initiating the system of management which has made the library what it is, and Mr. Watts actively participated in carrying this out. The admirable and scientific method of arranging the books was commenced and long mainly directed by him; and to his intimate acquaintance with Russian, Hungarian, and the other languages of Eastern Europe, the Museum is indebted for its noble and unique collection of works in their literatures, which previously were not represented at all. On the opening of the new reading-room, in 1857, Mr. Watts was placed at its head, and when, in 1866, Mr. Winter Jones became Principal Librarian, on the retirement of Sir A. Panizzi, he succeeded him as Keeper of the Printed Book Department. He continued to discharge the duties of this post most actively and zealously until his death. Mr. Watts was far more than a mere linguist or bibliographer; he was versed in the science of comparative philology, and his critical taste was discriminating and refined. His knowledge of books was simply stupendous; few queries could be addressed to him to which he could not either return a ready answer or a suggestion how an answer might be obtained. Though equally at home in all European literatures, he entertained an especial partiality for the Sclavonic, Hungarian, and Celtic. His brief but exhaustive essay on the language and literature of Wales, reprinted from the English Cyclopædia, is perhaps the most adequate memorial of his abilities he has left. He wrote with singular purity and force, and it is much to be regretted that his literary performances, excellent as far as they go, should, from their brevity and modesty, so imperfectly exhibit the range of his powers. The most important, after the one we have mentioned, are his account of the Museum in the same Cyclopædia, and his celebrated exposure of the forgery of the so-called first English newspaper. He also wrote many biographical articles in various publications, and was a frequent contributor to the *Athenæum*. A collection of his miscellaneous writings has been frequently announced, but has not yet appeared. Mr. Watts was universally respected and esteemed. He was strictly conscientious, and brought a high standard to his estimate of men and things. He possessed much warmth of feeling; his sympathies were wide, his views liberal and enlightened. His tastes and habits were unaffectedly simple. He was fully conscious of his powers, yet none could be more free from the ostentation of learning or the assumption of superiority.

James King, fourth Earl of Kingston, died on the 8th inst. A memoir of his Lordship will appear in our next Number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury, was proved in the principal registry on the 4th inst., and the personalty sworn under £14,000. The executors are Isabel Elizabeth Hamilton, the relict; Edward William Terrick Hamilton, Esq., the brother; Edmund Walter Hamilton, Esq., the son; and the Rev. Francis Lear. The will is dated Sept. 8, 1855, and a codicil April 15, 1869, and the venerable prelate died at the palace at Salisbury on Aug. 1 last, aged sixty-one. His wife, who is the daughter of the late Very Rev. Francis Lear, Dean of Salisbury, receives, beyond her interest in £12,000 under deed of settlement, a legacy of £500 and a life interest over the residue of his property, with power to appoint at her decease the principal amongst their children, three sons and five daughters, as she may think proper.

The will of Robert Gosling, Esq., banker, Fleet-street, and of Portland-place, and Botleys Park, Chertsey, Middlesex, was proved in the London Court, on the 1st inst., under £700,000 personalty, the executors being Georgina Vere Gosling, his relict, and Robert Gosling and William Cunliffe Gosling, his sons. The will bears date April 13, 1864, and two codicils 1865 and 1868; and testator died at Botleys Park, on the 12th ult., aged seventy-four. He leaves to his wife the jewels and pearls—the latter, after her decease, is to go to his eldest son; he also leaves her an immediate legacy of £1000, an annuity of £1500, and the interest of £100,000 for her life, the principal, at her decease, to be divided amongst his four sons, William, Herbert, George, and Frederick; and to them he has left the sum of £240,000, also £10,000 Bank Stock and £20,000 Stock in the South-Western Railway. His mansion and estate, Botleys Park, he leaves to his wife for her life; and it is his wish that his unmarried daughters should reside with their mother. The mansion, after her decease, he leaves to his second son, William. Each of his married daughters having received £16,666 as a marriage portion, he bequeaths the like sum to each of his two unmarried daughters. He has bequeathed to each of his four married daughters a further sum of £10,000. There is a legacy to his sister; and to each of his godchildren who may be related to him a legacy of 50 gs. To his partners, Richard and Francis Gosling, each £300; to Mr. Richard Gosling, jun., and Charles J. Sharpe, his partner, each £200; to each of his clerks in the banking-house, £50, free of duty; to the porters, each £10; and legacies to his servants. He bequeaths to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and to St. George's Hospital, each £100. He leaves £500 to the school, Farnham, Essex, to be added to the sum of £1500 left for the same object by his brother, William Ellis Gosling. He appoints his son Robert residuary legatee, who, he states, is otherwise amply provided for under the will of testator's late father.

The will of Edward Giles, Esq., formerly of the Stock Exchange, late of Clapham-common, was proved in London under £250,000 personalty. The executors are John Edward Giles and the Rev. Charles William Giles, D.D., his sons, and the Rev. George Jones, of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, Tonbridge Wells, and Joseph Jennings, of Langham-place, surgeon. To the two latter he leaves each a legacy of £500. The will is dated June 8, 1864, and a codicil Jan. 25, 1865. The testator died, on the 3rd ult., at East Cliff, Dover, aged eighty-one. He bequeaths to his daughter, Sibella Martha, the enjoyment of his residence at Clapham-common, and after her decease the furniture and household effects are to be divided amongst his surviving children equally. He appoints his sons John and Charles and his daughters Rebecca and Sibella residuary legatees. There are some liberal legacies to his servants, and the following charitable bequests:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, £2000; the London Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Brompton Hospital, and the Aged Pilgrims' Asylum for Providing Dwellings for Poor Christians, each £500; the Religious Tract Society, Sailors' Home (Dover), and to Spafields Chapel, for general purposes, each £300; to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, and the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, each £1000, all free of legacy duty.

The expedition to the North Pole directed by M. Gustave Lambert is unable to set out. About £7200 is still required to carry out the undertaking, intended to last four years, with two of the winters passed in the neighbourhood of the Pole itself.

The trustees of the Hudson Annuity Fund have invested the £4000 placed at their disposal at the rate of 13 per cent, so as to yield Mr. Hudson an annuity of £520. A further sum of £1000 is expected to be realised.

The Indian papers state that the Maharajah of Travancore is about to perform the ceremony of Thoolaparum. The process consists of his Highness being placed in one scale with an equal weight of gold in the other. The gold thus obtained is afterwards distributed among the Brahmins according to each one's privilege, and it is only after the ceremony that his Highness is supposed to be sanctified. There is another ceremony, which consists in his Highness passing through the belly of a cow of gold; this is termed Erniagherpum. This it is proposed to celebrate next year.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11:—

In London the births of 2127 children (1091 boys and 1036 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1859-68) the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2055.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1601. It was the thirty-sixth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1332. The deaths in the present return exceed by 269 the estimated amount. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 604, the corrected average number being 440. 5 deaths from small-pox, 38 from measles, 179 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 70 from whooping-cough, 12 from typhus fever, 22 from enteric fever, 18 from simple continued fever, and 185 from diarrhœa were registered. The deaths from measles, scarlet fever, and diarrhœa exhibit an increase on the numbers in the preceding week. Measles was most fatal in the east districts, scarlet fever in the east and south districts, and diarrhœa in the north, east, and south districts. The deaths of 6 children and 2 adults from simple cholera, or choleraic diarrhœa, were recorded:—Pancras, Camden Town. In the workhouse, on Aug. 30, a lawyer's clerk, aged seventy years, "British cholera."—Poplar, Bow. At 30, Mostyn-road, Bow, on Sept. 5, a pensioner, aged seventy years, "choleraic diarrhœa." One hundred and sixty-eight deaths occurred from phthisis, 79 from bronchitis, 64 from pneumonia, and 43 from heart-disease. The deaths of 3 persons from intemperance, of 5 persons from delirium tremens, of 17 persons from fractures, of 7 children from burns or scalds, of 5 persons from drowning, of 6 children and 1 adult from suffocation, and of 6 persons who committed suicide were registered. The son of a gasfitter, aged eleven years, died on Sept. 8, at 10, Palmer-place, Acorn-street, Camberwell, from "hydrophobia." The deaths of 3 persons (1 child and 2 adults) who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were recorded.

In the week 4376 births and 3361 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 27 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 26 per 1000 in London, 24 in Edinburgh, and 22 in Dublin; 23 in Bristol, 26 in Birmingham, 31 in Liverpool, 29 in Manchester, 23 in Salford, 27 in Sheffield, 26 in Bradford, 32 in Leeds, 33 in Hull, 24 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 27 in Glasgow. The 452 deaths referred to diarrhœa last week in the above eleven large English towns showed an increase of three upon the declining numbers returned in the five previous weeks; the annual death-rate again averaging 4 per 1000 persons living. In the several towns the annual death rate from diarrhœa last week ranged from 2 per 1000 in Bristol, to 7 per 1000 in Leeds and Bradford, and 8 per 1000 in Birmingham. The fatality from scarlatina was greater last week in Liverpool, Sheffield, Hull, and Birmingham, as well as in London.

In Paris, the annual rate of mortality in the week ending the 11th inst. was 24 per 1000. The rate in Vienna 25 per 1000 during the week ending the 4th inst.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

Several very praiseworthy cases of saving life from drowning have recently been rewarded by the Royal Humane Society. In one a man had been instrumental in rescuing at different times twenty-six persons; another had on different occasions saved twenty-five, and had been three times previously rewarded by the society; another had rescued four persons, and another three; while there were two instances in which lads of fourteen years of age had, at great risk to themselves, saved persons who were in imminent peril.

On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the medallion of the society was conferred on Mr. E. B. Vankoughnet, R.N., for saving two children who fell into the water from a wharf at Brockville, Ontario. The children, who were five and eight years old respectively, were playing together, when the youngest suddenly fell into a depth of 16 ft. of water. The other immediately jumped in and tried to save him, but both sank. At this juncture Mr. Vankoughnet, who was on board the Heron gun-boat at the time, seeing that the children were drowning, leaped overboard to their assistance, dived after them, and caught them as they were sinking, and, notwithstanding a strong current which was running at the time, succeeded in keeping them above water until picked up by a boat.

The medallion has also been conferred on George Midland, a boy of fourteen, for saving a man named Smerdon at Port Adelaide, Australia, under the following circumstances:—During a heavy sea the man was seen to quit the steamer Goolwa in a dingy, which was capsized when at the distance of about half a mile from the beach. Seeing the man's danger, the boy rode a horse through the breakers till only the animal's head and himself were visible, and ultimately reached Smerdon and assisted him ashore, bleeding profusely at the nose and much exhausted.

Medals have also been given to Alfred Long and Edward Whann for saving William Harbord, who sank while bathing at Yarmouth; to Oliver Davey for saving Mr. Nicholas Lobb, who was carried out of his depth while bathing at the entrance of the harbour at Bude, Cornwall; to Lieutenant Clement Lapremandaye, R.N., for saving William Keast, who fell overboard at Malta; to Patrick Doyle for saving William Walsh at Cork; and to William Dow for saving a boy named Way, who fell overboard at Harwich, and was being carried out by a strong ebb tide.

We have been requested by the officers of the 1st Beloochee Regiment of Infantry to correct a mistake in the account, furnished to this Journal by another correspondent, of the Abyssinian Cross, presented to that regiment by Lord Napier, as a memorial of their admirably diligent and patient services in the campaign against King Theodore, which so greatly contributed to the success of the expedition. This cross, which is of silver, elaborately sculptured with figures of sacred personages, formerly belonged to the Church of St. Raphael, at Gondar; and it has never been proposed to use it as an ornament of the regimental mess-table, but simply as a relic of historical interest, to be respectfully preserved by the regiment.

County-court proceedings seem to become more complicated by every new Act passed relating to them. The Act of 1868, among other odd vagaries, introduced a new practice with regard to the removal of causes from superior courts to county courts, the main point of difference being that under the new practice, when the cause reaches the county court, a fee of one guinea is charged; while under the old practice, which still prevails side by side with the new, no fee whatever is charged. Seeing that the new and the old are as nearly as possible identical, it is not easy to discover why the fee is charged in one case and not in the other. By 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 108, sec. 26, where a sum not over £50 is claimed in a superior court, the Judge may, on the application of either party, send the cause to a county court for trial. The Judge's order and the issue must then be lodged at the county court, and after the trial the registrar certifies the result to the superior court. The only fee charged is the hearing fee. By the last Act, 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 142, sec. 7, the defendant in an action on contract for not over £50 in a superior court may apply to the Judge to have the cause sent to a county court, and on the Judge making the order the writ and the order are lodged at the county court, whereupon the official is authorised to charge a guinea as well as the hearing fee on the day of the trial. The duty performed by the county court is precisely the same in the one case as in the other—viz., sending notice to the parties by post of the day fixed by the Judge for the trial. If a defendant, therefore, desires to remove a cause to a county court he can, by joining issue, remove under 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 108, and no fee is charged on lodgment; but if he removes before joining issue he must do so under the later Act, and the fee must be paid. This "distinction without a difference," except in the fee, is worth notice by those concerned who wish to save their guineas.—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Prague, not for the first time, has checkmated Rome. While his Holiness and the Cardinals are wearying and bewildering themselves over upholstery details, and contriving lodgings for the wilder sort of Bishops, venturously summoned from the ends of the earth (to write orthodoxly), the Bohemians suddenly, but in the grandest manner, hold high festival in honour of the Martyr Huss. A dozen Œcumenical Councils would not have the significance of that celebration. It appears to have been managed in the completest way; the martyr's story has been told out, both in a sacred and a secular fashion, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes was evidently genuine: they knew well who Huss was, what were his doctrines, and why he was murdered—a good deal more than can be said for the majority of the Catholic world in regard to most of its saints. And the festival is meant to proclaim undying hatred to the system that sent Huss to the stake. His memory is now stamped freshly in the hearts of myriads, and their children will grow up with veneration for his name. The demonstration is one which deserves to be known and admired wherever liberty of conscience is prized; and where it is not the Prague celebration will be regarded in about as uncomfortable a manner as can well be imagined. Unless the persevering Dr. Cumming can be lured to the council by a promise of safety (which can be explained, after the catastrophe, to have meant spiritual safety), and can be made the subject of an Act of Faith, I do not see how anything that will be done in Rome can destroy the effect of the Huss festival. I hope that before the Scottish Doctor resolves to go he will let me recall to his recollection a story which is to the purpose. There may be no intention of burning him; on the whole, I should be inclined to insure his life. But there was, in the Middle Ages, a discussion to which the Catholics invited all comers, with a distinct pledge that they should not be molested, and faith was fairly kept until a learned Jew mounted the platform and sorely discomposed the advocates of Christianity. An old and pious knight, who was leaning on his gold-headed staff, could not bear to see the Hebrew victory, and asked leave to confront the mis-believer. It was gladly granted, for things were going badly. Ascending the stage, the knight confronted the Jew, and demanded of him, point-blank, whether he believed in the Virgin. The Hebrew ventured to suggest that such a belief was what he had been endeavouring to controvert. "Then, heretic dog, take that!" responded the knight, bringing his gold-headed cane heavily on the head of the other, who went down stunned. When appeal was made against this violation of agreement, the Church decided that the knight was wrong in breaking the rule; but that, as it was always laudable to smite heretics, no judgment could be given against him. Unless, therefore, Dr. Cumming adds singlestick to his many accomplishments, he may be safer at home, for he has been warned that the Church never changes its dogmas.

Mention of a Hebrew reminds me that the Jews seem to be very badly treated in Roumania, and are likely to be treated worse. We have read of a great many cruelties practised upon them, but the cruelty is stated to be now taking a wholesale form. Prince Charles's Premier does not like them—that is not much—we have had English Premiers with a similar distaste. But none of our First Lords of the Treasury have gone the length of recommending that a sort of convict colony should be created in a savage and dreary region, and that all Jews should be sent thither, unless they preferred being thrown into some river. That, however, is the process which we are informed is proposed in the case of these unfortunate Roumanian Hebrews. Premier Cogolniceano requests the Prefect of Belgrade to examine the shore where the Danube enters the Black Sea, and to report whether a place cannot be found there to which the Jews may be sent, en masse. He abuses them, of course, as we all abuse people or institutions that we design to wrong, calls them vagrants and demoralisers. But it cannot be right to turn out the whole body, and to transport it to a barbarous district—we still hesitate about doing that for the proved and habitual scoundrelism of our own cities. Money is all powerful, and the Hebrew community has plenty of it: is there no way of obliging a notoriously hard-up Potentate with a small loan that shall save these poor Jews from a direful infliction? The Premier is, of course, above bribes, but may have artistic or equine fancies of an honourable kind.

This is the age of rehabilitation, and a spirited and ingenious writer in the leading journal has actually sought to rehabilitate Margate! The boldness of the effort deserves all praise. And, assuredly, he alleges what cannot be denied—namely, that the folk who go to Margate appear to enjoy themselves thoroughly. But when he proceeds to contend that the enjoyment is not what is usually understood as vulgar, I can only reply with the exceedingly trite remark, that people's notions of vulgarity differ. A late leading comedian at the Victoria Theatre always contended (and, when tipsy, with tears in his eyes) that the critics were—I forget what, but something very low indeed—for saying that he was vulgar; and, on returning home late, he used to shout out this opinion of his from every window of his house in succession, always concluding, "I'm not vulgar!" I had better tell another story, illustrative of differences of opinion. A very amiable dramatist who used in my young days to prepare the Easter spectacles, with the aid of the painters and machinists, met a friend on Easter Tuesday, and was asked what sort of a piece he had brought out the night before—was it a melodrama? "No; Oh dear, no! Legitimate—strictly legitimate." "And how did it go?" "Capitally, capitally! Only the something monkey forgot to fire the blunderbuss." No. Margate has fine air; but—as was said of a certain club, that it would be the pleasantest in London, but for its members—we may say of Margate, that it would be a delightful watering-place but for the visitors.

"I would not have the presumption to understand" a racing article (as the old Scotch woman said of a famous preacher); but, if I am not entirely in a haze, Admiral Rous has been in a splendid moral position. He has had to say how much weight each horse, of a vast number of racers, should carry in order that all might have equal chance. I believe this is called handicapping. But, according to a writer whom I have been reading with a mixture of profound puzzledom and abject veneration, the Admiral has assumed the noble position of a punisher of wrong. Knowing all about the turf and its ways, or at least as much as it is given to man to know, he has noted evil practices into which I grieve to learn that some racing persons so far forget themselves and the lofty object of their art as to fall. And to sundry horses which have not, he thinks, been allowed to do all that they could do he has awarded heavy weights, in some cases amounting to disqualification. Now, supposing the judge to be infallible, this seems to me the justest and boldest way of visiting punishment upon the erring. If ever Justice should be painted with the scales, it is when she is putting extra pounds on a deceptive race-horse.

"It is of no use attempting to deceive you any longer," said Artemus Ward's artist to him when his picture had been some months before the public, "that is a horse." I am in Wales, deep in the heart of its most mountainous district; and a glorious region it is, and the Prince is to be congratulated on his Principality. It is not my intention to forestal myself, and anticipate the contents of the remarkable and exhaustive book which a publisher may—I say only may—induce me to prepare on the subject of Wales; but I feel moved to say that a good deal of travel here, and divers inquiries of those who would speak truthfully, do not tend to make me take part with the civilisers, as they call themselves. I cannot but think that too much has been inconsiderately said against the Welsh language, Welsh literature, and the Welsh habit of mind. I cannot speak the language, I cannot read the literature, and all the natives whom I know are more or less Anglicised, in thought as well as in speech. But I contrast the criminal returns with those of the adjacent English counties (I do not include a hotbed of crime like Liverpool, where the magistrates have just crushed out about 600 beershops), and I find that the exclusiveness, narrow-mindedness (if you like), and redhot Calvinism of the masses keep Wales an example to the rest of the kingdom.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. A. T., Buffalo.—The same "discovery" has been made regarding Problem No. 1333 by several correspondents, and the author's attention was called to it.

H. W. F., Haverney, must be good enough to attach the solutions and his signature to the Problems he submits for examination.

I. Lincoln.—Of the three, No. 11 is the best; but no one of them, we are sorry to say, is up to our standard.

J. W. M., Feltham.—Where is the solution?

H. Tennant.—No. 5 is neat and clever, and shall appear ere long.

M. [illegible].—We have no opportunity, just now, of referring to a file of the paper so far back, and cannot therefore give you the position required.

R. W., Kensington.—They shall have early attention.

J. Benton.—Pretty and promising. It only wants a little more subtlety to be a clever problem.

I. N. [illegible].—We know of none worth notice.

D. C. L.—It is reported, we hope truthfully, that the ever celebrated German player, Herr Harrwitz, is busily engaged in collecting the numerous and beautiful chess endgames for publication in a single volume. Is this the one to which you refer?

W. Cotton.—Your letter came to hand too late for us to comply with the request it contained. On another occasion you shall have the slips at once.

M.—The position is not without merit, but is spoilt by its interminable variations. On this point we are quite in accord with an experienced correspondent, who, speaking of perhaps the most eminent composer of the day, says:—"Where is the satisfaction of wading through the interminable variations of [illegible] —— Problems? It may be heresy to say so, but Mr. Loyd's productions appear to me higher art. I go through them with pleasure, and through [illegible] —— with patience—sometimes with impatience."

V. Gorgias.—No. 1 allows of an easy mate in two moves, and Nos. 2 and 3 of a second position. They have evidently been composed without any reflection.

E. Carlton, Royal Bay, South Australia.—Received, and now under consideration.

Solutions of Problem No. 1333, by [illegible], Trial, V. Portius, G. W. H., [illegible], Tomo, Dublin; H. Frere of Ipswich, P. L. Pettitt, E. F. O'Brien, [illegible], I. N. Haynes, A. D. L., Boulogne, N. G. M., D. D., Fitch, Box and Cox, G. H. K., Fitz-Clarence, M. P., Peterbury, [illegible], W. W. [illegible], E. B. Marden, B. L. T., Vieux Cards, [illegible], H. F., Nemo, Try-Again, W. M. K., Wavy, Frederic, Celia, F. S. A., Jessfield, Ralph, M. W., Nip, Q. K. D., Jamaica, Ida, S. P. Q. R., of Bruges, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1333.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 6th	Kt to Q 2nd (best)	3. B to K 4th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
2. R to Q B 3rd (ch)	B takes R	4. P to B 3rd. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1334.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN YORK.

A Game played at the late Chess Meeting, held in York, between Mr. E. Thorold and Mr. I. Finlinson, the former giving the odds of the Pawn and first two moves.—(*Remove Black's K's Bishop's Pawn from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th

By this move Black gives up a second Pawn, but gains in return a smart counter-attack.

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
3. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
4. Q takes Q B P	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q 5th	P to K 4th
6. Q to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th
7. B to Q 3rd	B to K R 3rd
8. Q to K Kt 3rd	B takes Q B
9. Q takes K P (ch)	K to B 2nd
10. Q takes Kt	Kt to K B 3rd
11. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
12. Castles	B to K R 3rd
13. P to K 5th	P takes P
14. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
15. P to K B 4th	R to K B sq
16. Kt to Q B 3rd	K to R sq
17. B takes Kt P	

Well played. With the enormous preponderance of Pawn power which this sacrifice gives to White, winning with ordinary care and ability, becomes to him a matter of certainty.

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
17.	P takes B
18. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
19. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
20. Kt to K 4th	B to K B 4th
21. Q takes Kt (ch)	

We should have preferred playing the Kt to K Kt 3rd, as being equally certain and more artistic than a mere exchange of pieces.

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
21.	Q takes Q
22. Kt takes Q	K takes Kt
23. P to Q B 4th	R to K Kt sq
24. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 6th
25. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K R sq
26. K R to K sq	B to Q B 4th (ch)
27. K to B sq	K to B 4th
28. R takes B	

Mr. Finlinson takes the simplest forthright way to victory, and in a match-game, that way is perhaps the best.

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
28.	K takes R
29. K to Kt 2nd	R to Kt 3rd
30. R to K sq (ch)	R to K 4th
31. P to K B 5th	R to Q R 3rd
32. R to K 2nd	K to Q 6th
33. K to B 3rd	B to Q 7th
34. R to K 4th	R takes R
35. B P takes R	B to Q Kt 5th
36. P to K Kt 4th	K to Q 5th
37. K to B 4th	B to Q 2nd (ch)
38. K to B 5th	P to Kt 4th
39. K to B 6th	P takes P
40. P takes P	K takes P
41. P to K 7th,	

and Black resigns.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The subjoined Game has a double recommendation. It presents a novelty in the defence of an opening every variation of which appeared to have been exhausted—the well-worked *Muzio Gambit*; and was played on a spot (the summit of Ben Vrachy) where surely chess never was played before. The combatants were Messrs. G. B. FRASER and P. SCOTT, of the Dundee Chess Club.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Castles	P takes Kt
6. Q takes P	Q to K B 3rd
7. P to K 5th	Q to K B 4th

This is the novelty mentioned above. Having only just received the game, we can offer no opinion worth having as to the value of Mr. Fraser's alteration, but, coming from an analyst so well known, it deserves attention, and we have no doubt it will be thoroughly examined.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
8. P to Q 4th	

We are not prepared to say this is Black's best reply, but do not at the moment see any better.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
8.	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. P to K Kt 4th	

If he had preferred the "waiting" game, and moved P to Q B 3rd, the continuation would probably have run thus—

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
9. P to Q B 3rd	B to K R 3rd
10. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd (best)
11. Q B takes P	B takes B
12. Q takes B	Kt to K R 3rd,

and Black's position is perfectly secure.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
9.	Kt takes Q P
10. P takes Q	Kt takes Q (ch)
11. R takes Kt	P to Q 4th

Well played, for if White take it he must lose one of his advanced Pawns in return by 12. Kt to K 2nd.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
12. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
13. P to K B 6th	Kt to K B 4th
14. Q B takes P	B to Q B 4th (ch)
15. K to R sq	R to K Kt sq
16. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 5th
17. R to K B 4th	B to K B 6th (ch)
18. K to K sq	P to K R 4th

Purposing to open the Kt's file to the sweep of his Rook by pushing this Pawn on to R 5th.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
19. Kt to Q 2nd	R to K Kt 4th
20. R to K B 6th	B to K B 6th
21. R takes B	

Taking the Kt with Rook leads to some interesting combinations, but the advantage is doubtful.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
21.	Kt takes B
22. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes B
23. Kt takes R	Kt to Kt 7th (ch)
24. K to K 2nd	P to K R 5th
25. R to K B 2nd	Kt to B 5th (ch)
26. K to B 3rd	B takes B
27. K takes Kt	P to Q 5th
28. K to B 5th	B to K 6th
29. Kt takes B P	

It looks to us that this move, correctly followed up, should have won the game.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
29.	K takes Kt
30. P to K 6th (ch)	K to K sq
31. K to Kt 6th	R to Q sq
32. R to K B sq	P to Q 6th
33. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
34. K to K B 6th	B to Q 5th
35. P to K B 7th (ch)	

R to K B 6th would have been more to the purpose, we believe.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
35.	K to B sq.
36. R to K B 4th	B takes Q Kt P
37. R to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
38. P to K 7th (ch)	K takes K B P
39. R takes B (ch)	K to K sq
40. R to K R 7th	R takes Q P
41. R takes R P	K takes P,

and Mr. Fraser won the game.

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

The text of the Senatus Consultum, as finally voted in the French Senate, appears in the *Journal Officiel*. It is as follows:—

We have sanctioned and sanction, and have promulgated and do promulgate, as follows—

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all whom these presents may come, greeting.

Art. 1. The Emperor and the Legislative Body have the initiation of laws.

Art. 2. Ministers depend only on the Emperor; they deliberate in council under his presidency; they are responsible; they cannot be impeached but by the Senate.

Art. 3. Ministers may be members of the Senate or of the Legislative Body; they have the right of *entrée* in either assembly, and the right of speech whenever they demand it.

Art. 4. The sittings of the Senate are public; the demand of five members is sufficient to constitute a secret session.

Art. 5. The Senate may, while pointing out the modifications of which a law appears to it to be susceptible, decide that it shall be remitted for further consideration to the Legislative Body. It may, in any case, oppose the promulgation of the law, and the law to the promulgation of which the Senate is opposed cannot be presented again to the Legislative body during the same session.

Art. 6. At the opening of each session, the Legislative Body names its president, vice-president, and secretaries. It also names its questors.

Art. 7. Every member of the Senate or the Legislative Body has the right of addressing an interpellation to the Government. Orders of the day, with reason assigned, may be adopted. The reference to the bureaux of such orders of the day is a matter of right when demanded by the Government. The bureaux will name a commission, on whose report the assembly will decide.

Art. 8. No amendment can be taken into consideration unless it has been sent to the commission charged to consider the *projet de loi* and communicated to the Government. When the Government and the commission cannot agree, the Council of State shall pronounce its opinion and the Legislative Body shall decide.

Art. 9. The budget of expenditure is presented to the Legislative Body in chapters and articles. The budget of each Ministry is voted chapter by chapter, agreeably to the schedule annexed to the present Senatus Consultum.

Art. 10. The modifications which may in future be made in the tariffs of customs or of postage by international treaties shall be binding only in virtue of a law.

Art. 11. The constitutional relations at present established between the Government of the Emperor, the Senate, and the Legislative Body can be modified only by a Senatus Consultum. The formal relations between these powers are established by Imperial decree. The Senate and the Legislative Body make their own internal regulations.

Art. 12. All dispositions contrary to the present Senatus Consultum are abrogated, especially arts. 8 and 13, the second paragraph of art. 24, arts. 26 and 40, the fifth paragraph of art. 42, the first paragraph of art. 43, art. 44, of the Constitution; arts. 3 and 5 of the Senatus Consultum of Dec. 25, 1852; art. 1 of the Senatus Consultum of Dec. 31, 1861.

Deliberated and voted in Session, at the Palace of the Senate, Sept. 6, 1869. E. ROUHER, President.

The decree is countersigned by M. Duvergier, Minister of Justice and Worship.

THE FIRST AUTUMN AURORA.

Astronomers promise us several fine displays of the Aurora Borealis this autumn. It may seem strange to many that a phenomenon of so capricious and wayward a nature should thus be in a sense predicted—though the exact days on which we are to look for auroras are not named. Still more surprising does it seem that astronomers should have formed any anticipations respecting a phenomenon which appears to have no connection at all with the motions or positions of the celestial bodies. The explanation of the fact is even more surprising than the fact itself. For the reason why astronomers look for fine auroral displays this autumn is founded on the fact that the sun's face is marked with an unusual number of spots. Nothing at first sight could appear more inconceivable than that the aspect of the sun's face should be in any way associated with the appearance of the northern streamers. Yet, in reality, few physical relations have been more conclusively established than the one on which the predictions of astronomers respecting the aurora borealis have been founded.

That auroras are intimately associated with the earth's magnetism has now for many years been an established fact. It was suspected long since by Arago that the appearance of an aurora is invariably accompanied by a disturbance of the magnetic needle. But the singular fact that the converse proposition seemed in no way true was at first perplexing to him. The most violent action of the magnetic needle often took place when there was no sign of auroral action in the sky. At last, however, the strange discovery was made, that it is not merely where an aurora is in progress that the magnetic needle is disturbed, but over a widely-extended region of the earth's surface—nay, in many instances (if not in all) over the whole earth at the same moment of time. This being so, it became obvious that the association between auroras and magnetic disturbances is one that may exist even though no aurora may be visible when magnetic disturbance is in progress. A certain state of the sky is necessary for the appearance of an aurora; certain forms of cloud—the mare's-tail clouds of the sailor—must exist in the upper regions of air or no aurora will be seen, though the action on which the appearance of an aurora depends may be in full progress.

Now, between the earth's magnetism and the solar spots a close connection has been found to exist. Two lines of evidence have established the fact. First, the regular increase and diminution of the magnetic action in a cycle of about eleven years has been found to accord in the closest manner with the regular increase and diminution in the number of the solar spots. This evidence, now confirmed by nearly half a century's experience, is almost conclusive as it stands. But the second line of evidence is even more to the point. It has been found that the occurrence of any abnormal (or, at least, unusual) disturbance of the solar surface is accompanied by the immediate occurrence of a magnetic disturbance thrilling in a moment through the whole frame of the earth. In 1859 Messrs. Carrington and Hodgson happened to be simultaneously observing the sun at different observatories, when on a sudden each observer noticed the appearance of a bright spot of light, which traversed a part of the sun's surface (travelling with enormous real velocity, though slowly in appearance), and then vanished. At the same instant (it was found subsequently) the self-registering magnetic instruments of the Kew Observatory had been subjected to a violent jerking motion. A magnetic storm immediately began to rage throughout the whole earth. In America and Norway telegraphic communication was interfered with, and in several instances telegraphic offices were set on fire by the electric fluid. Auroras appeared on the night immediately following, and these auroras not only illuminated the northern skies, but were equally brilliant in the southern hemisphere. Signs were apparent on every hand, in fact, that the disturbance of the solar surface had given rise to an intense disturbance, which had thrilled at once through the whole frame of the earth.

The first of the promised auroras was seen on the night of Sept. 5. It was not a brilliant one; but those who care to watch for a phenomenon of exceeding interest and beauty may feel assured that during the next two or three months many notable auroral displays will be visible. It is to be hoped that our physicists will have favourable opportunities for bringing the auroral light under the wondrous powers of the spectroscope. Already Mr. Huggins has obtained valuable information in this way; but systematic observation specially directed to this end could not fail to be rewarded by interesting discoveries.—*Daily News.*

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

of wrecks, casualties, and collisions from all causes on the coasts of the United Kingdom and in the surrounding seas is reported to have been 1747, or 343 less than the number reported in 1867. Gratified though we must be at this diminution, and mindful as we are of the fact that our mercantile navy grows larger every year, and may, consequently, without any increase in the average proportion of losses, reasonably expect an addition to their number, it is impossible to learn the sum total of vessels which have perished on account of unseaworthiness, unsound and defective gear, and want of ordinary precautions, without a feeling of indignation. It is said that, without taking collisions into account (many, if not most, of which betrayed careless or deficient seamanship), no fewer than 158 total wrecks and 205 casualties resulted from want of due attention on the part of the owners or the navigators of ships. Of the 824 lives lost during the year 1868 as many as 262 were lost in vessels which actually foundered at sea and eighty-six on board vessels in collision.

The minute details brought under notice by the Board of Trade's *Register and Chart* supply materials for the most interesting speculation. The Wreck Chart of the British Isles, which exhibits the entire line of coast, and, by distinctive marks, the relative position of every life-boat station on it and of every wreck that occurred off it in 1868, is specially suggestive. The east coast, as heretofore, continues to hold the place of pre-eminence in the scale of destruction. This is the great highway of the coal trade, in which, we grieve at being obliged to add, the least care appears to be exercised in excluding unseaworthy and inadequately-equipped vessels from employment. Of the collier class of ships as many as 1014 were lost in 1868, and 6140 within the last six years. The west coast attains the second place on the list of shipping disasters, but only just exceeds a half of those recorded against the east—427 being the total. The south coast shows 202; the Irish coast, 189; the north-west coast of Scotland, 64; the Isle of Man, 22; Lundy Island, 16; and the Scilly Isles, 4. It appears that westerly gales are far more destructive than those which move in an easterly direction, and that the heaviest of all come from the south-west. It is worth noting, however, that considerably more than 60 per cent of the casualties which occurred during last year were suffered when the force of the wind was far below the point of danger for well-appointed and skilfully-navigated vessels.

The subject, happily, has its bright as well as its dark side. There is a record of life saved as well as of life lost, and the *Wreck Register* ought always to be studied by the light which is thrown upon it by the annual reports of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. Statistics can convey but a faint idea of the heroic service rendered to humanity by this unpretentious but most efficient organisation. Even its statistics, however, might convince us that, whatever may be the case with other benevolent societies, this one, at any rate, does its work with a will. There belong to it 210 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and the number, we are glad to see, is being constantly increased. Of course, this statement leaves out of the account the additional forty provided and maintained by local boards. Under the management of the Coastguard and the Board of Trade, moreover, there are 279 rocket and mortar apparatus stations. "During the year 1868, and the first eight months of 1869," we learn from the last quarterly journal issued by the society, "938 lives (besides thirty-four vessels) were saved by the life-boats of the National Institution alone, and 543 by shore-boats and other means, for which it granted rewards. A sum of £3968 was expended by the institution in the same period in rewards for saving life; and £33,000 on its various establishments round the coasts of the British isles." This is a statement the full significance of which it is impossible to appreciate in its aggregate form. In order to understand what it means one needs to have witnessed a single case of rescue from wreck effected by a life-boat in a gale of wind. The sight of a noble vessel hopelessly stranded, the sea making a clean breach over her, the sailors clinging or lashed to the rigging—dismay in their hearts and despair in their faces—the shuddering spectators on shore, the launch of the life-boat, with its trained and gallant crew—its progress by dint of exhausting toil amid the raging billows—its apparently hair's-breadth escapes from being overwhelmed—its success in reaching the wreck before it has gone to pieces—the dauntless bravery and skill with which, one after another, the terrified men are picked off the ship and are stowed in the life-boat—the ringing cheers of the multitudes assembled on its safe return from its errand of humanity—the gratitude of the saved—the honest exultation and joy of those who saved them—these things, and such as these in infinite variety, once seen, can never be forgotten. They show us human nature in its most heroic aspect, and make us proud of the race to which we belong. All round our coasts scenes of this kind are being ever and anon exhibited. We cannot blend them altogether in one picture. No imagination would be equal to the effort. If it were, it might then to some extent appreciate the full meaning of the simple statistical statement which announces the saving of close upon 1500 lives within twenty months in a similar manner.

In this truly glorious work, and in the success of it, the National Life-Boat Institution takes by far the most conspicuous part and place. May it continue to flourish as long as the ocean continues to prey upon the lives of those whose occupation compels them to "go down to the sea in ships and to do business in great waters!" But, if it is to flourish in the godlike mission it has chosen for itself, it must be heartily and liberally supported by the public.

It is estimated that 110,000 pilgrims assembled at Mount Ararat in the late Mecca pilgrimage, or about 25,000 more than in 1868. The public health is reported to have been perfectly good, both amongst the pilgrims and in the neighbourhood of Mecca.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS IN BELGIUM.

The series of entertainments given to the volunteer riflemen and to other citizen soldiers and marksmen of different nations by the inhabitants of Liège (a great place for manufacturing firearms), in conjunction with the Civic Guard of that town, joined with the festivities and hospitalities of a similar character prepared at Spa and other neighbouring towns of Belgium, have attracted many English visitors during the past week or two. A few members of different English volunteer corps, in all perhaps a hundred, reached Belgium on Wednesday or Thursday week; but the first considerable detachment arrived on Friday week at Ostend, by two of the Channel steam-packets from Dover—namely, 160 by the Belgique, who had travelled from London by the South-Eastern Railway; and a second party of 120 by the Diamant, having come by the London, Chatham, and Dover Line. The worthy Burgomaster of Ostend, M. Van Iseghem, accompanied by Major Serrays, Commandant of the Civic Guard at Ostend, was on the quay when each steam-boat came in, as he had been on two or three previous days, in order to give the public guests a hospitable greeting. As the Belgique came into the harbour amidst a drizzling rain the passengers were welcomed with a very good attempt at a "Hip, hip, hurrah!" by a crowd of the inhabitants assembled at the pier-head. On arriving at the steamer's berth the band of the Civic Guard played our National Anthem and the Brabançonne, while the volunteers in the boat and the people ashore cheered each other lustily. The Burgomaster, surrounded by many of the military and civic officials, was ready to receive the officer in command of the detachment of volunteers, Colonel Walmesley, of the 1st City of London Artillery; but, as Colonel Walmesley was on board the second boat, his place was taken by Major Pickmere, of the 1st Lancashire Volunteers. A few words of cordial greeting were exchanged, and then the volunteers were quickly numbered off and marched in fours to the railway station, preceded by the band playing "God Save the Queen," followed by a tune which came familiarly upon the ears of the volunteers, "The Maids of Merry, Merry England." Through the streets on the way to the station the volunteers were frequently cheered by the people, who had assembled in great numbers, and the cheers were cordially returned. At the station the *vin d'honneur* awaited the travellers, and proved very grateful to many who had been sorely tried during their four hours' voyage. M. Van Iseghem, in excellent English, assured the English visitors that they were welcome. He expressed his thanks and those of his fellow-citizens for the choice that had been made of their port as the place of landing. He offered his congratulations to all who had come, spoke in very flattering terms of England as a nation, and assured his visitors that as cordial a welcome as they had met with in Ostend would be extended to them in all other places they might pass through in Belgium. In conclusion, the worthy Burgomaster drank to the health of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of the British nation. These remarks invoked a very hearty cheer from the volunteers; and then Major Pickmere replied on behalf of the men of all ranks present, and assured the Burgomaster that they little expected so cordial a reception, though the kindness of the Belgian people was well known to all his countrymen, and especially to those who had previously visited that hospitable country. Colonel Wilkinson, of the 2nd Administrative Middlesex Battalion, briefly expressed his acknowledgments for the warmth of the reception and introduced the Burgomaster to the volunteers, who cheered the representative of the city with right good will. It was then announced that a special-train would start for Liège at half-past four, and the volunteers were dismissed to obtain more substantial refreshment or to inspect the town. On the arrival of the second boat, the Diamant, this scene was repeated, but there was no time to break off; and the volunteers, with those who had arrived earlier, having been comfortably placed in a long train, were duly dispatched. The band played, a guard of honour of the civic soldiers presented arms, and they were sped on their journey to Liège by the smiles of their good friend the Burgomaster and his fellow-officials. It is not to be supposed that the volunteers were wanting in enthusiasm. They stood up in the carriages, cheered heartily, and continued to do so long after the train had left the station.

The character of this reception of the English volunteers at Ostend, which looked like a special compliment to our own country, because the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Committee in London had made arrangements for the journey by that route, differed considerably from the proceedings at Liège. These were of a more general and international character; as the 1200 English riflemen who attended there, under the chief command of Colonel Thomson, Tower Hamlets corps, were outnumbered by those gathered together from other countries, including 900 French National Guards from Paris, and others from Prussia, Holland, and Switzerland. We shall probably give some Illustrations, in our next Number, of the Liège and Spa festivities on Sunday last and on the following days. The Burgomaster of Liège, M. Andrimont, presided over them in that city with gracious cordiality; and all the visitors—English, Dutch, German, or Swiss—had equal cause to be gratified with their hospitable treatment in Belgium.

One of the largest Sunday schools in San Francisco is composed of Chinese children.

It appears from statistics that madness is increasing in France at a rate out of all proportion with the growth in the population.

A quicksilver mine which was discovered near Sarawak, Borneo, in 1867 promises to prove one of the richest in the world.

M. Victor Hugo has followed up the address to his fellow-citizens of "the United States of Europe" by a speech at the opening of the Congress of Peace and Liberty at Lausanne, of which congress he is president. He commenced by saying that the members had done well to select the country of the Alps as the place of their deliberations, as, in the first place, it was free, and, in the next, sublime. The one dominant question they had met to consider was the question of peace. They wished for peace "between man and man, between nation and nation, between race and race, between brother and brother, between Abel and Cain;" but they did not wish for it under despotism, the stick, or the sceptre. The first condition of peace was deliverance, and to obtain that a supreme revolution would be necessary, and perhaps a war, which would be the last. Then all would be accomplished. "Peace being inviolable will be eternal," said M. Hugo. "There will be no more armies and no more kings." The speaker concluded by declaring that "what they desired was the Great Continental Republic, the United States of Europe, and that liberty was the object, and peace the result." The speech is said to have been received with much acclamation. The proceedings of the congress exhibited a curious medley of truth and falsehood, of sense and nonsense. On Saturday evening there was a banquet attended by 400 persons, M. Victor Hugo in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening—"The United States of Europe"—M. Hugo said that when he thought of all that Europe had suffered for so many centuries, and of all the crimes her kings had committed against the people, he, though a member of a congress of peace, felt full of thoughts of war. The future, however, was inevitable, and in drinking to the "United States of Europe" he drank to that magnificent future. They might rely upon it that the revolution would make Europe Republican, and at the same time federative; and while rejoicing that it would in the future belong to the union of nations, he equally rejoiced that it had escaped in the past from the union of kings. M. Hugo spoke again on Sunday. In closing the proceedings of the congress, he said that twenty years before a peace congress was held in Paris on the anniversary of St. Bartholomew; and that two priests, representing the Protestant and the Catholic faith, embraced each other at his solicitation, he being president. In like manner he now called upon Socialism and Republicanism to embrace. In conclusion, M. Hugo called upon his hearers to remember that at no distant day, perhaps, all Europe would be constituted like the noble Swiss nation, of which they were then the guests. "Let us have like it the Republic for citadel," he added; "and of our liberty, immaculate and inviolate, be like the Jungfrau, a virgin summit in the open light of day."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 23.

It appears that the Emperor's health is going on very satisfactorily, and that it is quite decided that the Empress will leave for Constantinople at the end of the month. His Majesty presides at the Council of Ministers regularly, and it is rumoured that he will remove shortly to Fontainebleau or Compiègne, where the usual series of guests will be received during the autumn.

The *Figaro* gives a detailed account of the reception of Marshal Prim at St. Cloud, from which it would appear, if any reliance can be placed in it, that the Marshal was favourably received by the Emperor. It informs us that the Emperor stipulated that there should not be a Republic and that the Duke of Montpensier should not reign; but it seems that his Majesty was favourable to the union of Spain and Portugal, with the father of the King of Portugal as King of Spain. This, it is said, is in accordance with the views of Marshal Prim, who is opposed to the Duke of Genoa and the Duke of Montpensier.

The Emperor received Lord Clarendon this day week. A grand dinner was given at the English Embassy, on Saturday, in honour of Lord and Lady Clarendon.

The Prince de Metternich was received by his Majesty, on Monday, at a private audience, after which the Prince left Paris for Bohemia.

The Chinese Legation left Paris on Tuesday for Sweden, where they intend to remain a short time, and will return to Paris for the winter season by way of Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. An arrangement has been come to between the Ambassador of the Celestial Empire and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs for a conciliatory policy towards China.

On Monday Prince Albert of Monaco was married to Lady Maria Hamilton, the daughter of the Duchess of Hamilton, née Princess of Baden. The Emperor was represented by the Duke de Bassano.

A letter from the eminent preacher Father Hyacinthe, the Barefooted Carmelite, to the General of the order, appears in the papers. Father Hyacinthe says that, during the five years of his ministry at the church of Notre Dame, he has received constant proofs of the General's esteem, notwithstanding the intrigues of a powerful party in Rome. A sudden change has taken place; he is now blamed where previously he was commended; and he is told to speak a language or maintain a silence which will no longer be the "full and faithful expression of his conscience." This order he unhesitatingly refuses to obey, and he quits his monastery, which would, he says, become to him, were he to remain in it under these new conditions, a prison of the soul. Father Hyacinthe then refers to the meeting of the Œcumenical Council, and protests against "those doctrines and those practices which are called Roman but which are not Christian, and which in their encroachments, more and more audacious and baneful, tend to change the constitution of the Church, the basis and the form of its teaching, and even the very spirit of its piety." He protests, too, against the divorce sought to be carried out between the Church and the society of the nineteenth century, and declares it to be his profound conviction that, if France and the Latin races are in a state of social, moral, and political anarchy, the principal cause is not Catholicism itself, but the manner in which it has for a long time been understood and practised. Father Hyacinthe's letter has produced a deep impression here.

The Omnium was run for at Longchamps, on Sunday, in the midst of a regular deluge of rain. This race is looked forward to with considerable interest among sporting men on the Continent, not so much on account of the stakes, which are comparatively small, as on account of the number of horses which are usually entered to take part in it. This year no less than twenty-six jockeys weighed for the race, and, had it not been for the rain, there would have been as fine a run as could be wished. An English horse, Lady Henriette, came in first, Ferraque being second, and Capitaliste third. The winner is entered under the name of Kensington, but belongs, it is said, to M. Lunel. A deal of French money was lost upon the Duke of Hamilton's horse Capitaliste, who was taken freely at 5 to 1 a day or two before the race.

The Scientific Congress of France has held its thirty-sixth session at Chartres (Eure-et-Loir) under the presidency of M. de Caumont. The proceedings lasted eight days, and consisted of the discussion of different questions relating to the physical, natural, and medical sciences, agriculture, manufactures, archæology, history, literature, and the fine arts. The principal learned associations in France were represented, and several foreign savants were present.

The statue of Mirabeau, by M. Truphème, which appeared in the present year's exhibition at Paris, has been presented by the Government to the Palace of Justice at Aix, in which town Mirabeau was born.

A horrible crime was discovered, on Monday morning, at Pantin, near Paris. A labourer going to work in a field near the railway station observed a part of a blood-stained handkerchief issuing from the ground, and, on removing a portion of the earth which half covered the handkerchief, he came upon a human arm. He ran at once to the Commissaire of Police; and, on the earth being removed by the authorities, the bodies of no less than six persons were discovered, all of whom had been murdered a few hours previous. They consisted of a woman of about forty-five, a young girl of eighteen, a youth of sixteen, and three children aged twelve, ten, and five years respectively. The wounds which had occasioned the death of the woman had, it is thought, been inflicted with a hatchet, while the rest had been stabbed repeatedly with a knife. The young man and the woman were literally pierced all over with wounds. The bodies have been removed to the Morgue, and the police are, it is said, on the traces of the murderers, who are thought to be the woman's husband and eldest son.

SPAIN.

A disgraceful outrage is reported from Tarragona, the capital of the province of that name, in the south of Spain. A Republican demonstration (with a General, as usual, at its head) was marching through the town, with unconstitutional devices, and the secretary of the Governor, attempting to put down the demonstration, was attacked, murdered, and his corpse dragged along the street.

Meanwhile, General Prim has returned to Madrid. Before leaving Paris the Marshal was present, together with all his family and several Spanish emigrants, at a commemorative mass in the church of the Petits-Pères, in fulfilment of a vow made by him and his friends at the time of their departure for Cadiz. They had sworn that, if their cause triumphed, they would return to Paris and hear mass there on the anniversary of their entrance into Spain. It was on Sept. 18, 1868, that the fleet revolted.

A naval school has been instituted on board one of the national war-vessels for the instruction of aspirants in that service.

The Government is pushing on its measures for the defence of Cuba; five more frigates and other war-vessels will forthwith proceed to the island.

ITALY.

In addition to the loan of 60,000,000 lire concluded with certain foreign banking establishments, Count Cambray-Digny, the Minister of Finance, has negotiated a loan of 7,000,000 lire with the Bank of Naples on Treasury Bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent, with a commission of 1½ per cent; and a further loan of 3,000,000 lire with the Crédit Lyonnais, upon the same security, but with a commission of 1½ per cent.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the disturbances which arose, in January last, in consequence of the levying of the grist tax, recommends an amnesty for all persons who have been implicated through ignorance, and, at the same time, a series of measures tending to the relief of the agricultural class. The Finance Minister reports that in due time the obnoxious tax will enable him to show a balance between the income and the expenditure.

The Milan journals speak of a frightful accident in the neighbourhood of that city. Seven persons, all belonging to respectable families in that city, and consisting of M. Sassi, [illegible], MM. Lazaroni and Pappasi, Madames Caroline and [illegible], and a little girl of eight, were returning from a pleasure excursion,

when the vehicle in which they were riding arrived at the level crossing of a railway. The gatekeeper refused to allow them to pass, as a train was due; but two of the party alighted and forced open the barrier, and they were just crossing the line when the engine came up and dashed the carriage to a distance, killing four persons and fearfully injuring the three others. Madame Bellizzaghi and the young girl, who was her granddaughter, were among the latter.

The Minister of Commerce and Public Works of the Pontifical States has issued the programme of an exhibition of works of art of all kinds employed in the services of the Roman Catholic Church. It is to be held in Rome, is to open on Feb. 1 next, and close on May 1 following. This exhibition will principally embrace the modern period, from the Renaissance to the present day; but a special section will be reserved for works of the Middle Ages. The objects displayed will be divided into four classes, comprising sacred vases, altar decorations, pictures, sculpture intended for the ornament of churches, &c. These objects will be received from Dec. 15 next to Jan. 15, 1870, and will be admitted free of all duty.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia left Konigsberg for Brunsberg on Thursday week, to be present at the military manœuvres in that place; after which he dined with General von Manteuffel in Bohmenhofen, and started at seven o'clock by express-train for Elbing. The King made another speech at Konigsberg—this time to the civil authorities of the town. His Majesty, in the course of his remarks, many of which had a local bearing, said that, when he received his crown at the foot of the altar, he regarded the circumstance as a sign that a throne, by the grace of God, was destined to promote the happiness of the people. The King arrived at Berlin in good health on Sunday morning. He was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Princes Charles and Albrecht, the generals, the military plenipotentiaries, and the foreign officers, with their suites. On Tuesday his Majesty received the English General, Sir William Codrington, and his adjutant, Captain Hall, previous to their departure for England. A telegram from Berlin announced that his Majesty was to be present, yesterday, at the christening of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg's daughter.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, with their eldest children, intend to start for Italy on Oct. 6. The Crown Prince will subsequently travel, via Vienna (where he will have an interview with the Emperor of Austria) and Constantinople, to Egypt, to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal; the Crown Princess, with her children, proceeding in the meanwhile to Switzerland.

The Queen of Sweden, with suite, arrived in Berlin from Stockholm on Tuesday week.

The Prussian Diet, which is convoked for Oct. 6, will be opened by the King in person.

The centenary anniversary of Humboldt's birth was celebrated at Berlin on Tuesday week, when Field Marshal Wrangel laid the foundation-stone of a memorial to the philosopher. The Oberbürgermeister read a telegram he had received from the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhim and Princess Victoria, in which the following passage occurred:—"Berlin does itself honour in celebrating the memory of its great citizen, the hero of science, and friend and faithful servant of his Sovereign, the man whose heart beat warmly for the people, and who merits, as few have done, the gratitude of his own age and that of posterity." On Thursday evening the Geographical Society of Berlin held an extraordinary festive meeting, at which a commemorative address was delivered by Dr. Bastian. The day was celebrated by several other associations in the city, and in the evening there was a procession by torchlight to the former dwelling of the philosopher in the Oranienburger Strasse. Many houses were illuminated. In Breslau, a discourse, the text of which was Humboldt, was held in the forenoon in the Aula of the University by Professor Braniss, and in the afternoon a solemn procession through the town to the Schlosswrodens Garten took place. In Dresden, the address of the day, which was enthusiastically received, was given by the celebrated Dr. Karl Andree. There are few, if any, of the German towns in which the day was not kept as a holiday.

The German Protestant Association will hold its session in Berlin at the beginning of October.

The banishment of the young men of Frankfort who have adopted Swiss nationality is being carried into effect by the police.

The first and second districts of Schleswig-Holstein have re-elected by a large majority the two leaders of the Danish party who have already twice refused to take the oath required of Prussian deputies, and who will doubtless again refuse, having been re-elected expressly for that purpose.

The *North German Correspondent* gives the following particulars as to the growth of the North German fleet:—At the commencement of the regency, 1858, it consisted of one decked corvette with 28 guns, one level-decked corvette with 12 guns, one yacht, one garrison ship, two old sailing frigates, one sailing corvette, two schooners, one transport-ship, and thirty-eight gun-boats, &c., propelled by oars. On the docks lay the Gazelle, a vessel of 28 guns. It now contains three iron-clad frigates, having together 55 guns, two ironclads with 7 guns, five decked corvettes with 140 guns, four plain-decked corvettes with 62 guns, one yacht, three steam advice-boats with 8 guns, twenty-two steam gun-boats with 52 guns, one transport-ship, and one guard-ship with 8 guns. Besides these, one screw-corvette with 16 guns, and one iron-clad corvette with 8 guns are in course of construction. The number of sailing-vessels has also been increased, but they are not intended to take any part in an actual sea-fight.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The *New Free Press* asserts that the State revenue during the first half year exceeds the estimates by several millions of florins. This surplus is obtained both from the direct and indirect taxes.

The Archduke Albrecht has proposed to the Emperor a plan for forming a fund to grant loans to officers of the army who are in poor circumstances. The chief feature of the plan appears to be that the fund shall be formed by charitable subscriptions. The Archduke makes a beginning, with a donation of 110,000 florins.

A public meeting has been held in Perth at which a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of the suppression of all the monasteries in Hungary. The meeting was composed of operatives, students, and business people.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Galician Diet the proposal of Herr Smolka not to send members to the Reichsrath was discussed on the first reading, and the motion to refer it to a committee was rejected—the proposal, therefore, falling to the ground.

HOLLAND.

The States-General were opened on Monday, and the speech from the throne stated that the relations with foreign Powers were satisfactory. The introduction of several bills is announced, including one for the completion of the railways in Holland. The total amount of the Budget estimates will be less than for last year. Reforms are declared to be necessary in the colonies, and a bill to introduce free emigration to Dutch Guiana is being drawn up.

DENMARK.

The elections for the Folkething were held on Wednesday. In all the electoral divisions of the capital candidates belonging to the National Liberal Party were returned. In the provinces the former representatives have generally been re-elected.

RUSSIA.

A committee of engineer officers has been sent by the War Department to Lithuania, for the purpose of inquiring into the best means of strengthening the defences of that province. The principal strategic points at which the investigations are being carried on are Kovno, Grodno, Slonim, Minsk, and Orsa, on the Dnieper. There are at present four fortresses in Lithuania—Brest, Bobruisk, Vilna, and Dunaberg, but it is considered that these places, however strong in themselves, are too far distant from each other to form a connected line of defence.

GREECE.

King George and the Royal family returned to Athens on Monday, after a stay of five months at Corfu.

ROUMANIA.

M. Plagino has been elected President of the Senate. The senators Costaforu, Panaite, and Casimir, who are of the Government party, have been named Vice-Presidents.

The Senate has unanimously adopted the bill for placing the army contingent at 7000 men, the new municipal law, and other bills previously passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Session was closed on Tuesday.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Porte has received an intimation that the Crown Prince of Prussia purposes visiting the Sultan in the course of October next. The Salis Bazaar Palace at Constantinople will be prepared for his reception.

An Arab tribe has revolted between Fao and Bagdad, and has cut the telegraph lines. Indian messages are telegraphed to Bagdad, and thence forwarded by estafette to Fao.

The Sultan has made an innovation upon a long-established custom in Eastern etiquette. Hitherto, every Mussulman who wished to present a petition to the Padisha was obliged to wait until a Friday, and to choose a moment when his Highness rode on his weekly visit to the mosque. This often gave rise to great confusion, to hustlings, and to vigorous plying of bamboo canes on the part of Turkish policemen. Henceforth petitions may be deposited every day of the week, and at any hour, in a large letter-box which has recently been placed at the principal entrance of the Imperial palace. An aide-de-camp of the Sultan and a teftich of police are intrusted with the care of this box and with the duty of remitting its contents to head-quarters. On the day after they have deposited their petitions, the suppliants are to call at the palace and receive a verbal reply from Raouf Pacha, first Aide-de-Camp and Chief Equerry to the Sultan, who has been specially appointed to superintend this new branch of the service.

The differences between the Sultan and the Khedive are not yet adjusted. The latter objects to the conditions laid down in the Grand Vizier's letter that the yearly Egyptian Budget shall be submitted to the Sultan, and that no foreign loans shall be contracted without the leave of the Porte. In consequence, the visit of the Khedive to Constantinople has been postponed.

Prince Hassan left Alexandria on Thursday for England, intending to pursue his studies at the University of Oxford.

AMERICA.

It was reported that General Sickles, the American Envoy in Madrid, finding that his propositions with reference to Cuba had excited an amount of hostility for which he was not prepared, had telegraphed to his Government for further instructions. It is now stated that General Sickles has been instructed to demand a reply to his note, which implies an intention to push matters to extremities. The premium on gold in New York rose 4 per cent on this announcement, a fact the less surprising if we remember the declaration made by the Spanish Government, that in the event of a war it would not feel bound by the Declaration of Paris against privateering.

The New York Democratic Convention has adopted resolutions favouring the fullest protection for American citizens in Cuba; while the Massachusetts Republican Convention has declared in favour of non-intervention in Cuban affairs.

INDIA.

We learn from the Bombay mail that the holding of the projected durbar at Agra, in honour of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh is very doubtful, in consequence of the strain which it would cause upon many of the native States in the north-west. For the present, the preparations are countermanded.

One interesting item of news comes from Calcutta. It is to the effect that the Progressive Brahmins of Calcutta opened, on Sunday, Aug. 22, an edifice of their own, in which there were a ladies' gallery and a splendid harmonium.

A report from Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, cotton commissioner for the Central Provinces of India, confirms the gratifying news received by telegraph that the prospects of the cotton crop are at present favourable. Rain had fallen when it was most needed, and there was every prospect of a full crop.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Parliament has been much occupied by a proposal, conveyed in a message from the Governor, to substitute for the present Legislature a small Chamber, consisting of twelve elected and three nominee members, with a president appointed by the Crown. This proposal was rejected by a majority of 17 in a House of 61; but it is stated to be a very general opinion that one Chamber would be preferable to two.

The mail also brings intelligence that the greatest activity prevails in the northern gold-fields, and that several diamonds of considerable size have been found.

Bishop Twells's resignation has been placed in the hands of the Bishop of Capetown, as Metropolitan.

The condition of some parts of the colony is deplorable from the want of rain.

The Portuguese have ceded the southern part of Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal Republic.

THE PASCAL-NEWTON FORGERIES.

On Monday, at the Academy of Sciences, M. Dumas begged to make some remarks on M. Chasles's statement the week before. He thought it insufficient. For a long time past nearly all the members were convinced that M. Chasles was the victim of a fraud; but, as their learned brother alone knew the source from which he had derived his documents, the Academy, out of deference for his character, allowed discussion to go on which they could only view with impatience and grief. The members had, indeed, been individually consulted on the necessity of putting an end to the debate, and had acceded to the proposal with alacrity; but the academician who had conceived it gave it up on perceiving M. Chasles's emotion, and he would even now condemn himself to silence were the dignity of the body sufficiently sheltered by their learned brother's last declaration, which by no means took into account the wrong the fame of Newton and Huyghens had suffered, the offence which had been committed against their memory. The veil having at length been removed, the Academy would have wished to hear M. Chasles declare that the discussion was now closed, and that he now no longer harboured the slightest doubt regarding the honour of the two philosophers so unjustly attacked by him. Nothing of the kind, however, was to be found in his late explanation, in which he seemed exclusively to limit himself to proving his own good faith, which was questioned by no one; but he had forgotten what was due to Huyghens, the honour of his country, and to Newton, the honour of the human race. If he (M. Chasles) still thought "there was yet a mystery to unravel, and that until then nothing could be decided," let him alone, at least, be of that opinion. As for the Academy, it hailed with joy the opportunity of joining with England and Holland in proclaiming that the glory of Newton and Huyghens was not in the slightest degree obscured by this odious attempt, nor their dignity either.

M. Chevreul then rose, and, confirming M. Dumas's words, regretted that M. Chasles had still allowed a doubt to remain as to his conviction that his documents were forgeries. He ought to have frankly come to a definite conclusion, and not leave Newton and Huyghens thus exposed to unjust accusations.

M. Chasles explained that, when he spoke of a mystery, he only alluded to the extraordinary circumstance of the forging of some 30,000 documents, comprising poetry, plays, sonnets, &c., by an ignorant man, and concluded by declaring that he had not now the slightest ground for believing in the authenticity of his documents.

The name of the person in custody on the charge of having forged the documents which took in M. Chasles, of the Institute, is Vrain Lucas. He is a native of Chateaudun, but has resided for many years in Paris, where he found means to lead a luxurious life, lodging in the Rue Laffitte, and dining habitually in the most expensive cafés of the boulevards.

THE PLANETS IN OCTOBER.

The Moon will be near Mercury on the 6th, Mars and Venus on the 8th, Jupiter on the 22nd, and Uranus on the 27th. She will occult a star of the 4½ magnitude at 12.43 p.m. on the night of the 16th. A star of the same magnitude in Gemini will also be occulted by our satellite at 12.25 p.m. on the night of the 25th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 4th and most distant from it on the 17th.

Mercury will be favourably situated for observation at the end of the month. On the 25th he rises at 5.21 a.m., or nearly one hour and a half before the Sun, and may, therefore, be observed near the eastern horizon about an hour previous to sunrise. He will be near the Moon on the evening of the 6th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 20th.

Venus may possibly be seen near the western horizon soon after sunset. She will be very near Mars on the 6th, the Moon on the 8th, and Saturn on the 26th. On the 3rd she sets at 6.40 p.m., and on the 28th at 6.18 p.m. In a few months this planet will be in a much better position for examination, and it is not until then that we can hope to obtain any satisfactory observations of her. On the morning of the 15th she will be near the star Delta Scorpii.

Mars sets rather more than an hour after the Sun throughout the month. He will be in conjunction with Venus on the 6th and with the Moon on the 8th. His proximity to the Sun will render it very difficult to obtain a good view of the planet.

Jupiter will be visible throughout the night. He will be a few degrees north of the Moon on the morning of the 22nd, and rises on the 3rd at 6.50 p.m., and on the 28th at 5.4 p.m. The phenomena attending the transits, eclipses, and occultations of the satellites may now be observed to advantage. These interesting occurrences may be witnessed with a moderately powerful telescope. The satellites and their shadows may be seen in transit at 7 p.m. on the evenings of the 8th, 15th, 20th, and 31st. This planet is a very excellent object for the telescope, his belts and moons presenting a very interesting appearance. He is now in the constellation Aries, and is not far distant from the well-known cluster of stars in Taurus named the Pleiades.

Saturn cannot be well seen in October, owing to his proximity to the Sun. He sets on the evening of the 2nd, at 8.4 p.m., and on the 28th at 6.30 p.m., or two hours after the sun. He will be near the moon on the evening of the 9th, and 3½ deg. south of Venus on the 26th.

Uranus rises on the 3rd at 10.35 p.m., and on the 28th at 8.58 p.m., and is visible afterwards throughout the night. This planet is scarcely perceptible to the unassisted eye, but may soon be recognised with the help of a small telescope. He will be near the Moon on the morning of the 22nd, and stationary on the 28th.

Neptune, owing to his great distance, is perfectly invisible to the naked eye, and he is not, therefore, a suitable object for examination with small telescopes.

A telegram received from Paris yesterday (Friday) states that Joseph Kinck and his son, who, it is alleged, are the perpetrators of the murder of six persons at Pantin (described by our Paris correspondent), have been arrested at Havre. It is stated that they have accomplices, who are still in Paris.

The railways of the United States open to the end of 1868 were 43,000 miles in length; the cost of construction was £374,000,000; and the gross revenue for the year was £80,000,000.

The Atrato mail-steamer, which was subjected to quarantine on account of a case of yellow fever having occurred on board, has been released by order of the Privy Council.

The Neapolitan journals state that the mail from Jamia to Cosenza was attacked, a few nights ago, by ten highwaymen, who fired two volleys at the vehicle, killing a horse and wounding two of the armed escort. The latter immediately returned the shots, and the assailants, finding themselves vigorously resisted, took to flight.

The *Toronto Globe* states that the arrivals of emigrants at Ottawa this season have reached 612 in number—302 of them from England. This includes men, women, and children. There were a good many mechanics among the English, for whom employment was not easily obtained; the others were mostly labourers, for whom work was readily found. The agent states that there is room for 3000 labourers in the Ottawa valley.

HORSE-TREADING AND STEAM-THRESHING CORN.

An interesting example of the different methods of agricultural economy, demanded by different climates, will be found in the history of the various means adopted, in Britain and in foreign countries, to separate the grain from the straw. The ancient injunction of the Jewish lawgiver, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," refers to the practice still followed by the Eastern nations. And eighty years ago, when Arthur Young travelled about Europe to report on the state of agriculture, he found it usual, particularly in the south of France, to trample out the wheat, barley, and all sorts of grain, under the feet of horses or mules, which were driven round and round upon a hard clay floor in an open courtyard. The grain was, of course, made very dirty by this rude process; and it had to be washed and dried in the sun before it could be ground into wholesome flour; but the French farmers told Arthur Young that they preferred horse-treading to the English method of threshing with the flail, because the work could in their way be done quicker. The old-fashioned hand-flail, consisting of a wooden beater, 3 ft. long, fastened by thongs and a swivel to a handle 5 ft. in length, has been commonly used in England from time immemorial, but is almost unknown in some parts of the Continent; so that when it was converted into a weapon of warfare by the stout yeomen who fought under the Edwards and Henrys, their dexterity with so strange a threshing or thrashing implement struck the enemy with force and terror. The use of the flail by our forefathers, instead of treading, has been ascribed to the dampness of our climate, and the difficulty of getting a dry floor; but its advantage was probably found in saving the straw, which in England was so much employed in thatching. The invention of the earliest threshing-machine, to be worked by a water-wheel, is due to a Scotchman named Menzies, of Clydesdale, in 1740, but it was simply a combination of flails. This was improved by others, in Scotland and Northumberland, till Mr. Andrew Meikle, an engineer of Haddingtonshire, devised, in 1798, the revolving drum, or cylinder, with raised edges parallel to its axis, turning round and round within a concave case, or outer cylinder; so that the projecting edges would beat out the grain from the sheaf, drawn through by rollers between the inner cylinder and the concave. Machines on this principle, with some additional appliances for the delivery of the grain and the straw and chaff in separate places, so soon became popular in Scotland, that, in 1813, according to Sir John Sinclair, there were in the Carse of Gowrie alone ten water-power threshing-mills, and 120 threshing-mills worked by horse-power; and no man could then be found to thresh with a flail. But it is only within the last thirty years that this example has been followed in the more backward parts of the west of England, where a violent prejudice against the threshing-machine formerly prevailed in ignorant minds. The introduction of portable threshing-machines, by enabling the corn in fine weather to be threshed in the field, and sparing a great deal of labour in removing it to and from the stacks, has been of much economical value. Steam power, applied to this purpose by the portable or travelling steam-engine, has likewise been found available for other farming operations. The modern improved threshing-machines, of different construction, by such first-rate manufacturers as Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich; Messrs. Garrett and Son, of Saxmundham; or Messrs. Hornsby and Son, perform their work almost to perfection. They combine all the diverse processes of threshing, winnowing, riddling, winnowing, a second, and dressing the grain, putting it into sacks, and weighing the sacks when filled, the whole done by machinery, without the intervention of the hand of man, except in bringing the sheaf of unthreshed corn. A machine of six-horse steam power will thus completely dispose of 400 bushels of wheat in a day of ten working hours, in the cleanest possible condition, and with the smallest possible loss or waste.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Richmond, Mrs. C. O. [illegible], of a son.

On the 18th inst., at 15, Hyde Park-gate, the wife of Stanley Vickers, M.P., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at 12, Pembridge-place, Bayswater, W., the wife of Captain Adolphus F. W. Orr, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at The Hayes, Swanwick, the wife of Fitzherbert Wright, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Major Plomer, Brigade-Major Belgaum, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. John Hawtrey, Colonel James D. Carmichael, C.B., to Teresa Anne, widow of Captain J. S. Scott, 31st Regt., and daughter of the late Thomas Morris, Esq., of Crome Hall, Gloucestershire.

On the 15th inst., at Tetbury, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. W. P. Wood, Rector of Peddington, Leicestershire, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. Canon Frampton, Vicar, William, eldest son of William Sommerville, Esq., of Bitton Hill, Gloucestershire, to Marianne Ellen, eldest daughter of William Brookes, Esq., of the Green, Tetbury.

On the 20th inst., at the Station Hotel, Inverness, by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, Mr. John S. Christie, confectioner, to Mary Young, widow of the late John Marshall, Esq.

On the 18th inst., at Christ Church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. R. Alex. Bogle, Mr. William Ferrer, of St. Johns, N.B., Canada, to Jane, eldest daughter of Wm. Parker, Esq., of Wimbledon-hill Villa, Surrey, England.

On the 18th inst., at Trull, near Taunton, Somersetshire, by the Rev. H. C. Keller, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. Surtees, M.A., Henry Campbell Garden, Captain H.M. 22nd Bengal Pioneers, youngest son of the late Dr. Alex. Garden, Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta, to Augusta Dickson, second surviving daughter of Major-General Claud Douglas, H.M. Indian Army, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir Archibald Dickson, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Tempest House, Seaham Harbour, Ann, the beloved wife of Robert Anderson, Esq., J.P., and only daughter of the late James Craster, Esq., of West Boldon and South Shields, aged 76 years.

On the 19th inst., at his mother's residence, Belfast, Arthur Middlewood, beloved and youngest son of the late J. T. Duckle, Esq. (late of York), aged 18 years.

On the 21st ult., at the Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, Henry Normanby, third son of Edward Haggarth Maling, Esq., aged 6 years and 8 months.

On the 13th inst., at 4, Belmont-terrace, Scarbro', Dudley, only son of William Giddington, of Spring Mount, Blackburn, aged two months.

On the 12th inst., Robert H. A. Hawkins, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, of 10, Montagu-place, Bryanston-square, youngest son of the late Anthony Montonnier Hawkins, M.D., of The Garr, Monmouthshire, aged 55.

On the 17th inst., at Oatlands, Weybridge, Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Martin, Esq., of Liverpool.

On the 16th inst., at Lake Erne Hotel, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, I. Timm, Esq., of Farnborough Grange, Hants, formerly Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2.

SUNDAY, Sept. 26.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Saints Cyprian and Justina, martyrs.—Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 3.45, the Rev. Charles Brown Dalton, M.A., Prebendary, Vicar of Highgate; afternoon, 3.15, the Rev. Canon Henry Melvill, Rector of Barnes.

MONDAY, 27.—St. Vincent de Paul, founder of "the Sisters of Charity," died, 1660. Wellington's victory over Massena at Busaco, 1810. Count Walewski, friend of Napoleon III., died, 1868.

TUESDAY, 28.—The Spanish Royalists, under Novaliches, defeated by Marshal Serrano, at the Bridge of Alcolea (his troops surrendered), 1868. Moon's last quarter, 8.10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Michael and All Angels. Michaelmas Day. The dethronement of Queen Isabella declared at Madrid, and a Provisional Government formed, 1868.

THURSDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, doctor and confessor, translator of the Latin Vulgate, died, 420. The "Papal Aggression" (re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England), 1850.

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—St. Remigius, or Remy, Bishop of Rheims. Garibaldi's victory over the Neapolitans at the Volturno, 1860. National Gallery closes. Reopening of the medical schools at St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, St. George's, &c.

SATURDAY, 2.—Dr. William Channing, the American theologian, died, 1842. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2.

Sunday		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till dusk. Admission 1s.

EXETER HALL.—Mdlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON. OCT. 4.—THE MESSIAH: Oct. 6, The Creation; Dec. 1, Hymn of Praise; Dec. 13, Grand Selections of Sacred, Secular, Operatic, Instrumental, and Choral Music.—Artistes, Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, [illegible], Madame Trebelli, [illegible], Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Bettini, Signor Foli, and Mr. J. M. [illegible]. The Chorus will consist of Mr. Henry Leslie's Festival Choir; the Band will include the most eminent Metropolitan Instrumental Artists. Commencing at Half-past Seven. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Subscription for Four Concerts, £2 2s. and £1 5s. Stalls, 7s. and 5s. 6d.; West Gallery, 5s.; Area and Orchestra, 2s. 6d. Tickets at all the principal Musicsellers'.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Chastely Decorated; New Scenery; New Proscenium; New Stage, with modern facilities; New Sofa Stalls, &c., rendering this Hall the most elegant Place of Amusement in London.—GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FIFTH ANNUAL SEASON in LONDON.—Entirely New Programme.—[illegible] The Christy Minstrels are open all the year round, every Night at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight.—Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performances.—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatever. Manager, FREDERICK BURGESS.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY (SATURDAY), GREAT NILSSON CONCERT AND FIREWORKS. Admission, Half a Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEPTEMBER.—Excursion Month. Wet or dry, equally available. Park and Gardens now delightful. For Terms for Schools, Firms, &c., apply to the Secretary. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Uniform GUINEA SEASON-TICKET, available to Aug. 31, 1870, admitting to Operas, Fireworks, Series of Twenty-six Saturday Concerts (October to April), and to Fêtes generally all the year round, may be had at all entrances to the Palace; at No. 2, Exeter Hall; and all Agents.

"The most abundantly good Guinea's worth that ever spread itself over a whole year's rational recreation."—Vide Critique.

Every holder of the Palace Season-Ticket should have the Two-Guinea Railway Season-Ticket, available, from any Station on either Line, for Twelve Months.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great International VELOCIPEDE and LOCO-MACHINE EXHIBITION open daily, free of charge. Performances in the Velocipede Circus two or three times a week by the cleverest professional riders. Fancy riding and steeplechases by English and Continental champions. Velocipede races in the grounds for prizes, open to all comers. Applications for space to exhibit to be made to the Palace Company. Entries for races, &c., to M. [illegible], Velocipede Exhibition, Crystal Palace.

BLONDIN will Perform on MONDAY, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on a moderately HIGH ROPE, in view of everyone, in the Centre Transept.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 27, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of [illegible]. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'Clock. Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Every Evening, at Seven, The Original Sketch, by H. Lemon, Esq., WAIT FOR AN ANSWER. After which, at 7.45, the new Comedy, by Thomas Morton, Esq., entitled PLAIN ENGLISH—Barry Sullivan, George Honey, J. C. Cowper, W. H. Stephens, [illegible], Chas. Horsman, [illegible]; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Jane Rignold, Miss Howard, &c. To conclude with the Musical Farce of THE WATERMAN.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN, will OPEN for the Season SATURDAY NEXT, OCT. 2, with the finest stud of Horses and Ponies, the most accomplished Equestrians, and the greatest Gymnasts and Acrobats in the Universe; the whole forming a combination of talent never hitherto brought together in one establishment. Morning Performances, Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. In announcing the Opening of the above elegant Establishment the Proprietors are desirous of offering a few remarks. [illegible]

[illegible]

In conclusion, it is only necessary to say that the stud of horses and ponies (fifty in number) is quite equal or superior to anything which has yet graced the Amphitheatre. [illegible]

The box-office is open daily from Ten till Five, where seats may now be secured. Morning Performances on Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two.

NEW STANDARD THEATRE.—LAST SIX NIGHTS of the only-recognised Minstrel Company in England—the world-famed CHRISTY MINSTRELS, of St. James's Hall.—For a period extending over seven weeks this truly great company has awakened an interest but rarely achieved, attracting densely crowded audiences each night from first to last, but for the opening of the [illegible] on Monday week, [illegible] would have been prolonged until Christmas, as it is, SATURDAY NEXT, OCT. 2, must terminate the most profitable and completely-successful engagement ever entered into at this theatre. Manager, MR. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

The Irish land question will be so much before the public in the coming Session that a very good reason for anticipating the arguments in the case ought to be offered by a writer who takes it up now. But as a good deal is being published on the subject, and as it is sought to familiarise the national mind with certain new doctrines, it may not be amiss to call attention to one consideration which has not hitherto, we think, been sufficiently insisted on, yet which ought to dominate all others.

We are content to let Mr. Bright himself strike the key-note of the only legislation which, as it appears to us, her Majesty's Ministers will be justified in recommending to Parliament. Some time back, in a speech of ability which would be remarkable in almost anyone else than Mr. Bright, the President of the Board of Trade, quoting a statesman of past days, demanded why Ireland was of such scant profit to the Crown. Now, to render Ireland of great profit to the Crown of the United Kingdoms—we need hardly say that we do not speak solely or even mainly of pecuniary advantage—is the object which a British statesman must keep before him. Let it be distinctly understood that there must be no legislation except in an Imperial spirit.

This postulate will of course awaken the riotous declamation of the noisy demagogues who are just now roaring for the release of the traitors and assassins who are in gaol, and are plainly signifying that the atrocities committed by traitors and assassins out of gaol are justifiable means for the obtaining political objects. It will also be offensive to the utterers of cosmopolitan cant in and out of these islands; but, as it must surely be accorded by all rational and loyal subjects, we shall waste few words in enforcing it. We know nothing of provinces or parishes. The Queen rules over the British Islands, and not specially over the twenty-two millions of England, the five millions in Ireland, or the three millions of Scotland. We are an empire, not a congeries of districts, and imperial legislation regards the interest of the mass. There are several ways in which a province might be enriched and improved at the expense of other provinces; but we know nothing of such divisions and we repudiate all parochial legislation. When we make a law for a particular district it is that such district shall labour under no disadvantages that may prevent its contributing its fair share to the common stock. If there is to be a special legislation for the land which lies between Dublin and Galway, Cork and Coleraine, it is not that the inhabitants of that region have any special rights but because it is seen that at present a given system appears to be the reason why Ireland is of so little profit to the Queen's Majesty—by which, of course, is meant the Empire.

Away, therefore, with all cant about traditionary rights and wrongs. Ireland must accept the situation of the day, as England has done. Ireland must learn the doctrines of the day, as England has learned them. The people of this English district have had to undergo new legislation, have submitted to it patiently because they believed in those who told them it was wise, and have suffered during the transition time, and suffer to a certain extent still. They did not talk trash about the traditional claims of Englishmen, nor did they take to assassination because free trade produced distress in certain districts. The English nation showed that it had good sense, and the same good sense is to be expected from the Irish nation, and would probably be more largely shown if Ultramontane priests and selfish demagogues followed in the trail of the more amiable animals who were escorted from Ireland by St. Patrick. But, whether shown or not, it is the business of the British Parliament to act as if it existed, and not to insult the Irish by treating them as ignorant and violent fools. There is too much of this most offensive assumption that an Irishman requires a tolerance that an Englishman or a Scot would resent. To be Irish is held to be a title to be treated with a mixture of contempt and indulgence, which is the thing a spirited person can least endure. It is a logical sequence of what we have said about the Empire to hold that we know nothing of Irishmen as such, and that our attention is given to the condition of five millions of the Queen's subjects who happen to live on the western side of her European dominions.

Now, all this applies instantly and entirely to the land question. We shall have done a great deal when we have made it perfectly clear to all concerned that Mr. Bright has laid the keel of the new legislation. What has been done with the Church of Ireland is justifiable upon the same ground as dealing with the land must be justified. If we had simply adopted the vulgar idea about a majority, there would have been no need for the Irish Archbishops to open a sustentation-fund account. We should have done another little account in this fashion. The Queen's European dominions contain, in round numbers, thirty millions of persons. About five millions of these live in a given district called for geographical purposes Ireland. More than a million of these are Protestant. Two thirds of the rest are women and children. So that somewhat more than a million of Catholic men are to be set on one side, and, after throwing in the women and children, the overwhelming majority on the other side is steadily opposed to Popery. You could never get the Church of Ireland down while that sum was on the slate. We threw away the nonsensical majority plea, and we asked, with Mr. Bright, why the Queen's Majesty derived so little profit, in the form of loyalty, from the Irish peasants. We satisfied ourselves that a religious grievance interfered with the welfare of the Empire, and we destroyed the Establishment. Those persons who expected any particular gratitude from the Irish for our act held unfair expectations. If we see that one of the four fine horses that are drawing a coach shrinks from his work, is angry at the whip, and treads badly, we look into his shoes; and if there is a stone, we knock it out, that he may pull as pleasantly as the rest; but we are conferring no favour upon him, nor do we expect him to whinny thanks.

Thus with the land question. It would seem that we shall do wisely in legislating in a new way for Ireland, as we did in the case of England. We shall do it, however, neither in the special interest of landlords nor of tenants. We do not desire to punish Sir Lucius O'Trigger or to reward Dennis O'Flannaghan. We shall make rules for Sir Lucius's letting, and we shall make rules for Dennis's cultivation; and we are no more inclined to allow the tenant to till badly, after the fashion of his progenitors, than we are to permit the landlord to manage badly, after the fashion of his ancestors. Whatever we do will be in the interest of the Empire, and the rule has been laid down by Mr. John Bright.

Twenty-five North German scholars and artists of distinction have been invited by the Viceroy of Egypt to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. They will travel to Egypt with other guests at the expense of the Viceroy.

A mechanical school for women has been opened at Warsaw, under the immediate superintendence of Government, its object being to train the young women of the lower classes in all the lighter kinds of handicraft which may be pursued without injury to health.

A deplorable event occurred at the cattle fair of Roche-Posay, France. The oxen, to the number of 600, irritated by the stings of insects, broke loose, and rushed in all directions. More than 150 persons were knocked down and trampled on.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove to Alt na Guithasach.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove to Tillypronie, and honoured Sir James Clarke with a visit.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service at Crathie Church. The Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, officiated. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

The Queen, with the Royal family, has taken her customary drives during the week around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Dr. Robertson has had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales passed two days in Paris on his route to Wildbad, where his Royal Highness joined the Princess. The Prince and Princess, with their children, have left Wildbad for Baden.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Advices received at New York from Japan, viâ San Francisco, state that the Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the Galatea arrived at Jeddo on Aug. 29.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur arrived at Quebec on Wednesday week. His Royal Highness was received by the officers of the garrison and the civic dignitaries. An address was read expressive of the loyalty of the citizens and their attachment to the Queen. The Prince, in response, expressed his gratitude for the cordial welcome accorded him, and particularly for the loyal affection expressed for the Queen. The Prince was enthusiastically received at Montreal on Saturday last, at Toronto on Monday, and at London on Tuesday.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF MONACO AND LADY MARY DOUGLAS HAMILTON.

The marriage of his Serene Highness Prince Albert of Monaco with the Hon. Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton was solemnised, on Tuesday, at the chapel of the château of Marchais, near Laon, France. Among the distinguished personages present at the ceremony were the Duke de Bassano, representing the Emperor of the French; his Excellency Baron Schweitz, Minister of Baden, representing the Grand Duke of Baden; the Prince of Monaco, father of the bridegroom; the Princess Dowager of Monaco; Princess Marie of Baden, Duchess of Hamilton, mother of the bride; the Duke of Hamilton, and the Duke d'Aquavira, Chargé-d'Affaires of Monaco in Paris. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with lace, a tulle veil, a wreath of orange blossom, and a pair of brilliant bouton earrings of great size and purity, the gift of her mother. Among the bridal presents were a superb emerald and brilliant bracelet and a thistle brooch, the gift of the Emperor and Empress of the French. The Prince of Monaco and the Duchess of Hamilton gave a magnificent necklace of large round fine pearls, six rows, with emerald and brilliant clasp; her Highness also gave a large brilliant fringe necklace containing 1200 brilliants, a brilliant necklace and tiara of forty-four large brilliants, and a brilliant and pearl tiara. The Duke of Hamilton gave a pair of pearl bouton earrings and a fine brilliant star.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Chartres have returned to their residence at Ham from Germany.

His Serene Highness Prince Auguste of Saxe-Coburg, with his consort (née Princess Leopoldine of Brazil) and three of his children, and the Grand Duchess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg (née Princess Clementine d'Orleans), mother of Prince Auguste, accompanied by her sons, Prince Philippe and Prince Ferdinand, and by her daughter, Princess Amélie, arrived at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on Thursday week. It is understood that, if the air of St. Leonards prove beneficial to Princess Auguste and her children, the sojourn of the Royal visitors will be prolonged for a considerable period. Princess de Joinville, accompanied by her second son, arrived on a visit on Saturday last; and the Duke and Duchess d'Alençon, with Princess Marguerite and Princess Blanche d'Orleans, are staying with their illustrious relatives. His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg is expected shortly on a visit.

His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has returned to Belgrave-square from Vienna.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Motley have arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from Wales.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Ladies Georgiana and Albertha Hamilton have arrived at Chesterfield House from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim Palace.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury left town on Saturday last for Jervaulx Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have arrived at The Grove, their seat, near Watford, Herts, from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Dartry have left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley Park, Prescot.

The Earl and Countess of Harrington and the Ladies Stanhope left town on Saturday last for Elvaston Hall, Derbyshire.

The Earl and Countess of Normanton have left Seamore-place for Somerley, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Lisburne have left Thomas's Hotel for the Continent.

Countess Poulett has left her residence in Hanover-square for the Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland's seat in Norfolk.

The Earl of Rosebery returned to town on Saturday last from Doncaster.

Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea have arrived at Woodrising, Norfolk, from Baden-Baden.

Lord and Lady Lyveden arrived at Farming Woods, near Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, on Saturday last, from Paris.

Lady Marian Alford has arrived on a visit to Earl and Countess Brownlow at Ashridge Park, Herts.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allan, Geo. Alex.; Curate of Awre, Newnham, Gloucester.
Bardsley, Joseph; Rector of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.
Bellhouse, William Cecker; Curate of Heslington.
Campbell, John; Curate of Dyers Hill, Sheffield.
Chichester, Richard; Rector of Drewsteignton.
Day, Alfred Buxton; Curate of Thornton with Allerthorpe.
Godfrey, George, Curate of Hinckley; Vicar of Redbourn.
Gravestreet, Octavius Pechell; Curate of Barnston.
Hobhouse, Bishop; Vicar of Ellastone.
Hobart, Jno. H. Codrington; Vicar of St. Philip's, Liverpool.
Hutchinson, B. F.; Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester.
Pott, Canon Alfred, Vicar of Abingdon; Archdeacon of Berks.
Smith, George William; Curate of Hutton Bussel.
Simmons, Thomas Frederick; Prebendary of Bugthorpe in York Cathedral.
Vickers, Randall William; Curate of Coatham.

Dr. Moberly will be consecrated as Bishop of Salisbury, at Westminster Abbey, on Oct. 28. The enthronisation will be in the early part of the following month.

Two City churches—St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, and Poultry Chapel—which have been closed for some time, were reopened for Divine service on Sunday.

The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Hamilton Charteris as one of her Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary in Scotland, in the room of the late Dr. William Muir, is announced in the *Gazette*.

Nineteen Bishops held ordination services on Sunday last, at which 273 candidates were admitted to holy orders. Of this number it is noticeable that only 159 were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

A farewell address has been presented to the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, D.C.L., Dean of Winchester, on the occasion of his retiring from the Rectorship of Bishopstoke, after an incumbency of more than sixty years. The address—a short but touching memorial of the affection of the parishioners for their late minister—is written on vellum, and has been signed by all the leading inhabitants of Bishopstoke and Fair Oak. The whole (address and signatures) are bound up in a handsome volume.

The inhabitants of Redbourne, Herts, who were lately offered by the Duke of St. Albans the privilege of selecting their own Vicar, have made choice of the Rev. George Godfrey, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, now Curate of Hinckley, Leicestershire. The Duke says that his motive in leaving the selection of their minister to the congregation of Redbourne was simply to promote the harmony and welfare of the parish. He left it to the parishioners to select and recommend, reserving to himself the power of vetoing an improper selection. The number of applicants for the living was 500.

The committee for the restoration of St. David's Cathedral held a meeting at Carmarthen a few days ago—the Lord Bishop in the chair—when a financial report was read. It appears that, including £10,000 given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, about £21,000 is available, and that about £18,000 has been spent. Mr. Gilbert Scott, the architect, reported upon the works executed by Messrs. Wood and Sons, and made a rough estimate of what it would cost to repair and restore thoroughly the remaining portion of the interior, the roofs, and external walls—viz., about £11,000. Mr. Scott is to report to a future meeting, and an appeal for further subscriptions is to be made.

The third sitting of the united Synods of the provinces of Armagh and Dublin was held on Thursday week. The amendments to their Lordships' message carried in the Lower House on the previous day were submitted to the Upper House by the chairman. After some time their Lordships returned the document with certain alterations, which were finally agreed to. Dr. Lee brought forward his resolutions with regard to the representation of the laity, which were opposed by the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Plunket, on the ground that they treated of matters beyond those for the consideration of which the Synod had been summoned, and they were negatived. After some unimportant business had been disposed of, the Synod was prorogued by the President till the 20th inst.——The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin and the Dukes of Leinster and Abercorn have issued a circular stating their readiness to receive contributions for the Church Sustentation Fund.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

There will be an election at Magdalen College in October next to five demyships, tenable for five years from the day of election. Of these, one will be mathematical, one in natural science, and three classical. The average value of a demyship (room, rent, and tuition included) during the five years' tenure is £83.

In Lincoln College four open scholarships (£80) will be filled up in October. Some exhibitions (£30) may be awarded at the same time. The Tatham Scholarship (£60), for persons born or educated in the county of Bucks, is also vacant, and will be filled up. The examination will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 12.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Wm. Clark, M.D., for many years Professor of Anatomy in the University, died on Wednesday week, at his residence in Trumpington-street, at a very advanced age. The deceased Professor was entered at Trinity College nearly seventy years ago, in company with Professor Sedgwick, the late Lord Langdale, and Dr. Blomfield, formerly Bishop of London. He graduated in the year 1808, and with such distinction that he was elected to a Trinity Fellowship in due course. In the year 1817 he became Professor of Anatomy, and it was on the occasion of his election that Lord Byron, who had been his friend in college, made his last appearance in the Senate House, for the purpose of giving him a vote. The duties of this Professorship Dr. Clark discharged with extraordinary zeal and success for nearly half a century, and his services were recognised at his retirement, in 1866, by a public subscription among the members of the University for a bust in commemoration of his merits.

Mr. J. B. Smales, M.A., of St. John's, died, at Whitby, on the 16th inst., of a long-impending consumption. Deceased, who was born in New Zealand, was the son of a Wesleyan minister, and during his early University career was looked upon as a probable Senior Wrangler, but, owing to his failing health, he was obliged to abandon reading for honours. He was on the point of being elected Fellow of his college at the time of his death.

Mr. A. Cockshott, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed assistant master in the Mathematical School; and Mr. H. A. Chignell, assistant master in the Lower School, at Eton.

The directors of the Edinburgh Academy have appointed Mr. Thomas Harvey, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, to be Rector, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Hodson, resigned.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent matriculation examination for the University of London held in Canada:—June Matriculation.—Pass List.—Honours Division: John Logan M'Kenzie (Gilchrist Scholar), High School and Morrin College, Quebec; William Stewart Macfarlane, University of New Brunswick; Robert Gregory Cox, Trinity College, Toronto. First Division: Samuel Ainsley Chesley, Wesleyan College, Sackville, N.B.

The scheme for establishing a National University for Wales promises to be successful. The committee who have had the matter in hand have fixed on Aberystwith, where they have purchased the Castle House, a building which is admirably fitted to be the nucleus of a series of collegiate buildings. The title proposed for the institution is "University College of Wales," and the intention of its founders is to make it, if possible, a college of the same status and privileges as the Queen's Colleges in Ireland and University and King's Colleges in London. In constitution it is to be entirely undenominational, offering all its privileges and all its opportunities on equal terms to persons of all creeds. In fact, the college aims to be for Wales what the London University has been for England, with the exception that all regular students are to be resident, and that before proceeding to their B.A. degree students will be required to produce certificates of residence in the college, or in an affiliated college, three years, or nine terms, after matriculation. The one thing the scheme now wants, however, is money.

Tuesday was speech day at Christ's Hospital. The occasion was rendered more than usually interesting by the references in the English oration to the recent changes made in the teaching of the hospital. Feeling that "a sword was suspended over their heads" in the Endowed Schools Act, the managers have ordered increased attention to arithmetic, English, and French, and reduced to the same extent the time given to Greek.

A scholarship at the Royal Lancaster Grammar School, to be called the "Booker Scholarship," is about to be founded from sums of £500 and £200, recently bestowed on the school by Mr. S. Booker and Miss Ferguson respectively. There are two other valuable scholarships, the "Victoria" and the "Queen's Prize," already attached to the academy.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have notified that the Royal Naval School, New-cross, will, under the new regulations respecting naval cadets, receive in future four competitive, instead of two actual, nominations. These are in addition to the nominations for clerks-assistant and navigating cadetship already placed at the council's disposal.

Dr. Briscoe has been appointed Inspector of Prisons, in the place of Mr. Perry, who has resigned.

The total capital employed in the incorporated banks of the United States for 1868 was £85,000,000; and the profits divided in the year amounted to £10,000,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Overstone has presented £100 to the National Orthopædic Hospital, Great Portland-street.

The number of paupers in London in the second week of September was 128,396, of whom 33,252 were in the workhouse, while 95,144 were in the receipt of outdoor relief. This was an increase of twenty-nine over the corresponding period of last year.

A correspondent suggests that the tops of omnibuses should be protected by awnings. At present the comfort of a seat on the "knifeboard," on a wet day, is only equalled by the horrors of a seat in the damp crowded interior.

The revising barrister for the city of London sat at Guildhall on Tuesday for the first time this year. On the part of the Livery there are three claims and 394 objections. The householders' claims are 665; objections, 2495. The lodger claims number 431.

There was a demonstration in Trafalgar-square on Monday evening, at which resolutions were passed, calling upon the Government to release the Fenian prisoners who are now in gaol. The principal speaker was Mr. Moore, the member for Mayo.

A company has, it is stated, recently been formed with the object of constructing at the Crystal Palace a floating swimming bath on the principle so commonly met with on Continental rivers, which will afford facilities for learning and practising the art of swimming in upwards of an acre of water.

Attention has been called by many of the medical officers holding official positions in the metropolis to the prevalence of scarlet fever. People are urged to take every precaution against this disease, and parents are warned to take all possible care that their children are kept from association with those who are affected.

The Prince of Wales Yacht Club closed its season last Saturday. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather yachts on different stations could not get round, and many of the members repaired to Gravesend by rail. The usual dinner took place at the New Falcon Hotel, and presided over by the commodore, Mr. Long.

Another case of living cochineal insects (presented by Messrs. Wetherell, Quintus, and Co., of Grand Canary and London) has arrived at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. The insects, as well as the cactus plants on which they are feeding, appear to be in good health, but it is doubtful whether the change of climate will agree with either. It has been found exceedingly difficult to keep in good health the insects imported last year from Madeira; a few, however, remained alive during the winter, and have this year produced young.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Charing-cross Hospital, and University College Hospital have awarded free medical scholarships to the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom. The two former are without endowments, whilst the latter (University College) has one scholarship endowed with £30 a year and tenable for four years. Other endowments are to be established as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained. The trustees to this Free Medical Scholarships' Fund are Dr. Carr, Dr. Ringer, and Mr. John L. Propert, who will receive contributions. The principal contributors, so far, are Sir James Clark, Sir Thomas Watson, Sir Charles Locock, Sir W. Jenner, Dr. Burrows, Mr. James Paget, and Mr. Simon. Dr. Carr has given £1000.

Dr. Lankester held an inquest, on Thursday, at the College Arms, Camden Town, on the body of Clara Smart, aged nineteen. The deceased, who lived at 205, Caledonian-road, with her parents, went out on Wednesday last for the purpose of visiting some friends at the "Polygon," Somers Town. She was out three hours with a perambulator, in which was one child, and as she neared her destination she fell down insensible. She was taken to 10, Polygon, where, upon examination by Dr. Smellie, she was found to be quite dead. It was discovered that she was very tightly laced, and Dr. Smellie stated that death was caused by effusion of blood on the brain caused by a fatty heart, accelerated by compression of the chest caused by tight-lacing. The jury returned a verdict in those terms.

The half-yearly court of the governors of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, Oxford-street, was held on Thursday—Mr. Henry Walker in the chair. The statistical report, read by the secretary, stated that the number of patients admitted during the last half year was 985, being 276 more than in the preceding half-year, and making the total number benefited since the opening of the hospital 44,256. The funds of the hospital are inadequate to meet the heavy demands upon them, and the committee have had to incur a large extra outlay in improving the accommodations, renewing the beds and bedding, and re-painting the whole of the premises, to cover which they are making a special appeal for increased support. Mr. Arnold Rogers was unanimously elected a vice-president of the hospital, and, after the transaction of the usual routine business, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

At a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society held, on Tuesday, in the council-room, South Kensington, some splendid dahlias were exhibited; also two magnificent plants of the common cockscomb. Mr. Fenn took a quantity of potatoes, illustrating his experiments of grafting and the extraordinary variety of forms derived from a single crossing, amongst which was one that could not be distinguished from wild tubers received from Peru. Mr. J. Russell Reeves, F.R.S., presided, and Mr. Nevile Lubbock was elected a Fellow. The Rev. Joshua Dix spoke in touching terms of the great loss by death to horticulture and to the society of Mr. Robert Thompson, who for nearly forty years took a very active part in its affairs; and of Mr. James Veitch, head of the well-known firm of Veitch and Sons, of Chelsea. The chairman then announced that the next meeting would be held on Oct. 6, when prizes will be offered for edible and poisonous fungi, and for grapes.

Five petitions praying for the winding-up of the Albert Assurance Company were yesterday week presented to Vice-Chancellor James, who disposed of them in chambers. His Honour, in making the order for a compulsory winding-up, directed that the committee for conducting the affairs of the company should consist of shareholders as well as policy-holders. Costs were allowed only to the two petitioners representing those bodies and to the provisional liquidator, as the Judge considered that a public company was "not a carcase to be preyed upon."——At the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Saturday last, summonses were applied for against the directors and the manager of the company, on a charge of conspiracy. Mr. Knox granted the summonses, which are returnable on Saturday next.——A meeting of the shareholders was held, on Tuesday, at their offices on adjournment from a meeting held on the 25th of last month, which was intended to bring the company under the operation of the Joint-stock Companies' Act. But this has been rendered impracticable by the proceedings recently taken in Chancery, and the meeting ended in the appointment of a committee to confer with the committee of policy-holders.

Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, writes from the Royal Observatory with reference to an apprehended high tide on or about Oct. 6. He says:—"A collection of tide-tables, predicting the time and height of high water at numerous ports, for the two tides on every day in the year, is published annually by the Board of Admiralty. These tables are prepared by Commander Burdwood; the calculations are not in my possession, but I have always understood that they take into account most accurately all the effects of the moon's proximity to the earth, the moon's small declination from the equator, the moon's angular distance from the sun, and other circumstances which can affect the tides; and, from inspection of the order of the published numbers, I have no doubt that this is correct, and that the utmost confidence may be placed in the predictions, as exhibited in the printed tables. Now, on examining those tables, it will be seen that, though the tide of Oct 6 (the afternoon tide for Falmouth, Devonport, &c., but occurring at a later time for the successive ports up to London) is the highest of the year; it is only 1 in. higher than the tide of Feb. 28, which, I believe, did no mischief. There is not therefore, the smallest ground for alarm in the height of this tide, as depending on the positions of the sun and moon. The most injurious tides are usually those which follow a continuance of heavy westerly or north-westerly winds on the Atlantic."

THE LATE BISHOP OF EXETER.

The long-expected death of the Right Rev. Henry Phillpotts, D.D., since 1830 Lord Bishop of Exeter, in the ninety-second year of his age, took place on Saturday afternoon, at his marine villa of Bishopstowe, near Torquay, which had been his constant residence. He had, about a fortnight since, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, announced his intention to resign his see and to accept the pension in that case provided by the late Act of Parliament; but had been unable, in his last illness, to complete the forms of resignation. He had taken no active part in public affairs since 1863, when he delivered his last charge to the clergy of his diocese, at his triennial tour of visitation; since which time he had lived in seclusion, having the assistance of Dr. Trower, Bishop of Gibraltar, to perform the episcopal business.

This remarkable prelate was born at Bridgwater, in Somersetshire, on May 6, 1778, being the second son of Mr. John Phillpotts, a wholesale brickmaker of that place, who afterwards became landlord of that old-fashioned hotel at Gloucester, the Bell Inn, once kept by the father of the Rev. George Whitfield, born in the same house. The elder son of Mr. John Phillpotts became M.P. for Gloucester, but died in London many years ago. Henry Phillpotts was educated at the College School, Gloucester, and thence passed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where, before he had attained his fourteenth year, he was elected to a scholarship. In June, 1795, he took his degree of B.A., and soon obtained the Chancellor's prize for an essay "On the Influence of Religious Principle." Within a few weeks afterwards he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, and subsequently received the prize offered by the Asiatic Society for a Latin panegyric on the celebrated Oriental scholar, Sir William Jones. Having taken his degree of M.A., Mr. Phillpotts, in 1804, married Miss Surtees, a niece of Lady Eldon, and resigned his fellowship; he became one of the chaplains of Dr. Shute Barrington, then Bishop of Durham, in 1806. He first distinguished himself in theological controversy by publishing a defence of an episcopal charge delivered by Dr. Barrington, whose remarks had been attacked by Dr. Lingard, the Roman Catholic historian. Three years afterwards he was made a Prebendary of Durham Cathedral, and with that dignity held the cure of one of the larger parishes in the city of Durham for ten years, when he was preferred to the rich Rectory of Stanhope. In 1821 Mr. Phillpotts took his degree of D.D., and in 1825 he entered upon a controversy with Mr. Charles Butler, the author of "The Book of the Roman Catholic Church." Dr. Phillpotts published his answer in an octavo volume, entitled "Letters to Charles Butler, Esq., on the Theological Parts of his Book of the Roman Catholic Church, with Remarks on Certain Works of Dr. Milner and Dr. Lingard, and on some parts of the Evidence of Dr. Doyle before the Committee of the House of Parliament." In the ensuing year Dr. Phillpotts followed up the controversy by the publication of "A Supplemental Letter to Charles Butler, Esq., on Some Parts of the Evidence given by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, particularly by Dr. Doyle, before the Committee of the Two Houses of Parliament, in the Session of 1825; and also on Certain Passages in Dr. Doyle's Essay on the Catholic Claims." In the year 1827, when the question of Roman Catholic emancipation occupied so much public attention, Dr. Phillpotts published two "Letters to Mr. Canning," in which he insisted, as he had done before in a "Letter to Earl Grey," that the claims of the Catholics to political enfranchisement ought not to be conceded without "adequate securities for the Church of England." But in 1828 he accepted the Deanery of Chester from the Duke of Wellington, who about that time, in conjunction with Sir Robert Peel, made up his mind to grant Catholic emancipation. Towards the end of 1830 the see of Exeter became vacant by the translation of Dr. Christopher Bethell to that of Bangor, and Dr. Phillpotts was appointed to fill it. As the income of the see was but £2700 a year, he endeavoured to get permission to keep the Rectory of Stanhope, worth £5000 a year, along with his bishopric. This was refused by the Government of Earl Grey, which had just come in; but the Bishop was allowed to enjoy his Durham prebend, of not much less value. In Parliament, from

THE LATE BISHOP OF EXETER.

SCENES IN NEW ZEALAND: TOWN OF SHORTLAND, AT THE THAMES GOLD-FIELDS.—SEE PAGE 304.

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1830 to 1841, he figured as a bitter opponent of the Whig Ministry; and the tone of his speeches in the House of Lords was often extremely virulent. He was the most vehement opponent of the Reform Bill, Irish Church Reform, National Education, the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the New Poor Law. In his diocesan administration, during more than a quarter of a century, he involved himself in manifold contentions and litigations with some of the clergy and with some of the influential laity of Devonshire, having his own notions both of ecclesiastical discipline and of the rights of patronage and of presentation to benefices of the Church. His contests with the late and the present Duke of Somerset, and with the Rev. James Shore, minister of the Duke's chapel-of-ease at Bridgetown, Totnes, were highly characteristic; as well as his proceedings against the Rev. H. E. Head, Rector of Feniton, upon a charge of heresy, and his refusal to institute the Rev. G. C. Gorham, Vicar of Brampford Speke, on the ground of his imperfect belief of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. After a vast amount of litigation, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council finally decided in favour of Mr. Gorham, and ordered the Bishop of Exeter to perform the legal act of his institution. He refused to do so; and it was therefore performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Sumner, in due execution of the law. The Bishop thereupon declared that his ecclesiastical superior was "a fautor of heretical tenets;" that as such his Grace had "forfeited all right to Catholic communion;" and that he, the Bishop, "thereupon renounced communion with him." As to the Judges, "they had committed themselves to a statement notoriously at variance with the facts of the case; their judgment proceeded on an utter disregard of the canons of the Church; and their sentence, swayed by other motives besides justice and truth, was a grievous perversion of justice." The Bishop attempted to get up a diocesan synod to support him in resistance to the law; but it proved a failure, and he ever after that time refrained from any conspicuous action in the politics of the Church.

The Bishop of Exeter was patron of forty-two livings, the Precentorship, Chancellorship, Treasurership, and Sub-Deanery, twenty-four prebendal stalls in his cathedral, and the Archdeaconries of Exeter, Cornwall, Totnes, and Barnstaple. His eldest son, the Venerable W. J. Phillpotts, is Archdeacon of Cornwall and Chancellor of the diocese. The see includes the counties of Devon and Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, and is the most extensive in England. Its value is now £5000 a year.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. W. Walker and Sons, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

"FIRE!"

In the popular life of all large towns upon this terrestrial globe; in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, and likewise, we doubt not, in the cities of any other inhabited planets that may be revolving in celestial space, there is one occasional moment of excitement when the cry of "Fire!" is heard, in the language of whatever nation, and every tongue responds with the question, "Where?" Until we have come to build all our houses of iron and glass, with marble floors and metallic furniture, the continual risk of a destructive mutiny of that terrible though useful servant, who is so apt to play the master over all that is indoors, will always be one of the frequent experiences of civilised society; and man's energy and ingenuity cannot be better employed than in contending with that fierce fellow at the instant of his insurrection, and trying to "put him out." This might be done by corporal seizure and ejectment, if he were, like some of our other enemies, human or bestial, a raging and rapacious spirit in a substantial body of flesh; or we might quench his furious existence by weapons of carnal warfare—volley of rifle-bullets or "a whiff of grape-shot," discharged at him in self-defence. But neither by the hands of a police-constable, nor by the arms of military force, can this most troublesome domestic rebel be put out, or put down, or put to death, or put into prison; we might as well attempt to take the cholera or Lucifer himself into personal custody; we might as well read the Riot Act for the suppression of a commercial panic. The most effectual instrument for the subduing of fire, while confined to the interior of a building, may probably be found in the development of some antagonistic gas; but the patent apparatus for that purpose, however convenient and sure of operation when used within the apartments and passages of a house, cannot be brought to bear upon it from the street outside. The battery of water pumped through flexible tubes, which may be turned in any direction to meet the wild vagaries of the hostile flames, is the best contrivance yet known to the arts and sciences of the nineteenth century for this indispensable service in our crowded and costly cities. Let, then, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade send one of its engines from the nearest station, as speedily as the horses may gallop along the Strand and through Temple Bar. This beneficent artillery, now perfected by the use of steam-power to work its locomotive force-pumps, and manned by some of the bravest, quickest, most expert, and most devoted servants of the public, may be compared, for its performances on land, to that of the life-boats at sea. The task of its employment has all that character of adventurous bustle, of athletic prowess, and sometimes of laudable temerity, associated with a good and generous object, the saving of life and property in a situation of extreme danger, which attracts the admiring sympathy of spectators. A great conflagration in town is almost equal to a storm and shipwreck on the seacoast, for stirring up the spirit of manly enterprise in the hearts of those who are able to lend their personal aid for its extinction, or at least for the rescue of its possible victims. We have known not a few men of every rank and class, from the duke to the costermonger, who have distinguished themselves by their readiness to attend London fires in any quarter of the metropolis, and at any hour of the day or night. In the largest cities of America, especially in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the volunteer companies of firemen, each provided at its own cost, by the subscribed funds of its members, with the most powerful engines and the most complete equipments of every kind, engage the same amount of individual effort and enjoy the social esteem which belongs in England to our volunteer rifle corps. Amateur firemen in this country are sometimes rather in the way, but that is because they have not learnt to obey orders and have never been properly drilled. While we are thus permitting our pen to pente of this theme in all its phases, earthly and unearthly, to very little profit, the well-horsed and well-driven machine depicted in our Engraving, has made its way to the scene of peril, a long distance eastward of Temple Bar; the ready hose is sucking up a hundred gallons of water from the main conduit-pipes underground, the steam-pump is now rattling and going like clockwork, and the smoking walls are presently drenched with a copious cooling flood.

The Queensland Assembly has voted a premium of £1000 and 1000 acres for the first 5000 yards of cloth made from local cotton.

The perseverance of Brazil and her allies in the contest against Lopez has at length been crowned with success. Count d'Eu, at the head of the allied army, has gained a decisive victory over the Paraguayan army, and driven Lopez from his last retreat, who had come again succeeded in escaping. The war, however, is at last at an end, the Paraguayan Government has been formally installed, and there is great rejoicing at Rio, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo.

The flood at Hankow, on July 24, was one foot higher than the terrific flood that visited that place in 1865. On Sunday, July 18, the residents who went to church were compelled to go on sampans. One of the great water-walls on the Yang-Tze has given way, and many miles of country flooded, causing great destruction of property and loss of life. The houses being below the water-level previous to the wall breaking, they were all submerged.

The *New York Times* states that Dr. Franklin's fund of £1000, which he willed to Boston in 1791, and expected to increase to £141,000 in a hundred years, amounted to only 133,493 dols. 35c. on Jan. 1 last, and at this rate of increase will not reach that amount at the appointed time. Dr. Franklin directed that it should be loaned in small sums to young married artificers; that £100,000 should be expended for public works in 1891, and the remainder continue on interest another hundred years, when a portion was to go to the city and some £3,000,000 to the State.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Glasgow Police Board has granted permission to run omnibuses drawn by locomotives, by way of experiment, on the streets of that city.

The Duke of Marlborough has presented to the Oxford Radcliffe Infirmary 120 guineas, being a portion of the proceeds of fees paid by visitors to Blenheim Palace and gardens.

Lord Northbrook, on Tuesday, distributed the prizes to the youths who had succeeded in the Oxford and Cambridge examinations at Southampton.

The Bradford people are about to lay the foundation-stone of a mechanics' institute to cost £40,000, and to build a townhall that will cost nearly a hundred thousand pounds.

Mr. Mandslay's yacht, Volunta, which was wrecked off Ryde on the 11th inst., was on Wednesday raised by two powerful lighters, and taken to Portsmouth Harbour for repairs.

The Marquis of Bute has signified his intention to celebrate his approaching birthday by paying the whole of the debt (about £1000) that remains on the Cardiff Infirmary.

The foot-and-mouth disease has now attacked the pigs, and amongst these animals the epidemic is very prevalent in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.

The Town Council of Bolton has approved of a memorial to the Government praying for the adoption of some effective measure for the Sunday closing of public and beer houses. The Southport Town Council has passed a similar resolution.

A couple whose united ages amount to 176 years were last week joined in holy wedlock in St. John's Church, Sligo; the bridegroom, who is a decrepit old shoemaker named Anderson, being over ninety years, while the bride has seen eighty summers.

The foundation-stone of a new infirmary for Dumfriesshire and New Galloway was laid on Thursday week, with masonic honours, by Mr. Lauderdale Maitland, Provincial Grand Master for Dumfries. The building is expected to cost about £13,000.

There was a serious riot in Londonderry on Thursday week between the quay porters on strike and the substitutes who had been brought in from Belfast. The military were called out, and the police charged and dispersed the rioters. No lives were lost.

A boiler at Mr. H. Hodge's oil-mill, Holderness-road, Hull, burst on Thursday week, killing the engine-driver, George Dove, aged twenty-five, and severely scalding Enoch Brookes, aged eighteen, a grinder.

A return recently issued shows that at the last general election there were on the registers in counties and divisions of counties in England and Wales 202,676 £12 occupiers and 589,240 of all other qualifications, being a total of 791,916. Of these 405,900 went to the poll.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new dock at Hartlepool has been postponed until the 29th inst. The banquet of the Corporation to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Lords of the Admiralty will be given on Thursday, the 20th inst., and the ball at the Sailors' Home on Friday, Oct. 1.

Mr. Belekow, M.P., who a year ago gave a public park to Middlesborough, has now presented a valuable block of buildings, erected at a cost of £6000, for use as national schools. The buildings will accommodate 900 scholars. They were opened on Wednesday by the Duke of Devonshire.

Sir Roderick Murchison has written to say that, while he is much gratified by the proposal of the Town Council of Inverness to confer upon him the freedom of that burgh, he regrets that, owing to duties which call him southward, he cannot retrace his steps to receive the distinction in person.

The Bishop of British Columbia has delivered an address at Yarmouth on the position and prospects of British America. The Bishop is very sanguine as to the results of confederation. He believes there is no desire on the part of the North American citizens to separate from Great Britain. They never were more united or loyal.

A temperance conference was opened on Monday in Birmingham. The principal speakers were medical men. Several of them strongly denounced the use of alcoholic stimulants as medical agents, and expressed their readiness to support any measure that would have the effect of suppressing the trade in intoxicating liquors.

There has been an explosion in the powder-works of Messrs. Hall and Son, at Faversham, by which much property has been injured but no lives have been lost.——Fifty-eight workmen employed at the powder-mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, at Hounslow, have been suspended for having pipes and lucifers in their possession.

A guide, who accompanied two visitors up Coniston Old Man on Sunday morning, and who sent his employers back upon the approach of a storm, he himself remaining in charge of his ponies, has been found starved to death on the mountain-side. His body was found thirty-six hours after the return of the visitors, the ponies standing beside it.

The autumnal conference of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was held, on Monday, at Bradford, and was attended by a considerable number of delegates, chiefly from Lancashire and Yorkshire. The Rev. J. P. Chown, president of the Bradford Association, was in the chair, and was supported by Archdeacon Sandford and several other ministers. In the evening there was a public meeting in St. George's Hall, the Mayor presiding.

Mr. Gladstone has had the freedom of the city of Aberdeen offered to him, and has declined it. He says that after an arduous Session he finds himself preparing for another Session no less arduous, and "ordinary prudence has combined with medical advice in leading me to feel that I must not, in cases where a choice can properly be given me, charge myself at present with engagements of a public nature."

The Earl of Strathmore, on Thursday week, entertained his tenantry to dinner in a large marquee in front of Glamis Castle. The dinner was given in return for a portrait of himself presented to his Lordship by his tenantry about a year ago, as an acknowledgment of his great liberality at the time of the cattle plague. About 170 sat down to dinner, the chair being occupied by the Earl. The Countess of Strathmore, Lord Glamis, and the other members of the Earl's family were present.

The county memorial to George William Frederick, seventh Earl of Carlisle, consisting of a Grecian column, 120 ft. high, erected on Bulmer Hill, near Castle Howard, was unveiled on Thursday week. Lord Wenlock, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding, presided, and two or three hundred persons were present at the ceremony; and speeches in eulogy of the much-respected and gifted Peer were delivered by the noble Lord and by Mr. Cardwell, M.P., Secretary for War; Mr. E. Baines, M.P.; Mr. V. Harcourt, of Whitwell Hall; and Admiral Howard.

A conference of the Farmers' Club, representing Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, and Clare, was held on Thursday week, and adopted resolutions demanding a perpetuity of tenure, the rent to be fixed by an impartial tribunal, and revised triennially on the basis of the value of produce; also the abolition of distress for rent. A committee was appointed to organise a National Tenant League.——The Dublin Town Council, also, has adopted a resolution in favour of "fixity of tenure," at a meeting specially convened for the consideration of the subject.

A meeting of pupil, assistant, and principal teachers intending to join the proposed science and art classes, was held at the Mechanics' Institution, Leeds—Mr. Alderman Rimmington, J.P., in the chair. It is intended to form central science classes in connection with the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institution, for teaching geometrical drawing, animal physiology, chemistry, and mathematics. No less than 100 teachers have been admitted into the classes.

The tenantry on the Farnham estate having determined to perpetuate the memory of the late Lord Farnham—who, it may be remembered, was one of those killed in the Abergele railway accident—a subscription was set on foot with the view to erect, in the town of Cavan, a suitable memorial of their lamented landlord. The undertaking has proved successful, and the commission for the work—a marble statue larger than life—has been intrusted to Mr. S. F. Lynn.

The annual show of the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society was held at March on Wednesday and Thursday. The present show in the most salient points exceeds all its predecessors. The judges had between six and seven hundred entries in the different departments to adjudicate upon, and between £600 and £700 in prizes to award. On Wednesday afternoon the annual dinner took place—C. W. Townley, Esq., in the chair.——The Highclere Agricultural Society's dinner also came off on Wednesday, when the Earl of Carnarvon delivered a speech, in which he dealt with the land question.

The proceedings connected with the annual conference of the National Iron and Steel Institute, of which the Duke of Devonshire is president, began on Tuesday at Middlesborough, the headquarters of the iron trade of the North of England. On Wednesday and Thursday a large number of papers on subjects having special reference to the iron trade were read, and the extensive works of the district were also visited. An address and despatch-box have been presented to Mr. Rupert Kettle by the members of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the manufactural iron trade of the North of England, as a recognition of his services last April in the amicable adjustment of the dispute which then arose respecting wages.

A dinner, attended by between 800 and 900 of the Conservative electors of North Norfolk, was held in the Volunteer Drill-Hall, Great Yarmouth, on Wednesday week. The cost of the entertainment was defrayed by Sir E. H. K. Lacon, M.P., for the division, who presided as host. The hall was elaborately decorated. A special feature in the evening's proceedings was the presentation to Sir E. Lacon of an elegant centrepiece, subscribed for by his friends and constituents (principally at Great Yarmouth), at a cost of about £600. This glittering trophy—which comprised figures in frosted silver representing Art, Agriculture, and Commerce, with a crowning figure representing Triumph above all—formed a conspicuous object during the evening, being displayed on a pedestal in the centre of the hall.

At the annual meeting, last week, of the West Gloucestershire Farmers' Club, the president, Sir George Jenkinson, Bart., M.P., in replying to the toast of his health, referred to the game laws. He said he was quite sure there was no class of men more concerned in the question of the game laws than English farmers, and what he was going to say was not popular, but it was what he had written and said publicly many years ago, before he thought of entering Parliament. The laws in their present form were a disgrace to the statute-book. He did not mean that the land of England should be thrown over to trespassers, or that she should march over all persons' property; but he thought their present game laws should be abolished, and some other protection to a man's land be devised. He thought that was a subject land to come before the next Session of Parliament, and he trusted it would be treated in a fair and just sense.

A painful sensation has been created in Scotland by the mysterious disappearance of the Right Hon. George Patton, Lord Justice Clerk. On Saturday Mr. Patton went to his estate at Glenalmond, in Perthshire, and on Monday afternoon left the house for, as it was supposed, a short walk. Since then he has not been heard of. Search has been made in all directions, and on Wednesday the worst fears as to his fate were intensified by the discovery of a razor-case and a necktie on the banks of the Almond river, the necktie being marked with blood. The excitement in the neighbourhood, and indeed throughout Scotland, is very great. At Bridgwater, on Wednesday, Mr. Patton's disappearance was referred to. In June, 1866, he was elected for the borough, and the next month, on being appointed Lord Advocate in Lord Derby's Government, sought re-election, and was defeated. Mr. Patton was to have been examined before the Commission. On Wednesday evidence was given that Mr. Patton had no personal knowledge of bribery on his behalf.

A discussion arose with reference to the Scotch Education Bill at the annual meeting of the Educational Institute of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on Saturday. Dr. Donaldson, Rector of the Edinburgh High School and president of the Institute, said he regretted that the bill had been thrown out, and he characterised it as an admirable measure—wise, sound, and thorough. He believed that if it had been passed they would have had the best system of primary education in the world, so far as Government could make it. He thought they should earnestly beg the Lord Advocate to bring in the bill again just as it passed through the House of Commons, and at the same time endeavour to persuade the House of Lords to give no consideration to the measure, but simply to pass it. Dr. Donaldson afterwards moved a resolution expressing regret at the loss of the bill; but an amendment, passing no opinion whatever as to the character of the measure, was carried by 55 to 51. At a meeting of the Free Church Teachers' Association, held in Edinburgh yesterday week, a resolution was unanimously adopted approving the Education Bill as it was passed by the House of Commons.

A woman named Godnitzka died recently at Posen, aged ninety-nine years. She formerly served as vivandière in the armies of Napoleon I., and went through the campaigns of Spain, Russia, and Germany.

We are requested by Mr. Archibald Briggs, manager for the company of "Henry Briggs, Son, and Co., Limited," of the Whitwood, Haigh Moor, and Methley Junction Collieries, Normanton, to correct a passing allusion to their system of industrial partnership in our review of the Comte de Paris's book on Trades Unions. There is an essential difference between the plan adopted and advocated by Messrs. Briggs and that of Messrs. Crossley and Co., the woollen and carpet manufacturers at Halifax. The former, as Mr. Archibald Briggs reminds us, not only give any of their workmen the option of becoming shareholders, but also give to each and all the workmen, whether shareholders or not, an interest in all the profits of the concern beyond 10 per cent; and this, he remarks, is what really constitutes "an industrial partnership," which is not created, in his view, by merely allowing the workmen to invest their savings in shares. We find the detailed history of the whole arrangement in the book referred to, as well as in Mr. Thornton's book; but our allusion, slight as it was, turned upon that feature of the two systems which they seemed to possess in common. It appears that three thousand shares of £10 each, representing one third of the whole capital, at the time when the partnership scheme was adopted, in July, 1865, were offered to the workmen, to the customers of the colliery, and to the public in general. The profits of the colliery, in the first instance, were to be applied to a dividend of 10 per cent upon these shares, and upon the other shares which were retained by Messrs. Briggs. Any profits over and above the amount of such dividend was to be allotted thus—half the extra profit as bonus to all the shareholders, the other half as an addition to wages, in proportion to the amount of ordinary wages earned by each workman in the preceding year. Since 1865 it has been settled that, in the division of the last sum derived from extra profits, the workmen who are shareholders are to get an addition of 12 per cent to the wages; while the non-shareholding workmen receive but an addition of 8 per cent. It is, nevertheless, undeniably true that all the workmen, whether shareholders or not, have an interest in any profits made beyond the 10 per cent on the capital; and it is said that only a small number of shares have actually been purchased by workmen. The dividend on the shares cannot, therefore, be correctly described as an "augmentation of wages;" but the effect of the system has been that the workmen, particularly when consulted upon one occasion, have decided not to press for an increase of wages, because they found it would interfere with profits.

LAW AND POLICE.

It is to be feared there is a parallel to the break-up of the Albert Insurance Company. On Wednesday application was made to Vice-Chancellor James, in chambers, on several petitions, one of them by a holder of 2000 shares, for the winding-up of the European Assurance Company. This is a company formed in 1854 as the People's Provident Society, and which took its present name in 1859. Its liabilities are said vaguely to amount to several millions. The capital was one million, and the shares have all been issued. It was stated on Wednesday that there is now due £105,000 on policies, to meet which there is only £10,000 at the bankers', and something in the hands of the directors. On the part of the directors, an affidavit of the manager was read, stating that many of the allegations in the petitions were not true, and that there were moneys available sufficient to pay the liabilities. Finally, the hearing was adjourned, and an undertaking was given that moneys paid in the interim should be placed to a separate account.

The affairs of Mr. C. H. Turner, formerly chairman and more recently deputy chairman of the Great Eastern Railway, were on Wednesday before the Court of Bankruptcy for proof of debts. Proofs amounting to £60,000 had been tendered, and the bulk of the debts was for money lent. Nov. 22 was fixed for the last examination.

Preliminary proceedings were begun in the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, in the case of Mr. Ballachar, a merchant of Walbrook, who attributes his failure to heavy losses on produce, the failure of a Manchester house, and pressure on the part of a loan company. The debts amount to nearly £20,000.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried in the Sheriffs' Court on Thursday week. Damages had been laid at £1000, and judgment allowed to go by default; but the jury awarded only £100. The plaintiff being in court, her counsel was challenged to call her as a witness under the provisions of the recent Act. This, however, her counsel declined to do, and the case was decided without her evidence.

Messrs. Thorogood, of Giltspur-street, were, on Tuesday, summoned, at Guildhall, for having kept a quantity of petroleum on their premises, contrary to the provisions of the Act passed in the last Session. They had twice applied to the Court of Aldermen for a license and had been refused. A fine of £5 was inflicted.

There was an important inquiry, on Thursday week, at Marlborough-street, concerning a practice which is said to be extensively resorted to by a class of brokers—that of combining at public auctions, and thus interfering with the right of the public to purchase. A respectable married woman attended a sale, and on making a bid for an article offered for competition, Louis Alexander, one of the brokers present, used most offensive language to her. A disturbance ensued, which ended in proceedings against the defendant being taken, not only by the person thus offensively assailed, but also by the auctioneer, who described the conduct and general bearing of the brokers at such sales as unbearable. Mr. Knox regretted that the Act of Parliament permitted him to inflict a penalty of only 40s. and costs, which he did on each summons.

The September Sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Monday. Among the cases disposed of were those of Maguire and Bristow, who were convicted in August of having received a portion of the property stolen from the premises of Mr. Tosen, at London Bridge. One was sentenced to eighteen months' and the other to nine months' imprisonment.——At Tuesday's sitting the prisoner Whelpley, charged with having obtained by false pretences £1000 from a firm of timber merchants in the City, was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. John Gibb, for the forgery of a cheque of £400 upon the bank of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., was ordered to be kept in penal servitude twelve years. George Elliott pleaded guilty to having stolen £2000 worth of jewellery, the property of his employers, Messrs. Bumberg and Co., of Cannon-street, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.——On Wednesday William Taylor, a private in the 57th Regiment, was indicted for the wilful murder of Corporal Skullan, at Devonport. The plea of insanity was set up in the prisoner's defence, but it was rejected by the jury, and, on a verdict of guilty being returned, sentence of death was passed. Captain Craig, for having, whilst governor of Pentonville Prison, embezzled various sums of money belonging to the Treasury, was ordered to be imprisoned for three months. William Rowntree, for having fired a pistol at Eliza Raven, in the New Kent-road, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months. A punishment of similar duration was awarded to Mary Pullen, for having concealed the birth of her child in Great Wild-street. There was no legal evidence against her uncle and aunt, who were charged with being accessories to the concealment; but the male prisoner was detained for the present.——The evidence in the case of the alleged frauds at Woolwich Arsenal was not sufficiently strong to convince an Old Bailey jury that the prisoners were guilty, and on Thursday the three persons charged, one of whom was a storekeeper in the Arsenal, were acquitted on the indictment for conspiracy to defraud. The man Paull, charged with the murderous outrage on Mrs. Peake, in the old Kent-road, was dealt with severely, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Hayes to penal servitude for life. Edward Pullen, whose name will be remembered in connection with the disclosures in Great Wild-street, was found guilty of an assault upon his wife, and ordered to be imprisoned for twelve months.

A woman who had attempted to commit suicide on the Great Western Railway was, on Monday, convicted of the offence at the Middlesex Sessions, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A glaring case of misconduct in a railway carriage on the London, Chatham, and Dover line came before the attention of the magistrate at Southwark Police Court on Monday. The delinquent was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Another case, in which the Bench refused to listen to an appeal for the infliction of a fine, was decided at Wandsworth by Mr. Dayman, who sent a man to prison for fourteen days for having committed a violent and unprovoked street outrage.

A painful occurrence was mentioned on Thursday at the Westminster Police Court. A working man told the magistrate that on Monday fortnight his little boy, two years and a half old, went out to play, and had not since been heard of. Hospitals, workhouses, infirmaries, and children's homes had been searched, but all in vain.

The charge against an Italian named Albuquerque of having obtained, by false pretences, £500 from a firm of insurance-brokers in the City again came on for hearing at the Mansion House on Monday. The presiding magistrate did not deem the evidence for the prosecution sufficient to justify him in further detaining the defendant, who was therefore discharged.

A policeman was taken before the Marlborough-street police magistrate, on Tuesday, for having been drunk on duty, and whilst in that state assaulting a sergeant. It was stated that during the two years the defendant had been in the force his conduct was marked by violence and intoxication. He was fined 40s.

The prosecution of the Fray family for having carried on an organised system of robbery by means of false characters was resumed at Guildhall on Thursday, when the prisoners were committed for trial upon some of the charges, and upon others they were remanded.

A singular charge of insubordination in a workhouse was heard on Monday before the magistrates at Hertford. A pauper who had entered the house as a Dissenter, but who had not on that account objected to attend the prayers read by the master, suddenly declined to do so on the ground that the master was "cruel, tyrannous, and unchristianlike," because he had refused the man some little favour. The Bench inflicted a small penalty.

An extraordinary nuisance to which some of the poor inhabitants of the East-End are subject was exposed on Thursday week at the Thames Police Court. Mr. William Parsons, who has the contract for boiling down tainted meat from the new meat market, as also stinking rabbits from Leadenhall, was summoned at the instance of the sanitary inspector for Poplar to show cause why he should not be subject to a penalty for failing to adopt the best means to counteract the offensive effluvia arising from the works carried on on his premises, which had become a perfect nuisance in the midst of a crowded neighbourhood. Mr. Benson, in dealing with the case, hoped means would be taken to suppress the nuisance, and fined the defendant 40s.

George Stevens, a pork-butcher, of Horselydown, was summoned at the Southwark Police Court, last Saturday, for having on his premises a quantity of meat and bread unfit for human food. The meat was putrid and the bread mouldy, and this, it seems, was to be made up into sausages for consumption by the poor who live in the neighbourhood. A fine of £20 was inflicted.——In the country the magistrates have been putting persons of this class in prison. Robert Pearman, a butcher, carrying on a large business, was charged, on Tuesday, at the Birmingham Police Court, with having for sale 200 lb. of potted meat, 12 lb. of sausages, three shoulders of mutton, four breasts of mutton, one ham, forty pieces of pork, and ten pieces of liver, all unfit for human food. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.——At the Blackburn Police Court, on Tuesday, two butchers, James Tennant and John Hall, were charged with having in their possession the carcass of a calf unfit for food. Sergeant Towneley saw Hall that morning in Lord-street with the carcass of a calf in a basket. The basket, with its contents, was transferred to Tennant, who took it to the shop of a Mr. Pendlebury, in Northgate, where veal pies, sausages, and black-puddings are manufactured and sold. Mr. Mulineaux and Mr. Stowe, two experienced butchers, agreed that the meat was unfit for food. The carcass in their opinion was that of a white calf, which had been slaughtered on account of disease, and not by a butcher. Mr. Potts, Chief Constable, said they were notorious venders of diseased meat. They had been such fined. Mr. Stones said they must put a stop to such practices, and, as fines were of no use, they would be sent to prison for three months each.

A man named Davis is in custody at Bromley for having discharged a loaded gun at a girl named Whiteman, to whom he had been paying his addresses, but who wished to break off the connection. Little hope is entertained of the girl's recovery.

A contractor for supplying corn to the camp at Aldershott, a man in his employ, and a corporal of the commissariat staff were, on Thursday week, charged before the Hampshire magistrates with stealing a quantity of oats, the property of her Majesty. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Among the applicants for beer and wine licenses at the Brewster Session, held at the Sheffield Townhall, was William Broadhead, of trades-union notoriety. When Broadhead made his memorable confessions he was a licensed victualler; but at the Brewster Sessions following his license was refused him. He then took a beerhouse, in Solly-street, Sheffield, known by the sign of the King William; and for this he now asked to be licensed. The Bench declined to accede to his application.——A subscription is being raised in Sheffield to enable Broadhead to emigrate.

The lad Gritt, who is charged, on his own confession, with having poisoned Miss Collier at Newport, turns out to be merely a mischievous impostor. Dr. Taylor, the celebrated analyst, found no trace of poison in the remains of the deceased, and other facts tend to show that the boy's story was a fabrication.

Lieutenant William Thompson Adair, of the Chatham division of Royal Marines Light Infantry, and Charles Adair, an officer in the Royal Navy, were apprehended, yesterday week, on the charge of being concerned in several gross outrages, maliciously damaging the exterior of several houses, and also with having disabled one of the police-constables in the execution of his duty. The accused, shortly after midnight, visited several houses in the Maidstone-road, at each of which they proceeded to commit the most wanton mischief. At the residence of Alderman J. O. Naylar they smashed a piece of statuary and did other damage. They next proceeded to the residence of Mr. R. S. Gibbons, where they destroyed several flower-vases and removed some metal ornaments, which were afterwards found thrown into a pond near. At Grove House they damaged the ornamental wall surrounding the garden, but, being pursued, effected their escape. They afterwards broke one of the public lamps in Eastgate; and on Crunk, a police-constable, attempting to arrest them he received a severe kick from one of the accused, by the effects of which he has since been prevented discharging his duty. The two officers were ultimately captured in Chatham, while running away to the Royal Marine barracks, one of them being without his hat, which he had lost. Major M'Caskill and Dr. Gunn, Royal Navy, gave both defendants excellent characters. The magistrates ordered the defendants to pay £4 15s., amount of damage and costs for the malicious damage, and Charles Henry Adair a further sum of £3 for the assault on the police-constable.

The romantic case of cutting and wounding at Stratford-on-Avon has had an equally romantic termination. The prisoner, Charlotte Burchall, a young girl, attempted to cut the throat of Arthur Stephens, the son of a farmer with whom she had lived, and threatened to renew the attack unless he eloped with her. He consented, and they walked all night, through a storm of wind and rain; but on reaching Stratford next morning, a telegram having preceded them, the girl was arrested, taken before the magistrates, and remanded. At the adjourned hearing, Stephens refused to appear against his sweetheart, and she was discharged.

On Monday afternoon the body of James Schofield, woollen weaver, and that of his wife, were discovered in their own house, a somewhat lonely place known as The Cotes, Micklehurst, near Mossley. The woman's head was nearly severed from her body, while her husband's throat had a fearful gash in it. Both were quite dead, and it is supposed that the man murdered his wife and then cut his own throat.

The inspectors of the Irish prisons report that 107 men and 565 women who were sent to gaol in Ireland last year had been previously in prison twenty-one times or more. Eight of the men and thirty-two of the women had been in prison more than 100 times. Three of the men had been in gaol above 150 times, one of the women 199 times, another 224 times, and one of these gaol-birds was committed for her 267th time. These persons, chiefly committed for drunkenness or disorderly conduct, spend most of their days in prisons, supported at the public expense. Imprisonment for debt is occasionally made to eke out a living. When the Lord Lieutenant, on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, cleared the Dublin Marshalsea Prison of those who were supposed to be unfortunate debtors two persons were most reluctantly turned out. A benevolent magistrate allowed them pensions which provided them with food; to meet other expenses they had themselves arrested in order to obtain accommodation in the Marshalsea free of charge.

The dispute in the building trade at Manchester appears likely to be continued throughout the winter.

Mr. P. L. Simmonds, the British Commissioner at the Amsterdam Exhibition, forwarding to the *Journal of the Society of Arts* a list of the recompenses awarded to British exhibitors, adds:—"From this list it will be seen that, out of 210 exhibitors, 150 have received rewards, including fifteen diplomas of honour, ten gold medals, thirty-six silver medals, twenty-eight bronze medals, and twelve honourable mentions. Besides these, exhibitors not coming properly within the scope of the exhibition (owing to their goods being of a different or expensive character, and therefore not strictly suited to the working classes) received seventeen diplomas of excellence and three extraordinary mentions. There would have been some other awards, but the jury decided not to recompense raw materials, and some few exhibitors were admitted after the jury examination had been concluded. Although many exhibitors were recompensed in several classes, they could only receive one reward—namely, the highest accorded to them in any class."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The flatness of the New York Exchange, and the renewal of the exports of specie to the States, have been productive of much heaviness in the Stock Exchange Markets, and prices have given way. Consols have been flat, at a fall of ⅛ per cent., the quotation for Money on Oct. 6 being 92⅞ to 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents are quoted at 91⅞ to 91¾; Exchequer Bills, March, 3s. to 7s. prem., and ditto June, 7s. to 11s. prem. Indian Five per Cents have been firm, at 114⅜ to 114⅝, and ditto Bonds at 25s. to 30s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities the demand has been quiet, and prices have been without change of importance:—Canada, 1877-84, 104½ to 105½; Ditto, 1885, 95 to 96; Cape, 1873, 104 to 106; New South Wales, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 102; New Zealand, 1891, 103 to 105; Ditto, Consolidated, 91½ to 92½; South Australian, 1893 to 1908, 111 to 113; and Victoria, 1891, 114 to 115.

Although the transactions in Home Railway Stocks have not been extensive, the tone of the market has been good, and prices have partially recovered from the late depression. Indian Railway Stocks have been steady; but Canadian Shares have sold slowly. As regards Foreign Shares, South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian have been easier, in consequence of another panic on the Vienna Bourse. Caledonian, 82⅞ to 83⅞; Great Eastern, 36½ to 37; Great Northern, 102½ to 103½; Ditto A, 100 to 102; Great Western, 53¼ to 53⅞ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124 to 124½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43⅞ to 44⅜; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15¾ to 16¼; London and North-Western, 115⅝ to 116; London and South-Western, 90 to 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 55½ to 56; Metropolitan, 87⅞ to 88⅜; Metropolitan District, 30 to 32; Midland, 115⅞ to 116⅛; North-Eastern—Berwick, 113⅞ to 114⅜; Ditto, York, 108 to 110; and South-Eastern, 75¾ to 75⅞.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½ to 107; Eastern Bengal, 107 to 110; East Indian, 112 to 113; Grand Trunk of Canada, 16¾ to 18; Great Indian Peninsular, 106 to 107; Great Southern of India, 105 to 107; Great Western of Canada, 15 to 15½; Oude and Rohilkund, 107 to 108; and Scinde, 106 to 107.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 11⅛ to 11⅝; and South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 19¾ to 20¼.

The principal feature in the market for Foreign Bonds has been a rise of about 2 per cent in Argentine, 1868, and Brazilian Stocks, in consequence of the close of the Paraguayan war. Spanish Stocks have continued depressed. In other respects the market has been quiet, and the tendency of prices unfavourable. Argentine, 1868, 80½ to 81½; Brazilian, 1865, 83 to 84 ex div.; Chilian, 1867, 85 to 86; Egyptian, 1868, 75 to 75½; Ditto, Government Railway Debentures, 97½ to 98½; Mexican, 11 to 11⅛; Peruvian, 1865, 78 to 79; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 33 to 34; Russian, 1862, 87 to 88; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 93½ to 94½; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 67 to 68; Ditto, 1822, 87½ to 88½; Spanish, 28 to 29; Ditto, 1867, 27½ to 27¾; Turkish, 1865, 64½ to 65½; Ditto Five per Cents, 41 to 41½, and Italian, 1861, 52 to 52½.

With the receipt of lower prices from New York, a heavy fall has taken place in the value of most classes of Securities here. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds are quoted at 80⅞ to 80⅞; Ditto, 1865, 80⅞ to 82½; Ditto, 1882, 80½ to 81; 10-40, 73½ to 74½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 26½ to 27½; Erie Shares, 24½ to 25½; and Illinois Central, 92½ to 93.

Bank shares have been quietly dealt in, and the movements have been unimportant. Agra, A., 11⅛ to 11⅜; Alliance, 12¾ to 13¼; Anglo-Austrian, 13 to 14 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 22 to 23; Imperial Ottoman, 2½ to 2⅞ prem.; London and County, 49 to 50; London Joint-Stock, 29¼ to 30¼; London and Westminster, 56 to 57; and Union of London, 34¼ to 35¼.

Telegraph Shares have commanded less attention, and prices have been lower:—Anglo-American, 20¼ to 21¼; Atlantic, 18 to 20; British-Indian Submarine, 1¾ to 1½ prem.; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ½ dis. to ¼ prem.; London Provincial, 3½ to 3¾; Reuter's, 79 to 81; Société du Cable Transatlantique Française, 16 to 16½; and United Kingdom, 7 to 7½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in limited request, but the quotations have been without material alteration:—Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 2¾; General Credit, 1½ to 1¾ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 13¾ to 13½; Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works, 35 to 36; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 20¾ to 21¼.

The directors of the Bank of England have made no alteration in the official rate, which therefore remains at 2½ per cent. Judging, however, from the appearance of the Money Market, an advance to 3 per cent is no remote contingency, the tendency latterly being towards increased firmness. The supply of capital is still large, but good three-months' paper has not been taken under 2½ to 2¾ per cent. The comparative stringency is the result of a heavy fall of 1½ per cent in the rate of exchange at New York on London, the quotation now being 107. This depression has been caused partly by the shipment of bonds, but more materially by the drawing of bills in advance against cotton and breadstuffs, as, although up to the present moment, the actual quantity of produce arrived has not been extensive, heavy purchases of cotton have been made in the Southern States on account of Great Britain, and large receipts may in consequence be expected. It must also be borne in mind that the shipments of wheat and flour have been recently assuming more important dimensions. Considerable amounts of specie have been already transmitted from this side, and so long as the rate of exchange remains at its present low point there is no doubt the remittances will continue.

On the Continent money is becoming dearer, and the Bank of Amsterdam has raised its rate from 3½ to 4 per cent.

The Continental exchanges have been without change of importance, but the tendency has been unfavourable to this country.

A moderate quantity of bullion has arrived during the week, but the supply has been insufficient to satisfy the export demand; consequently several parcels have been taken from the Bank.

The silver market has been quiet. Bar is quoted at 60 7-16d., and Mexican dollars are held at 59d. per ounce.

The collapse of the Albert Assurance has been succeeded by the failure of another undertaking, entitled the European Assurance Society, the liquidation of which, it is anticipated, will be attended with the most disastrous results. Two applications heard before Vice-Chancellor James for the winding-up of the affair have been ordered to stand over till Oct. 8. It appears that the company was formed in 1854, under the title of the "People's Assurance Society," and that in 1859 it changed its name to the "European Assurance Society." Since then it has absorbed thirty-three other companies, the solvency of many of which would probably be doubtful. The subscribed capital is £1,000,000, in shares of £20. 10s. each, of which 10s. per share is paid up. The further liability of the shareholders is £950,000. The outstanding policies are for a sum of between nine and ten millions sterling, and the company is under contract to pay annuities to the extent of fully £10,000 per annum.

Advices from Florence state that the contract for the new loan for 60,000,000 lire, on the security of the ecclesiastical property, has been concluded with the Société Générale de Crédit, Provincial and Communal, the Vienna Wechselbank, and Messrs. Goldschmidt, of Frankfort. The Minister of Finance has also negotiated two other loans, one for 7,000,000 lire with the Bank of Naples on Treasury Bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent, with a commission of 1½ per cent; and another of 6,000,000 with the Crédit Lyonnais, upon the same security, but with a commission of 1¼ per cent.

The report of the National Bank of India (Limited), to be presented on the 28th inst., shows an available total of £22,826; and recommends an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, the payment of which will absorb £13,980, and leave a balance of £8077 to be carried forward. The deposits held amount to £1,311,228, being an increase over last year of £229,546. The reserve fund amounts to £41,000, the liabilities on bills payable are £1,134,281, and the paid-up capital amounts to £464,000.

The report of the Mauritius Land Credit and Agency Company, to be presented on the 28th inst., shows an available total of £4127; and recommends a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, being 5 per cent for the half year. The sum of £1000 is to be applied to the extinction of the preliminary expenses account, and £1000 will be added to the reserve fund, which will then amount to £3700, leaving £[illegible] to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the London Bank of Mexico and South America it was shown that there was an available balance of £19,145; out of which a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum was declared, £5000 was added to the reserve fund, and £2256 was carried forward.

Up to the present moment, the amount of Austrian Debt converted is 647,000,000 florins, of which England contributed 80 millions; Holland, 300 millions; South Germany and Frankfort, 190 millions; and Hamburg 27 millions. France has not yet sent any conversion, in consequence of a dispute on a question of stamp duty, amounting to 700,000 florins, which the French Government demand.

The contract for the manufacture of the International South Transatlantic Telegraph Company has been given to Messrs. Aubert, Gérard, and Co., of London, Paris, and Hamburg.

The number of messages sent by the French Atlantic Telegraph Cable during the week ending the 18th inst. was 547, yielding £1583, against £1031 for the corresponding week last year.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Friday Afternoon.

The Consol Market is flat, at a fall of 1-16 per cent. For Money the quotation is 92⅞ to 93⅛, and for the 6th of October, 92 9-16 to 92 11-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ to 91⅞.

Foreign Bonds are inactive. Egyptian, 1868, 74⅞ to 75; ditto Nine per Cents, 97 to 97½; Italian, 1861, 52 to 52½; Spanish, 1867, 27¼ to 27½; Turkish, 1865, 64½ to 65½; ditto Five per Cents, 40⅞ to 41.

Railway Stocks are steady on the whole. Metropolitan, 87⅞ to 88⅜; Caledonian, 82⅞ to 83⅞; London and Brighton, 43⅞ to 44⅜; South-Eastern, 75½ to 75¾; Great Northern, A, 100 to 101½; Midland, 115⅞ to 116⅛; London and North-Western, 115⅝ to 116; Great Western, 53⅜ to 53⅞; Great Eastern, 36⅝ to 36⅞.

For money the market has been firm, and good three months' paper has been charged 2⅞ to 2¾ per cent.

A farmer named Reilly has been murdered at Trim, in the county of Meath.

SCENES IN NEW ZEALAND.

BAY IN THE ISLAND OF KAWAU.

The three Views in New Zealand which appear in this publication are those of different places in the province of Auckland, on the east coast of the Northern Island. The Gulf of Hauraki, with an inner gulf at its southern extremity, which is joined by the estuary of the river Thames, makes so deep an indentation of the coast line that the breadth of this part of the Northern Island, about the harbour and city of Auckland, is reduced to a mere isthmus but a few miles wide between the east coast and the opposite inlet of Manukau on the western side. The small island of Kawau, which was the residence and property of the late Governor of New Zealand, Sir George Grey, is situated off the east coast of the mainland, at the entrance to the Gulf of Hauraki. Its beautiful scenery was admired by Prince Alfred in his late visit to New Zealand. The bay of islands, otherwise named Kororarika in the Maori language, is on the same coast, but much further northward, and at a long distance

BAY OF ISLANDS.

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the Ottawa Government against the debt of eight million dollars, assumed as part of the Dominion debt. On account of the political antagonism of the local to the Federal Government, the former has deemed it a stroke of popular policy to keep back from the latter anything in its power which might seem to countenance or recognise the authority of the Canadian Government, since the annexation has not been well received by the good people of Nova Scotia. It was in this building, a twelvemonth ago, that a convention of Dominion and local members assembled to consider the condition of the province, when their delegates, headed by the Hon. Joseph Howe, brought back an unfavourable answer from the Imperial Government and British Parliament to their demand made for a repeal of the union. The dispute is now in a fair way to be settled. We shall give some Illustrations of Prince Arthur's visit to Nova Scotia.

A sum of £27,000 has been accorded to the Polish colony established by the Russian Government in the Crimea. This settlement is situated on the fertile lands ceded to the Tartars in 1856, but which these latter have almost completely abandoned. Some Tchèques and Germans have installed themselves by the side of the colonists furnished by the small gentry of Poland.

The *Inverness Courier* says:—"The Kildonan gold diggings are still maintaining a struggle for existence, but it is only of a lingering description, there being now only some fifty diggers at work. They have, however, been pretty successful of late on the new piece of ground allotted to them on the burn beside the Kildonan tent-village, but it is being worked out, and there is little hope that the diggers will get new claims marked out to them at the places where they desire when the present are exhausted. Under this apprehension, many of the old experienced hands left some time ago, and those remaining will in all probability soon quit the scene also. The Duke of Sutherland has recently visited the diggings once or twice, and it is understood that he was favourable to the views of the diggers; but, between the grumbling of the farmers and the probability of having to pay a pretty large sum by way of compensation for the ground already turned over in the search for gold, he has been led to hesitate, and up to this time no promises have been made. He has, however, granted permission to diggers to prospect over the range of hill ground lying between the burns of Suisgill and Kildonan, and offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of 'paying' gold or auriferous quartz over the tract indicated. The reward, however, does not seem sufficiently tempting to the diggers, as none of them have as yet taken any steps to earn it."

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Coastwise as well as by rail the receipts of English wheat were on a moderate scale. The demand was not active, but the trade was firm on the whole, and prices were supported. There was a good show of foreign wheat. The business doing was limited, at late quotations. Moderate supplies of barley were on sale. Fine malting produce was in request, otherwise the market was quiet. Malt sold slowly, at late currencies. Old oats experienced a healthy inquiry, at full quotations; but new produce sold quietly. The supply was good. Beans were inactive, at last week's prices. Peas were dull, on former terms. For flour there was very little demand, at about stationary prices.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 2660; barley, 300; beans, 10 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 11,770; barley, 9290; oats, 30,340; maize, 12,500; beans, 1530; flour, 1010 sacks and 3040 barrels.

English Currency.—New red wheat, 41s. to 49s.; old ditto, 41s. to 52s.; new white wheat, 44s. to 52s.; old ditto, 50s. to 55s.; barley, 24s. to 45s.; malt, 47s. to 72s.; rye, 31s. to 33s.; oats, 20s. to 31s.; beans, 35s. to 40s.; peas, 35s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 31s. to 41s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 51s. 5d.; barley, 37s. 2d.; oats, 15s. 6d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 37,223; barley, 5394; oats, 3350 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 9½d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 7d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—English clover has come forwards in small quantities, and the sales have not been numerous. New white mustard has sold at from 12s. to 13s. per bushel. Winter tares have maintained late rates.

White turnip, 12s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 18s.; white mustard, 11s. to 13s.; new winter tares, 11s. to 13s. 6d. per bushel; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 73s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 65s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—Common qualities of tea have sold irregularly, and generally in favour of buyers; but fine parcels have been scarce, and have commanded full rates. Last week duty was paid on 1,453,790 lb.

Sugar.—The market has continued quiet, but prices are without change. The recent arrivals have added to the stock, which is now 84,275 tons, against 83,757 tons in 1868.

Coffee.—The market for colonial coffee has ruled steady, and a full average supply has been disposed of, on steady terms. Stock, 24,340 tons, against 25,500 tons last year.

Rice has remained very inactive, at stationary currencies. Stock, 44,232 tons, against 27,290 tons in 1868.

Provisions.—Only moderate supplies of butter have been on sale, which have met a fair inquiry. Fine Irish qualities have sold on rather higher terms, but inferior parcels have ruled dull. Prime Waterford bacon has changed hands at steady rates, but other Irish sorts have slightly given way in value. Hamburg cure has sold freely.

Spirits.—There has been a good demand for rum, at steady prices. Stock, 23,253 puns, against 23,906 puns last year. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Prime meadow hay, 80s. to 82s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 125s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 115s.; straw, 38s. to 40s. per load.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have now closed, and throughout their progress the prices realised have been satisfactory. English wool remains quiet, but steady in value.

Potatoes.—There have been fair supplies of potatoes on sale, for which the demand has ruled inactive, at about late rates.

Tallow.—The market is rather firmer. Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 46s. 9d.; October-December, 46s. 3d.; December, 46s. 6d.; January-March, 46s. 3d.

Coals.—Newcastle, 15s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.; Sunderland, 17s. to 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 3d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The accounts from the plantations represent the yield as much below expectations, and confirm the reports recently received in reference to the damage sustained by the late gales. The market has been firm, and prices have been supported. New Mid and East Kents, £5 10s. to £7 10s.; New Weald of Kents, £4 10s. to £5 5s.; New Sussex, £4 5s. to £5 15s.; New Farnhams, £5 12s. to £7 10s.; New Country, £5 5s. to £7 7s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £4 [illegible].

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Moderate supplies of beasts were on sale. Prime breeds were in request at Monday's improvement; otherwise the market was quiet. The show of sheep was limited. The demand was not active, but prices were firm on the whole. For calves there was a fair demand, at previous quotations. Prime small pigs changed hands freely, but large hogs were inactive.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1060; sheep, 10,830; calves, 461; pigs, 40. Foreign: Beasts, 760; sheep, 4740; calves, 474; pigs, 55.

Smithfield Meat Market (Friday).—The supplies of meat are moderate. The trade is quiet, at our quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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THE FUNERAL OF LADY PALMERSTON IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The widow of Lord Palmerston was buried, on Friday week, in her husband's grave in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. From Brocket Hall, where she died, her body had been removed to her town house in Park-lane. At three in the afternoon the procession set forth. The hearse, with its black plumes, was drawn by a team of black-plumed horses, and was followed by three mourning coaches, in which were Earl Cowper; the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; the Hon. C. Spencer Cowper, the Hon. H. Cowper, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ashley, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, the Hon. Cecil Ashley, Viscount Sudeley, Viscount Jocelyn, the Hon. E. Jocelyn, Dr. Prothero Smith, and Dr. Drage; Mr. Ensor and Mr. Newman, groom of the chambers, followed in a fourth coach. A long line of private carriages attended, among which were those of Lady Palmerston, the Russian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, Baron Rothschild, Sir George Shee, the Hon. F. Byng, Mrs. Lane Fox, Sir George Bowyer, Mrs. Baker, and others.

A number of ladies and gentlemen were admitted by ticket to the north transept of Westminster Abbey, where the vault was opened close in front of Nollekens's monument of the three naval captains who fell fighting under Admiral Rodney. The space around the vault was somewhat raised, and was covered with matting, the grave being hung with black cloth. At four o'clock the funeral procession arrived at the western door of the abbey, and the choir at once commenced the grand funeral service, chanting "I am the resurrection and the life" as the bier was borne to its temporary resting-place under the lantern. The service was

THE ISLAND OF SHADWAN, GULF OF SUEZ, WHERE THE BOMBAY MAIL STEAM-PACKET CARNATIC WAS WRECKED.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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performed by Lord John Thynne, the Sub-Dean, Archdeacon Jennings, and Canon Conway. The pall was then removed, and the coffin was conveyed into the transept, where it was placed beside the grave. It was covered with crimson velvet, relieved with gilt nails and handles. On the top, over the head, was the coronet of a Viscountess. Over the feet was a device representing an extinguished torch passed through a ring formed of a serpent with its tail in its mouth, thus giving the emblems of death and immortality. In the centre was a brass plate, on which was engraved, "Emily Mary, Viscountess Palmerston, born 21st April, 1787, died 11th Sept., 1869." To the south of the vault stood the Rev. S. F. Jones, precentor, with the Revs. Messrs. Lupton, Anterbus, Harford, and others, while the Rev. Lord John Thynne took his place at a reading-desk placed there. The bedesmen of the abbey stood round, and at the opposite wall were placed the choristers, who chanted the continuing portion of the service. At the proper moment the coffin was lowered to its final resting-place, and the service was concluded in due form, solemnly and impressively, the mourners standing at the foot of the grave. After the concluding benediction had been uttered they took a last look into the vault, and then slowly departed.

WRECK OF THE CARNATIC AT SHADWAN.

The wreck of the mail steam-ship Carnatic, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, a few hours after leaving Suez for Bombay, with the loss of twenty-seven lives, took place in the night between Sunday and Monday week, as mentioned in a portion of our last week's impression. The Carnatic, built in 1862, was an iron ship of 1253 tons register, with engines of 400-horse power. She had a crew, with officers, engineers, and waiters, numbering eighty persons. She has for some time been employed in the mail service between Suez and Bombay and between Bombay and China. Her commander was Captain P. B. Jones, an experienced officer of the company. She left the port of Suez on Sunday week, carrying twenty-two first-class passengers and twelve second-class passengers, besides one native servant and one child. An hour after midnight she struck upon a reef of rocks off Shadwan, which is an island on the south side of the entrance from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Suez, and ten or twelve miles from the coast of the Egyptian mainland. It is believed that, after striking, the vessel filled, then slipped off the reef, and sank in deep water. The passengers and crew, except those unfortunately drowned, got ashore on the island of Shadwan, and arrived safely at Suez, in the steam-ship Sumatra, at two o'clock on the Thursday morning, after three days of suffering. Those who perished were Captain Pope and Mr. Coppage, two officers of the Army, going to join their regiments in India; Mr. T. A. Thompson, a surgeon in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service; Mr. Warren and Mr. Fleming, also in that service; Mr. Ransford, surgeon; Mr. Gardiner, purser; Mr. M'Intosh, purser's clerk; Mr. Bogue, chief engineer; Mr. Gill and Mr. M'Caw, engineers; Mr. Ferguson, steward; three seamen, named Woods, Spratt, and Harper; and fifteen Lascar seamen. It is hoped that the mails and £40,000 specie will be recovered from the bottom of the sea by divers.

Our View of Shadwan, by our Special Artist of the Abyssinian Expedition, who passed that way more than once last year, will be regarded with interest. This island, which is situated in the Strait of Jubal, at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez, is the landmark for all vessels going up or down the Red Sea, to or from Suez. All the steamers of that port, both in going and coming, pass close to the eastern side of the island. It is about a couple of miles in length. Its shore has a dried and burnt-up appearance, the ground being of a yellowish-brown colour all over, which indicates such a total absence of vegetation that no animal could live upon it; and its eastern side is steep and inaccessible, so that men swimming for their lives, or even men in a small boat, would have some difficulty in landing. People wrecked here would find no shelter; the hot sun would be fierce even in September, and to be only for a day on this island without food or water would be a dreadful condition. It is probable from the telegrams that the survivors of the Carnatic must have remained on the island during the whole of Sept. 13 and 14. Ras Mohammed, or Cape Mohammed, is visible from Shadwan, and the grand peaks of the Sinaitic range can be seen stretching away northwards. The African coast is also visible. The higher peaks of the land seen in our View are the points by which officers make out this island. These peaks have a darker colour on them, which assists in their identification; for all the land in this region is of the same dried-up character, like the sand of the desert.

SANTA MAGDALENA, STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

The surveying expedition of H.M.S. Nassau, along the coasts of the southernmost promontory of South America and the shores of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, through the Strait of Magellan, has furnished several illustrations of the scenery of that remote region, from the sketches made there by Mr. F. L. Bedwell, of the Admiralty Survey Department, who was engaged in that service. The scene depicted in one of our Engravings this week is on the island of Santa Magdalena, in the Magellan Strait, midway between the South American mainland and Terra del Fuego, and about twenty miles from the Chilian settlement of Punta Arena. On approaching the island hundreds of sea-lions and fur-seals were seen disporting themselves in the water or basking on the sand and shingly beach, while great numbers of cormorants were perched on the ledges of the perpendicular cliffs. Having landed and climbed to the top of the cliffs, the party were met by a great crowd of penguins, which came rushing out of their burrows where they lay their eggs, and, screaming in very discordant tones, endeavoured to hurry out of the strangers' reach. Their awkward gait as they shuffled along on their hind flippers, balancing their bodies with their short arms, and rolling themselves over the summits of the cliffs to avoid capture, caused a great deal of merriment to the sailors. Many of these queer birds were soon knocked down. "When we got to the centre of the island," says Mr. Bedwell, "we observed a scene of the most curious description. A few shallow ponds of brackish water were surrounded by thousands of cormorants, all seated on little mounds. On our coming into view, over the ridge of hillocks which inclosed the small plain, the birds nearest to us took to flight, and as they passed over the others followed their example; but they were in such numbers that those underneath were unable to rise until those above had passed over, and the flapping of their wings stirred up the dry guano into a cloud of a most horrible and sickening odour. Some of the boat's crew ran in among them, adding to the confusion and noise. A rough estimate only of their number could be made, but 10,000 or 15,000 is not an exaggerated calculation. On further examination, the little mounds on which they had been sitting were found to be their nests, built up of earth and guano, and placed in rows with the most remarkable regularity, an equal distance being preserved between the nests, nearly all of which contained each two or three eggs. A few eggs had already been hatched, and the scared little ones, though but a day or two old, ran off as fast as they could and paddled into the centre of the nearest pond. The sportsmen of our party had the satisfaction of bagging a dozen or so of wild geese, such as are shown in the upper left-hand corner of the sketch; but the naturalist of the expedition was much pleased with the result of his visit to this interesting little island."

Lord Overstone has entered the lists in the currency tournament. In opposition to Sir John Lubbock, he says:—The gold contained in a sovereign cannot be diminished without a violation of good faith, and therefore the cost of the coinage must be defrayed either by the State, as heretofore, or by a direct charge upon the owner of the bullion, who may take it to be coined. If, too, the amount of gold in the sovereign be diminished it will cease to be a legal tender (except to some very limited amount), because it will no longer contain the exact quantity of gold to which the creditor is entitled.——Professor Leone Levi, writing on the same subject, points out that in almost all countries a mintage charge is levied. In France the entire quantity of gold taken into the mint is coined; but the mint is paid with part of the coin produced by it. In the United States and in Prussia the mintage charge is ½ per cent. The Professor gives his entire adhesion to the proposed seigniorage.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It may, perhaps, add just a shade to any interest which may be felt in extra-Parliamentary utterances to observe how the gentlemen who were the legislatorial product of the last election comport themselves. Thus one's attention is naturally called to a demonstration, using the word in a mild sense, lately made by Mr. Watkin Williams at Wrexham. No doubt he feels sure that every one knows that Mr. Williams is a rising barrister, as the phrase goes; and his prenomen indicates at once that he is a Welshman. In November of last year he contested the Denbigh boroughs with Mr. Mainwaring, who had then been member for some time, but whose Liberal-Conservatism had merged so much into Conservatism proper (in fact, he had renounced allegiance to Mr. Gladstone) that it was not so very difficult for a pure Liberal to defeat him. So Mr. Watkin Williams won. He tried to distinguish himself last Session, and he contrived at least to be heard; for ever and anon his Welsh temperament caused him to break the factitious rules of equanimity which his legal training to a certain extent has taught him; while as to his Liberalism, it was so unmixed that not so very long ago his sentiments would have been considered in the courts which he frequents, undoubtedly while Lord Ellenborough presided in one of them, as too terrible to be listened to for a moment. But this, of course, does not signify that he is by any means a destructive, in the worst meaning of that word. That he should be thorough in his resolve to abolish the Irish Church was proved, not only by his speeches and his votes, but by a motion of which he gave notice at the end of the Session, asking that Parliament apply the same root-and-branch treatment to the Established Church in Wales. On the whole, Mr. Williams will probably continue to be a fair average member, for as yet there has not appeared about him any polarity towards office, which in his case can only be law-officership of the Crown.

Wednesbury was created a borough by Mr. Disraeli in his Reform Act of 1867. That it deserved the honour is apparent when it is observed that, with a population of 68,000, it produces about 16,600 electors, which is good proportion. The new constituency was much wooed, three candidates going to the poll, and more, we believe, having canvassed the borough. With a certain characterisation, Wednesbury chose an ironmaster for its representative, and Mr. Alexander Brogden is the man. He was not wanting in efforts during the Session to prove himself worthy of the selection, for he came forward several times in a quick, sharp way, striking in at critical moments of minor discussions, and taking care not to occupy an unnecessary moment of time, which is a judicious mode of proceeding in a neophyte M.P. He is a neatly-made, smart man, of small stature, with a smiling countenance, polite demeanour, and is master of a rather grand bow; so that altogether he was one of the new personages whom lookers-on soon came to know by sight and by voice, and this is no small advantage to a member ambitious to get before the House and his constituency through the usual channels.

Not long ago, in this column, it was adventured to say that Mr. Roebuck was entitled to come within the category of "Members Out of Parliament." If so, it is certain that Sir Edward Watkin also comes within that category, and not the less because there is every probability that by his return for East Cheshire he will establish an undoubted right to the designation of member. If his claims to be a Parliament man were to be founded on length of service in the House, perhaps they would not be particularly strong; but when they come to be measured by the position which he occupied in the House they are those of a veteran. Scarcely anyone ever slid with such ease and readiness into the ways and specialties of the House as he did. From the first day of his appearance there in 1864, as member for Stockport, after an absence of the years which intervened between that time and 1858, he was at home, not merely in the sense that he felt himself at home, but also in the feeling and the acceptance of the House. He spoke often; but, as might have been expected of him, on subjects with which he was in-and-out familiar, on which he could afford every information, and on which he could assert opinion with just dogmatism. Nevertheless, his mode of speaking was conciliatory; he never mouthed or attempted to make loud tones do the work of argument and illustration; while his voice, singularly adapted to public speaking, though never raised beyond a conversational pitch, was heard clearly and distinctly in the remotest corner of the House. Doubtless he had the advantage of attention and absence of interruption, direct or incidental; in fact, he attained the greatest of Parliamentary triumphs—he was listened to. That he contributed much, both in and out of the House, towards the settlement of the question of the federation of the North American Colonies is universally accepted; while the circumstance of his having been raised to the equestrian order by the Crown, is sufficient evidence that his qualities were appreciated by the advising statesmen of the day. Something has been said about his claim to represent a county; and this is used as an argument against his candidature for East Cheshire. The answer is very obvious. The terrocrats of Cheshire have been unable to find one of their own order, and they have gone to Manchester for a candidate. If the Conservatives have done this, why should not the Liberals, who count for a great deal in the district, do the like? Thus it happens that the contest lies between Sir Edward Watkin and Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, who are both commercial men; and the struggle is one merely of political principle, with, perhaps, the qualification that, in a certain sense, the element of plutocracy may be just ever so little introduced by Mr. Brooks, not designedly, but out of the inevitable necessity of the case. Personally, it is well understood that even the Liberal part of the constituency have not a word to say against Mr. Brooks. Quite the reverse; and therefore the race is one purely of opinion and Parliamentary capacity, and it is most probable that the majority will think that in that sense Sir Edward Watkin is the best man, and ought to win.

If the good men of Huntingdonshire who met at a recent agricultural show in that county expected to observe a change from budding into fulldown statesmanship in Lord Robert Montagu, they were probably disappointed. When he last addressed a like assembly he was a very responsible Minister of the Crown, and had the care at once of the cattle plague and the education of the country in his hands. It often suggests itself to lookers-on upon Parliament that there is no logical connection between the Board of Health and the Board of Education; and the economy which caused the amalgamation of the conduct of both these departments under one head might well be satisfied by the transference of the former to a section of the Board of Trade, so that the incongruity would be spared which is apparent when the Minister for Education is at one moment discussing a conscience clause and the next dilating upon the actual condition of certain sheep alleged to be tainted with smallpox. However, to return to Lord Robert Montagu, it may, with all respect, be said that, whether owing to the duplication and the anomalous character of his duties while he was Vice-President of the Council for Education, he seemed to be in a perpetual flutter. When he was speaking he was exceedingly rapid in his utterance, and rather flighty in his ratiocination; in short, he gave one the idea that his nervous system was worked up to a state of tension—a not very uncommon condition for an official who is a little too small for his place. So far as one can judge, this manner of speech still clings to him, for there was some flightiness about his speech at Huntingdon the other day; he was probably embarrassed to keep the rule of avoiding politics, and he endeavoured to be as bucolical as possible. Thus he discoursed desperately (as the old stage directions say of an exit) of cattle, and horses, and dogs, his object being, apparently, to show that if the principles which are adopted in the training of the two latter classes of animals were applied to the education of children the result would be very satisfactory; and he quoted Bacon and a well-known Scriptural text in which the word "train" is used as special authorities. Possibly all this was not such a mystification to his actual hearers as it is to most of the rest of mankind, and so, if his constituents had their ears tickled, all the purpose in hand was answered. At this gathering Mr. Thomas Baring, now the sole representative of the borough of Huntingdon, was also present, and he gave his constituents a special taste of his quality as a public speaker. What that quality is need not be particularly described; but it may just be said that when he rises in the House most men incline to listen, and certainly the solemnity, the portentousness (to coin a word) of his voice and manner are such as to arrest attention and to create a certain awe. But those whose business it is to ascertain exactly the value of what is said, apart from the sound and manner of saying, very soon discover that commonplace is not wanting, and that if one more cynical than the rest was imperatively called on to characterise the speech he might reply in one word—platitude. Having to speak on a specially uncongenial, because pastoral, theme on the occasion now under comment, it was inevitable that platitude should be in the ascendant, and so it was.

In none of the Conservative gatherings which have signalised the present season has Conservatism seemed more buoyant than at a meeting a few days since at Great Yarmouth. The gentlemen who alternately assumed the part of Coryphæus were Sir Edmund Lacon (Coryphæus in chief), Major Walpole, and Mr. Corrance—all good Norfolk and Suffolk men and Tories true. Now, as all the world knows, Yarmouth was disfranchised last Session, and therefore it might well have been supposed that, at a meeting which must have been composed to a great extent of ex-electors, there would have been a tone of jeremiad about the proceedings. Not a bit of it. Encouraged by Sir Edmund Lacon's declaration that he was never more proud of his former connection with Yarmouth than at that moment, the assembly was not merely serenely content, but in a state of positive joyousness; and Toryism was talked as if it were an actual substance in Parliament now; and Major Walpole, who does not fill the eye particularly in the House, was in a condition of swelling importance. As to Mr. Corrance, there is no doubt that he has cultivated assiduously the art of smart speaking, and with some success. He makes spurts in this line in the House, but there, perhaps, they are not so much observed and applauded; but on his native heath, as it were, at the meeting in question, he really was superb. The first part of his speech was quite fireworky; and the mode in which he gave satirical descriptions of the statesmanship of Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Goschen, whom he took as the typical men of the present Ministry (he left Mr. Gladstone alone, thus showing some good taste, considering existing circumstances), were as good as it was possible to conceive could come from a country gentleman, even though he has cultivated his capabilities to their utmost pitch. One thing was clear from this electoral gathering—namely, that Conservatism in Norfolk and Suffolk is anything but in a state of despair.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Baron Taunton, P.C., M.A., late of Quantock Lodge, near Bridgewater, Somerset; Stoke Park, Bucks, and 27, Belgrave-square, was proved in London on the 9th inst., under £140,000 personalty, the executors appointed being the Right Hon. Thomas George, Lord Northbrook; George James Howard, Esq., of Naworth Castle, Cumberland; and Henry Robertson, Esq., of Over Stowey, Somerset. Two wills are executed, one as respects his estates in England, and the other those in America, and are both dated on the same day—namely, Jan. 22, 1869, and his Lordship died, July 13 last, at his town residence, Belgrave-square, aged seventy-one. He had held many Ministerial offices, from the year 1832 to within a few years of his death, and was also an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. He had represented Taunton from 1830 to 1859, when he was raised to the Peerage. He bequeaths to his executor, Lord Northbrook, a legacy of £250, and to his other executors, each £500. Legacies and annuities are left to his servants. His estates in America he directs to be sold, and the proceeds arising therefrom to be applied to the same purposes as his other estates. To Lady Taunton, his second wife, youngest daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., who is provided for under her marriage settlement, he leaves, beyond all other provision and interest under his will, an immediate legacy of £1000 and his mansion, Quantock Lodge, with the furniture and effects. He leaves to his daughter the Hon. Mina Frances Ellis, wife of Captain A. E. A. Ellis (Grenadier Guards), a legacy of £5000 and his estates in Essex; and to his daughter the Hon. Mary Labouchere £10,000 and his estates in Somersetshire, in addition to the provision they are entitled to under his Lordship's marriage settlement. His Lordship leaves no male issue or successor to the title.

The will of David Jones, Esq., late M.P. for Carmarthen, was proved in the London Court under £60,000 personalty. The executors and trustees are his brothers William and John Jones, Esqrs.; the latter is also appointed guardian to his children during minority. The will is dated Jan. 30, 1867, and testator died, July 1, 1869, at Pantglas, Carmarthenshire, aged fifty-eight. He was a banker, trading under the firm of David Jones and Co., Llandovery and Llandilo, Carmarthen; and Lampeter, Cardigan. By virtue and under power of deed of partnership, he leaves to his sons Alfred and Frederick his banking business at Llandovery, equally between them. The other banking establishments are the property of his brothers William and John. William holds Lampeter and John that of Llandilo. He leaves to his youngest son, Frederick, £15,000 on his attaining twenty-one; to each of his two daughters, Mary and Louisa, £10,000. His freeholds and the residue of his personal estate he leaves to his eldest son, Alfred Campbell Halliburton Jones (born 1850).

The will of Mrs. Harriet Richardson, widow, of Lambard-villas, Greenwich, was proved in the London Court, on the 30th ult., under £35,000 personalty. The executors and trustees are Samuel Tisley, of Gough-square, Fleet-street, vestry clerk of St. Dunstan's; John Josiah Broomfield, and William Chambers Macdonald, both of the Phœnix Fire Office. She has bequeathed to the National Life-Boat Institution £2000 for the building of a boat to be named "William and Harriet," to be used on any station; and bequeaths to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, £500. There are many bequests made to her friends. To Mr. James Wilkinson, of Palace-yard, Anerley-road, Sydenham, she leaves a legacy of £100, in acknowledgment of his courtesy and kindness on her visits to the musical and other entertainments at the Crystal Palace. The surplus or residue of the property (if any) is to be divided proportionately or rateably amongst all the legatees and the two charitable institutions.

Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council, speaking of the present sanitary laws, says that not only have permissive enactments remained for the most part unapplied in places where their application has been desirable, but even nuisances which the law imperatively declares intolerable have, on an enormous scale, been suffered to continue.

A letter from Zanzibar speaks of the renewed activity of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. Although a thousand slaves have been liberated within three months by British cruisers, the number which have been conveyed to Arab ports is quite sufficient to make the trade a profitable one.——The *Delhi Gazette* publishes the following from a correspondent at Aden:—"We have been cruising about the coast of Arabia for the last seventy days, in search of slavers principally. Our boats away up and down the coast and bays sixty miles distant, and ourselves chasing and boarding the dhows (slavers) in sight; 114 dhows were stopped and boarded, and I began to despair of ever taking a slaver again (i.e., a dhow laden with slaves), when on May 28, at one p.m., our cutter went after a dhow which, with a long glass, I watched intently. She was only fourteen minutes in sight, and swept in shore in the shallows. We made all preparations to prevent their escaping both by land and sea, and already she had landed fifty of her crew and slaves; this was a fatal mistake they made, the cutter was upon them almost instantly, turning one of the coves, and she made a dash at the dhow, without the necessity of waiting for supports to come up, and carried her without loss. The Arabs on shore began firing behind rocks; but it was too late, their forces were divided, and the cutter overhead soon brought them to. The dhow was a slaver of 236 slaves; a tremendous haul. She had a broadside gun with slugs to polish off our boats at night, and her crew were of the Zoorg tribe, and bound to fight, with plenty of ball cartridge; she fell an easy prey, and it has considerably rejoiced all hands after the hard work we have had, and under which we were all rapidly getting played out."

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Porter, Royal Engineers, has been ordered to proceed to Manchester to assume the duties of Commanding Royal Engineer of the Northern District.

Rear-Admiral Chads has received the appointment of second in command of the Channel Fleet, vice Ryder, compelled to resign in consequence of ill-health.

Woolwich Dockyard was closed yesterday week, after having been open for about 300 years. Every care has been taken by the Government to render the change which they have made for the national benefit productive of as little local injury as possible.

The report of the Inspector of Military Prisons has been issued. It appears from the report that, out of 7653 sentences passed, no fewer than 1776 were for desertion. There is an increase in most of the offences enumerated, but especially insubordination. The report altogether points to the necessity of raising the *morale* of the Army, so as to make it possible to recruit from a higher class.

The half-yearly inspections of the forces in the Chatham district, on the termination of the summer drill season, was commenced by Major-General F. Murray, commanding the division, on Monday morning. The entire day was devoted by the Major-General to the inspection of the troops attached to the 1st dépôt battalion, the corps composing which were marched to the great lines, where they were put through an extended course of light infantry, company, and other manœuvres, in the execution of the whole of which they acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. Major-General Murray likewise devoted some time to the inspection of the officers and non-commissioned officers in the sword drill, which is now made an important part of their military training.

The following flag promotions have been made consequence of the death of Admiral Sir Robert Lambert Baynes, K.C.B.:—Active List: Vice-Admiral John Elphinstone Erskine to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Fowler Hastings, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Captain James Newburgh Strange to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet. Reserve List: Vice-Admirals George Augustus Elliott, John Jervis Tucker, Brunswick Popham, Thomas Ogle, George Evans, Frederick Bullock, and Russell Elliott to be Admirals. Retired List: Vice-Admirals Sir John Kingscombe, K.C.B.; John Frederick Appleby, George Charles Blake, and Alfred Lackraft to be Admirals; Captains Thomas Baldock and George Augustus Bedford to be Rear-Admirals.

On Monday afternoon the final arrangements for the last batch of in-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital leaving that establishment under an offer from the Admiralty of augmented pensions—the minimum being £36 10s. per annum—were effected; and, beyond some forty or fifty of the aged and helpless who are in the infirmary, Tuesday witnessed the dispersion of those who had been the inmates of the institution. In many instances, old men were removed from their wards in chairs, placed in omnibuses, to be conveyed to the nearest railway station for places they have chosen as their future homes; and on Monday morning fifty were thus taken to the Euston-square station of the North-Western Railway, many proceeding thence to Ireland. The whole of the men who have thus accepted their discharge upon the increased allowance have left on the understanding that the hospital will be open to them in the event of failing health.

The *Times'* correspondent who has accompanied the Lords of Admiralty on their cruise devotes more than four columns to a description of the manœuvres of the fleet during its voyage from Gibraltar to Lisbon. The more salient facts which he thinks are established so far by the cruise are:—1. That the efficiency of the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons in steam evolutions—if their performances in that respect under the Admiralty flag represents their true maximum—is not at all commensurate with the cost of their annual practice in the two items alone of coals and wear and tear of machinery. 2. The dangerously-defective action, under certain conditions of wind and sea, or amount of helm given, of the balance-rudder principle. 3. The superiority in sailing to windward of the oldest over the latest produced of our ironclads. This position of affairs may, however, be reversed under the altered conditions of a stiff breeze. 4. The steadiest iron-clad ships under steam or sail in the two squadrons are the Agincourt, Minotaur, Northumberland, Hercules, and Monarch. The most unsteady of all are the Pallas, Royal Oak, Caledonia, Lord Warden, Prince Consort, in the order as given. The ship having the greatest inclination under sail is the Inconstant; but this defect, if it is considered one of great moment, can easily be rectified. 5. The undoubted great superiority of the turret over the broadside principle in maintaining a continuous fire in a rolling sea. The total number of the fleet on the sick-list on the 12th inst. was 317 out of 8077.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A metropolitan rifle contest among the West London volunteers, for prizes value £400, has been concluded at the rifle ranges at Staines, after lasting seven days. The following are the results of the competitions for the principal prizes:—The challenge vase, value 31 gs., the gift of Lord Truro, commandant of the regiment, to which is added a silver medal, and a bronze medal for the next best score, was shot for by first-class men. Colour-Sergeant Wood was the winner of the vase. The bronze medal was won by Drum-Major Whitehead. The gold challenge badge of the regiment, presented for competition by Major Woodall, was shot for by first and second class men. Colour-Sergeant Wood was the winner also of this prize. A challenge vase, the gift of Captain Jackson, had the conditions attached to it that it must be shot for by five efficient members in the employ of any one firm at the time of firing. A university pewter, the gift of Captain Holland, was also offered to the man making the highest score in the winning squad. Captain Holland's squad won the vase, and the highest individual score was made again by Colour-Sergeant Wood. Six companies of the regiment shot for the ladies' challenge plate, there being altogether sixty competitors for it. No. 2 company were declared the winners. The champion badge, presented by Captain and Adjutant Jones and open only to first-class marksmen, was keenly contested, being won by Private Palmer. Two silver cups, the gift of Lord Truro, were won by Sergeant Ashwell and Captain Holland. Among the remaining regimental prizes were—one, value £5, the gift of Major Crace, shot for by winners of battalion and company challenge cups during the meeting; a cup, value 5 gs., the gift of Mr. W. Miller; a prize, presented by Messrs. Phillips and Lucas; one, of 2 gs., by Mr. C. Emery; and one of £2, by Mr. H. Carter. The winners were Colour-Sergeant Wood, Colour-Sergeant Anderson, Private Parker, and Sergeant Slocombe.

The first competition this season for the challenge cup presented by Earl Grosvenor, M.P., for the promotion of small-bore shooting, took place on Thursday week, at the ranges of the London Scottish at Wimbledon. The competitors were Captain Jaques, Caterham Rifles; Private Dale, Hon. Artillery Company; Ensign Little, West Middlesex Rifles; Corporal Hewson, London Scottish; and Private Robb, London Scottish. At two of the ranges Captain Jaques was ahead, while at one Private Dale was equal with him, and in the event, the former having made 99 hits, was declared the winner. The nearest to him was 88, and the lowest score was 76.

A friendly match for a tankard took place, last Saturday, at Wormwood-scrubbs, between two companies of the South Middlesex. The companies competing were the Chelsea and Pimlico companies, under the command of Captain Chambers, and the Acton company, under Captain Brown. The match was shot in a regular gale of wind and amid drenching showers of rain, which made shooting at all very uphill work, and resulted in the victory of the Acton company by 240 marks to 200 marks of the Chelsea and Pimlico. Private George Billington, 39; Colour-Sergeant Davey, 36, and Private Monson, 34, were the highest scores on the winning side; and Lieutenant Keene, 41; Ensign Shingleton, 34, and Captain Chambers, 30, headed the list on the other side.

On Wednesday week, although a gale of wind prevailed, there was a close competition, at the Old Harrow range, for the absolute possession of a cup, value £25, presented by Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., to the Finsbury corps. The conditions under which the cup was competed for were that each competitor must be an efficient member of the regiment, who had fulfilled all his duties, both as regards drills and subscriptions, and the cup was to be the absolute property of the member who had won it most times in eight quarterly competitions. The eighth competition found the winners to be Captain Hislop twice, Ensign White twice, Sergeant Hoeding twice, Sergeant Morris once, and then Corporal Clyde succeeded in taking it on the eighth occasion. This left a tie between the three who had won it twice, and the tie has been fired off. The storm of wind was so heavy that even targets could scarcely be counted on. At the 200 yards the scores were—Ensign White, 14; Sergeant Hoeding, 13; Captain Hislop, 12. At 500 yards the Captain was ahead one point, and at 600 yards he was the winner by an outer over Sergeant Hoeding and a bull's-eye and centre over the third opponent. The donor of the cup has promised to give another cup, of the same value, which will be the third presented by him.

The Chelsea volunteers, forming No. 1 company of the South Middlesex, have concluded their annual prize-competitions at the ranges at Caterham. The results of the shooting, which occupied two days, are as follow:—The company challenge cup, with £4 added, and three other prizes, value £9, were competed for at the usual ranges. The winners were Corporal H. Bird, Private C. Elton, Private W. Woods, and Colour-Sergeant Keen. The competition for the marksman's cup, presented by the officers of the company, after an exciting contest between Corporal Bird and Private Woods, resulted in the latter gentleman winning it. Four prizes, of the value of £10, brought out a good number of competitors. Bugle-Major Mathews was the winner of the first prize; Private C. Elton, the second; Private W. Bird, the third; and Corporal Bird, the fourth. For the "Nichols" and "Jago" challenge cups the highest scores were made by Colour-Sergeant Keen, Corporal Bird, Bugle-Major Mathews, and Private Elton. The company challenge badge was won by Corporal Bird. There were, besides the above, several prizes for recruits and non-winners.

The contest for the challenge vase, value £50 (lately held by Lieutenant Austin, of the 5th Wilts), and two silver claret-jugs, of the value of 30 gs. each, presented by T. H. A. Poynder, Esq., of Hartham Park, Chippenham, to the officers of the Wilts volunteers, took place, at Chippenham, on Wednesday week. Mr. Poynder's prizes, to the officers making the highest aggregate score at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five rounds at each distance, the challenge silver centrepiece, to be held for one year, and a silver claret-jug—won by Ensign Jeffereys; to the officers of the other battalions making the highest score, a silver claret-jug—won by Lieutenant Fellowes. Money prizes were also won.

The annual competition for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight challenge vase, open to rifle volunteers of any corps in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, took place, on Thursday week, at Millbrook, near Southampton. When the prize was first offered it was made a *sine qua non* that it should be won three times by a member of a corps before it became the property of the corps. Upon this occasion Sergeant Fulford, of the 5th Hants (Fareham) was at the head of the list; and, as the race had twice previously been won by a member of the 7th Hants, that corps has become entitled to it.

The annual competition for the prizes presented to the 1st Berks (Reading) took place, on Thursday week, at the Coley butts. Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., senior member for the borough, gave three prizes of the aggregate value of £60; and his colleague, Mr. Geo. Shaw Lefevre, the Secretary to the Board of Trade, presented a prize of the value of £10. The ladies' prize consisted of a silver tankard, value £10. A prize of £8 8s. was presented by the new commanding officer, Captain H. L. Hunter. The Mayor gave a silver cup, value £5 5s.; Major Stephens (the late captain-commandant), Captains W. H. Martin-Atkins, Mr. J. Simonds, Lieutenant Attenborough, Mr. J. H. Blagrave, Mr. Geo. Botty, and Mr. H. Brucher also gave prizes of £5 5s. each. For the first prize of £25 there was a close contest between Private Slocombe and Musketry-Instructor Sergeant Turner. Private Slocombe proved the victor by one mark. Sergeant Turner took Sir Francis Goldsmith's second prize of £15. The third prize of £10 fell to the lot of Private Williams. Two £10 prizes were won by Private Ricketts and Private Blatch. Private Vincent carried off the commanding officers' prize of £8 8s. Five-guinea prizes were won by Private Egginton, Armoury Sergeant W. Soper (the inventor and potentee of the Soper breech-loader), Sergeant J. Rose, Private Lock, Private Hawkins, Private Sheppard, and Corporal Witherington. Private Blomfield took a silver watch. Private Hicks won a prize given by Mrs. Cocks, of the Queen's Hotel, the vivandière of the Berks battalion. Money prizes, from £4 downwards, were taken by Privates Salisbury, Lawrence, Davis, Neale, Badcock, Dry, Robey, and Lacey.

The annual meeting of the members of the Manchester Enfield Rifle Association was held, yesterday week, at the Clarence Hotel, Spring-gardens—Mr. P. H. Dixon in the chair. The secretary (Mr. C. T. Porter) read the report, which stated that the number of annual subscribers had been nearly the same as in 1868, when it reached its highest point. The association had given prizes away worth £130, and they were able to carry forward the substantial balance of about £40. The shooting of the members during the year had been better than ever before. The aggregate scores were higher, and the association had again achieved a victory over the Altcar Enfield Club.

The annual inspection of the 3rd Durham by Colonel Roche, the inspector of the district, took place recently at the Volunteer Garrison, Sunderland. There were four companies mustered, the regiment being under command of Major Ferguson, Captain Nichols, the late Adjutant, and Lieutenant Roberts, the newly-appointed Adjutant, acting as Aide-de-Camp. A number of intricate battalion movements were gone through. At the conclusion Colonel Roche said he had pleasure in seeing the corps at Carlisle, where it numbered 270 men, and he then congratulated the commanding officer with reference to the movements then gone through. Though they had not mustered so strong that night, yet he was satisfied with them. They went through the manual and platoon drill in a manner that no volunteer regiment could surpass, and he was surprised at their steadiness. He should be enabled to report most satisfactorily to the Secretary of State for War.

The ninth annual competition of the Highland Association was held at Inverness, on Monday and three following days, when prizes of the value of £1000 were shot for.

The annual competition of the 1st Selkirkshire for the Gala medal, presented by Hugh Scott, Esq., of Gala, came off, last Saturday, on the Moseyfee range. Sergeant Hutchison won, Corporal Scott being next. A cup, presented by Mr. East, also competed for on the same day, was won by Corporal Walter Scott, Sergeant Hutchison being next.

In connection with the 16th Lanarkshire (Hamilton), a series of competitions for valuable money and other prizes (subscribed for by officers, members, and friends of the corps) came off, at Cadzow Forest range, last Saturday. The wind blew in strong gusts during the whole of the day, accompanied by several smart showers of rain, and, in consequence, the scores were somewhat lower than they would otherwise have been. Private Robert Miller won the medal presented by the late Lord Belhaven, and Private John Scott Major Austin's challenge shield.

The seventh annual competition of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Forfarshire Volunteers took place, at the practice range at Furfar, last Saturday. About £40 in prize money was competed for. Of this sum Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Airlie subscribed £15; Lieutenant-Colonel Dempster, of Dunnichen, commander of the battalion, £10; Colonel Kinloch, of Logie, hon. Colonel of the battalion, £5. The shooting was rendered difficult by strong gusts of wind during the day. The prizes are to be distributed to-day (Saturday), in the Townhall, Forfar, by Colonel Kinloch and several ladies.

The county cups of the Greenlaw, Lauder, and Earlston corps were shot for on the Lauder range last Saturday. The following is a list of the winners:—Earlston cup: First prize (cup and £2 16s. 8d.), Corporal J. Davidson; Sergeant-Instructor Parker, Chirnside, £2 16s. 8d.; Corporal Shiel, £1 8s. 4d.; Corporal David Scott, 14s. 2d. Greenlaw cup: First prize (cup and £2 13s. 2d.), Sergeant Brough; Sergeant R. Craw, £2 13s. 2d.; Corporal £1 6s. 7d.; Corporal Sprightly, 13s. 3½d. Lauder cup: First prize, (cup and £1 12s. 4d.), Corporal White; £1 12s. 4d., Sergeant M'Vicar; 16s. 2d., Sergeant Craw; 8s. 1d., Private J. Dodds. The prizes were presented by Captain Romanes, of the Lauder corps.

The annual competition of the Bathgate or fourth company Linlithgowshire took place at the company's range last Saturday. In the first competition the first prize (silver challenge vase and medal), presented by the Bathgate Bowling Club, was won by Private John Brand. In the second competition the first prize (marble timepiece) was won by Corporal Simpson. In the third competition the first prize (a writing-desk) was won by Private David Gordon. In the fourth competition the first prize (a crystal goblet) was carried off by Private D. Ritchie. In the first and second competitions Lieutenant Wright, who was successful in carrying off a prize in both, generously allowed them to remain, whereby Privates John Ferguson and James Speirs came in each for a prize. In the Corn Exchange, in the evening, the prizes were awarded by Mr. Waddell, chief commissioner.

The members of the St. Andrew's Rifle Corps mustered last Saturday afternoon, at their range on the Links, and competed for the miniature medal presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Erskine. Sergeant Ayton was declared the winner of the medal.

Eleven men from each of the Kinross and Lochgelly companies held a competition, at the range at Kinross, last Saturday. The competition closed with a majority of fourteen in favour of Kinross.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, held recently at the offices, Trafalgar-square, a large number of deserving cases of saving life from drowning were brought under the notice of the committee and rewarded.

The society's silver medallion was voted to Lieutenant R. C. Hart, R.E., for saving a Frenchman named Louis Cousin, who, while in a state of intoxication, had jumped from the eastern jetty into the sea at Boulogne, with the apparent intention of swimming to the other side. He soon showed, however, signs of distress, and Mr. A. W. Baker, late of the 60th Regiment, plunged in to his rescue, but the struggles of the Frenchman would probably have caused the death of both had not Mr. Hart gone to their assistance. He jumped from the highest landing-stage of the jetty into the sea, striking in his descent some sunken rock and considerably injuring himself. He nevertheless swam to the struggling and almost exhausted men, and saved them both. Mr. Baker was awarded the bronze medallion of the society.

The silver medallion was also awarded to Mr. Charles Mitchell, late stipendiary magistrate of Blanchisseuse, Trinidad, for saving Leonce Alphonse Cordova, and attempting, but unsuccessfully, to save Jose Corneille, whose boat was capsized in a place which swarms with sharks, whose presence makes swimming any distance from the shore at all times perilous. Seeing their danger Mr. Mitchell plunged into the sea, swam to Cordova, and succeeded in supporting him and taking him safely to the shore. He then returned for Jose Corneille, and was in the act of holding him up, when he was washed away by the surf and drowned.

The bronze medallion was given to Mr. W. H. Rowe, a pilot, for saving several persons whose boat was upset by a steam-ship in Plymouth Sound; to Captain H. C. Whitlock, for saving two men who were carried out while bathing at Cleveleys, Fleetwood, Lancashire; and to Patrick Doyle, for saving William Walsh, who fell into fourteen feet of water at Cork.

Several handsome testimonials, with the "thanks" of the society inscribed on vellum and on parchment, were also given, and pecuniary rewards of various amounts conferred.

Mr. Young, the secretary, announced that a legacy amounting to £1506 had been bequeathed to the society by the late Mr. Benjamin Olivetti.

THE WRECK REGISTER FOR 1868.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

The number of lives lost in 1868 by shipwrecks on our coasts was 824, being 509 less than the number lost in 1867; but it is in excess of all other years, except 1867, 1866, 1851, and 1839 (the Royal Charter year), when the number reached 1547. The lives lost in 1868 were lost in 196 ships; 141 of them were laden vessels, 42 were vessels in ballast, and in 13 cases it is not known whether the vessels were laden or light. 154 of these ships were entirely lost, and 52 sustained partial damage. Of the 824 lives lost, 282 were lost in vessels that foundered, 86 lives were lost on board vessels in collision, and 460 in vessels stranded or cast ashore. Nearly 90 lives were lost in fishing-boats.

Whilst the greatest number of wrecks happened on the east coast of England, the greatest loss of life during the ten years ending in 1868 occurred in the Irish Sea. The number of lives lost in the Irish Sea during the ten years is more than double the number lost on any other part of the coasts.

It appears that there are at present 210 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom belonging to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and forty to local boards. The rocket and mortar apparatus stations number 279, and are under the management of the coastguard and the Board of Trade.

During the year 1868, and the first eight months of 1869, 538 lives (besides thirty-four vessels) were saved by the life-boats of the National Institution alone, and 558 by shore-boats and other means, for which it granted rewards. A sum of £3968 was expended by the institution in the same period in rewards for saving life, and £43,000 on its establishments round the coasts of the British Isles.

In the presence of facts like these the Life-Boat Institution need have no misgiving in respect to pecuniary support whilst it pursues vigorously and successfully the great objects for the promotion of which it was established.

The Life-Boat Institution has just forwarded five new life-boats to the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, and one to the Scotch coast. The several stations are Salcombe, Sidmouth, Porthoustock, Mevagissey, Port Isaac, and the Isle of Whithorn.

A volume containing the evidence given before the Select Committee on Parliamentary and Municipal Elections has been issued. The total amount of expenses allowed to witnesses who were examined was £213 10s. The volume extends over 600 pages.

The Lords of the Admiralty have received information of the loss of the Russian frigate Oleg, by collision, on Aug. 3 last, in the Baltic Sea. The wreck lies in about thirty-eight fathoms, distant seven miles and a half from the lighthouse on the south end of the island of Hogland.

Peter Edward Hasson, a Jersey farmer, has committed suicide under distressing circumstances. He had for a long time been troubled by the dissolute conduct of his wife, whom he had three times placed in the workhouse. The deceased had often threatened to commit suicide, and the other morning he was found in an outbuilding with his neck dislocated and presenting a deep mark as if made by a rope. Attached to a high beam was a broken noose, and under the beam a wheelbarrow. It is presumed that the deceased stood upon the latter in order to attach the rope to the beam, and that, in throwing himself off, his weight broke the rope and dislocated his neck. His wife was drunk at the time of the inquest.

On Wednesday week Mr. Chester, a member of the Alpine Club, lost his life on the Lyskamm, which he ascended with two guides from Zermatt. The guides arrived at the hotel on the Riffelberg late in the evening, very much cut and bruised, and brought intelligence of the accident, which happened at three o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Chester took up with him a dog, and in attempting to save the dog, which had slipped on the slope which was being ascended, Mr. Chester lost his footing and fell down the slope, dragging the two guides with him. The distance which the three slid and fell was about 1500 ft. Mr. Chester died in five minutes, and the guides are not expected to recover.

FOREST SCENE IN CUBA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Mr. Frederick Whymper, at the end of last April, was in an embryo condition—a dozen or two frame and log houses and tents comprising the whole settlement. The older Mormon town, Ogden City, is three miles from the Ogden Junction station. Our Illustration includes the old Mormon bridge over the Weber river. The new branch line to Salt Lake City, which leaves the Pacific Union main line at Ogden junction, passes by the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake. Brigham Young, the Mormon President, is chairman of the railway company for this line, which is called the Utah Central, and it will probably be finished in October. The Mormons were at first opposed to railways; but, seeing their approach to be inevitable, they are constructing for themselves a line to their own capital city.

A FOREST SCENE IN CUBA.

The aspect of tropical vegetation, with the marvellous luxuriance and variety of its different plants, can scarcely be imagined by those who have not travelled in a southern climate, especially in the West Indies. The sketch, by Mr. Heffler, of a forest scene in Cuba, from which our Engraving is made, will assist the fancy better than any description. It is in the profusion of gigantic grasses and ferns; the tall bamboos, forming dense thickets here and there; and the diverse kinds of palm-trees, above all, that we find the peculiar characteristics of such a Cuban scene. There is the palma real, which often waves its crown of dark foliage in the wind at a height of 200 ft. above the earth—far surpassing in its lofty though slender stature the mightiest trees of the primeval forest; there are the graceful coco palm and the fan palm, and other beautiful species of this tree. The effect of a forest scene is greatly increased by the bamboo, or canna brava, which grows in sheaves of long elastic rods, or stalks, to the length sometimes of 100 ft., with dark shining leaves at the ends. At times, when, by the force of a strong wind, these pliant stalks are bent low before the blast, and start up again by their own elasticity in the next instant, with their foliage intermingling overhead, the roar of their rushing together is a tremendous sound, and the sight of it is no less majestic.

THE THEATRES.

A new play by Mr. T. W. Robertson is now an important though frequent occurrence, and excites much curiosity. On Saturday a drama from his pen was produced at the Globe, and met with great though not unqualified success. It is not altogether original, the author having confessed his indebtedness to M. Sardou, whose comedy of "Les Ganaches" ("The Humdrums"), here laid under contribution, was acted at the Gymnase some four years since. Mr. Robertson has much altered as well as Anglicised his events and persons; and his skill is perceptible in the language and in the incidents. He has compressed the action into three acts, and would have done still better if he had limited it to two. There are, in fact, but two scenes, being both interiors, representing apartments in Mompesson Abbey; and the persons are inmates and visitors of the same. In the introductory scene between John Ferne (Mr. Billington), an engineer, and Mr. Danby (Mr. Weatland), the family lawyer, the characters of the inmates are described by the latter so that the auditor is made fully acquainted with them before they make their appearance on the scene. This is not always a judicious proceeding, but in the present instance was, perhaps, expedient. The play is a drama of dialogue, or rather of extensive conversation; and, as they have nothing to do to bring them out into distinct relief, it was well, perhaps, to ticket and label them, that the spectator might make no mistake. The description given of them is lively and smart, and was listened to, we think, without impatience; but we are not quite sure of the fact. The play is entitled "Progress;" and when the principal characters have entered, this is the topic discussed. The interlocutors consist of Lord Mompesson (Mr. Collett), a nobleman about eighty years old; the Hon. Arthur Mompesson (Mr. Henry Neville), his son, about fifty years of age; Dr. Brown (Mr. J. Clarke), a physician, whose materialism never interferes with the benevolence of his disposition; Mr. Bunnythorne (Mr. Parselle), a wealthy contractor, on a visit to the hall; and the son of the latter, Bob Bunnythorne (Mr. E. Marshall), a drunken poet. The nature of the scene was at first mistaken by the house, for the discussion commenced on the Conservative side, and when certain sharp things were said against modern progress by Arthur Mompesson, some of the audience manifested a political antipathy to the sentiment. But a proper understanding was come to when honest John Ferne took up the cause of progress, and his opinions had a favourable reception from the pit. And now, as indeed it is time, the action of the play commences. Ferne is in the interest of a railway company, and they propose to carry the line right through the abbey. At the notion of thus demolishing a venerable building, and a family inheritance, with all its sacred associations, Arthur Mompesson is transported into rage, and determines to get the line altered, which in the next act he succeeds in doing. Now, Arthur is in love with his cousin Eva (Miss Lydia Foote), who is at present residing at the hall, but who, the year before, had made a temporary acquaintance with Mr. Ferne in London, and conceived a violent passion for him. The young lady had been very ill, being consumptive, and is scarcely now convalescent. Her renewed acquaintance with Mr. Ferne rekindles all her former love, and she is in despair when she finds that Mr. Ferne is an object of aversion to the family. She becomes very ill, and confides to Dr. Brown her secret. He explains to Mr. Arthur that poor Eva is dying for love and insists on Mr. Ferne, who is in the neighbourhood, being sent for. Ferne, innocent of any passion and ignorant of love, is left alone with the invalid, who, with some difficulty, makes him understand the state of the case. Surprised at first, he comes in time to sympathise with the patient, and at length mutual declarations of affection are made. This is going further than Mr. Arthur intended, and kindles in his heart all the resentment of a rival. He forbids Mr. Ferne to revisit the hall; but the engineer, now become a lover, defies his authority. Meantime Miss Myrtle (Mrs. Stephens), an old maid of very rigid principles, communicates her suspicions to Eva that all the lovemaking had been a mere show put up for the purpose of treating her as a child and promoting her health by the aid of deception. Eva is thrown into a state of great agony, and opens the windows while the snow is falling fast, and, desirous of death, rushes out on the lawn; but her lover meets her and takes her back in his arms into the hall. Here the second act ends—an act throughout of great excellence, full of feeling, pathos, and clever situation. Its success was testified by the unanimous applause of the audience. The third act opened badly. A drunken scene between the two Bunnythornes, father and son, excited the wrath of the house. No doubt it was inserted for the sake of comic relief, but no such relief is wanted. The audience wish only for the continuance of the love-story. Besides, the younger Bunnythorne is a nuisance, and a decided blot on the piece. It would be better to expunge him altogether. But now for Eva. Ferne insists on his claim; Dr. Brown argues with Arthur, calls up his nobler feelings, and succeeds in awakening in him a proper determination. Poor meddling, blundering Miss Myrtle brings Lord Mompesson to the general consultation; and the old nobleman, having passed through a bitter experience himself in a love-affair, shows a fellow-feeling for the lovers, and concedes that the plebeian engineer shall marry the daughter of a noble line. And thus ends a very good drama, which, when properly compressed and weeded of objectionable matter, will doubtless command a prolonged success.

Our Government has presented the chief pilot of the North German navy, who served on board the Minotaur during her visit to Wilhelmshaven, with a splendid telescope and double eye-glass.

The returns of the mineral productions of the United Kingdom for the year 1864 have been completed. They were computed to be worth rather over forty-three millions and a half sterling. The coal raised was less than the previous year, owing to the depression of trade, but the quantity exported was slightly greater. The total raised amounted, nevertheless, to 103,141,157 tons, and was worth over twenty-five millions sterling. The metals produced in the three kingdoms were worth £15,716,145.

LITERATURE.

Ludibria Lunæ; or, the Wars of the Women and the Gods. By William John Courthope. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Burlesque, like Humpty Dumpty, has had a great fall, and cannot be set up again, it is greatly to be feared, by all the king's horses and all the king's men, though they should include the scholarly writer of the elegant volume to which attention is hereby drawn. It is melancholy to think how burlesque has gone down, down, down, since the days when Aristophanes was master of the craft. Those who have read the "Frogs" and the "Clouds" and the "Birds" will testify with indignation or light laughter (according to their temperament) that burlesque has sadly degenerated. In place of the exquisite chorus which was often with Aristophanes a piece of lyric poetry as charming as heart could desire or fancy imagine, we have now the "patter" song, the vulgar ditty from the music-hall, the amusing, perhaps, but unquestionably idiotic "breakdown." But it is of no use to sigh over the past; and if gentlemen will disregard the taste, proclivitions, and tendencies of their own age, will hold to their conviction that "the old is better," and will write after the fashion of models which have become antiquated or obsolete, they must make up their minds to look for their reward in the appreciation of a select few, and not in the applause of the mixed multitude. In the present case the author is fully aware how limited is likely to be the number of his admirers, and he has been content to follow the path of scholarship, cultivation, and refinement at a sacrifice of probable popularity. He has written, in a style which shows an intimate acquaintance with the most powerful and most elegant amongst his predecessors, an "allegorical burlesque." The term may give rise to a notion, which would be erroneous, that the poem is of the dramatic order, and is divided into acts and scenes; it is, on the contrary, of the epico-lyrical order, and is divided into four books, each consisting of a certain number of rhymed stanzas. The theme of the poem is the great modern question of women's rights; and it will suffice to say briefly that the author evidently considers the whole business to be mere moonshine. In the first book Cornelia, a learned virgin, convokes a meeting of her sex, sets forth their wrongs, and proposes to lead a colony to the moon, whither the gods, expelled from Olympus, have retired. Cornelia sends by way of messenger a winged thought to warn the gods of the impending invasion. The gods are thrown into mortal terror; but Love assumes his weapons, and undertakes to commence forthwith offensive warfare against the women's hearts. In the second book Love falls asleep in Cornelia's garden, is taken prisoner, and is soundly whipped, but not before he has shot some fatal arrows amongst the women. After his whipping he is set free, and returns in sad plight to the immortals. Venus rouses herself to vengeance, and borrows of Momus an idle dream to visit the soul of a romantic youth named Amadis, and incite him to enter, in woman's dress and with the feminine name of Amaryllis, the learned groves of the grim Cornelia. In the third book the effects of the darts which Love had discharged become apparent; the girls are indifferent to Cornelia's learned discourse, and seem absent and abstracted; it is decided that some one, bewitched by Love, has bewitched the others; and the culprit must be discovered by the ordeal of the kiss. All are commanded to kiss Amaryllis, the newest comer, and she who betrays the most emotion is pronounced guilty. But the results of the kiss do not end here; they lead, together with the loss of a chignon, to the detection of Amadis and his gender. He "declares his willingness to die; but avows that his enterprise was prompted by the gods, and warns the women against their impious attempt upon the moon. Cornelia, hurling defiance against the gods, challenges them to battle in the air on the following night." In the fourth book, the gods, awed at first by Cornelia's challenge, ultimately arm for battle. Venus seeks the aid of Vulcan, who makes her an enchanted shield called the shield of Vanity. An engagement takes place in mid air; the women, using the new-fangled missiles of modern science, put the primitive gods to flight, and, chanting a paean of progress, go on in full pursuit, when Venus, suddenly uncovering the shield of Vanity, tests its powers of attraction, draws up the women by its means "to the extreme verge of the air, and then leaves them to fall into infinite space;" and

> Down, ever downwards, resting never,
> They fell, and so shall fall for ever.

It will be seen that the author exhibits no strikingly new or original views so far as his main purpose is concerned; for it is common enough to find it urged that love and vanity must be fatal to the high pretensions of the modern progressive woman; but his excellent method, his quiet irony, and his occasional pieces of really graceful, picturesque, and melodious poetry give quite a fresh and charming appearance to a threadbare subject. Fear has been expressed that his style may not meet with general approval; and the intermixture of ancient mythology and modern sociology may not commend itself, even though the fancy be sometimes pleasurably excited by paradox, to the public palate; but he cannot fail to gratify such readers as add to a knowledge of Aristophanes and the Greeks and Ariosto and the Italians not only the sweetness of classical cultivation, but the light of general information—such readers, in fact, as have some learning but no pedantry and are not indifferent to the wisdom or folly of to-day because they have more sympathy with the wisdom or folly of yesterday.

Found Dead. By the Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd." (Tinsley.) There are some writers whose natural humour, or kindliness, or gaiety, or originality, or picturesqueness, or earnestness, or ingenuity is such that, whatever book of theirs you take up, you are sure to find something that will please you, however distasteful as a whole the story they have to tell may be to you. It is so with Mr. Charles Dickens, it is so with Mr. Wilkie Collins, it is so with the author of "Abel Drake's Wife," it is so with many others, and to a remarkable degree with the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd." You know for certain that he will give, at all events, a few touches of irresistible drollery, a flash or two of spontaneous wit, a shower of bright fancies, a perfect gem of description, or an exquisite little idyll wherein youth goes "a-maying with Nature, Hope, and Poesy;" and for the pleasure you receive from what you like you are content to put up with what you dislike. Some people rather object to murder, even in a novel; and are unpleasantly affected when an author's main object all through his story is to keep them in a state of oscillation between a moral conviction that a certain man was foully murdered (they know by whom), and a very faint hope that he may have been killed by an impossible accident. And fratricide is murder "most foul and most unnatural," especially when ingratitude is added to the legal crime. There is no intention here of interfering with an author's right of choice; but he chooses at the risk of creating an unpleasant impression upon some readers, although he may, of course, at the same time, exercise a horrible fascination over many more. As to improbability, again, there is nothing to be said against it, for every day happens something more improbable than even Mrs. Stowe's story about Lord Byron; and when an author takes care to pick out a county to which Bastin was a land teeming with wise men, he has done all that could be reasonably expected of him. Perhaps there is some ground for saying that the continuation in "Found Dead" is unsatisfactory (so far as the murder is concerned, for the marriage of Charles and Christie is as satisfactory as anything could be); the widow's solemn adjuration and prophetic soul simply cause her young champion to be burdened for the term of his natural life with a "dread secret" of which he was the "sole depositary," and which "was kept a secret to the end." His life must have been intolerable, and he must have been ashamed to look his prophetic mother-in-law in the face. He ought at least to have turned Roman Catholic and made confession to a priest who, being a stranger to all concerned in the matter, would have borne the additional secret lightly; or, depend upon it, after a year or two, he might have safely told his mother-in-law; for she was a woman, and gratified vanity, when she found how unerring was her intuition, would have lessened the shock and mitigated the horror considerably. But the idea of compounding with a murderer for so much a year! It is monstrous doctrine. Granted that the man was mad; it makes no difference in respect of the compact, and the man who could make it would deserve the gallows. Still no consideration of this kind can detract from the skill with which the various moods of the mad painter, if indeed, he were mad, are described. And as for the manner in which the portraits of Dr. Fungus and Mr. Mellish are drawn, the manly and tender relations existing between the stalwart squire and his crippled wife are set forth, the loves of Charles and Christie are begun, continued, and brought to culmination, and the little episode of the "heavenly child" is treated, it is excellent and admirable.

The Gaelic Topography of Scotland, and What it Proves; with much Historical, Antiquarian, and Descriptive Information. Illustrated with Map. By James A. Robertson, F.S.A., Scot., late Colonel, unattached. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.) It is hard to decide whether to admire more the prodigious industry exhibited by the author in his dissertation, or the elaborate care bestowed upon the comprehensive and illustrative map. Altogether, however, the volume is one calculated to command the greatest respect and to arouse the interest of antiquaries and students to whom Gaelic and the Gael are something more than familiar words denoting an unknown tongue and a peculiar people. There be those to whom Gael suggests nothing more than a dim image of breechlessness and cattle-lifting, and Gaelic nothing more than a melancholy result of the ambitious attempt which was condignly punished at the building of Babel, and to such persons Colonel Robertson's will be a sealed book; but, fortunately, the study of antiquities and of philology has day by day more followers and admirers, who love to apply the evidences of language to the detection of races, and to whom Colonel Robertson's work will be a boon and a treasure. The author rejects, and believes himself to have refuted, the theory of there being a "Kymric element in the Celtic topography of Scotland," and to have proved not only "that it was the Gael and not the Cimbri, who were the first inhabitants of North Britain (now called Scotland)," but also that the Gael or Highlanders of Scotland were "the first inhabitants of South Britain (now called England)," and may justly arrogate to themselves the proud title of ancient Britons, hitherto conceded by general ignorance to the Welsh. The question must be left for the consideration of the authorities most competent to decide it; and, considering how proverbially choleric is the Highlander and hot-headed the Welshman, one cannot help recalling the words of the famous Sieur Tappertit—"Something will come of it, and I hope it mayn't be human gore."

Poems, Dramatic and Lyrical. By Edward Ledwich Mitford. (Provost and Co.) It is astonishing that the author should have done so well as he has when it is borne in mind that he laboured under the disadvantage of a most disheartening creed. "Ideas and even words," he says, "have been so used up that it is very difficult for any writer in the present day to avoid being charged with plagiarism." And yet there is a great deal of truth in his remark. Ideas certainly do seem to have been to a very considerable extent used up, at least there are very few new ones forthcoming; but it is only in very rare cases that a charge of plagiarism can be extended to single words; else no man who writes decent English could escape an accusation of plagiarising from Johnson's dictionary. The author, however, was over-sensitive; no one is likely to accuse him of out-plagiarising the plagiarists; and he shows a disposition to acknowledge frankly any plagiarism or quasi-plagiarism of which he is conscious. His dramatic pieces are not without passages indicative of power and noticeable for spirit, though they are not remarkable for happy choice of subject, masterly handling of character, or the artistic working up of climax; nor is the rhythm unexceptionable. On the whole, the preference must be given to the lyrical pieces, which have decidedly the flavour of Heliconian waters.

Sermons. By the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M.A. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) We have here a volume containing a collection of "sermons preached in St. James's Chapel, York-street, London," by a gentleman who is pretty widely known not only in his character of ecclesiastic but also as the editor of the "Life and Letters of the late Rev. Frederick W. Robertson." The sermons are twenty-five in number, and the subjects of them are, severally, the victory of faith, the denial of St. Peter, the lessons of the cholera, the naturalness of God's judgments, the twenty-third psalm (continued through two discourses), the Virgin's character, the development of Christ through the influences of home, the development of Christ through the influences of outward nature, the intellectual development of Christ, the spiritual development of Christ, John the Baptist the interpreter, devotion to the conventional, devotion to the outward, the religion of signs, individuality, the creation, the baptism of Christ, the forty days in the wilderness, the transfiguration, the ascension, the festival of All Saints, angelic life and its lessons, angelic life in connection with man, and Isaac's character. The sermons are not devoid of a certain calm and sober eloquence; but their chief characteristics are brevity and practical tendencies.

Artemus Ward's Lecture. Edited by his Executors, T. W. Robertson and E. P. Hingston. (J. C. Hotten.) With a strange mixed feeling, between merriment and melancholy, will the posthumous publication of poor C. F. Browne's famous piece of drollery be received by those who laughed with him a moment, when he came here from America two years ago, and who learnt soon afterwards of his untimely death. The jokes from beyond the tomb may sound rather hollow; but the tones of his voice are not entirely lost; and his friends have performed a kindly office in producing this memorial of a clever and amiable young man, who might have done better things if his life had been spared. We may ask in vain, "Why is this thus? what is the reason of this tenor?" Which reminds us that "time passes." "It is a way that time has." "Alas, poor Yorick!"

Historical Selections: A Series of Readings on English and European History. Selected and arranged by E. M. Sewell and C. M. Yonge. (Macmillan and Co.) The joint editors of this volume, Miss Sewell and Miss Yonge, are two ladies of such well-proved literary skill and judgment, that their names are its best recommendation. For the reading of young ladies, by way of agreeable self-instruction, or as some relief from the eternal round of novels for six days and sermons for the seventh, these chosen passages of the stirring history of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, in our own islands and on the Continent, should be very welcome. They are chosen from the works of Sir F. Palgrave, Sir James Stephen, Dean Milman, Dr. Hook, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Lingard, Roscoe, and other standard authors; beginning with Mr. Freeman's description of England before the Norman Conquest, and coming down to the reign of Stephen, with a few illustrations of the state of France and Italy, the Papacy, and the Crusades.

The Fern Garden, How to Make, Keep, and Enjoy It; or, Fern Culture Made Easy. By Shirley Hibberd. (Groombridge and Sons.) This most pleasant and most instructive little volume is "illustrated with eight coloured plates and forty wood engravings;" and the illustrations are in their graceful simplicity not unworthy of the most graceful and least pretentious of all cryptogams. The only objection to ferns is one for which they are not at all answerable, and that is the hideousness of the names which science has bestowed upon them. But as a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, so a fern cannot be deprived by a name as long and as forbidding as an enraged rattlesnake from being amongst the most beautiful of non-flowering plants. You cannot help admiring it, even if you are informed that it is called euphegopteris hexagonopterum. And then the gathering of ferns involves, unless you take the royal road of buying them and losing half the pleasure they afford, so many strolls and huntings in the hedgerows and the woods, amongst the rocks, and beside the rivulet and the waterfall. So that a fernery adds to its present charms the pleasures of memory; and the collection of ferns having become so common that the subject has been handled by a perplexing number of authors, some too learned and many not learned enough, it is satisfactory to be able to point out a little book which is not too high above the beginner's head, and which has, nevertheless, the advantage of having been written by one whom "a quarter of a century of hard work in the practical part of the subject" may be supposed to have rendered more than usually well qualified for his task. Let fern-lovers take note of this, and not refuse the good provided for them.

THE FARM.

Under the auspices of Mr. Jenkins, the new secretary and editor of the Royal Agricultural Society, the *Journal* seems to have taken quite a new start. The late Mr. Frere was quite broken down with illness, and was obliged to do far too much by proxy. The Agriculture of Staffordshire, the Improvement of Grass Land, the Retention of Moisture in the Soil of Arable Lands in Dry Climates, the Chemistry of Silesian Sugar Beets, the Production of Successive Green Crops, Professor Symonds's Report to the Governors of the Royal Veterinary Hospital, and the Reports of the Stock and Implement Departments at Manchester are all components parts of the number; but the principal interest centres on the first portion of the series of reports of crack farms. It takes in seven—to wit, a Hill and a Half Hill farm, Mr. Atchison's and Mr. A. Borthwick's, in Scotland; Eastburn Farm, in the East Riding; Aylesby and Riby, on the Lincolnshire Wolds; Mr. Parkinson's, Mr. R. Hodgkinson's, and Mr. T. Wilkinson's, on Sherwood Forest, Mr. Bomford's, in Worcestershire; the late Mr. Hudson's, at Castle Acre; and Mr. Rawlence's, in Hampshire. Each illustrates a different style of management, and the amount of labour of the most elaborate kind which Mr. Jenkins has performed may be judged of by the fact that 100 out of the 122 pages are from his pen. His fine geological experience has also enabled him to treat that part of his subject with no small vigour and effect. The description of the Castle Acre farm has a melancholy interest, as Mr. Hudson, who receivde and entertained the editor and Mr. Torr, the attendant member of council on that occasion, and spoke with such zest and frankness of all his agricultural operations and their results, has since then gone to his rest. In the description of Mr. Rawlence's farm there is some very interesting cropping rotation, and the history of Mr. Bomford's steam-cultivator is taken up from the point where Mr. Algernon Clarke left it in his "steam-tackle tour" during the half fallow year of the society. Mr. Torr's 1714 acres of tillage and 560 of grassage afford large scope for observation, as they involve the mention of a herd with one hundred pedigreed shorthorn females, principally pure Booth; a flock of 1200 breeding ewes, of which 400 are pure Leicesters; to say nothing of cottages and the Warwick prize gate. Mr. Torr does not keep pigs as a source of profit; but "he some years ago thought enough about them to invest a pig-trough, which has been patented by Messrs. Crosskill, and is well known and extensively used all over England."

In "Forest Farming" there is an amusing allusion to the late Mr. Rogers of Ranby's love of boning. "He was not particular," says Mr. Jenkins, "as to size or character; and as to quantity, he never was satisfied. Most of his farm received as many as eighty bushels per acre; and, even to this day, you may pick up at every other step 'one of Mr. Rogers's bones.' It may be a split humerus eight or nine inches long, or a horse's tooth, or the mandible of a sheep; but their abundance at this remote date testifies to the extraordinary profusion with which they were used." Mr. Jenkins is spending the recess on a survey of farming in Belgium, accompanied by Professor Voelcker, so that the society put no slight tax upon his energies.

Mr. Wells, as senior steward of stock, reports upon this part of the show, and points out that the judges require to be protected from the crowd, by a better system of roping, and the attendance of an assistant steward, which we have often urged. They manage this matter far better at the Highland Society. It seems that the receipts at Manchester were £17,069 as against £9889 at Leeds, and the admissions 55,000 in advance. In the report of the judges of blood sires, &c., "the public are warned to reject the heavy, lumbering sire whose turf career has been a miserable failure." We may guess what horse this is aimed at; but, if we are correct, he was the sire of the best heifer in the yard. We may add that it caused no little surprise, both at Richmond and Leeds, for more reasons than one, how Carbineer ever got placed first. The dray horses are pronounced "wonderful," and the shorthorn bulls of great merit as a whole. One of the Leicester judges queries some of the Leicesters being pure-bred, and thinks that there should be a class for two shear-rams. Mr. Wallis's first prize Oxford down shearing ram is mentioned as a "noble model," and the burden of Mr. Ellman's protest seems to be that none but Sussex men should judge Southdown sheep; and that "inland counties sacrifice quality and form to quantity." There was "no flagrant case" reported in the shearing of sheep, and the young boar class seems to have been a success. Sir Edward Kerrison edits the *Implement Report*, and mentions that the 7724 entries of implements exceeded those of 1867 by about 3000. No less than eighty-four reaping-machines and fifty-two mowing-machines competed; and the one-horse mowers were found too heavy in draught for general use. In the case of Hornsby's, Burgess and Key's, and Bamlett's, which were the first, third, and commended mowing-machines, it struck the judges that "these makers had turned their attention to the important point of endurance, by the adoption of an oil-reservoir inside of the brass-bushed crank axle, by which, with the aid of cotton-waste, continuous lubrication is brought to bear on the fast motions." The above three were third, second, and first respectively in the trials of reapers with self-swathe delivery.

Captain Oliver's Grand Duchess 17th (an 800-guinea purchase at Mr. Botts's sale) has produced a roan cow-calf, the second one since he bought her. His other purchase, Grand Duchess 18th (710 gns.), will not breed. We hear that Mr. Booth's Lady Fragrant, after proving herself invincible in the show yards this season, has retired in calf for the fourth time to Commander-in-Chief. Sir James, that fine son of Nectarine Blossom, has just been let for the season. He will shortly complete his thirteenth year, and is a wonderful instance of great constitution and remarkable fertility. The twelve-year-old Royal Butterfly, we may add, is specially mentioned in the Royal Manchester report, as having "a frame still grand and well worthy of careful study."

At the Kelso ram fair fifty-four lots of Border Leicesters and ten of half-breds were entered for sale, making a grand total of 1765, against 1813 last year. In the majority of instances the averages were higher than last year. Lord Polwarth's lot, which have generally headed the poll, only came third. Their average was £15 0s. 6d. for nineteen, and the highest price £42, whereas Miss Stark of Mellendean averaged £16 8s 4d. for thirty-five, with £109 as the top price. Mr. Forster of Ellingham did not make more than £60, but still his thirty-four averaged £16 8s 2d. The Rev. Mr. Bosanquet averaged £12 8s. 5d. for sixty-seven, and Mr. Hardie of Harmstiffield £9 2s. 6d. for a hundred. Only ten averages were above £9. In the half-breed ring Mr. Elliott of Hindhope was first with £10 2s. for fifty. At the Edinburgh show Mr. Simson of Blainslie made the best price, £48, and Mr. Smith of Castlemains the best average, £8 15s. for thirty-eight. The eighty Lincoln rams at Panton were let at an average of £17 14s. 3d., and £40 was the highest price. The Hacathorpe 120 averaged £12 2s. 6d.; the pluck of the shearlings (£65) went to Ireland; and the best aged sheep (£66) to Mr. Dudding, of Panton, whose sheep "Old Panton" has wrought wonders in improving the breed. At Owersby the average was £10 11s. 3d. for 130, and £40 was made both for a shearling and an aged sheep. At the Shrewsbury sheep sale Mr. Preece sold and let 320 Shropshire rams at all prices from 6 gns. to 51 gns. The last-named price was made by one of Messrs. Crane's. The 3000 ewes ranged from 45s. to 115s. each. At the sale of Mr. W. Hewer's Cotswold flock some of the best theaves were sold at £6 10s. a head, to go to New Zealand.

The three Leicestershire societies have been united at last, and the Sparkenhoe, under that title at least, is no more. The united meeting this year was at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Mr. George Turner, of Alexton Hall, was first with shearling and aged Leicester rams; Mr. Creswell took his own prize for a pen of twenty ewes; and Mr. Lynn, of Struxton, won with a rare Lincoln-Leicester ram. Mr. Chapman of Upton came and took a first with his long-horn bull Carson, as did Mr. Cox, with his cow. Fully 600 persons of both sexes sat down to lunch, Countess Loudoun and Lady Berners sat right and left of the chairman, Mr. Abney Hastings. At Coventry the 400-guinea Grand Duke 9th won a first prize for shorthorn bulls, and the Messrs. Garner's herds took nearly everything else. With Herefords Mr. Baldwin was very successful. At Carlisle and Wigton, the bull Edgar had matters to himself; but the fortunes of the jumping mare, Fanny Drage, began to wane, as she was beaten at Brampton, and, after retrieving her laurels at Wigton and Carlisle, she ruptured herself internally so severely that for a long time the veterinaries had no hopes of her. Even Mr. Nicol Milne, one of the very finest and straightest riders in the Buccleuch Hunt, thought that the fences had been set a little too high at Carlisle. Potatoes, Mr. Matthews's fat cow, and the pen of ten cross-breed lambs, which won Lord Walsingham's cup, were the leading features of the Wayland Association meeting. Mr. De Grey, M.P., gave up Doncaster races when he had actually reached the town, and came back especially to be present. Lord Walsingham was in the chair at the dinner, and, on returning thanks, his Lordship gracefully took occasion to mention that he owed his position as a flockmaster to the practical knowledge and skill of his agent, Mr. H. Woods.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

James King, fifth Earl of Kingston, in the Peerage of Ireland, and third Baron Kingston, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, died on the 8th inst. He was born April 8, 1800, the third son of George, third Earl of Kingston, by Helena, his wife, only daughter of Stephen, first Earl of Mountcashel. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, was called to the Bar in 1827, and succeeded in 1867 to the family honours, at the decease of his brother, Robert Henry, fourth Earl. He married, Aug. 25, 1860, Anna, fourth daughter of Matthew Brinckley, Esq., of Parsonstown, in the county of Meath, son of Dr. Brinckley, Bishop of Cloyne, but had no issue. The Peerage of the United Kingdom becomes consequently extinct; but the Earldom and Baronetcy of Ireland devolve on his cousin, Robert King, Viscount Lorton, who is now sixth Earl of Kingston. The family of King, enriched by numerous grants of land from Queen Elizabeth and King James I., and by intermarriage with the heiress of Fitzgerald, the White Knight, and of Fenton, of Mitchelstown, were, from their settlement in Ireland down to very recent times, possessed of a vast estate in that kingdom. The operation, however, of the Encumbered Estates Court caused a great portion to be alienated; but the splendid Castle of Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork, has been preserved. The Earl, whose death we record, had two sisters—Lady Helena Caroline, widow of Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., of Owston and Gwysaney, and Lady Adelaide Charlotte, who married, in 1834, Charles Tankerville Webber, Esq., and died in 1854.

ARCHBISHOP KEIRAN.

The Most Rev. Michael Keiran, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, died, on the 15th inst., at Forthill, his residence, near Dundalk. He was born at Darver, near Castle Bellingham, in the county of Louth, and was early destined for the priesthood. After receiving the rudiments of the profound learning for which he became so celebrated, he entered college, and there an honourable collegiate career was perfected by the degree of D.D. His first appointment as an ordained clergyman was to the chapel of the little town of Louth, in his native county; and the next to Newry, where, and subsequently at Drogheda, he officiated as Curate. From Drogheda he was transferred to Collon, and from Collon to Dundalk, of which important parish he was priest for twenty years. There he laboured with a zeal and earnestness rarely equalled and with a force of oratory that placed him in the very first rank of preachers. At the death of Dr. Dixon, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1866, Dr. Keiran, then Dean and Vicar-General of the diocese, was elected Primate, and, on Feb. 3 in the following year, consecrated by Cardinal Cullen in St. Patrick's Church, Dundalk. Archbishop Keiran was an eminent and learned divine, a scholar rather than a politician—more distinguished for zeal and energy in the discharge of his sacred duties, and for the erection of several fine churches which stand as monuments of his architectural taste and pious care of his flock, than for any desire to take part in the contentions of public life. He was interred with great pomp, on the 20th inst., in the same church in which he had been consecrated.

SIR W. C. ANSTRUTHER, BART.

Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, eighth Baronet of Nova Scotia and fourth Baronet of Great Britain, Heritable Carver of the Royal Household in Scotland, a deputy lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and Major of the 1st Lanarkshire Militia, whose death, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, recently occurred, was born on March 6, 1793, the second son of the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, Bart., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal, by Marie, his wife, daughter of Edward Brice, Esq., of Berners-street, London. He was educated at Eton, and in early life held a commission in the Coldstream Guards. He succeeded to the Baronetcies at the decease of his nephew, Sir John Anstruther, accidentally killed in November, 1831, and became possessed of the estates of the Carmichaels, Earls of Hyndford, as heir general, by descent from his great-grandmother, Lady Margaret Carmichael, wife of Sir John Anstruther, second Baronet, of Anstruther. The family of Anstruther of that ilk (originally De Candela), of which Sir Wyndham was the male representative, is one of the oldest in Scotland, deriving its lineage from "Henricus de Anstruther, Dominus de Anstruther," so styled in a charter to the Abbey of Balmerine, A.D. 1221. The Anstruthers of Balcaskie, in the county of Fife, and the Anstruthers, Barons d'Anstrude, in France, are offshoots of the senior line of Anstruther of Anstruther. Sir Wyndham married, first, in 1824, Meredith Maria, second daughter of Charles Wetherell, Esq., by whom (who died in 1841) he leaves a son, the present Sir Wyndham Charles James Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., who was born in 1826; secondly, May 10, 1841, Anne Constance, daughter of Allan Williamson Grey, Esq.; and, thirdly, Sept. 30, 1850, Mary Ann, second daughter of John Parsons, Esq. The second wife died in 1856, leaving a son and two daughters.

COLONEL W. A. ORR.

Colonel William Adam Orr, C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, died on the 11th inst., at Weston-super-Mare. He was the eldest son of the late William Orr, Esq., and grandson of Patrick Orr, Esq., of Bridgeton, in the county of Kincardine. Educated at Addiscombe, and appointed, in 1820, to the Madras Artillery, he obtained his commission, as Colonel, March 4, 1862, having seen much active service in India. In 1847 he commanded the artillery at the storming and surrender of the fort at Kandahar, and in 1849 was employed against the Rohillas. He was present with the cavalry at the affair at Goerna, on May 6 in that year, and was wounded. In 1857 he commanded the field force, Hyderabad Contingent, assembled in Berar; acted against insurgent sepoys; and served throughout the campaign in Malwah, as well as throughout that of 1858, in Central India, participating in the brilliant actions of Sir Hugh Rose's memorable march. Orr was also present at Gwalior in June of the same year, and in the following November was created a C.B. He married, in 1843, Elizabeth Anastatia, only daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Robison, and niece of the late Sir John Robison, of Edinburgh.

MR. GRAHAM.

Thomas Graham, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, died, on the 6th inst., at his residence in Gordon-square. He was born Dec. 20, 1805, and received his education at the Grammar School and University of Glasgow. He studied afterwards for two years in Edinburgh; and, returning to Glasgow, established a laboratory there for the practical study of chemistry; became a lecturer at the Mechanics' Institute, and was elected Andersonian Professor to the University of Glasgow. In 1837 he was appointed to the chair of chemistry at the London University, and held that important professorship until he was selected, in 1855, to succeed Sir John Herschel as Master of the Mint. In the same year the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., and, in 1848, the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France chose him a corresponding member. Dr. Graham was honourably known for various discoveries connected with chemical science. In 1834 he gained the Keith prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh for his essay on the law of the diffusion of gases, and in 1862 the Copley medal of the Royal Society. He was the author of several works, the most popular of which is his "Elements of Chemistry."

DR. PETER M. ROGET.

Dr. Peter Mark Roget, F.R.S., F.S.A., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, who died on the 13th inst., at Malvern, was born in 1779, the only son of the Rev. John Roget, of Geneva, minister of a Swiss church in Threadneedle-street, London, by his wife, a sister of Sir Samuel Romilly. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, and there graduated M.D. in 1804. In that year he became private physician to the first Marquis of Lansdowne, and shortly after established himself in Manchester, where he was appointed physician to the infirmary. He finally settled in London in 1808, and soon acquired a high position in the learned and scientific society there. He was an able lecturer on professional subjects at the principal institutions of the metropolis, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1815, and was for many years its secretary. He was the first Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, and in 1839 was chosen Examiner in Physiology in the University of London, of whose senate he was one of the original members. Besides contributing numerous articles to various medical journals, cyclopædias, &c., Dr. Roget was author of "Animal and Vegetable Physiology" and the "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," on the twentieth edition of which he was engaged at the time of his death.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 16:—

In London the births of 1914 children (957 boys and 957 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2087.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1409. It was the thirty-seventh week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1306. The deaths in the present return exceed by 103 the estimated amount. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 534, the corrected average number being 466. Six deaths from smallpox, 21 from measles, 178 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 64 from whooping-cough, 6 from typhus fever, 21 from enteric fever, 12 from simple continued fever, and 130 from diarrhœa were registered. Scarlet fever was most fatal in the east and south districts, whooping-cough in the north and east districts, and diarrhœa in the east and south districts. Simple cholera, or choleraic diarrhœa, proved fatal to 4 infants and 1 adult. 133 deaths occurred from phthisis, 63 from bronchitis, and 45 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 156, from bronchitis 50, and from pneumonia 44. Forty-six persons died from diseases of the heart, and 125 from diseases of the brain and nervous system. The deaths of 2 persons from delirium tremens, of 10 persons from fractures, of 1 child and 1 adult from burns or scalds, of 6 persons from drowning, of 6 children and 1 adult from suffocation, and of 7 persons who committed suicide were registered. 716 children died under two years of age; of these 21 died from measles, 114 from scarlet fever, 63 from whooping-cough, 129 from diarrhœa, 12 from want of breast-milk, 29 from tabes mesenterica, 23 from hydrocephalus, 35 from convulsions, 23 from bronchitis, 26 from pneumonia, 23 from premature birth, 24 from teething, and 65 from atrophy or debility. The deaths of two persons killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were recorded.

In the week 4324 births and 3109 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 23 per 1000 in London, 25 in Edinburgh, and 25 in Dublin; 29 in Bristol, 23 in Birmingham, 30 in Liverpool, 28 in Manchester, 21 in Salford, 26 in Sheffield, 31 in Bradford, 27 in Leeds, 21 in Hull, 28 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 35 in Glasgow.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending the 16th inst. was 23 per 1000. The rate in Berlin during the seven days ending the 16th inst. was 29 per 1000, and in Vienna 27 per 1000 during the week ending the 11th inst.

The dignity of a Baronet is to be conferred upon Mr. Alderman Salomons, the senior member for Greenwich. Sir David is seventy-two years of age. It is said that Mr. Gladstone offered a Baronetcy to Mr. R. W. Crawford, member for London and present Governor of the Bank of England, and that he declined to accept it. A Baronetcy has also, it is stated, been offered to Mr. Beasley, member for Manchester.

The Public Works Loan Board have issued a return which shows that in 1868 they decided on making the following harbour loans at 3½ per cent interest:—Carnarvon, £10,000; Great Yarmouth, £27,000; Isle of Man (Douglas), £40,000; Tyne, £35,000; Wear, £25,000. The following applications were refused:—Bray, Bristol, and Portishead Pier and Railway, Dublin Port and Docks, Drogheda, Wicklow.

The Pope has replied, through Archbishop Manning, to Dr. Cumming's proposal to enlighten the Ecumenical Council as to his reasons for being a Protestant. The Pope, of course, refers the learned doctor to the terms of his original letter addressed to Protestants, which was not an invitation to discuss at the council the points in dispute, but only to profit by the opportunity of its meeting to "satisfy the wants of their souls by withdrawing from a state in which they cannot be sure of their salvation." Therefore, "no room can be given at the council for the defence of errors which have already been condemned."

The British ship Hamilla Mitchell, belonging to Glasgow, outward bound from London to Shanghai, has been wrecked on the Lencosma rock, within 130 miles of her destination, with a cargo valued at £150,000 and specie to the amount of £50,000. The Hamilla Mitchell was a first-class iron ship, of nearly 1000 tons, owned by Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Glasgow, and was commanded by Captain Brandscombe. Lloyd's register describes her as having been built in Dundee in 1864, under special survey. She sailed from Gravesend on April 6 last. The date of her loss is not mentioned, only the spot where it occurred, known as Lencosma Hammocks, a cluster of rocks in lat. 29.35 N., long. 122.33 E., in the fairway to the entrance to the river Yang-Tse-Kiang, and about 130 miles from Shanghai. The crew appeared to have saved themselves by the ship's boats and reached the port in safety.

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"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Instead of inflicting any severe punishment upon the ingenious Bohemian who has beguiled M. Chasles into so much grief with the forged letters, the French authorities should do something like what a magistrate in England often does with an offender who is not thought past penitence. The Chaplain should confer with him. I do not mean a religious person, for I do not suppose that an exceedingly clever gentleman from Bohemia is likely to pay much reverent attention to a Catholic priest. But somebody to whom the forger might be inclined to listen should obtain his confidence, and get him to make a clean breast of it. If this is not done there will be an incessant cropping up of humbug for the puzzlement of our posterity. We cannot suppose that the forger exhausted his energies on M. Chasles, and there are probably placed away carefully, in indexed portfolios, hundreds of other letters, as genuine as those of James II., Louis le Grand, the starry Galileo, and the pious Pascal. By all means let us have the truth out, even at the price of letting the inventor of the falsehoods get off very easily. Indeed, he ought not, perhaps, in this age of excessive tenderness to everybody but the victims of a criminal, to be harshly dealt with. He must be a man of peculiar temperament, and certainly a man of very large information as well as of ingenuity and industry, or he could not have prepared such documents as those with which he was so prompt. He simply wanted the moral sense. And consider the temptation of having a learned but simple-minded dupe who was ready to pay—did ultimately pay £6000 for these feats of authorship! As for M. Chasles, I do not think that anybody is disposed to laugh at him unkindly, especially after his defence of himself, and his asking piteously how he could be expected to doubt when he was offered letters from Julius Cæsar and the twelve apostles. The endeavour to lessen Newton and exalt Pascal we are content to regard as a natural and patriotic one, and the complete explosion of the mystification should blow away all irritation with it. But those in charge of the public records in Paris will do well to overhaul any recent acquisitions.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has communicated to the *Athenæum* a letter addressed to him as the editor of the "Epicure's Year-Book," and it is from an American gentleman who incloses him a bill of fare at a dinner of the Shakspearean Society of Philadelphia. The list of dishes is certainly, as the sender allows, a jumble; but the curiosity is that to each item is attached a quotation from Shakspeare, and all the lines are from "King Lear." To the oyster, for instance, is given, "Art ashamed to look upon this beard?" to the punch,

Let thy friendly hand
Put strength enough to 't;

and to the spring chicken, "Methinks he seems no bigger than his head." Many others are equally good. But then the menu, which had to dance a sort of hornpipe in fetters by reason of a single play being chosen, is very objectionable. A few years ago I received, from an American friend, another bill which may have emanated from the same society; and here the concoctors had adopted the much more scientific and rational plan of first inventing an exceedingly good dinner and then of finding the texts in illustration of it—just as some people make creeds. I have lost it, but the article in the *Athenæum*, or this paragraph, may induce some Samaritan Philadelphian to send over another copy. Shakspeare, like Falstaff, is not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in others. I was at a club-dinner once, when a member, in lieu of a speech, gave an Avonian quotation applicable to each member. He finished by making the secretary say, as Lear did to the winds,

You owe me no subscription!

I suppose that his Holiness's letter is not a forgery; but we shall look suspiciously upon everything for some time, down to the epistle informing you that the writer would like a cheque, "having a large amount to make up next Tuesday." Assuming it to be genuine, it seems to be satisfactory enough. At least, Protestant as I have the honour and happiness of being, I cannot see anything to find fault with. I think it is very civil of the Pope to answer Dr. Cumming at all; as civil as it would be in me to tell a gentleman whom I had not asked to dinner the reasons why I had not asked him—civiller, probably. Moreover, though all that the Œcumenical Council is going to do seems to savour of unwisdom, there is logical propriety in the declaration as to what it is not going to do. Who could suppose that the Pope meant to open up the questions between Rome and civilisation? The Church has long made up her mind on certain things, says his Holiness, and there is an end. Come, if you mean to be penitent; deplore your schism and recant your errors. If not, stay away, and be——"uncertain of salvation." This is all fair enough, from the Vatican point of view, and I humbly suggest that his Holiness's straightforward dealing deserves courteous acknowledgment. It is no business of ours that, by limiting the discussions of the Council to several things of a very prosaic character, and to one or two which are absolutely ludicrous, the proceedings will be exceedingly dull.

M. Louis Blanc has again acted in the frank and honourable manner that marks all the deeds and words of this distinguished exile, of whom the brotherhood of journalism is justly proud. He was invited to stand for the eighth Paris circumscription, and would certainly have been elected. But he declines to stand on the ground that he would be asked to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire; and this he, as a representative of the Republic of '48, could not swear. He refuses to treat political oaths as mere formalities. We may regret that his talents should not be displayed in their proper arena, the Parliament of France; but, in addition to the satisfaction of feeling that this is prevented only by a high sense of morality (higher than has always been displayed in England, where Parliamentary oaths have been explained away in a most convenient manner), he exercises a greater influence on his countrymen by his calm, keen, just letters from England than his single voice might have amid a mass of equally ardent and much noisier patriots. Of some of these, and especially of those who do not live in France, it would be ungenerous to write slightingly; but it would be shrinking from duty did one not say that the speeches at the Lausanne congress more strikingly resemble the nonsense talked in the early stages of the first French Revolution than anything we have heard lately. The omen is an ill one. At that time well-meaning theorists, with ideas of universal brotherhood, proclaimed the sort of union now recommended to the nations—and then made way for the men of intense nationality and violence. However, the clearer atmosphere of these times may let such things pass away in smoke.

The great Finlen does not wait to behold any revolutions in this obstinate old country. He will not even pause until Mr. Moore shall have reviled the Government into such abject terror that the doors of the prisons where languish the Fenian patriots shall give way. He despairs of us, and, with a parting curse upon British institutions in general and the Clerkenwell workhouse in particular, he departs for America. A contemporary who was lucky enough to secure a programme of the proceedings on the grand farewell night this week states that "a friendly lead" was got up for Mr. Finlen, and that the most remarkable performance in aid of his funds was a melange by "the great Chick-a-boo Chum Brothers," artists of whom not much has been heard, except at the music-halls. The world should know that he is no longer among us to testify against British tyranny. That protest is now left to Mr. Broadhead, of Sheffield, whose license the magistrates have at last taken away, on the avowed ground of his participation in crime.

There is in Exeter Cathedral a great clock of a very interesting sort. It was made at the time when the whole world believed what only religious Rome believes now—namely, that the sun went round the earth. The latter, with the moon, is represented as the centre of all things. The clock goes excellently, but it goes in obedience to the teaching of the mistaken dead. I have often thought that it was no inapt type of the remarkable man who has just died Bishop of Exeter. I would write no less respectful epitaph on the brave old priest.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. C. W.—We are pleased to say, as our readers will be pleased to hear, that the supply of Mr Cochrane's entertaining games with which we have been favoured is far from exhausted.
S. [illegible].—Always welcome. The "Impromptu" next week if possible.
K[illegible].—In the simplest manner conceivable, by—1. Q to K Kt 7th (ch). 2. Q to K Kt 2nd, Mate!
V. [illegible].—They shall not want attention.
R. K. [illegible], North Adelaide.—The book on Chess you name is of no authority whatever, either as regards the laws or the practice of the game. It has been explained a thousand times that a "pinned" piece retains its offensive and defensive power against an adverse King. In the situation you give, the Black King is, therefore, checkmated.
E. F. [illegible].—The examiners' opinion of it shall be given in a few days.
A. D. L., F. [illegible] and Others.—It is unquestionably true that, with the Black Pawn at Q Kt 4th, Problem No. 133[illegible] admits of a plurality of solutions.
T[illegible].—We cannot give you the solution in question. Had you not better apply to the editors of the publication in which the problem appeared?
M. [illegible].—Your analyses shall be examined and reported on shortly. As regards Problem 13[illegible], see notice above to "A. D. L.," &c.
Solutions of Problem No. 1334, by A. H. C., Hope, J. Lonsdale, Felix, T. H. B., [illegible], D. C. L., H. K., Jim; S. P. Q. R., of Bruges; A. D. L., Box and Cox, Charley, D. D., Fijian, Manfred and Non Frater, D. V., S. M. P., Lionel, F. T. Vernon, R. [illegible], Harvard, H. Lonnie, [illegible], W. R., Simard, H. A., [illegible], Senior, W. C. M., Leon, Jerry, Topsey, [illegible], Mark, Vesper, W. W., Gamevoole, Mouse-trap, I. Simmons, Medicus, Ryde; Fitz Gerle, Edelston; M. Franz, of Lyons, are correct. All others are wrong.

Solution of Problem No. 1334.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 4th*	3. Q to K 6th (ch)	Kt takes Q
2. Kt to K B 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th (best)	4. B mates	

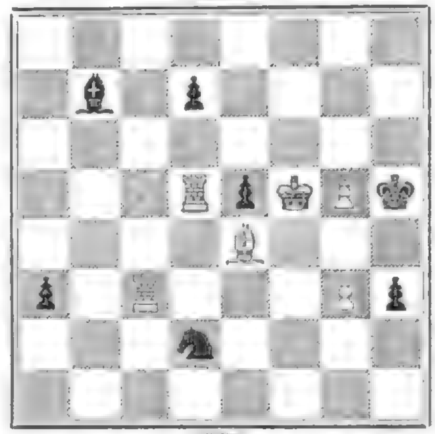
*1.	P to Q B 6th†	3. Kt to Q 2nd (discovering ch.)	K moves
2. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K moves	4. R mates.	

†1.	P takes R	3. B or Kt checks,
2. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K takes Kt, or K to K 4th	and mates next move, accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1335.

By Mr. Tivendell.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN BERLIN.

An entertaining little Game, played lately between Messrs. Kohler and E. Schallopp.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P takes P
8. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
9. B takes B P (ch)	

The combination this move initiates is ingenious, but White would have gained more and with greater certainty by playing his Kt to K Kt 5th.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
9.	K takes B
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K to K sq
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	R to K B sq
12. Kt takes K R P	Q Kt to Q 5th
13. Q to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 4th
14. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
15. B to Q R 3rd (ch)	P to Q 3rd
16. P takes P	P takes P
17. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
18. K to R sq	B to K 3rd
19. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
20. Q takes B	R to Q B sq
21. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q 4th
22. Q R to Q sq	

Badly played, as, in fact, are several moves of White in this Gambit.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
22.	R to Q B 7th

The *Leipsic Schachzeitung* shows here that Mr Schallopp could have won the game off-hand, as follows.—

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
22.	B takes Kt P (ch)
23. K takes B	Kt to B 5th (ch)
24. K to R 3rd	Q to K B 4th (ch)
25. K to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
26. K takes Kt	

If he play K to B 4th, mate follows speedily.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
26.	Kt to B 6th (ch), winning the Queen.
23. Q to K sq	Q to K Kt 3rd
24. R to K Kt sq	Kt to K B 6th
25. Q to Q R 5th	Q to K R 3rd
26. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
27. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
28. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd

The critic of the *Leipsic Schachzeitung*, as well as the players, overlooked a very pretty mate which Mr. Schallopp had at command here; as, gr.:

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
28.	Q takes K R P (ch)
29. P takes Q	Kt to Q 4th (dis ch)
30. K to R 2nd	
If—	
30. P to K B 3rd	B takes P (ch)
31. R to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)
32. K moves	R takes R. Mate.
31.	R takes P (ch)
31. R to Kt 2nd	R takes R (ch)
32. K to R sq	Kt to Kt 6th. Mate.
29. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
30. K R to K sq	

Obviously fatal. He could have prolonged the game, possibly have preserved it, by taking the Q's Pawn with his Bishop.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
30.	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)
31. P takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
32. P takes Q	R to K R 7th. Mate

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

A brilliant little Affair between Mr. Cochrane and Satchuren Guttack. (*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (S. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	P to K Kt 3rd
5. Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt
6. B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd
8. K to R sq	P to K R 4th
9. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 5th
11. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 4th
12. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th

The Brahmin could have won the exchange here by

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (S. G.)
12.	Kt to Kt 6th (ch),

because Mr. C. dared not in that case capture the Kt with his Rook's Pawn; but he probably thought his Kt so posted of more value than the enemy's Rook.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (S. G.)
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to K 4th
14. B to K 3rd	B to K B sq
15. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q R 4th
16. Kt to Q B 3rd	

The forerunner of a very pretty combination on White's part.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (S. G.)
16.	B to Q Kt 5th
17. B to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th
18. Kt takes Q P	P takes Kt
19. Q takes P	R to Q Kt sq
20. K B takes K Kt P	P takes K B
21. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	K to B sq
22. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
23. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to R 3rd
24. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to R 2nd
25. P to K B 5th	

Mr. Cochrane is in his glory here. No one maintains an attack of this description with more vigour or with so much ingenuity.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (S. G.)
25.	Q to Q Kt 3rd
26. P to K 6th	

The coup de grace, for if,

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (S. G.)
26.	R to K Kt sq
27. P takes P (ch)	R takes P
28. R to K B 7th (ch)	Kt to Kt 2nd
29. R tks Kt (ch), &c.,	

and so the Brahmin resigned.

Game between Mr. Cochrane and Satchuren Guttack. (*Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
4. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd
5. P takes Q B P	

It was surely not judicious to allow the Pawns to be broken in this fashion.

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
5.	B takes Kt (ch)
6. P takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Q to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
8. B to Q 3rd	Castles
9. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th
10. B to Q 2nd	Q Kt to K 4th
11. B to K 4th	P to K B 4th
12. B to Q B 2nd	Q to K R 5th
13. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd

This, a prelude to some very interesting play on Mr. Cochrane's part, appears to have been well considered.

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
14. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes B P
15. K takes Kt	P to K B 5th
16. P takes K B P	B to Q Kt 2nd
17. P to K R 5th	R takes P (ch)
18. B takes B	R to K B sq
19. R to K sq	R takes B (ch)
20. K to Kt sq	R to K Kt 4th
21. Q takes Q R	Kt to B 6th (ch)
22. K to B sq	Q takes P (ch)
23. K to B 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
24. K to B sq	Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)
25. K to B 2nd	Q to Q Kt 7th (ch)
26. Kt to K 2nd	R to K 4th
27. Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
28. P takes Kt	Q takes Kt (ch)
29. K to Kt sq	R to Kt 4th (ch),

and White wins.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Doncaster meeting, which at one time threatened to be stale and unprofitable, grew better as the week advanced and the weather brightened. First favourites won in thirteen events out of twenty-seven, and on the first day in six out of eight. The bulk of the winnings would seem to have gone to the pouches of Messrs. Christie, who are said to have a £20,000 balance on the week, and to have made £14,000 more on the Omnium Handicap. Pero Gomez proved on Friday at the Derby distance that there was no mistake about the St. Leger, as Pretender had no chance whatever with him. The latter is one of those delicate light-fleshed horses which are so difficult to train; but still the stable never lost heart, as he took his oats so well. If they are not satisfied now the pair can meet in the Newmarket Derby, during the first October, where they will have to give The Drummer 7 lb. over the last mile and a half of the Beacon course. The fortunes of Mr. Jardine were most varied during the week, with Argyle's defeat, his disqualification for a succession of cannons on to Vagabond, and his easy victory in the Portland Plate, the downfall of Pretender, the unexpected victory of Stanley, the accident to Lord Hawthorn in the Cup, and the unexpected rescue by his stable-mate, Good Hope, who brought a very pretty and unique trophy to Castle Milk. There is nothing so unreliable and wayward as horse-racing luck. Stanley was not nearly fit, and hence Hudson rode him very tenderly, and did not begin to come with him until they were fairly within the distance, when he crept up inch by inch, and just nailed Toreador (Osborne) by a head. This colt was, like Camel, nowhere in the Corporation Plate, and he was only third at Richmond, to Dark Cloud, last Tuesday, but the distance was three furlongs less. Camel's Eglinton Stakes and Nursery Stakes, under 8 st. 6 lb. were great performances, and thus the meeting brought three Derby favourites into the market. Stanley is one of the nicest-looking colts that we have seen for some years, and looks very like doing the trick at Epsom. He has far more scope for improvement about him than Sunshine, whose sire, Thormanby, is making his mark surely and well. The attendance at the meeting was good, and the new stand was a very great boon to the county families. The receipts were larger than they were last year; and, with a little more liberality as regards the guarantee of added money (which was rather scant this year), coupled with other little improvements, Doncaster need not fear keeping level with Ascot Heath. The St. Leger entries for 1871 are two ahead of those for the Derby, which is not to be wondered at, as the victory of five fillies in the St. Leger during twelve years has made owners more alive to their chance of coming to hand in the autumn, and therefore they have wisely begun to couple a St. Leger entry with an Oaks one. The three events are very hard to win. So far, Count Lagrange, Sir Joseph Hawley, Mr. Gully, and Mr. I'Anson have alone succeeded. Lord Hawke nearly did it with Marquis and Marchioness; but Mr. Bowes, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Merry, and Lord Zetland still lack an Oaks, and Mr. John Scott a Derby, to achieve it.

The yearling sales seem to increase in importance every year. This year ninety lots of yearlings were sold at an average of 165 gs. The highest was Fisherman (1200 gs.) by Caterer, from the old Shot sort, which has been at Neasham Abbey so long; and the next, a Lord Clifden—Ornament colt (600 gs.) There was nothing nicer than the third on the list, a St. Albans colt (530 gs.), bred by the breeder of Pretender, and half-brother to Stanley. Mr. Craufurd got him, and Mr. Jardine was not very keen of him, as Stanley had been beaten in his trial. The latter gentleman, however, bought three in the Sadler lot, as well as the Ornament colt and some others. Twenty-nine lots were sold for 200 gs. and upwards, and two went as low as 10 gs. There was only one Voltigeur amongst them, and two Stockwells, both of them belonging to Sir Tatton Sykes, a most steady supporter of the "Hooton horse." Sir Tatton's three averaged 400 gs.; a filly by Thormanby, with no great length or quality, making 470 gs. Unfortunately, there was nothing from Frivolity's dam. Two Gladiateurs of Mr. Crowther Harrison's, and both from Stockwell mares, were very much liked, and averaged 255 gs.; so that the breeder of Leonie and some other good ones seems likely to show in his old form again. Mr. Cookson's were not a remarkable lot, and, with the exception of Fisherman, who was only one in name, the bidding for them was rather languid; and even the colt out of Brigantine's dam only reached 420 gs., and was beaten by a half sister to its sire, Kettledrum. Caterer's average for three was 682 gs. Only two of the Sheffield Lane yearlings made more than 180 gs., and one of them (Lady Colsterdale) had doubtful legs. They were all brought up with blue frontlets to their bridles, in honour of the "blue and silver braid." Earl Derby's did not make great prices; but he sent up two very nice ones by Cape Flyaway from Star of India and Boomerang, and a remarkably lengthy and short-legged one from Wood Nymph. The Middleton One Row stud did not sell one of their eleven, and "a nobleman" bought in a Claret half-brother to Perfume for 390 gs. Underhand could only make 200 gs., and the highest price for fifteen brood mares was 50 gs. less. Somehow or other, only yearlings sell well at Doncaster; but still, of the 150 or so of those which came, at least thirty or forty went home unsold. Owners indulge in such dreams at home that they feel indignant when their pets are exposed to "the coarse reality" of a sale-ring, and buyers appraise their points rather differently to themselves. On the whole, there was a very fair market for anything with good looks or from the dam of a winner. The Adventurers did not do much, and some of the Rataplans seemed to go cheap.

At Richmond, Sweet Sound, own sister to Kettledrum, ran second for the Burton Nursery Handicap to Danceane; and Gours des Batailles (9 st. 12 lb.) tried in vain to give 41 lb. to his consul, Pride of Erin. Challoner is active in his vocation. On Friday he won at Doncaster; and he was in the saddle again at Richmond on Tuesday, after winning the Omnium Handicap of £565 on Lady Henriette at the Paris autumn meeting in the interim, beating a field of twenty-five. See Saw (9 st. 10 lb.) won a three-quarters-of-a-mile handicap very easily at Lichfield, and good finishes were the order of the day at Hampton Autumn.

The coursing season opened on the day after the St. Leger at Ardrossan, where Smuggler and Knight, both by Liddington, divided the Eglinton St. Leger with King Hal by Gannet. Telegram by Reedale from Tamar was beaten by the latter in the third course. The champion collar, with £30 added, was divided between the owners of Financier by Brigadier and Dunkeld by Cardinal York from Coodareena.

Renforth is first favourite for his rowing-match of 1½ miles on the Tyne on Oct. 5. He has to give Bright, who is training at Talkin Tarn, in Cumberland, two boats' lengths at the start. There is a strong probability that the Thames champion four and the Tyne crew, which they recently beat, may have a home-and-home match for £200 a side.

A boat belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution has been the means of saving the lives of twenty-one men belonging to the steamer Hellens, which was wrecked on Arklow bank on Wednesday week. The rescue of the crew proved a work of extreme difficulty, owing to the gale blowing at the time.

The agricultural returns of Great Britain for the present year have been made up. The land under wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, for the present year, shows an increase under each head as compared with that of last year, to the extent of more than 1 per cent in wheat, 4 in barley, 1 in oats, and 8 in potatoes. There is also an increase of acreage as compared with 1867, except in barley, where there is a decrease of nearly 3 per cent. In live stock there is a decrease—in cattle to the extent of 2 per cent; sheep, upwards of 3 per cent; and pigs, as much as 16 per cent. There is an increase, however, as compared with 1867—in cattle, 6 per cent; and sheep, 2 per cent. The pigs, on the contrary, show a falling off as compared with that year to the extent of 34 per cent. There is a decrease of about 3000 acres of land under hops as compared with the two former years.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

that forbids the remotest hope of any permanently beneficial result, in the event of their success. The form in which their desires are urged upon the Government utterly neutralises the force of their plea.

The time chosen for this professedly national agitation strikes us, as we should have supposed it would do most other men, as peculiarly unfortunate. At a great sacrifice of feelings and of prejudice, after a vast expenditure of political activity, and at the risk of a revolutionary conflict, the English and Scotch people, anxious only to do justice to a large majority of their fellow-subjects in Ireland, have just succeeded in obtaining for them an Act which has finally relieved them from the galling pressure of ecclesiastical ascendency. The Irish Church Act was avowedly passed, not as a panacea for all the evils which afflict the Sister Island, but as a first step towards complete reconciliation, and as a preliminary proof that Great Britain was disposed to deal justly, and even generously, in her future political treatment of the kingdom of Ireland. It is matter of notoriety that the Government has even now upon the anvil a measure still more earnestly desired by the Irish people for adjusting the relation between landlords and tenants upon an equitable basis, and for affording to the tillers of the soil a better security for the tenure of their lands. The Cabinet, the Legislature, and the constituencies are agreed in making a patient and persistent attempt to satisfy the real wants of Ireland as a nation, and, as far as possible, to gratify her sentiment of patriotism. It is somewhat discouraging to those who are doing their utmost to perfect the union between England and Ireland, and who are prepared to make large sacrifices with a view to that end, that in the very midst of their efforts demands should be put forward in favour of men who have outraged the law by crimes against life and property, for the sole object of separating the two countries, in form as well as in spirit. Whilst the great experiment is being prosecuted, and whilst the eventual success of it must be rather a matter of faith than of absolute certainty, it is inconsiderate, to say the least, on the part of those to whom we are trying to do justice, to rudely assail our motives, and embarrass our movements, by an untimely advocacy of an amnesty for convicted, and, as far as appearances go, unrepentant agents of sedition.

But the manner in which this general act of grace has been and continues to be sought by some of its foremost advocates makes the exercise of mercy—at any rate, for the present—still more difficult. We quite agree that the harsh, unthankful, inflated, and even minatory language made use of by some half-score or, perhaps, score of self-constituted leaders of the Irish populace and in the organs of the so-called National party ought not to prevent the Government from tendering such counsel to her Majesty as they may think most consistent with a sound and prescient policy. And yet, it can hardly ever be wise to permit, even in appearance, the setting aside of the awards of law in deference to clamour. When men demand the release of the Fenian convicts as a right, and not as a favour—when they take pains to deprecate beforehand everything short of an "unconditional" pardon—when, in the very meetings convened for urging their will upon the Crown, they illegally parade the colours and emblems of the Fenian brotherhood, exalt the men for whose release they plead into heroes and martyrs, and tell us by anticipation that they place no reliance on the disposition of England to promote the well-being of Ireland, and expect nothing at her hands but what can be extorted from her fears—it becomes a matter of almost insuperable difficulty to reconcile clemency towards offenders with the respect due to the loyal. Mercy, it is true, may sometimes be wisely exercised upon rebels too proud to be suppliant for it — but only in cases in which the motive cannot well be mistaken. In those in which enmity to the Constitution has been the inciting cause of crime, submission should precede forgiveness, and some guarantee, at least, should be given that a repetition of the offence shall not be the first use made of the boon solicited from authority.

We regret being obliged to say so, but it would argue weakness were we to slur over the fact that experience does not commend the policy of dealing out mercy indiscriminately to Fenian convicts. Many of them have received a free pardon only to spurn the hand that gave it. The number of Irishmen is unfortunately not small, although when they assume to speak for all Ireland it may be accounted contemptible, who hail every act of administrative clemency as the fittest occasion for giving noisy expression to their hatred of British government. They are sure to crowd round the prison doors that they may render an ovation to a prisoner set free by mercy, and they do so in order to display by this means their irreconcilable enmity to the Throne, the Government, and the Constitution of the United Kingdom. These thoughtless and fiery zealots do incalculable wrong even to their own country. Because the vast majority of Irishmen are silent, and they alone are heard, the nation is misrepresented by what is but a faction at best, and thus two peoples are driven into misunderstandings and suspicions of each other by empty heads and blatant tongues. It would be a positive injury done to Ireland to let this faction suppose that they can influence the policy deliberately adopted by the Imperial Legislature in reference to Irish interests, much more that they can dictate it. They ought not, and must not, be heeded as if they were the Irish people. While the latter are entitled to receive all show of political sympathy and tenderness, the wild enthusiasts who perpetuate folly, and sometimes crime, in their name need to be made aware that if they still run their heads against a rock, it is not the rock which will yield place in the collision. Their countrymen will be all the better off for letting these men learn the lesson of their own fatuity. Of their wild ravings Imperial authority would do well to say, in the spirit of Brutus,

> I am arm'd so strong in honesty,
> That they pass by me as the idle wind,
> Which I respect not.

The best course open to her Majesty's Government it would be too presuming, on our part, to pretend to point out. It may be allowed us, however, to express our judgment that it cannot be far wrong in resolving to prosecute to its conclusion the policy which it has initiated, of finding and applying a remedy for the real wrongs under which Ireland suffers, regardless of all minor considerations of a personal or party character; and, whilst doing this, for which they will require all the help that can be given to them by the thoughtful, the loyal, and the patriotic in the three kingdoms, to uphold the majesty of law, to turn a deaf ear to the clamours of the reckless, and to exhibit a calm but resolute and unwavering front to these persons—but a small minority, after all—who, in the blaze of their own [illegible] flaming passions, lose sight of the fact that the first duty of a Government [illegible]ent is to secure reverence to the Constitution from which its authority is derived.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been staying here for a few days, on their way home from Wiesbaden. They paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress, at St. Cloud, on Tuesday.

The Emperor being fairly convalescent, which is evident by the Empress's proposed journey to the East having been finally decided upon, the state of the Imperial health has not engrossed Parisian attention to the extent it had done during the past few weeks.

Besides, the terrible murders committed almost just outside the walls of Paris, with the new facts brought to light in connection with them day by day, served up dramatically morning and evening by the papers, have furnished us with an amount of excitement which surpasses in intensity any one can hope to obtain from mere political incidents, no matter how great their importance. Many of the newspapers have been publishing two and three editions daily in order to keep the public well informed of the latest discoveries respecting the crime, while some of the more enterprising among them have gratified their subscribers with rudely-executed engravings of the scenes and victims in this most tragical drama. There is still a considerable amount of mystery enveloping the affair; but, disregarding unnecessary details, the following facts appear to be, in the main, correct:—About six weeks ago Jean Kinck, who had amassed a considerable amount of money as a machinist at Roubaix, having decided to go and settle in his native province of Alsace, started off, accompanied by his son, in order to make the necessary arrangements for doing so, leaving his wife and the rest of his family behind at Roubaix. Neither of them appears to have arrived in Alsace, nor have they since been seen alive by any of their acquaintances; but, after their departure, Madame Kinck received various letters, dated from the Hôtel du Chemin de Fer du Nord, at Paris, purporting to come from her husband, but written in a strange hand, the excuse given being that he had met with a slight accident and was consequently compelled to avail himself of the services of a friend. In reply to one of these, Madame Kinck forwarded to her husband a sum of 5000f. (£200), and shortly afterwards left for Paris, with her five children, arriving there on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 19. She immediately proceeded to the Hôtel du Chemin de Fer du Nord, but, finding that her husband was not in, merely engaged two rooms, and went away, promising to come back in a couple of hours' time. She did not return, but appears to have taken tickets at the railway for herself and children for Pantin, where she would have arrived after dark, and where the next morning the bodies of the six were discovered buried in a field in the manner described last week. The inquiries at once set on foot by the police brought to light the fact that for some time past a young man of unprepossessing appearance had been stopping at the Hôtel du Chemin de Fer du Nord under the name of Jean Kinck; but, from the description given of him, he does not seem to have borne any resemblance either to the father or the son. He was not in the habit of sleeping at the hotel, but used to go there to change his attire and receive his letters. Early on the morning after the murder he arrived there accompanied by another man, and, after remaining about half an hour, they went out together, and nothing more had since been seen of them. On receiving this information the police at once proceeded to search the room he had occupied, and were rewarded by discovering in a cupboard a suit of clothes belonging to him, covered with blood and dirt. Pursuing their investigations, they ascertained, further, that on the Sunday evening the same young man had purchased at La Villette a pickaxe and a spade, with which, no doubt, he and his accomplices—for that there was more than one person concerned in the crime seems to be beyond question—had dug the trench in which the bodies were found buried. But here the discoveries of the police ended, and it seemed for a day or two as if all trace of the murderers had been lost. On Friday, however, a telegram from Havre brought the news that one of them, named Tropmann, had been arrested there on the previous day. He is a distant relation of the Kinck family, and had gone to Havre to arrange for a passage to the United States, when a gendarme, perceiving that he was a stranger to the place, asked to see his papers; and, on finding that he had none, requested him to go to the police office and give an account of himself. On their way, Tropmann took to his heels, and, after running some distance, jumped into one of the basins of the port; but, through the courage of a workman employed on the quays, he was rescued and secured, in spite of his resistance and of his efforts to drown himself. On being searched, various articles belonging to the Kinck family were found on him, as well as several valuable papers having reference to their different properties. On Saturday last he was transferred to Paris, after having narrowly escaped being lynched by the mob both at Havre and at Rouen, where the train conveying him stopped for a few minutes. Immediately on his arrival in Paris he was taken to the Morgue and confronted with the bodies of his victims, a formality which is always insisted upon here when circumstances permit it. With the greatest sangfroid he identified each of the family by name; and, in reply to the interrogatories of the Juge d'Instruction, stated that, although he was present at the murders, he had only assisted the two elder Kinks in the crime. It does not appear, however, that this statement is correct, since on Sunday morning a seventh body was found at Pantin, which has been identified as that of the eldest son, and it would now seem that the theory which some people have started, that the father and son were the first victims of Tropmann and his accomplices, is the true one. The field Langlois at Pantin has since been ploughed up and thoroughly searched in the hope of finding the body of the father, but nothing further has transpired. Meanwhile the public are anxiously awaiting further revelations.

The *Official Journal* of this morning publishes an Imperial decree revoking the provisional appointment of M. Forcade de la Roquette as Minister of the Interior and permanently appointing him to that office.

General Fleury has been appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

A terrible fire, caused by the explosion of petroleum in a lighter, has occurred at Bordeaux. The flames, spreading rapidly, caught the vessels in the river, sixteen of which were destroyed and others injured. The conflagration broke out at six in the evening of Tuesday, and lasted the whole of the night.

Considerable excitement has been caused, especially in the commercial world, by the theft of 125,000f. (£5000) from an agency of the Société Générale. One of the officials, being called down stairs, left on his office table a pocket-book containing bank-notes, and during his absence the sum named was extracted from it. He did not discover the loss until some time later, when he had gone to the head office to pay the amount in. The culprit is supposed to be one of the clerks, who has since absconded. He is said to belong to a very respectable family.

Père Hyacinthe's defiance of the Pope and the Council is still being discussed, and a letter has recently been published addressed to him by Mgr. Dupanloup, the well-known Bishop of Orleans. This prelate urges him to become reconciled with the Holy Father, the Church, and reminds him of the sufferings of Lacordaire and others. Altogether, the letter reads as though the writer was giving advice which he knew to be wrong, but which he still felt bound to give, in order to prevent any schism among Catholics. Father Hyacinthe has sent a brief reply to this letter. He is much touched, he says, by the sentiment which dictated that letter, but can accept neither the reproaches nor the counsels it contains. What the Bishop regards as a great fault committed, Father Hyacinthe considers a great duty accomplished.

Midlle. Schneider—whose star, by-the-way, appears to be somewhat on the decline over here—has just signed an agreement with M. Raphael Félix to give ninety-six performances of Offenbach's burlesque opera next season, in the principal towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland. She is to receive 200f. (£8) for each representation. Apropos of this it may be mentioned that Offenbach has just finished another of his trifles, "The Princess of Trebizond," which will be produced here early next month.

SPAIN.

The Ministers have resolved to propose the young Duke of Genoa to the Cortes as a candidate for the throne of Spain. According to the *Pays Patrie*, the Duke will not be allowed by his family to accept the crown unless he is elected by a majority of two thirds.

The Government has again had imposed on it the unpleasant duty of resorting to armed force against their countrymen. It appears that the commanders of the volunteers of Barcelona openly protested against the disarmament of their brethren of Tarragona and the arrest of General Pierrad, and followed up their protest by hostile movements. The Government thereupon gave orders for the disarmament of the volunteers, who resisted and raised barricades against the Government troops. The latter attacked the barricades, and, after a fight of four hours, carried the whole of them and put the rebels to flight. Many arrests were made, and the hostile movement was completely suppressed. The number of killed and wounded was rather serious.

The disturbances at Tarragona, where the secretary to the Governor was barbarously murdered, have continued. The volunteers having manifested Republican sentiments, the regular troops were called out to disarm them. The volunteers resisted vigorously, and raised barricades, which, however, were taken by the troops, after many had been killed and wounded. A large number of the insurgents are prisoners on board the ships in the harbour.

The disturbances which have broken out at Tarragona and Barcelona are said to be subsiding, and the railway which had been broken by the Republicans has been repaired. It is alleged that General Pierrad, who is in custody for his share in the riots at Tarragona, was threatened with a pistol by the unfortunate secretary of the Governor, and it was this circumstance which led to the outrage already described.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal has contradicted the report that he has accepted the throne of Spain. His Majesty says, in addition:—"I was born a Portuguese, and I will die a Portuguese." It is true it has never been offered to him by any competent authority, but this timely avowal may remove some complications.

The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon and Count Farrobo are both dead.

BELGIUM.

The festivities in celebration of the anniversary of Belgian independence, and in welcome of the British riflemen, the National Guard and Civic Guard of Paris, and the sharpshooters of other nations, have been most successful. The Liège banquet, at which the King made a speech full of the warmest welcome, on Tuesday week, was followed by a brilliant reception at Spa the next day, the pretty little town being illuminated at night with remarkable splendour in honour of the foreign visitors, and the Lord Mayor of London and Mr. Sheriff Cotton being entertained at a grand banquet by the Burgomaster.

The rifle-shooting returns at Liège are not very favourable to our volunteers; but the Spa returns put our marksmen in a better light:—1000 metres (highest possible score, 25 points): Stanford, Wrexham, 14; Palmer, Hay, 14; Abbott, West London, 12. 750 metres (highest possible score, 20 points): Curtis, Worthing, 11; Gustine, Paris, 17; Ingram, Glasgow, 15; Saw, London Rifle Brigade, 15; Heyworth, London, 15. 500 metres (highest possible score, 25 points): Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade, 20; Saw, London Rifle Brigade, 18; Bucchus, Manchester Brigade, 16. 175 metres (highest possible score, 25 points): Rollin, Liège, 22; Allston, Northampton, 21; Dyce, Kent, 21.

With the exception of the cool shots who remained for business, the English riflemen left Spa yesterday week for the Belgian capital. Brussels gave a most hearty reception to the representatives of England, France, and other nationalities, as they mustered in procession from the Great Northern station along the Rue Neuve. Raining though it was in the evening, flags were hung out, torch-bearers accompanied the volunteers, and the whole scene was most animated. The square in front of the Hôtel de Ville reached, the spectacle was exceedingly brilliant. The beautiful spire was splendidly illuminated with coloured fires, while from the separate chambers were exhibited red, white, and blue lights. At the tops of five or six houses, at different sides of the place, there were electric lights, which, being directed to certain points, produced the most fantastic effect. At one moment the curious architecture stood out in bold relief; at the next the lights glanced from angle to angle of the square, dancing upon the gendarmes, whose dignity was thus ignored, to the intense amusement of the sightseers. After some little delay caused by the heartiness of the welcome they received at every step, the battalion, which consisted of three or four hundred men under Colonel Thomson, ascended the staircase to the reception rooms—the Salle Gothique and the Salle du Christ—two chambers ornamented with splendidly-carved oak work, closely resembling that which was placed not long since in the Guildhall of the city of London. The Salle Gothique is capable of accommodating several hundred persons; but it is probable it never contained so many before as it did on this occasion, when scarcely standing room was available. Amongst those accompanying M. Anspach, the Burgomaster, were the English Minister, Colonel Wilkinson, and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Cotton, who wore his uniform of the Court of Lieutenancy, and was generally mistaken for the Lord Mayor, in whose honour a state banquet was given by the King on the previous evening, and who had been compelled to leave Brussels in the morning; M. D'Andrimont, Burgomaster of Liège, and a party who wore scarfs of the Belgian colours, like those which had decorated the ladies who distributed the medals at the Hôtel de Ville, Liège. There were also several of the French Garde, who had not yet felt disposed to leave their hospitable hosts in Brussels. The volunteers were addressed in tones of earnest welcome by the Burgomaster, who said Brussels would never forget the grand reception given to the Belgians in London. Colonel Thomson replied in apt terms. The volunteers were then hospitably entertained at the Hôtel de Ville.

The volunteers attended a grand ball on Saturday night, at the invitation of the King. The ball was held for a charitable purpose, at the new terminus of the Chemin de Fer du Midi. The station was metamorphosed for the occasion into a splendid ball-room, after the style of the Agricultural Hall, Islington, where the Belgians were entertained thus. No fewer than 10,000 separate jets of gas burnt throughout the night, and each one of these was either inclosed in a globe or sprang from a burner made in imitation of a wax-candle. In addition to all these jets there were electric lights, which played from various points of the roof, and at different times illuminated with powerful effect different parts of the room. From the gas there was nothing like a glare, except on the spot to which, for the moment, the electric stream was cast. The light was everywhere as mellow as that of a moderate twilight. At the further end of the great apartment the company found an improvised mountain cataract. From amid natural trees, ferns, and grass there descended a rapid torrent, which, rushing over a

successive of irregular rocks, fell into a deep basin beneath. Around this basin were veritable trees and real grass. Mould had been laid down and seed sown here and in two or three other parts of the building, and the grass which looked so fresh and green that night had sprung up in the spots where the company saw it. The effect of the cascade was wonderful. By means of a staircase at the rear persons were able to reach the height above, and the crowd which throughout the night stood at the source of the stream imparted additional reality to the whole contrivance. Behind the rocks and trees large plates of glass had been inserted. In those the waterfall, the basin, and the garden in front were vividly reflected, and every few minutes the cataract was illuminated in all the hues of the rainbow by means of one of the powerful batteries on the roof. At each side of the cascade were two grottoes, with genuine dwarf trees and grass. Refreshing fountains sprang up from the little lakes which formed the centre of these grottoes. Half way down the apartment, and on the right side, stood a throne, above which was a canopy, from which hung gorgeous velvet curtains thickly embroidered in gold. The King's chair was a magnificent fauteuil of velvet and gold, having a crown in bas-relief on the top. The King, attended by his suite, the Burgomaster, and the civic authorities, arrived about half-past ten o'clock. His Majesty remained half an hour inspecting the ball-room, and stated to the committee that it was one of the most beautiful spectacles he had ever seen. The King most generously paid 12,000f. for the admission of the foreign princes. Ten francs were charged for tickets, and, very wisely, the committee did not undertake the formidable task of providing suppers. Refreshments of all kinds could be had at buffets at moderate prices. This arrangement allowed supper to be had at any time during the night without the slightest confusion. The last dance was at four o'clock, when the entertainment was brought to a harmonious conclusion. Eight thousand persons were present, and amongst them plenty of fair partners. Most of the ladies wore their national colours.

Mr. Lumley, the British Minister, entertained a large number of the English volunteers at dinner prior to their departure.

The King has informed the officers of the English rifle corps that he intends to go with his consort to Windsor in November, on a visit, for a few days, to Queen Victoria.

The King reviewed the greater part of the Belgian army, on Monday morning, in front of the palace at Brussels. The troops formed up on the Champ de Manœuvres, where his Majesty inspected them, and, leading them into the city, they defiled past him in review order. Every branch of the army was represented, and it took two hours and a half for the troops to march past. A correspondent writes:—"The scene was indeed a splendid one, especially to those who had never seen an army of 30,000 in heavy marching order, and fully equipped as if for active service. The field artillery were 12-pounders, and rifled breech-loading cannon. The horses carried their own provender. There were the waggons of the field telegraph service, the whole of the engineering and pontoon apparatus, and the ambulances of the army; indeed, all the necessaries and appliances requisite for modern warfare, and to enable a grand Continental army of 30,000 men to take the field. General Chazel was the commander-in-chief. The army, as it was reviewed by the King, consisted of three war divisions, a reserve, a park of artillery, and a reserve of cavalry. Each division comprehended a battalion of engineers, a battalion of riflemen, three regiments of infantry (three battalions each), two batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. The reserve and park of artillery were composed of three regiments of Liège artillery, of a detachment of engineers, of a company of pontoneers, with the half of its crew mounted upon twenty-five barques, of a company of telegraphists, with instruments and carriages, of six mounted batteries and four batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery. The cavalry reserve was composed of the most splendid cavalry in the Belgian service (the Guides), and four regiments of Lancers, besides the regiments of Chasseurs à Cheval attached to the respective divisions. The gross number of troops on the field was said to be 35,000, but I should think 30,000 nearer the mark. It did not, however, represent the actual men effective, for the battalions only represented 600 instead of 900. The march past took place at the palace in presence of the King, the Count of Flanders, and the Ministers of State."

The *Etoile Belge* says that King Leopold, on his arrival at the Southern Railway station on Saturday, thanked the Minister of France, Vicomte de la Guerronnière, for the excellent sentiments expressed by him at the dinner given to the superior officers of the French National Guard. The *Etoile Belge* does not mention what reply was made to the King by M. de Lugerronnière, but says that the latter, in answer to the Count of Flanders, who equally expressed his thanks, said that what he had stated was the sincere declaration of his personal sentiments.

ITALY.

The grand military manœuvres which have taken place in Italy passed off with much success. One of the movements was the defence of Florence by General Cadorna against supposed enemies from the north and south under General Bixio and General Cosenz. All the manœuvres were executed exactly as they had been arranged by General Cialdini. The discipline of the troops is said to have been admirable, and their conduct has won for them much praise from the inhabitants of the districts in which the operations were conducted.

Hussein Pacha, the son of the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at Brindisi on Wednesday from Venice, and embarked on board the frigate Masci for Alexandria.

An eruption of Mount Etna took place on Sunday. On the eastern side of the mountain two torrents of lava are flowing into the Valle del Bue.

M. Le Roux, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, having received notification from the Italian Minister in Paris that a maritime international exhibition will be opened at Naples in 1870, has instituted a committee under his own presidency, charged to examine and propose measures for facilitating the organisation of the French section, and has nominated twenty-five persons to be members of the same.

A correspondent of the *Times* says that at Naples on the 19th ult., the *fête* day of Januarius, the blood of the saint liquefied, "so that the safety of Naples for twelve months is guaranteed."

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince of Prussia will leave Berlin to-morrow for Baden-Baden. From there he will proceed to Vienna to visit the Emperor of Austria. Prior to his journey to Egypt he will spend several days in Constantinople, and will travel thence by Asia Minor and Palestine.

Count Bismarck will not return to Berlin for the opening of the Prussian Diet.

The extradition treaty between Russia and Prussia expires to-day.

The King of Prussia has issued an edict summoning the Landtag to reassemble on the 6th inst. Leave of absence has been granted to so many soldiers in the cavalry and foot artillery regiments that a reduction of 2000 men will be effected in the peace footing of the army.

The *North German* correspondent states that the extensive groundwork destined to support the Prussian national monument on the Königsplatz, about to be erected as a memorial of the campaigns of 1864 and 1866, is now ended. The base, which rises from a depth of 18 ft. below the surface, is the strongest ever constructed in Berlin in proportion to the size and weight of the monument which it is intended to support. A history of both campaigns, with the plans of the battles, at present awaiting the approbation of his Majesty, will be deposited beneath the foundation, which has been kept open at one place for this purpose. The monument is to be adorned with sixty pieces of cannon taken from the enemy.

The language and literature of England are not neglected at the Prussian Universities, as the following course which are announced for the coming term will show. At Berlin Dr. Delly lectures on the history of English literature from the seventeenth century. At Greifswald Professor Schmitz will open a class for English and French philology, in which Macaulay's "History of England," vol. i., will be read. At Bonn Professor Delius intends to explain Shakspeare's "Coriolanus." At Göttingen, Professor Muller will lecture on English grammar, and explain "Macbeth." At Kiel Dr. Heise proposes to explain "Henry V," and to open a class for exercises. At Münster Dr. Bank will lecture on the history of English literature and give instruction in the language. Finally, at Breslau Dr. Zuzitza has announced lectures on the elements of the English language.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Wirtemberg Constitution was celebrated throughout that country on Saturday.

Wirtemberg has signified its adhesion to the St. Gothard Railway project, and the Swiss Federal Council has consequently invited the Government of that country to send a representative to the international conference which is being held on the subject.

The Baden Chambers were opened at Carlsruhe yesterday week, by the Grand Duke in person, who delivered the speech from the throne. His Highness said it was with pleasure that he announced the establishment of more intimate relations between the Grand Duchy and the North German Confederation. He also rejoiced to observe the growth of the sentiment of nationality, which tended to effect a constantly-increasing community between the German States. His Highness further expressed a hopeful confidence in the development and strengthening of the Zollverein.

Count Beust arrived at Munich on Thursday week, and had an interview with Prince Hohenlohe.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Preparations are being made at Vienna for giving a brilliant reception to the Crown Prince of Prussia. The whole of the Corps Diplomatique and other official notabilities will be presented to him. It appears from the German papers that better relations are being established between Austria and Prussia.

In consequence of a circular from the Minister of the Interior, the provincial Diets of Austria are taking into consideration the advisability of making the elections to the Reichsrath direct, instead of, as at present, indirect. The Diets of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, and Silesia are already discussing motions in favour of this change; and a proposal that the number of the members of the Lower House of the Reichsrath should be doubled has also been brought forward.

Negotiations are on foot between the Southern and State railways for taking up the project of a network of railways in Servia. These would be connected with the lines in Austria and Turkey, a new line being constructed through Selavonia, and the State railway being extended as far as the Simplon. A company of Prussian capitalists, under Baron Stromberg, are competing with the Austrians for the concession of the Servian railways, and have deputed Prince Baron von Courland to make overtures to the Servian Government on their behalf.

The elections in Bohemia for members of the Diet have resulted in the election of thirty-four members of the Czech or National party against two Constitutionalists. It appears, however, that the number of Czech candidates who were returned without opposition was smaller than two years ago. The Diet was to be opened yesterday.

DENMARK.

The Ministers of the Interior, Public Worship, and Marine have resigned. The duties of the Minister of Marine have been undertaken by the Minister of War; M. Rosenoern, Chamberlain of the King and director of the School of Agriculture, has been appointed Minister of Public Worship; and M. Hadlner, landed proprietor and Chamberlain of the King, has been appointed to the post of Minister of the Interior. The last-named is brother-in-law to the President of the Council of Ministers. There are no political reasons for the change. M. Hadlner is favourable to the principles of the Scandinavian party.

The Diet is convoked for the 4th inst.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Berlin papers publish intelligence from Constantinople stating that the differences between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt have been almost entirely arranged through the mediation of the Great Powers. At the present time there is but one point of disagreement, and that will probably be soon settled.

Great preparations continue to be made in Constantinople for the reception of the French Empress.

The Sultan has given a public audience to the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff, who has recently returned from the Crimea.

AMERICA.

The Cuban question is uppermost, but is chiefly a topic for speculation. It is positively stated, however, that General Sickles has telegraphed to the State Department that Spain respectfully declines the mediation proffered by the United States with reference to Cuba. The Paris journals publish, in the form of a Washington telegram, dated Tuesday, a statement which must be received with caution. It is said that explanations have been exchanged between the Spanish and American Governments, and that the Cabinet of Washington has declared that it had never had any intention of offering to mediate in Cuba, and had been actuated solely by motives of humanity.

The New York Convention met on Wednesday. Resolutions were adopted favouring gold payment of the debt, equalisation of taxes, and negro suffrage; also sympathising with Cuba, and favouring the acquisition of the island when its people should desire it.

The President has tendered the position of American Minister to China to John Bigelow, editor of the *New York Times*, but that gentleman has declined it. The post was then offered to Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and he also declined it. Mr. Frederick Law, of California, has, according to the last report, been appointed. Mr. J. Ross Browne, the present Minister, the President has decided to remove.

Dr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, arrived at New Bedford last Sunday, from Repulse Bay, after an absence of five years. He had discovered the skeletons of several of Sir John Franklin's party at King William's Land, and brings numerous relics of the Franklin expedition.

M. de Bille, the New Danish Minister, was officially received at Washington on Saturday.

Violent fluctuations in gold at New York are reported. The telegram says they have unsettled values, and "caused a partial suspension of business generally." The cable attributes the movement to "the continued operations of the Bull clique." Several large stock houses have failed or suspended payment. Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the sale of 2,000,000 dols. in gold, and the purchase of 2,000,000 dols. worth of bonds weekly until Nov. 1, in addition to the fortnightly purchase of 1,000,000 dols. worth of bonds under the Sinking Fund Act.

The San Francisco journals mention the discovery of a gold nugget weighing 2240 ounces, but 544 were broken off by the crowbar used in extricating it. Its value is about 24,000 dols. in coin, and it is about 20 in. long, 10 in. in thickness, and about 6 in. to 10 in. broad. The men have taken out not less than 70,000 dols. worth already, and have not yet "touched bottom." 40,000 of this was the result of two men's work in two days.

A decree has been issued by the Roumanian Minister of the Interior forbidding the ecclesiastical authorities to place under arrest any of their clergy on any ground whatever.

A Trappist friar at the Abbey of Bellefontaine, near Cholet, France, has taken to fight with the funds of which he was cashier. The fathers were aware that the delinquent was a liberated convict, but he had persuaded them that he had been, in 1862, the victim of a persecution for his political opinions. The sum carried off is upwards of £4000.

A workman of Chateau-Thierry (Aisne), aged forty, last week attempted, while labouring under a religious monomania, to crucify himself. He was found lying in a garret with his feet and one hand nailed to a cross, which he had made with some old rafters. He had also pierced the other hand, but was, of course, unable to entirely carry out his intention. He was removed to an hospital, and is likely to recover. The nails which he had used were similar to those represented in paintings and images as having been employed in the crucifixion of our Saviour.

THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.

There have been several tenant-right meetings in Ireland. The Town Commissioners of Kingstown, near Dublin, in addition to a resolution in favour of "fixity of tenure," have adopted one calling "the earnest attention of her Majesty's Government to the position of the owners of house property in growing towns, who have expended immense sums on short tenures." There was a tenant-right meeting at Maryborough, Queen's County, at which Roman Catholic clergymen chiefly spoke in favour of fixity of tenure.

A meeting numerously attended was held on Wednesday in the Market-hall, Tipperary, to discuss the land question. The Rev. Dr. O'Connor, C.C., presided. Violent speeches were delivered by Dean O'Brien and Mr. Butt. An address to the people of Ireland was adopted, denouncing landlord power of eviction as fatal to the peace of the country and destructive to property, perpetuating war of classes; admitting landlords' right to increased rent when the circumstances of the country, tested by the price of produce, warrant it; and calling on all classes to join in an effort to emancipate the people from the slavery of the present hard tenure.

The labourers in Ireland are asserting their claim to a share in the "good time coming." A labourers' club has been formed at Kanturk, which at its first meeting resolved to memorialise the Government "to insert a clause in the contemplated Irish Land Bill, which will provide for each labourer or working man a house fit to live in, and one plantation acre (or 1 acre 2 roods 19 perches statute) attached to each house, at the farmer's rent, or at a fair rent."

Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, in his charge to the grand jury at the Galway Special Commission, on Monday, said he believed that the object of those who had been concerned in the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland was to drive the landowners out of the country. He beseeched the landlords to face the evil manfully, and, relying upon the protection of the Government, to remain upon their estates and exert the great influence they possessed for the discovery and repression of crime.

In replying to an address at Wexford, Cardinal Cullen thus expressed his views on the questions of Irish land and Irish education:—"By remaining united, by so moderating our demands that, founded on justice and not interfering with the legitimate rights of any class, they may tend to the well-being of the State, we may rest assured that the day is not far distant when the industrious tenant may enjoy in undisturbed tranquillity the honest earnings of his labour, and the Catholic parent have the means of educating his children according to the teaching of his own Church without sending them to model schools or Queen's Colleges, and exposing them to the dangers of imbibing pernicious doctrines."

The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech addressed to his father's tenantry at Lismore, on Thursday week, expressed his opinion that Ireland is steadily increasing in prosperity. This he attributed largely to the influence of agricultural societies. He did not, he added, in referring to the land question, speak "as a member of her Majesty's Government." Ministers had not yet had an opportunity to meet together to discuss their future policy. It would be wrong of him to say anything "which could be for a moment supposed to foreshadow the intentions of the Government." He would only offer a word of advice and warning. He had been glad to see meetings of farmers' clubs, but "let them not do more than state their own views; nor attempt to dictate to others what the solution of the question may be." The tenant farmers of Ireland were not the persons (Lord Hartington continued) competent to form a perfectly impartial opinion on the whole question. "There are the landlords, who cannot be left out of the question; there are the agricultural labourers; there are, also, that large class of persons who, though not engaged in the tillage of the land, have an interest through their business transactions in the prosperity of the country." The remedies which the farmers' clubs had proposed would possibly affect injuriously the rights of the landlords. "If there is one thing more certain than another in the consideration of this question (his Lordship said) it is that the English Parliament will never consent to deprive, without adequate compensation, persons of any rights or advantages which they may possess—which they have legally acquired, and have not manifestly and palpably misused." Lord Hartington further advised the farmers' clubs to have a regard also for the position of the agricultural labourer. The tenant farmers of Ireland were not always disposed to deal very liberally with their labourers. "If they are not disposed to do this," Lord Hartington said, "I am afraid they will find by bitter experience that Parliament will be determined for the welfare and pacification of Ireland, certainly now less than ever disposed to legislate for the benefit of one class, and one class only."

An agricultural meeting was held at Watford, on Monday night, at which the Earl of Clarendon was present, and made some important remarks on various questions. On the subject of the Irish land tenure he said he would not undertake to tell them what the Government would do; but he could tell them what they would not do—they would not adopt the wild and subversive schemes of which they had heard so much from the Irish agitators of late. Exceptional legislation there might be to meet the wants, the wishes, and the customs of the Irish tenantry; but the object of the Government would be to do justice to all and injustice to no one.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P. for Carlisle, the owner of one of the finest estates in Cumberland, made rather an important speech, yesterday week, at an agricultural dinner at Aspatria, a village near his own domain. Referring to the tenure of land in Ireland, he said it appeared that in Ireland men who expended their labour and some portion of their capital upon the soil as tenant farmers do not, in innumerable instances, enjoy the fruits of their labour. That was an unfair and unjust state of things, and legislation was required to enable a man to enjoy the fair fruits of his labour. He did not know whether we don't want something of the same sort in England; but that was looking a good way forward. Perhaps legislation of that sort might lead ultimately to the land being held in smaller portions, and he did not know there would be any great evil in that. Lord Stanley seemed to set his face somewhat against small occupations of land, because small occupiers would not be able to devote sufficient capital to the cultivation of the soil. That was a sound objection so far as it went; but, if land were divided into small portions, the small occupiers might, by co-operation, obtain proper machinery, and succeed in cultivating the land almost as well as if it were cultivated by larger and more wealthy holders. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings Mr. William Noxman, of Hall Bank, one of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's most enterprising tenants, announced that Sir Wilfrid was making arrangements to give his tenantry "free trade in farming." All obsolete conditions—which were of no use, except to prevent the flow of capital to the cultivation of the soil—were to be removed from their leases and agreements. Sir Wilfrid Lawson afterwards, referring to this announcement made by his tenant, said it was true that he did intend to attempt something of the sort indicated. He believed the landlord ought to let the farmer work to the best of his ability to make money. They must, of course, have conditions that the tenant left the property as good as he found it; but that was all the landlord had any right to claim. It was a question of what machinery they must employ to bring that about. He believed by making a condition that the landlord should pay for any improvement which the tenant made to the permanent value of his farm, in the same way as the tenant had to pay for any deterioration during his tenancy, he would be able to obtain a superior class of agriculturists and also to secure a larger production from the land. He did not know that he thoroughly understood the best machinery to bring that about; but he hoped to adopt some plan of that kind, and he hoped at some future meeting of the Agricultural Society to tell them that it had succeeded well and satisfactorily.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, member for Denbighshire, addressing his constituents, on Monday, said that, in his opinion, the law regarding the tenure of land in Ireland required to be altered in the direction of fixity of tenure, and so as to secure compensation for unexhausted improvements.

The Act of last Session as to tenants for short periods paying the poor rate and deducting the same from the rent took effect on Wednesday. Landlords may now compound for small tenements.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Ufford Hall, Stamford, Viscountess Folkestone, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Pockeredge House, Corsham, Wilts, the wife of Augustus Yockney, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Twickenham-common, Middlesex, the wife of George Mayor, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at East Molesey, Surrey, the wife of Horace Kollmann Mayor, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Warley, Essex, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopton Scott, 9th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at Old Edgbaston Church, by the Rev. I. Walker, Antonio J. Chable, of Birmingham, to Sophia Louisa, only daughter of John Ed. Freeth, Esq., late of Shropshire. No cards.

On the 25th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. W. P. Trevelyan, Rector of Calverton, Bucks, George Otto Trevelyan, Esq., M.P., only son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B., to Caroline, eldest daughter of Robert N. Philips, Esq., M.P., of the Park, Manchester.

On the 16th ult., at the parish church, Stapleford, Colonel Charles Morris, C.B., son of the late Sir John Morris, Bart., and the Hon. Lady Morris, to Lady Blanche Godolphin Osborne, youngest daughter of the Duke of Leeds.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at the Castle Mona Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man, Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Gardiner, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Elm Bank, Oakfield, Liverpool, and Pilling, Fleetwood, and youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Andrew Kellie, Esq., of East Bank, Halliwell, near Bolton, ætat. 64.

On the Lyskamme, near Zermatt, Switzerland, Henry Chester, Esq., of Poyle, and of Camberwell, Surrey, many years vestry clerk and solicitor of the parish of St. Mary Newington, deeply regretted. Friends will kindly receive this intimation.

On the 25th ult., at 2, Trafalgar-square, Brompton, S.W., the residence of his friend, Edward Ross, Thomas Fewtright, of Nottingham, aged 23 years.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, Roselands, Walmer, George Coode, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law and Parliamentary draughtsman, in his 63rd year.

On the 27th ult., at 4, Windsor-terrace West, Glasgow, Elizabeth Tennent, widow of John Park Fleming, Writer, Glasgow, and youngest daughter of the deceased John Tennent, of Wellpark, aged 71.

On the 29th ult., at Oakfield Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex, after a protracted illness, Maria, relict of the late Rev. Edward Pett Hannam, M.A., Vicar of Borden, near Sittingbourne, Kent.

On Aug. 30 last, at Chesterfield, Vere, district of Clarendon, Jamaica, Ernest Charles, the infant son of F. C. Elliott, Esq., and grandson of James Elliott, Esq., of Dymchurch, Kent, C.E., aged 7 months and 2 days.

*** *The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be BOUGHT in PARIS, at 70 centimes (about 7d.) the ordinary Number, of Messrs. XAVIER and BOYVEAU, 22, Rue de la Banque.

The same firm will supply this Journal for three months at the following rates:—In France, 10 francs; in Italy, Spain, and Switzerland, 12 francs.

The wholesale prices may be obtained of Messrs. Xavier and Boyveau; or at 198, Strand, London.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9.

SUNDAY, Oct. 3.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. Henry William Milman, M.A., Rector of St. Augustin's, Watling-street. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30, Rev. Dr. Barry; 7.0, Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes.

MONDAY, 4.—St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscan order, died, 1226. Royal Society of Mines—commencement of lecture session. London Institution Lectures, 4 p.m. Professor Guthrie on Physics.

TUESDAY, 5.—The New Style begun in Italy (the day changed from the 15th to the 5th), 1582. New moon, 2 19 p.m. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society—Fruit and Floral, 11 a.m.; General, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. Faith, virgin and martyr. The kingdom of Hanover annexed to Prussia, 1866.

THURSDAY, 7.—Battle of Lepanto (the Turkish fleet defeated by Don John of Austria), 1571. Triumphal entry of General Prim into Madrid, 1868.

FRIDAY, 8.—Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, assassinated at Rome, 1354. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation of the new university buildings at Glasgow, 1868.

SATURDAY, 9.—St. Dionysius or Denis, martyr. The order of Bishops abolished in England by the Parliament, 1646. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3 0 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
—	0 7	0 26	0 38	1 21	1 46	2 7	2 29	2 51	3 15	3 33	3 56	4 17	4 36

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind, General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept. 15	29.561	53.0	48.8	.72	7	56.7	64.6	WSW. SW.	544	.010
16	29.739	58.7	47.5	.68	8	53.5	64.8	W. WNW. W. WSW.	326	.040
17	29.763	60.2	56.0	.86	10	53.6	64.7	SW. SSW.	466	.030
18	29.672	61.3	56.2	.84	10	58.4	67.7	SW. SSW.	514	.031
19	...	...	...	...	...	54.5	61.1	WSW. SW.	374	.015
20	29.521	51.9	42.8	.72	6	47.6	61.3	SW. W. NW.	145	.000
21	29.843	52.7	43.8	.73	5	42.4	62.0	WSW. W.	135	.000
22	30.126	55.4	45.2	.70	7	46.1	65.4	W. WNW. SW.	317	.000
23	30.122	55.8	52.5	.80	9	53.5	64.8	WSW. SW.	315	.000
24	30.102	61.6	56.0	.92	9	58.0	71.6	SW. WSW.	378	.000
25	29.684	60.9	50.5	.71	1	53.3	71.4	SSW. SW.	459	.000
26	...	...	...	...	...	52.8	64.9	WSW. W.	195	.001
27	29.966	52.7	50.0	.83	7	46.3	62.3	SW. WSW. SSW.	184	.000
28	29.130	56.4	49.4	.79	4	45.6	65.9	SSW. S.	294	.006

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

SEPT. 15 TO SEPT. 21.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.737
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	WSW.

SEPT. 22 TO SEPT. 28.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	W.	WSW.	SW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.	SSW.

EXETER HALL.—MDME. CHRISTINE NILSSON. [illegible]

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. Newly and Classically [illegible]

A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

will be issued NEXT SATURDAY, OCT. 9,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

"THE TIDAL BOAT,"

FROM A DRAWING BY A. HUNT,

AND

TWO SHEETS OF ENGRAVINGS AND LETTERPRESS.

Among the Illustrations will be the following:—

View of the CITY OF CHESTER (Two-Page Engraving).
The Phœnix Tower and Water-gate Row, Chester.
Election of Lord Mayor of London: Registration of the Livery in Guildhall-yard.
Swiss National Festival at Geneva: Meeting of Delegates of the Cantons at the Triumphal Arch, Rue du Mont Blanc; Illuminations of the Old Clock Tower and Fountain.
The New Corn Exchange and Markets at Shrewsbury.
Portrait of the New Baronet, Major-General Sir Edward Sabine, President of the Royal Society.
Interior of the New Cathedral at Inverness.
Closing of Woolwich Dockyard: View from the River—Timber Dock and Boat-House (Two Illustrations).
Observatory of the Solar Eclipse Expedition, Jefferson City, Canada; and Mr. Bishop's Observatory at Twickenham (Four Illustrations).
The Prudhoe Memorial Convalescent Hospital at Whitley, Northumberland.
Fox-Hunting in India: A Run with the Neilgherry Hounds.
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AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

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THE SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN'S REAPPEARANCE at the Palace having proved highly successful, he will appear in the ensuing Week, Monday to Friday, in all his most Extraordinary Feats—carrying a Man, Walking Blindfold, Cooking an Omelette on the Rope, &c. Velocipede Tournaments or Contests will take place in connection with M. Blondin's Performances.

Monday.—Magnificent Display of Fireworks and Illumination of Fountains, with Arc de Triomphe for last time. Blondin. Velocipede Championship, and other Races, &c.

Wednesday.—Closing of the International Velocipede Exhibition and Presentation of Prizes to Exhibitors.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling.

Saturday—Concert and Afternoon Promenade. Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets, which, admitting until Oct. 1, 1870 (thus including all the Saturday Concerts and Grand Fêtes of next season), may be had at all Entrances and at Agents. [illegible] also available to Oct. 1, 1870. These Tickets enable Holders to make frequent visits to the Palace at the lowest possible rates.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FIREWORK NOTICE.—It had been intended that the display of the great Set Piece, the Arc de Triomphe, on Saturday last, should have been given for the last time. It was, however, [illegible] that an EXTRA DISPLAY, to include this grand chef-d'œuvre of Messrs. Brock, will be given on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 4, at Seven o'Clock. From other arrangements entered into, this most positively be the last time the Arc can be exhibited. The following extract from the "Morning Post" of Sept. 27, indorses the enthusiastic terms herein used:—"The day's amusements concluded with a magnificent display of fireworks, one of the finest and most successful of the present season. The features of the designs were well seen, and the colours never seemed so brilliant, and the general effect was most enchanting. Some of the new inventions in pyrotechny which were shown on Saturday are of the most fascinating character and the marvellous brightness and distinctness of the various hues simply indescribable. Never at any time was there so favourable a scene for the exhibition of pyrotechnic effects as the Crystal Palace; and, judging from the continual improvements continuously introduced, we might almost say, never was artist in fireworks more happy or favoured than he to whom so great a number of spectators are indebted for a grand, though transient, delight as that afforded by these displays."

Other amusements will take place during the afternoon, including Blondin's Marvellous Feats, carrying a man over the great rope stretched across the Transept, &c.; and the Great International Velocipede Race for the Championship, gold, silver, and bronze medals being offered as prizes.

Admission, as usual, One Shilling; Children half price; or by Guinea Season Tickets. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s., at the Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NOTICE.—GREAT EXCURSION DAY.—MONDAY WEEK, OCT. 11, a GREAT HARVEST FÊTE.

In addition to other Special Entertainments, a grand and appropriate Display of Fireworks and Illumination of Fountains at Half past Six, ending at Seven o'clock.

Excursions already arranged from the Midland, Brighton, Great Western, Chatham and Dover, South Eastern, London and North-Western and South-Western, Great Northern, Great Eastern and other Railways. This early intimation is given that [illegible] of arranging excursions of schools or large parties from these and other districts may have ample notice. Applications for excursion tickets containing railway fares with admission to the Palace should be made to each railway company; for admission to the Palace only, to the Crystal Palace, London, S.E.

No advance on the usual admission—viz., One Shilling; Children, half price.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Every Evening, at Seven, The Original Drama, by H. [illegible], Esq., WAIT FOR AN ANSWER. After which, at 7.45, the new Comedy, by [illegible], Esq., entitled PLAIN ENGLISH—Barry Sullivan, George Honey, J. C. Cowper, W. H. Stephens, D. Evans, [illegible]; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Jane Rignold, Miss Leonard, &c. To conclude with the Musical Farce of THE WATERMAN.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.—This elegant Establishment will REOPEN THIS (Saturday) EVENING, with a Stud of Fifty magnificent Horses and Ponies. The greatest Equestrian Artistes, male and female, in the universe, and the most talented and wonderful Gymnasts and Acrobats ever brought together in one establishment. In addition, a number of Performing Ponies, Greyhounds and many other novelties. Grand Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at Half past Two.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.—In addition to the important engagements already announced, the Proprietors have now the great satisfaction of announcing that they succeeded, at an enormous outlay, in securing the services of M. OLLIVIER and his TWO PERFORMING MONKEYS. During his stay at the Cape of Good Hope, a few years ago, M. Ollivier was informed of the extraordinary capabilities of a species of monkey from the interior so nearly allied to human intelligence for training purposes that he determined to procure some of them. [illegible] one in particular was so perfectly trained that, when presented at the Cirque L'Impératrice, Paris, about four years since, it astonished everyone who witnessed its performance, and evoked the special patronage of the Emperor and Empress and the Prince Imperial. Unfortunately, however, it died. M. Ollivier thereupon again journeyed to the interior of Southern Africa, and obtained others of the same species, two of which he has brought to such perfection as has never before been witnessed, and the public would think impossible of being achieved. These monkeys execute [illegible] every one of the acts of equestrianism introduced into the Arena. They pirouette, vault, and somersault backward and forward, and perform with agility and gracefulness some of the most classical scenes. In fact, their tricks and evolutions are the most marvellous and astounding ever introduced to the public, and certainly unequalled for dexterity, coolness, and comicality. M. Ollivier has had the Monkeys in training for upwards of eighteen months, and the result will surpass belief. They have never yet appeared in any part of the world, and the proprietors of the Amphitheatre are confident of presenting to their patrons THIS EVENING the greatest novelty in this particular branch of the profession yet produced. Open at 7; Commence at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2.30. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, OCT. 4, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'Clock. Terminate at a Quarter past Eleven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

That three Cabinet Ministers have come forward within a few days to speak emphatically upon the Irish land question is a fact strongly in support of our declaration last week that the principle on which that question is to be dealt with ought to be understood at once. The Foreign Secretary, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary for War have delivered themselves in the plainest manner, and it would be absurd to suppose that simultaneous action was not deliberate, and intended as at once a reply to and a check upon the outrageous pretensions which have been, a good deal too long, listened to in silence. The representative of the great Whig interest, Lord Hartington; the experienced and veteran Liberal, Lord Clarendon; and the judicious yet not timid Mr. Cardwell have been appropriately selected as the teachers of moderation; and it is due to them to say that their utterances have made it impossible for faction to impute to the Government of Mr. Gladstone any of those wild intentions out of the suggestion of which a good deal of political capital has been unworthily made. The line which now of course naturally suggests itself to the enemies of the Cabinet is to point out emphatically that the declarations which have just been made have emanated from those who might be expected to rank with the friends of right and property, and that no approbation of the speeches may be looked for from the more advanced members of the Ministry. What comfort may be derivable from this consideration we incline to advise people to seize at once and make the most of, as it will not be of very long duration.

The announcement was not uncalled for. Although the reasonable portion of the people could have no belief in the vaticination that a grand change was to be made in the law of property in Ireland, such change was promised by the Irish agitators with an assurance which in some cases was simply absurd, but in others was a malicious method of complicating the political position. Up to this very hour some of the demagogues continue to declare that the land of Ireland is to be restored to those from whom it was "robbed"—that the peasantry owes no rent, and that England, which appropriated the country, may rather be said to owe rent to the natives. This Bedlam talk is still received with shouts of approbation, but it would be harmless but that the idea falls into soil which retains it, and that the fruit is assassination. But behind all this, and perhaps not disconnected with it save for policy's sake, comes the formal demand for "fixity of tenure." This phrase is an easy one; and its twin meanings convey not only what statesmen would be glad to grant, but what they can under no circumstances think of granting. By fixity of tenure one side implies just security for the tenant; while the other side means something too akin to confiscation of land to be seriously considered. The Ministers, therefore, hasten to impress both upon the English and the Irish mind that there must be no confusion of terms. We are assured in the most straightforward way that there shall be no violation of the rights of property, while a strenuous effort shall be made to solve the problem which, as Mr. Cardwell said at Oxford, has occupied politicians for five-and-twenty years, and Parliament shall be asked to put the improving tenant in a right position. We have heard nothing from Lord Clarendon, or Lord Hartington, or Mr. Cardwell about the Irishman being of a different blood and temperament from the Englishman or the Scot, and demanding a different kind of justice. Nor were we asked to make allowance for the peculiar organisation of the Celt. On the contrary, one of the Ministers almost repeated our own words of last week, and protested against the Irish being considered as fools. The Cabinet, if the sentiments of three of its prominent members may be accepted as those of the united Government, rises superior to the absurdity of believing in two systems of political economy. It proposes to do that which is called justice, and justice means one and the same thing. But, to prevent mistakes on the part of those whose trade it is to make and profit by them, the Ministers add that in doing what is right by the tenant, they will do nothing that is wrong by the landlord.

We repeat that such a declaration was not much needed for this island, in which there must be singularly few persons who could approve of any other course than that indicated by the Ministers. But it was very much needed in Ireland; and it is the duty of the friends of order, of both parties—nay,

even of those who, like Captain Mervyn Archdall, consider the British Parliament guilty of perfidy and apostacy—to send the language of the Government all over the region to which it applies, and to insist upon its being understood. It is possible that its immediate effects may not be comforting—a medicine seldom is at the outset—but they will be salutary. We may reasonably expect a storm in many a puddle of disaffection. Lord Clarendon may prepare to be told that he is a worn-out red-tapist; Mr. Cardwell that he is a feeble ex-Peelite; and Lord Hartington that he is a haughty and cold-natured scion of Whiggery; and that all are incapable of apprehending the depth of the question or the adamantine strength of the Irishman's love for the soil of his forefathers. Men have lived after direr things than such charges. It may be that a fiercer wrath will be shown, and that Mr. Gladstone will be accused of having made himself a splendid position on one Irish question, and of intending to disappoint and betray the people on another. If that tone be taken by the agitators, it will consolidate the Liberal party, and make it a necessity for the Conservatives to support the Government. So that the outlook towards Ireland, regarded merely as a matter of politics, is satisfactory.

But, after all, there are other things than politics. They are but means to an end, the end being national happiness. We said last week that the one thing to be attained was the placing the Irish people in such a condition that they might do their part towards the support of Imperial interests. This view is strongly illustrated by the declarations of the Cabinet Ministers, and the true patriot is the man who most clearly sets the truth before the Irish people. It is only priests and demagogues who seek to persuade the Irish that the other nation has any hostility towards them. What has England to ask of Ireland, except that she will condescend to see her own interests? What possible hostility can there be on the side of a nation of such overwhelming strength against a comparative handful of men who are utterly helpless? It is almost painful to have to insist upon such things. If the recent history of English dealing with Ireland could be "adapted," to use a dramatic expression, and could the events be represented as having occurred in the case of two countries in another part of the world, the spectacle would be pronounced worthy of all admiration. Out of mere consideration of justice, which is by no means regarded as an absolute necessity in statesmanship, the strong Protestant country removes every social and political shackle from the weak Catholic country, places its representatives among her own, and gives them a power which has many a time disturbed the political course of England, and now strikes down an Establishment dear to a vast mass of Protestants rather than preserve a memorial which offended the Irish Catholic. England does not stop there. She is about to recognise in dealing with Irish land a principle which it has not been necessary for her to adopt here, and to startle many by a legislation based on the assumption that there is a difference in the character of property. Yet, with all this in view, and done by a powerful kingdom that scoffs at dictation and laughs at the idea of danger, there are still Irishmen to listen to those who are not ashamed to talk of English hostility, and to outrage the good feelings of England by demands of the wildest injustice. It is not a subject of congratulation that such speeches as those of the Ministers should have been necessary, but, such being the case, it is a subject of congratulation that they have spoken out frankly and boldly.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian, drove to the Linn of Quoich. Prince Christian, accompanied by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Mr Collins, Colonel Ponsonby, and Dr. Robertson, went to a deer-drive. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Countess of Fife and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold, drove to the Glassalt Shell, where her Majesty remained until Saturday last, when the Royal party returned to Balmoral Castle. Mr. Gladstone left the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Andrew Gray, of St. John's Church, Glasgow, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louise, walked and drove out. In the evening her Majesty gave a ball at the castle to the tenantry, servants, and gillies on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, ride and drive daily around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Gordon and the Lord Chancellor have arrived at the castle.

The Court is expected to remain in the Highlands until about Nov. 5, and then to return to Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louisa, and Princess Victoria of Wales, and attended by their suite, arrived in Paris on Monday from Wildbad. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Hotel Bristol. The Princess was slightly indisposed.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess visited the Emperor and Empress of the French at St. Cloud.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess received Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Prince and Princess, with their family, have arrived at Marlborough House.

The Prince will visit Scarborough on Nov. 1, and will be the guest of Lord Londesborough.

The Prince and Princess are expected to visit the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley, early in November.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur visited the Industrial Exhibition at London on Wednesday week.

On Monday his Royal Highness made an excursion to the Falls of Niagara.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Governor Sir John Young, visited Buffalo. His Royal Highness dined with ex-President Fillmore.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has returned to Gloucester House, Park-lane, from Germany.

Prince and Princess Teck have left Kensington Palace on a visit to Earl and Countess Brownlow at Ashridge Park.

The Prince and Princess Auguste of Saxe-Coburg, with their family, have left the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea, en route for Vienna.

The Duke of Abercorn has left town for Baron's Court, Ireland.

The Duchess of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton have left Chesterfield House for Eastwell Park, Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived on Monday at their seat, Tandragee, in the county of Armagh.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole and Miss Macgregor have left the St. George's Hotel for Dunkeld House, N.B.

The Right Hon. the Secretary for Ireland and the Countess (Frances) Waldegrave, have arrived in Dublin.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have arrived at Frognall, their seat in Kent.

Lord Lyons has arrived at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, from Paris.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acworth, Carr O.: Vicar of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge.
Anderson, Matthew; Rector of Kemberton, Shropshire.
Bailey, Granville Rowe; Curate in charge of the district of Leytell, Madeley.
Bateman, G.: Curate of Perranzabuloe.
Brockman, Ralph St. Leger; Vicar of Brightwell with Kesgrave and Foxhall.
Burdon, J.; Rural Dean of the Southern Division of the Forest of Dean.
Clark, W. R.; Curate of St. Silas-in-the-Marsh, Bristol.
Crawley, Robert Townsend; Rector of North Ockendon, Romford.
Derrig, H.; Curate of Leominster.
Glover, Richard; Vicar of St. Luke's, Holloway.
Martyn, Charles John; Rector of Long Melford, Suffolk.
Pontifex, A.; Rector of Yate, near Bristol.
Powell, William, Vicar of St. Paul's, Herne-hill, Camberwell.
Price, John; Vicar of Clynnog, Carnarvon.
Rogers, C. A.; Vicar of Christ Church, Dover.
Rowsell, T. N.; Incumbent of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, Eltham.
Sackett, P. P.; Rector of Wingerworth, Derbyshire.
Vigors, Richard William; Rector of Leighton-on-Severn.
Wilkinson, Dr. E.; Curate of Trinity Church, Dover.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left Addington Park, and will not return until the 27th inst.

The Archbishop of York has been officiating at the reopening of the parish church of his native town, St. Bees.

The Bishop of Edinburgh (Dr. Terrott) has resigned his see. The election of his successor must take place within five weeks.

The Church Congress is to be held this year at Liverpool, and the opening service will take place at St. Michael's Church, on the 5th.

The Rev. F. Meyrick has resigned the office of Inspector of Schools for the Norfolk district, and has been succeeded by the Rev. F. Synge.

A memorial to the Prime Minister for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales is circulating in the Principality. It is said to have been already very numerously signed.

The Cornish clergy have petitioned Mr. Gladstone for the erection of a separate see for Cornwall. The Winchester clergy have also memorialised the Premier in favour of a division of that diocese.

Upwards of fifty of the clergy in two of the deaneries in Kent have met the Archbishop of Canterbury to discuss the question of the expediency of the parochial meetings of clergy, and for discussing diocesan matters.

Letters have been received from Zanzibar, dated June 20. Bishop Tozer was suffering from a sharp attack of fever; but before the letter left he was much better. The rest were well. The work was going on satisfactorily.

The parish church of St. Mary and All Saints, Beaconsfield, was consecrated, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Oxford. The church has undergone restoration at a cost of £4800, and a very great improvement has been effected.

The parish of All Hallows, Staining, is to be united for ecclesiastical purposes with that of St. Olave, Hart-street, the Rev. Alfred Povah, M.A., being the Rector of the joint parishes. The Church of All Hallows, Staining, is situated to the south of Fenchurch-street.

The death of the Rev. E. S. Barker, M.A., British Chaplain at Wiesbaden, is announced. Mr. Barker died of brain fever, at the age of thirty. He was appointed to Wiesbaden by the present Archbishop of Canterbury about three years since, and seems to have been greatly liked there.

A silver salver, the gift of the working classes of St. Peter's, Pimlico, together with £250 subscribed by the inhabitants of the district generally, has been presented to the Rev. A. H. Williams, M.A., on the occasion of his relinquishing the curacy of St. Peter's for the living of Alcester, Warwickshire.

The parish church of Holton-le-Clay, Lincolnshire, of which the Rev. N. Cogswell, M.A., is Vicar, having been restored, was reopened on St. Matthew's Day with a full choral service. The edifice was tastefully and appropriately decorated by the Vicar's daughters, assisted by several friends, for a harvest festival.

The "lay delegates" of the diocese of Dublin and Glendalagh and Kildare met in Dublin on Tuesday, and resolved that the election from among their number of one in five to a lay conference on Oct. 12, on Irish Church affairs, should be by voting-papers, to be sent in before Friday. The meeting was harmonious.

The funeral of the Bishop of Exeter took place, yesterday week, in the parish churchyard of St. Mary's Church, Torquay. In accordance with the deceased Prelate's wish, the funeral was marked by as little display as possible. The clergy were present in large numbers, but there was a limited attendance of the laity.

On Wednesday week the newly-restored chancel of the little parish church of Highampton, North Devon, was opened. The unsightly pulpit and pews have been replaced by a new pulpit (partly of ironwork) and open benches. The floor has been laid with encaustic tiles, and there is a tiled reredos, with a red cross in mosaic over the altar, the church being dedicated to Holy Cross.

The preachers appointed to the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for October are as follow:—3, the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College; 10, the Rev. Professor Plumptre, Rector of Pluckley; 17, the Rev. G. F. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School; 24, Rev. Professor Brewer, Preacher in the Rolls; 31, Rev. Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.

St. Margaret's, Hinton Waldridge, has lately received a reredos, the gift of J. P. Symonds, Esq. The subject is the Last Supper, after one of the old masters, which is incised in alabaster by Poole, and is nearly identical to the one lately erected by him in Westminster Abbey. During the year a tenor bell has also been given by Charles Deane, Esq. It was cast by Mears, and is in the key of B flat.

Lord Powerscourt, who was so bitterly reproached for what was deemed his apostacy on the question of the Irish Church, has announced his intention of purchasing the rent-charge on all his estates, and of devoting it to the re-endowment of the churches on his property. The value of this gift to the disestablished Church is estimated at from £18,000 to £19,000.——Amongst the first contributions paid to the Irish Church Sustentation Fund were £2000 each from Lord Derby and Mr. H. W. Peek, M.P.

The Bishop of Oxford, on Thursday week, consecrated Beaconsfield church, which has been both enlarged and restored, owing to the zealous labours of the Rev. S. J. Bowles, Rector, who has been most liberally supported by the two principal landowners, Messrs. Du Pre and Hargreaves, each giving £1000. His Lordship preached. Yesterday week the Bishop reopened the church of Brize Norton, after a thorough restoration; and on Saturday his Lordship opened new schools at North Moor and Dry Sandford, both near Abingdon.

The Bishop of Ely will commence his second visitation at Ely on Oct. 19. After the delivery of his charge the Bishop will entertain at luncheon the clergy and churchwardens present. After luncheon it is proposed to discuss the following subjects:—1. Are our churches generally attended as fully and as regularly as might on the whole be expected, and especially by the poorer classes? Can any definite suggestions be made for increasing the attendance at public worship and the spiritual efficiency of the Church, more especially in this diocese? 2. How can we best help the Irish Church?

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings in the month of October:—Oct. 3, the Rev. William Henry Millman, Rector of St. Augustine and St. Faith, Watling-street; 10, the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School and Preacher at Gray's Inn; 17, the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, Head Master of St. Paul's School; 24, the Rev. John Edward Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; 31, the Rev. George F. W. Mortimer, late Head Master of the City of London School. Divine service commences at 9.45 a.m.

The parish church of South Kilworth, Leicestershire, having been almost rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, by Mr. G. F. Bodley, architect, at a cost of about £2000, was reopened on Wednesday week, when the service was choral, and the Bishop of Peterborough preached. Among the decorations may be enumerated a handsome reredos. The altar-cloth, of velvet, with a gold and silver border, is the gift of the Dowager Countess Beauchamp, as is a window, by Hardman, in memory of the Baroness Braye, her Ladyship's mother. The collection was little short of £180, besides some £25 given at the early communion.

The Archbishop of York has taken the first formal step in the Chancery Court of York against the Rev. Charles Voysey, Rector of Healaugh, near Tadcaster, for heresy contained in sermons preached by him, letters of request having been lodged by the Archbishop in the registry. The articles, which will be forthwith filed, set out the specific charges which Mr. Voysey will have to answer. The first general charge is, that Mr. Voysey denies that there was any sacrifice for sin, any need of reconciliation, or for the mediation and intercession of Christ. Illustrations of each of these "heresies" are given from Mr. Voysey's published sermons.

Thanks to the zealous energies of the Rev. Latimer Jones, Vicar of Carmarthen, a new church has been erected in that town by Mr. R. K. Penson, architect, at a cost of £3500. The site was given by the Earl of Cawdor, and on Tuesday week Christ Church was consecrated by the Bishop of St. David's, his Lordship being also the preacher. The people of the good city entered thoroughly into the business of the day, the procession being headed by the local volunteer band, followed by the militia staff, Sunday schools, grammar school, training college, police, macebearers, Mayor and Corporation, inhabitants, churchwardens, &c., clergy, and Bishop.

Mabe church, near Falmouth, some two years ago, when in a very decayed state, was struck by lightning, which nearly completed its destruction. This circumstance, and the fact of its being constituted a parish instead of a daughter church to Mylor, and under a new Vicar, the Rev. A. A. Vawdrey, led to its restoration. This has been accomplished by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, architect, at a cost of £1400, of which £1000 was given by Miss Williams, of Falmouth; and one of the late Bishop's last acts was a donation of £50. The church was reopened on Thursday week, when the Bishop of London preached. Among the special gifts is the altar-cloth, presented by Miss Watts, of Cheltenham.

The *Liverpool Mail* states that all the four churches on the West Derby-road are the gifts of private individuals. Emmanuel Church, recently opened, was the gift of Mr. T. D. Anderson; and for St. James's, near the village, we are indebted to the generosity of the late Mrs. Thornton. Mrs. Reade, daughter of the last-named lady, is emulating Mrs. Thornton's example, and to her princely liberality Churchmen will be indebted for the erection and endowment of one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices of which Liverpool can boast—St. John the Baptist's Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Reade, the generous donor's husband, will be the first Incumbent. In addition to the above, the large and beautiful new church which is being erected at the corner of Belmont-road, at the sole expense of Alderman W. Preston, has this week been covered in.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. John Robert Seeley, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Latin, University College, London, has been appointed to the chair of Modern History at Cambridge, vacant by the resignation of Canon Kingsley. Mr. Seeley graduated in 1857, when he was Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and bracketed Senior Classic with three others. He is the reputed author of "Ecce Homo."

Dr. Rutherford has been appointed Professor of Physiology in King's College, London, in the room of Dr. Beale, who has been appointed to the chair of Pathological Anatomy. Drs. Yeo and Kelly have been appointed assistant physicians.

The annual distribution of prizes was held at Culham Diocesan Training College on Monday. The Bishop of Oxford presided. At the close of the distribution of prizes luncheon was served in the dining-hall. The Bishop of Oxford took the chair; but, having to leave very early, his place was taken by the Duke of Marlborough. They both concurred in denouncing any system of compulsory education secular in its character and supported by rates. They contended for the continuance of the existing system, and urged that a loyal adoption of the conscience clause in every denominational school would cut the ground from under those who demand a radical change in the educational machinery of the country.

Two large buildings recently erected for a chemical laboratory have been opened at Eton for the use of the pupils. The laboratory will be under the superintendence of Professor Madan, son of Canon Madan, late Vicar of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol.

The Exhibitioners this year at Christ's Hospital are Mr. Reginald Heber Roe, Mathematical Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; Mr. Arthur Lionel Smith, Exhibitioner of Balliol College; Mr. Alfred Joshua Butler, Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Mr. Frank Henry Carter, Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; Mr. Samuel Wood, Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford; and Mr. Alexander Herbert Webber, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

During the vacation the playground of Charterhouse School has undergone further curtailment, the lower green having been separated from the upper by a hoarding, in order to carry out the building on the ground fronting Goswell-street by the Merchant Taylors' Company, to whom the school buildings and adjacent land were transferred.

In connection with the evening classes department at King's College, a new system of technical education will be inaugurated next session for those pursuing the mercantile profession, wherein the student may acquire a thorough knowledge of the branches of instruction which are needful in business. Lectures will be delivered on the geography of Europe and of the British islands; history of the commercial policy of England; relation of capital and labour; the Mint; coinage and banking; commercial law on agency; partnership; joint-stock companies; sale; bills of exchange; shipping, insurance, and international law; and the origin and development of political economy, its relation to history, and its uses in the interpretation of history and social progress. At the end of each scholastic year examinations will be held, and such students only as have obtained certificates of merit in the subjects fixed for each year of the technical course are to be allowed to pass on to the next year's studies. Students are at liberty to enter for any one course, the fee being £1 11s. 6d. for one, and £5 5s. for four classes, from October to March inclusive. The classes will commence on Monday, Oct. 11.

The Rev. H. S. Roberts, Master of Thornbury Grammar School, has been appointed to the mastership of Wigton School, near Carlisle; and the Rev. J. B. Lowman, late modern language master at Radley, has been appointed an assistant master in the Lincoln Grammar School.

house formerly occupied by the Duke of Kent, father of her Majesty the Queen and grandfather of the Prince. These picturesque grounds were admirably suited for such an entertainment. The old house has been pulled down; but the place must have been very pretty when the Duke inhabited it. A large number of the people of Halifax were present, with the officers of the garrison, officers of the Navy, and other guests. The band of the 78th Regiment, and that of the French frigate Semiramis, attended on the occasion. The Prince arrived in the Mullet at the shore of Bedford Basin. He was escorted by the Mayor of Halifax and the committee of the entertainment. After the banquet there was dancing on platforms erected for the purpose. The covered platform, shown to the right-hand of our View, and the nearer platform in the foreground, was that on which the Prince joined in the dance. He left the party at sunset. The three sketches engraved are from a correspondent at Halifax.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The thirteenth annual congress of the Association for Promoting Social Science was opened, at Bristol, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P. There was Divine service in the cathedral, and the sermon, preached by the Bishop of the diocese, dealt with the whole subject of that which is called Social Science under its religious aspects.

A meeting of the council was held at the Volunteers' Club at one o'clock — Mr. George W. Hastings presiding — when the programme of the proceedings of the congress was considered and approved of, and a vote of thanks passed to Dr. Jarvis, of New York, for a contribution of valuable books.

The Victoria Rooms, in which the opening address was delivered, was crowded by members and associates. Sir Stafford Northcote, without attempting to travel over the wide field of inquiry opened up by the discussions of the association, offered a few observations upon some portions of it. The relations between Great Britain and her colonies, the limits which the law should place on charitable endowments, the problems to be solved in connection with the education question, the completion of our system of sanitary organisation, the importance of improving the condition of the agricultural labourer, and the results to be expected from the conference of ladies, were amongst the topics touched upon by the right. hon. Baronet. In the course of his long and able address he was frequently and loudly cheered.

The sections met on Thursday, four departments being occupied from day to day in hearing special and voluntary papers read and in discussing the various subjects. The Department of Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law is under the direction of Mr. G. Woodyat Hastings. It is divided into the International and Municipal Law Section and the Reformatory Section, in the second-named section the chairman being Sir J. E. Wilmot, Bart. The Rev. Canon Kingsley presides over the Education Department. Dr. John A. Symonds is the president of the Health Department. The Right Hon. S. Cave, M.P., assumes the direction of the Economy and Trade Department.

A new feature has been incorporated with the programme of the congress this year. This is a ladies' conference, which will deal with reformatory industrial schools, employment of women, education of girls, infant mortality, and the management of workhouses.

Of evening meetings there are to be three. On Thursday the members and associates were entertained by the Mayor of the city, at Colston Hall; on Friday addresses were to be delivered to working men; and on Monday a soirée will be held at the Victoria Rooms, when Miss Carpenter will discourse on Female Education in India.

Excursions to Cheddon and to the Bristol training-ship, at the mouth of the Avon, have been arranged for Saturday. The actual business of the congress will be brought to a close on Wednesday next, when a general meeting will be held in the Fine-Arts Academy.

The Greek Chambers were reopened yesterday week.

Several shocks of earthquake have been felt at St. Thomas, but no serious damage or loss of life is reported.

M. de Lesseps has passed in a steamer through the entire length of the Suez Canal in fifteen hours.

The Canadian Parliament has been prorogued until the 11th inst.

Stamps may be had in lieu of fees for Chancery, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy courts and offices.

A duel with swords took place a few days back in the wood of La Cambre, Brussels, between M. Henri Rochefort and a staff officer of the French National Guard. The latter was wounded. Politics are said to be unconnected with the encounter.

The Empress of the French, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, has distributed 71,000 f. amongst the seventy-eight societies of maternal charity whose organisation has been approved of.

The Queen has approved of Mirza Fazlullah as Consul-General at Bombay for the Shah of Persia; of Mr. Eduardo Servadat as Consul at Mauritius for the Emperor of Brazil; and of Mr. Enrique J. B. Kendall as Consul in London for the Republic of Bolivia.

Hitherto no Jews have been admitted to any Austrian university as professors. This prohibition has now been removed, and the first Jewish professor has been appointed in the person of the well-known oculist, Dr. Mauthner, who has obtained the chair of ophthalmic surgery in the University of Innsbruck.

The following notes are taken from the medical records of a sailor now on board the Dreadnought Hospital Ship:—"Paid off on the 5th ult.; received £28, and spent all but a few shillings in a fortnight. During that time daily allowance of liquor consisted of about forty glasses of rum, two gallons of beer, three or four glasses of gin, and a glass of brandy with milk in the morning."

A deputation of two hundred Tartars proceeded recently to Livadia to thank the Emperor Alexander for the confidence and protection which he accords to the Mussulman population of Russia. The Czar received the delegates kindly, and in his reply said that a difference of religion would never cause him to forget that all his subjects were Russians, and had an equal right to his affection.

Advices from the French islands bring intelligence of a serious accident in the town of Cayenne, on the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. It appears that there was a display of fireworks, and some sparks fell on the warehouse wherein a large number was stored, and ignited them. The people's clothes took fire; they were thrown down, trampled upon, crushed, and frightfully injured. Twenty persons, including women and children, were horribly burnt, and thirty other persons were more or less wounded. The victims were taken to the hospital, and many died.

In the office of the Government tobacco manufacture at Vienna the clerks have to write in eleven different languages, according to the places with which they correspond, as follows:—German, in writing to other Austrian offices; Bohemian, to the tobacco factories at Sedlec, Goding, and Jalan; Polish and Ruthenian, to those in Galicia; Slovenian, to Klagenfurt; Hungarian and Croatian, to the factories east of the Leitha; Italian, to the Southern Tyrol; and French, English, and Spanish, to the tobacco offices in France, the United States, and Cuba respectively.

Amongst the vessels lost in the cyclone that swept over the Bay of Bengal in 1867 were the steamer Thunderer and the ship Moneyshire. Search was professed to be made for these and other missing vessels among the Sunderbunds, but no traces of them were discovered, and it was taken for granted that both had gone down at sea. The *Liverpool Courier* says that the other day a party of fishermen, driven for shelter in an out-of-the-way creek, some miles inland, stumbled upon the hull of a ship, which proved to be the Moneyshire, and farther on found a steamer with masts and funnel still standing, which answered the description of the Thunderer. The steamer had £150,000 on board, which is doubtless in her bullion-hold. As to the fate of her crew, painful speculations are, of course, called up, as the place is infested with tigers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works the chairman expressed a hope, based upon the opinion of the engineers, that the Southern Embankment would be opened within a month.

Mr. William S. Kent, whose admirable preparations of the zoology of invertebrate animals in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons are so well known, has been appointed an assistant in the geological department of the British Museum.

The calendar of the Royal College of Surgeons, which has been published, states that during the collegiate year the income has amounted to £10,882, derived principally from fees—viz., £4503. The disbursements during the same period were £10,069.

At a committee meeting, held on Monday, it was reported that the Queen would not be able to open the Holborn Valley Viaduct, and it was resolved to invite the Prince of Wales to attend the ceremony on or after the 16th inst.

In the third week of September there were 127,982 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis—43,477 being in the workhouses, and 84,505 being outdoor paupers. This was a decrease of 1683 upon the number in the corresponding period of last year.

The half-yearly meeting of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, 315, Oxford-street, was held on Thursday week—Mr. H. J. Walker in the chair. The number of patients admitted during the last half year was 985, being 276 more than in the preceding half year. The funds of the hospital are inadequate to meet the heavy demands.

The death is announced of Mr. Gerrard John Oldrini, the principal doorkeeper of the House of Lords, who had for a long series of years secured the respect of all who had business to transact in connection with that branch of the Legislature. He was seventy-two years of age.

At the Guildhall Police Court, on Wednesday, Enoch Fray, forty-two; William Fray, sixteen; and Arthur Fray, fourteen, were committed for trial on charges of stealing, receiving, and giving false characters. They had appeared before the magistrates on several occasions.

The revision court for Westminster was opened on Wednesday. The total number of lodger claims is 4278, of which 2617 are made by Liberals and 1661 by Conservatives; and there are also 97 household claims. The Liberals have entered seventy objections and the Conservatives twenty-nine. Nearly 1400 of the lodger claims are from the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

At Guildhall, on Wednesday, a case was heard in which it was shown that a man named Slatter had saved the lives of several persons in danger of drowning, and yet had received little or no reward from the Royal Humane Society. The presiding magistrate expressed his regret that the services of which the witness spoke had not been more fully recognised.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a banquet in the Egyptian Hall on Wednesday evening (Michaelmas Day), to a numerous company of gentlemen, consisting of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, the chief officers of the Corporation, members of the Conservancy Board, the Fruiterers and Carpenters' companies, and chairmen of Corporation committees.

The distribution of prizes to the young persons who lately underwent an educational examination at the London Institution took place on Monday afternoon—Sir W. Tite, M.P., in the chair. Of seventy-six pupils whose papers had been examined, sixty-four obtained certificates of merit; and the two highest numbers of marks were made by girls.

The opening lecture of the winter session of the Birkbeck Literary Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, was delivered by Professor Morley on Wednesday evening. The arrangements for class instruction have been materially improved and the library has been augmented. The lectures are well adapted to prepare students for the various public examinations.

A petition to the House of Commons is in course of signature by the working classes in the metropolis and its suburbs, praying for an alteration in the system which now regulates the running of workmen's trains. They pray that these trains may be run between the hours of five and eight in the morning, that the tickets may be issued daily, and be available for return at any time of the same day, and that the fare should not exceed a penny each way.

Captain Shaw, the chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, returned last Saturday from America, by the Russia, after a lengthened tour, undertaken for the purpose of inspecting the different fire departments of the United States and Canada. In the course of his journey Captain Shaw visited New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Niagara, Buffalo, Boston, and Albany.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that a project is on foot for converting the Royal Colosseum, in Regent's Park, into an opera house. There will be five principal entrances and five tiers of boxes; and to render the corridors more attractive as a lounge between the acts they will be adapted for the exhibition of pictures, which will be received, if desired, for sale. An important feature of the scheme is an underground communication between the new opera house and the Metropolitan Railway.

Another death from hydrophobia has occurred in Camberwell. An inquest was held on Monday, by Mr. Carter, upon the body of a cab proprietor, who was bitten five weeks ago, and was afterwards seized with hydrophobia, of which he died. The coroner said that this was the third inquest he had held on persons who had died after having been bitten by the same dog. Nine persons had been bitten by it in its rabid state, and, as he believed there was no remedy for the disease, he despaired of the cases of the other sufferers.

Only a comparatively small sum is now required to complete the amount necessary for building the first wing of the Printers' Almshouses, thereby enabling the trustees to avail themselves of the £2000 bequest of the late Henry Wright, Esq., for the remaining wing. The houses are full, and several worthy necessitous persons are waiting for admission. Subscriptions, entitling to votes, will be gratefully received by the collector, Mr. C. Pope, 14, Derby-street, Argyle-square, W.C.

A curious case of sending threatening letters to Mr. Arnold, the magistrate at Westminster, was heard on Wednesday. As far back as May last Mr. Arnold received a letter telling him that he had ruined a young man's prospects for life by a punishment for drunkenness, and if he did not now make compensation the injured party would take his life. A trap was laid to discover the writer, but for some time it failed, till, a few days ago, the prisoner walked voluntarily into it. There is some reason to think the poor man's mind is affected.

Wednesday being Michaelmas Day, a Common Hall was held by the Corporation of the City for the election of the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Lord Mayor Lawrence and Mr. Alderman Besley were both put in nomination, Alderman Wilson being adopted as the nominal colleague for both parties. The show of hands was decidedly in favour of Mr. Alderman Besley. A poll was demanded for the present Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Lawrence) and Mr. Wilson. At twelve o'clock on Friday, the third day of polling, the numbers were—Besley, 1132; Lawrence, 470; Wilson, 422. At three o'clock Alderman Besley's majority had increased to nearly 1000, when the chairman of the Lord Mayor's committee stated that a letter had been forwarded to Alderman Besley's committee in which the Lord Mayor resigned the contest.

Yesterday (Friday) morning, shortly before three o'clock, a policeman saw some smoke coming out of the windows of the shop of Mr. Titheridge, confectioner, 69, Moscow-road, Bayswater, and before he had time to give an alarm there was a loud explosion, and every room in the house seemed to be immediately on fire. There were thirteen persons in the house at the time, and of these only six were rescued by the firemen and fire-escape men. Three of Mr. Titheridge's children, and a family of four persons named Jack, who lodged in the upper part of the house, were burnt to death. It is said that there was a quantity of fireworks in the house, which exploded and set the building on fire.

On Sunday next the annual special series of services in London theatres will be commenced under the direction of the committee of which the Earl of Shaftesbury is chairman. Eight hundred were opened during the whole or part of last winter, and quite as many, if not more, will be engaged this year.

At the City Registration Court, yesterday week, the revising barrister decided that a solicitor occupying offices in a house without structural severance, and who was not described as a lessee or occupier, was not entitled to be on the register. Several solicitors on both sides of politics had their claims disallowed in consequence.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Female Medical Society, held on Wednesday, Dr Edmunds, who presided, referred to the fact that eighty-seven ladies had been trained through the agency of the organisation, and that every one of them had given satisfaction. Dr. Drysdale then delivered the inaugural address, in which he dwelt upon the fitness of ladies not only for the medical profession, but for the law and the church.

At the Marylebone Registration Court, last Saturday, a point of considerable importance to lodgers claiming the franchise was referred to the Court of Common Pleas. It arose in respect of a claim which was unopposed, and which was on the register for last year. A proper declaration was attached to the claim, but the revising barrister held that this was insufficient, and that evidence of the qualification must be put in. At the same court, the claim of Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, on account of a second floor which he rented of his sister, was disallowed, on the ground that it was a joint occupation.

Mr. Alderman Causton and Mr. James Vallentin, the Sheriffs elect for the city of London and Middlesex, were, on Tuesday, publicly sworn to the due execution of their office, in the Guildhall, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the high officers of the Corporation. The Lord Mayor went in state from the Mansion House, attended by the Sheriffs, to preside at the ceremony. The new Sheriffs afterwards entertained a select company at breakfast in the fine hall of the Skinners' Company, on Dowgate-hill, of which the senior Sheriff, Mr. Alderman Causton, has been long a leading member.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week an application was made by the Metropolitan District Railway Company to carry the railway under the new street to the Mansion House, instead of, as at present intended, stopping at Queen-street. After a good deal of discussion, the matter was referred to a committee.——At the same time, a letter was read from a solicitor, making the extraordinary proposal that if the board would procure the repeal of the Act to open up Hamilton-place, and to widen Park-lane instead, a lady, whose name did not transpire, would contribute £50,000 for the purpose. The offer was courteously declined.

Yesterday week Harriet Humphrys, living at Bow, the wife of a dog fancier, who, on the previous day, had been committed to prison for seven days for neglecting to support his family, made a pudding, a portion of which she gave to her three children, and ate some of it herself. Almost immediately the whole four were seized with violent pains, and a dog that drank the water in which the pudding had been boiled died in a few minutes. Medical assistance was procured, and two of the children were found to be in such a dangerous condition that it was deemed necessary at once to remove them to the infirmary. The mother and the oldest girl seemed after a time to be in a fair way of recovery. The woman had inadvertently used some corrosive sublimate with the flour in making the pudding.

The sixteenth session of the Working Men's College will begin on Monday, Oct. 25, when the Principal, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge, will deliver the inaugural address. The classes to be formed will comprise ten in arithmetic, two in algebra, two in geometry, one in astronomy, one in bookkeeping, six in French, four in German, three in Latin, two in Greek, four in English, one in Bible history, one in law, one in botany, one in physiology, one on the use of the microscope, three in drawing, and three in music. In addition to these classes an elementary class will be formed for instruction in the rudiments of grammar and practice in arithmetic. The night school will be continued for students requiring still more elementary instruction. General lectures will be delivered on the Saturday evenings during the session. Six new class-rooms are in course of erection at an estimated cost of £2000; of this sum about £400 is still required.

A new Wesleyan chapel, Brixton, was opened for public worship on Tuesday. It is built in the style of Gothic architecture prevalent in the early part of the fourteenth century. It has, in the front, three handsome entrances, giving access to the ground floor and galleries' staircase. At the north-west angle is a tower and spire of good proportions, the total height being 160 ft. The interior arrangements consist of a nave and aisle, divided by clerestory arches of moulded Bath stone, supported by handsome columns of cast iron, with enriched capitals. There is some good sculptured foliage suitably distributed over the external surface. The building is adapted to hold 1100 persons. It is intended to build extensive school-rooms adjoining the apse end of the structure. The architects are Messrs. Tarring and Son; the contractors, Messrs. Myers and Son. There were two sermons preached—that in the morning by the Rev. F. J. Jobson, D.D., President of the Conference; that in the evening by the Rev. G. Osborne, Theological Tutor of Richmond College. The cost of the chapel is about £8000. Towards this sum £1183 has already been contributed, chiefly by non-resident contributors. The collection amounted to £202.

On Monday a numerous and influential deputation of the citizens of the ward of Walbrook, which the Lord Mayor has for some years represented in the Court of Aldermen, presented him, at the Mansion House, in presence of the Lady Mayoress, with a full-length portrait in oil of himself, painted at the expense of the ward. Mr. W. P. Rock, a leading inhabitant of the ward, addressing the Lord Mayor, said he had the privilege, which he thought anyone might envy, of presenting to a man of worth a token of the regard in which he was held by his neighbours. The deputation believed that when his Lordship retired from the office he would have the satisfaction of doing so with the reputation of having performed those duties as efficiently as any previous Lord Mayor. Mr. Fry, deputy of the ward and a leading member of the Court of Common Council, also expressed the high opinion entertained of the integrity, honesty, and ability with which his Lordship had discharged his public duties. In his reply, the Lord Mayor, who was much cheered, after warmly thanking his friends for the unexpected honour they had done him, took occasion to defend a part of his judicial conduct which has been freely criticised—his action in the case of Clement Harwood. In conclusion, his Lordship, having paid a tribute to the talents of the artist (Mr. John Edgar Williams) by whom the portrait had been painted, said it would be long appreciated by himself and the members of his family.——On the same day, according to ancient custom, a choice collection of fruit was presented to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress by the Fruiterers' Company.

The Haytian President Salnave was shot in an assault on Aux Cayes, and the wounds are believed to be mortal. Nimrod Sagri is expected to succeed Salnave.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, the late President of the Southern Confederation, left Southampton for the United States, last Saturday, in the steamer Baltimore.

Some additional details of those successes of the Brazilians and their allies which are alleged to have ended the war in Paraguay are furnished to us by telegrams anticipating the advices brought by the mail-steamer Oneida. It is stated that, on Aug. 15, at a place called Curupayty, 5000 Paraguayans were defeated by the Brazilians, who captured twenty guns; and that on the following day another body of 1500 Paraguayans was defeated, and lost twelve guns. President Lopez had "fled with his troops, who are almost without arms;" and six steamers, the last which the Paraguayans possessed, had been abandoned by them. Forty-four British subjects had, it is announced, been set at liberty.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday appointed a committee to consider the banking laws.

Lord Stanley has consented to give an address, next Wednesday, to inaugurate a hall of assembly for the trades unions of Liverpool.

The Earl of Bradford has accepted the post of president of the Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture, in the room of Earl Granville.

The Salford board of guardians, at a meeting held yesterday week, resolved to appoint a Roman Catholic chaplain for the workhouse, at a salary of £60.

Mr. G. F. Muntz, of Umberslade Hall, has given £500 towards the Working Men's Fund now being raised for the enlargement of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

The High Sheriff of Cheshire has fixed Wednesday next as the nomination day for East Cheshire, and the polling is to take place on the Saturday following.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Dr. Hearne and Messrs. James Cocks, William Lankester, and Henry J. Buchanan magistrates of the borough of Southampton.

Mr. Heddle, of Melsetter, Orkney, was out shooting with one of his sons on Friday week, and the dog having tripped the latter, his gun went off and the contents lodged in his father, who was killed.

The balance of debt on the Cardiff Infirmary, which the Marquis of Bute undertook to liquidate, was found to amount to £859 16s. 6d. The Marquis has forwarded a cheque for £1000.

A telegraph line has been completed from the Land's End to St. Mary's on the Scilly Islands, thirty-one miles, by which means the receipt of shipping intelligence will be much accelerated.

Two North Devon clergymen were each fined 37s. 6d., including costs, at the Combmartin Petty Sessions, on Monday, for keeping dogs without a license.

Mr. Moncreiff, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, has been appointed to the office of Lord Justice Clerk, in room of the late Mr. Patton.

There was a thunderstorm of unusual violence in the midland counties on Wednesday evening. At Bromsgrove a stream overflowed its bank and flooded the railway, causing great apprehension that the traffic would be stopped.

A lady named Jackson, the wife of Colonel Jackson, was killed, on Tuesday evening, by being thrown from a carriage, at Old Brampton, near Chesterfield. Another lady, Miss Marsh, saved her life by jumping from the carriage.

The Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday adopted a memorial to the Lord Chancellor requesting several modifications in the Bankruptcy Act; and another to the Colonial Secretary, praying that steps should be taken to obtain the reduction of duties on imports imposed by some of the colonies.

It is stated that the Commission of Inquiry into the charges of corruption against the Dublin freemen voters will commence on or about the 18th inst. On the 5th inst. the Sligo Election Commission of Inquiry opens; and the 4th is fixed for the commencement of the same investigation in the borough of Cashel.

The fears which were entertained respecting the fate of the Lord Justice Clerk have been realised. The unhappy gentleman has been found with his throat cut, in a deep pool near the bridge of Buchanty, on his estate in Perthshire. His funeral took place on Monday, at Monzie. It was quite private.

The Town Council of Edinburgh, as trustees of the Dick Bequest, have appointed Mr. James Dewar, chemical tutor in the University of Edinburgh, to the chair of Professor of Chemistry; and Mr. W. R. Duns, veterinary surgeon, Dunbar, to the chair of Cattle Pathology in the Edinburgh Veterinary College.

It is proposed to hold an aggregate meeting of the Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce to discuss the "Protection" question. The meeting will be held in Bradford Exchange, under the presidency of Mr. Jacob Behrens, the president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Cardwell addressed a gathering of his constituents, on Wednesday, in a speech of some length, in which, touching on the topics of the day, he referred to the disclosures before the election commissions, and stated that they might suggest the expediency of introducing the ballot.

A meeting to inaugurate the Clyde industrial training-ship Cumberland was held on Wednesday week on board that vessel. The Earl of Glasgow presided, and among the speakers were Mr. John Burns, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Dalglish, Mr. Holms, and the Dean of Ripon.

The Barnsley Working Men's Liberal Association had an enthusiastic inaugural soirée on Tuesday night, at which Lord Milton was present. His Lordship spoke of the benefit of the cultivation of political knowledge among the working classes. Mr. Leader pointed out the manner in which trades unions might promote technical education, and the meeting was addressed by other speakers.

Sir John Pakington, in delivering a speech, on Wednesday week, at the harvest-home at Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, said, in reference to the education question, that he recognised in Mr. Forster a man who understands the problem better than most other men understand it, and the subject was quite safe in his hands. When Mr. Forster's measure was brought forward it would certainly receive his (Sir J. Pakington's) approval, and no party distinction would prevent his giving it his most cordial support.

On Sunday morning the barque Empress, of Prince Edward Island, bound thence from Liverpool, with a general cargo, went ashore in Liverpool Bay. The New Brighton tubular life-boat, the Willie and Arthur, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, was the means of saving the eighteen persons who were on board the vessel, consisting of the master, crew of fourteen men, two passengers, and a "stowaway." The barque has since become a total wreck.

A sunken rock, called the Bell Rock, near the North Bishops, on the coast of Wales, which has hitherto not been marked on the charts, has recently been examined, and found to have 8 ft. of water on it at low water springs, and lies E.S.E. two and a quarter cables from the north-east end of the North Bishops, with the western part of the Carreg-trai Rocks S.E.; centre of Carreg Rhoson S.W. half S.; and the South Bishop in line with the two outer rocks of Carreg Rhoson S.W. westerly.

Demonstrations in favour of an amnesty for the Fenian convicts have taken place in many parts of Ireland. One was held at Cork on Sunday, at which it is said 20,000 persons were present. Thirteen brigades, each headed by a band and banner, marched in military array to the City Park, every man wearing a green sash or rosette. Several of the speeches smacked strongly of treason. Resolutions were, of course, carried in favour of the object of the meeting. Mr. Maguire, M.P., sent a letter of apology.

The inquiry into the causes of the Ferndale Colliery explosion, which took place more than three months ago, has been brought to a conclusion. The jury found that the deceased came to their deaths by an explosion of firedamp, but there was not sufficient evidence to satisfy them where the gas had accumulated. They added an expression of opinion that a lamentable want of care had been exhibited on the part of the officers of the pit, and made several suggestions with a view to its being worked better in future.

Mr. Hipkins, lessee of a pit at Tividale, near Dudley, was engaged, last Saturday, with some workmen in certain operations for stifling a fire which had broken out in the mine. One of the men having descended to a scaffold in the shaft, and not answering when called for, Mr. Hipkins himself went down to look for him. Subsequently some water was thrown down to disperse the gases supposed to have accumulated, and then a party of men descended, and discovered the dead bodies of Mr. Hipkins and the miner, Bradley, at the bottom of the pit.

The dispute at the "Strafford Main" Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley, has been brought to an amicable settlement. This result was brought about by a conference of masters and men, at which it was arranged that the men should return to their work at the rate of wages they received prior to the strike; they, on their part, agreeing to a change in the system of working, by which it is hoped that the waste will be greatly diminished and the quality of the coal much improved. The new system of working is to be tried for six months.

During the past month public meetings have been held at Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, Forres, Tain, Golspie, Dingwall, and other places in the north of Scotland. Lord Ronald; L. Gower, M.P.; Mr. Loch, M.P.; Duncan Davidson, of Tulloch; M'Leod, of Cadboll; and the Provosts of the various burghs have taken part in the proceedings. Mr. Buckmaster has been present and delivered addresses explanatory of the aid rendered by the Science and Art Department for promoting instruction in science, and drawing committees have been formed to carry out the object.

The policy-holders of the European Assurance Society met, on Monday, in Manchester, to confer with the local agent upon the position of the society's affairs. Dr. Watts, the agent, admitted that for some years past he had had a growing knowledge of the state of the company's affairs, and had been working hard to bring about a better state of things. He made a candid statement of the knowledge he possessed. He believed that, by a change of management, from £30,000 to £35,000 a year could be saved in managing expenses alone; and there was no need to go into liquidation. After some discussion the meeting was adjourned for a week.

Great preparations are being made at Chester for the approaching visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The county naturally enough wishes to join in the cordial welcome which the city intends to give to its illustrious guests; and on Wednesday a meeting, convened by the High Sheriff, was held for the purpose of drawing up an address for presentation to their Royal Highnesses. The meeting was attended by Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord De Tabley, and other magnates of the neighbourhood. The address was, of course, adopted, and a subscription was opened to meet the cost of illuminating the castle and other county buildings in the city.

A suicide of a determined character was committed at the branch bank of the National Provincial Bank, in Corn-street, Bristol, on Wednesday morning. The report of a pistol being heard, the officials of the bank went to the lobby, and there found a gentleman lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood. He had put a pistol into his mouth and blown his brains out. He was identified as Mr. Udall Thompson, a gentleman between sixty and seventy years of age, who formerly was the possessor of a large estate in Yorkshire, and who for the last few years has resided at Clifton. He was a considerable loser by some of the great bank failures, but was still a comparatively wealthy man, and had a considerable balance to his credit at the bank.

On Monday the usual address on the opening of the session of the Birmingham and Midland Institute was delivered by Mr. Charles Dickens, who reminded his audience that, during the fourteen years of its existence, the institute had helped numbers of working men to attain to a higher elevation in life, and even encouraged among them a tone of independence and self-help. He praised its management for knowing no distinction of creeds and for refusing to be patronised. He denied that this was a material or irreligious age; and added, the worst sign of a materialistic age would be when science ceased to be a pursuit and no new discoveries were made. In allusion to some political remarks made by Mr. Dixon, M.P., Mr. Dickens said his creed might be compendiously summed up in these words—his faith in the people governing was infinitesimal, his faith in the people governed was illimitable.

The Agincourt, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, led the ironclad fleet into Cork harbour on Monday morning. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland arrived in the city in the afternoon, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation. The address which the Corporation presented to his Excellency referred to the new works as an instalment of "justice to Ireland," and pleaded for a general amnesty to those political prisoners who "loved Ireland not wisely, but too well." Earl Spencer, in his reply, reminded the civic dignitaries that "the first duty of a Government is to uphold the constitution of the country;" and added that any extension of the clemency already shown to many of the prisoners was a matter requiring "most serious consideration." His Excellency was entertained at a civic banquet at the Athenæum, on Tuesday evening, after receiving an address from the Cork Farmers' Club on the land question. On Wednesday the docks at Haulbowline were inaugurated. The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Corporation, and the harbour commissioners were present. The Lord Lieutenant and party afterwards lunched on board the Agincourt.

An art-exhibition and fancy fair has been opened at York, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the clearing off a debt which has for a long time crippled the usefulness of the York Institute of Popular Science and Literature. The exhibition numbers amongst its patrons the Archbishop and Dean of York, Earl De Grey and Ripon; Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P.; Sir George Wombwell, Bart.; Colonel the Hon. O. Duncombe, M.P.; Mr. T. A. Milbank, M.P.; and the city members, Messrs. Lowther and Westhead. The exhibition, which is held in the lecture-hall, comprises a collection of paintings by old and modern masters, water-colour drawings, engravings, a collection of photographic views in the Holy Land contributed by the Palestine Exploration Fund, statuary, ancient costumes and armour, specimens of rare old china and earthenware, and many other objects of interest. Vocal and instrumental concerts are also added to the other attractions of the exhibition. The opening ceremony was presided over by the Lord Mayor; and the Rev. Canon Hey, the Rev. Canon Robinson; Mr. Edward Baines, M.P.; Mr. J. G. Fitch, Government Inspector of Schools, took part in the proceedings. The exhibition will remain open a month.

The national schools for the parish of St. Hilda, Middlesborough, which have been erected by Mr. Bolckow, M.P., on ground granted by Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., situated in West-street, were opened by the Duke of Devonshire on Wednesday week. The new schools, which are quite an ornament to the locality, cost £6000, exclusive of the land, and will accommodate 900 boys, girls, and infants. In the course of his address the Duke of Devonshire said: "Although very much has been done within the last twenty years towards providing education for the children of the working classes, I think it can scarcely be doubted that neither in quantity nor quality, taking the country through, it is up to the standard which it is desirable should be obtained. The subject is confessedly a very difficult one, and will no doubt attract a very great amount of public attention, and be frequently discussed in the Legislature. However difficult it may be, I trust it will not be impossible to pass a measure which will provide, at no distant period, that every child in the country shall receive a good and efficient education."

At the annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Church Institution and the School of Science and Art, at Bolton, on Thursday week, Colonel Gray, M.P., referred at some length to education. He considered that a system of education which, under the stringent regulations of the Privy Council, procured an average attendance of 1,241,780 scholars, was doing good work in the country, and should not be hastily or largely interfered with. It would be better, he thought, if the present system could be extended, than to adopt rating and compulsory education. If a system of rating were adopted, he believed it would have a tendency to depress voluntary effort. Referring to technical education, he believed that Continental countries, during the last ten years, had made greater advances than we had. The shawl manufactures of Leeds, some of the woollen manufactures of Scotland, the mixed fabric manufactures of Bradford, and the dyeing interests of this country, had been largely superseded by Continental products. A great number of tons of silk were sent annually from Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby to Lyons to be dyed. The main and almost the sole reason of which was that the French enjoyed an advantage over us in technical knowledge.

The first meeting of the general committee on board the Bristol training-ship Formidable, at Portishead, was held last Saturday, the Mayor presiding. The secretary read a statement of the steps which had been taken up to the present time, with an account of money expended. The committee, who had previously inspected the ship, expressed their great satisfaction with it, and approved of the steps which had been taken by the executive committee. Votes of thanks were then passed to the Admiralty for the loan of such a fine ship and for the liberal terms on which they have granted it; also to Admiral Cochrane for the interest he has taken in it, and assistance so kindly given at Sheerness; and to Mr. Morley, M.P., for his valuable aid towards bringing the undertaking to a successful issue with the Government. Arrangements having been made for the inaugural luncheon on board, on Oct. 2, a vote of thanks to the Mayor brought the proceedings to a close.

A conference of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of Birmingham and the midland counties was held in the Midland Institute last Saturday. Mr. Cophen, of St. John's, Birmingham, presided, and a large number of teachers from various parts of the midland counties were present. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to form an association of school teachers of all denominations for the purpose of considering the educational question. Amongst the subjects to be considered were proposals of the National Educational League as to whether the Factory Act could not be so modified as to solve the educational difficulty, and certain paths of promotion could not be opened up to schoolmasters. An association was formed, and it was decided that it should be called the "Birmingham and Midland School Teachers' Association." The afternoon sitting was occupied in discussing the subject of a Schoolmasters' Superannuation Fund; it was thought that, after twenty years' service, the pension ought not to be less than £50 a year.

A soirée was held last Saturday, at Oldham, to celebrate the return of the Liberal members for the borough, Messrs. J. T. Hibbert and J. Platt. They both referred to the Irish question, declaring for a large reform, but Mr. Hibbert objecting to fixity of tenure. As to the state of the cotton trade, Mr. Platt denied that England was the only country that was suffering at present, and asserted that every other manufacturing country was in a worse condition at this time. When they saw that cotton was 100 per cent dearer than it was ten years ago, the cause was explained. In 1859 there were imported into Liverpool 2,619,611 bales of cotton; in 1869 the number was 2,042,132. Even with the increased price, all that was manufactured was taken away; so that there was every reason to hope for a great trade when cotton was reduced to what he called its normal price. He denied that American goods were superseding Manchester manufacture in the China market. It was said that American drills were selling in China at 15 per cent less than they could be sold at by English merchants. One of the most extensive merchants in Manchester said to him, "I give it to you as a fact that where, eight years ago, I sent one bale of those cloths to China, I now send fifty, and all of English manufacture; but they are stamped, in Manchester, with an American mark and sold as American goods." If he (Mr. Platt) were a cotton manufacturer, he would insist that his productions should be sold as English goods. Why should they create and keep up in China a reputation for American goods when no such things existed? Many of our merchants, who had seen those very goods in Manchester warehouses, absolutely believed that they were American goods; but he (Mr. Platt) knew the mill in Manchester where they were made and stamped.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—Tuesday.

Trial Stakes.—Vespasian, 1. Percy, 2. Thundercloud, 3.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—Pero Gomez walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Indian Star, 1. Lector, 2. Bonnesaway, 3.
Great Eastern Railway Handicap.—Amaranth c., 1. Disguise, 2. Dryad, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Venice, 1. Diana, 2. Coup d'Eclat, 3.
Buckenham Stakes.—Kingcraft, 1. Normanby, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Mantilla, 1. Blondella f., 2. Etruscan, 3.
Twentieth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Myosotis, 1. The Laird, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Biennial Sweepstakes.—Duke of Beaufort walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Brocklesby, 1. Recruit, 2. Moonstone, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Monkshood, 1. Nightjar, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Jersey, 1. Succession, 2.
Twenty-first Triennial Produce Stakes.—Martinique, 1. Toison d'Or, 2.
£50 Plate.—Vortigern, 1. Anemone f., 2. Ajax, 3.
St. Leger Stakes.—Midsummer, 1. Boulogne, 2. Typhon, 3.
Granby Stakes.—Wheat Ear, 1. Cantope c., 2. Bruce, 3.

THURSDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate.—Blueskin, 1. Myosotis, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Macduff, 1. Verity, 2. Dion, 3.
Rutland Stakes.—O. O., 1. Prelude c., 2. Brother to King Alfred, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Wild Flower, 1. Wildbed, 2. Workman, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Giraffe f., 1. Flamer, 2. Fanny Grey, 3.
Sweepstakes.—Aftermath, 1. Coup d'Eclat, 2.
Triennial Stakes.—Kingcraft, 1. Nobleman, 2. Linsey Wolsey, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Adelaide, 1. Stromboli, 2. Monkshood, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Governess c., 1. Squib, 2. Bonny Swell, 3.

CHESTERFIELD MEETING.—Tuesday.

Nursery Handicap.—Diana, 1. Playmate, 2. Goods, 3.
Chesterfield Plate.—Veda, 1. Edinburgh, 2. King's Daughter, 3.
Cavendish Stakes.—Vitality, 1. Windrush, 2. Diana, 3.
Scarsdale Stakes.—Rho, 1. Mary of Argyle, 2. Argill, 3.
Innkeepers' Handicap.—Sea Breeze, 1. Masquer, 2. Sir Andrew, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Ladies' Plate.—Rho, 1. Mary of Argyle, 2. Octavia, 3.
Hartington Plate.—Amendment, 1. Whirlwind, 2. Gordian Knot, 3.
Chatsworth Stakes.—Edinburgh, 1. Apemanthus, 2. Weather Star, 3.
Sheffield Stakes.—Octavia, 1. Rho, 2. Kellogg, 3.
Stand Handicap Hurdle Race.—Masquer, 1. St. Andrew, 2. Perseverance, 3.

WALSALL RACES.—Wednesday.

All-Aged Plate.—Edna, 1. Dollie, 2.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Ada Penelope, 1. Edna, 2.
Hednesford Plate.—Bouquet, 1. Ben Block, 2. Clarionette, 3.
Welter Handicap.—Ada Penelope, 1. Gulnare, 2.
Trial Stakes.—Barcelona, 1. Venetia, 2. Clarionette, 3.
Hunters' Stakes.—Beautiful Spring, 1. Sir Walter, 2. Miss Hatch m., 3.

The report of the directors of Government convict prisons for 1868 has been published, and it appears that the number of male convicts received during the year was, excluding 103 who were transferred from Gibraltar to England for discharge, 1732 actually committed to prison. Of these, 88 were men whose licenses were revoked, which is a decrease of 31½ per cent on the number of licenses revoked in 1867, and 45 per cent on those in 1866. Of the remaining 1644 who were received, 383 had been previously sentenced to penal servitude. This number is less than any year since 1859, and there has been a steady decrease in this class since 1862, when they amounted to 668. The number of convicts received who had not previously suffered penal servitude was 1251; and this is also a decrease on those received in the previous year, which were 1348. The number of sentences of penal servitude of five years and upwards was 1644, as compared with 1846 in 1867. The number of convicts actually discharged in England in the year was 1692. The average length of sentence of the convicts now in English prisons is 6 years and 10 8-12 months; the corresponding remission of 1 year and 6 11-12 months gives 5 years and 3 9-12 months for the average time the convicts pass in prison. If the number of sentences continues at the average of the last three years—viz., 1724—the prison male population will increase till it reaches 9075. The number of female convicts received during the year was 233; of these 33 were women whose licenses were revoked, which is a decrease of seven on the previous year. Of the remaining 200 there had been previously convicted to penal servitude 76; a considerable decrease in the number (170) so sentenced in 1867. There were received 174 females, who had not previously suffered penal servitude. There were 197 of this class the year before. The number of female convicts to be maintained in England will probably be slightly increased, owing to the addition to the average length of sentences. The average length of sentence of female convicts is 7 years and 7 months, and, deducting remissions, gives 5 years and 8-12 months for the time each passes in prison.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Increased firmness has characterised the Stock Exchange Markets throughout the week, although the actual business concluded, apart from the transactions necessary for the adjustment of the fortnightly account in Shares and Foreign Bonds, has been limited. The steadiness has been in some measure caused by the more favourable aspect of Continental political affairs, but is doubtless more directly attributable to the collapse of the gold speculation at New York, to the recovery of the rate of exchange on London to 108, and to the consequent cessation of the specie shipments from this country. The Consol Market has been firm, but the demand has not been active. For delivery the quotation has been 92¾ to 92⅞; for Oct. 6, 92¾ to 93; and for the November account, 93 to 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to 93⅛; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem.; and June, 5s. to 11s. prem. Indian Securities have been firm. The Five per Cents have been done at 114 to 114¼, and the Bonds at 25s. to 28s. prem.

The City Chamberlain has invited subscriptions for a new loan for £500,000 to meet outstanding loans and other requirements in connection with the Holborn Valley Viaduct and the approaches thereto. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent.

In Colonial Government Securities the transactions have been only to a moderate extent; and the movements in prices have been unimportant:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104 to 106; Ditto Five per Cents, Inscribed Stock, 92 to 94; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 104 to 106; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 102; New Zealand Five per Cents, 91½ to 92½; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882 to 1885, 107½ to 108½; South Australian Six per Cents, 1880 to 1890, 111 to 112; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

In the market for Home Railway Stocks the business doing has been on a more extended scale. The principal feature has been the important recovery in Metropolitan, owing to the comparative scarcity of stock at the settlement and to the increase in the traffic receipts. The value of many other stocks has also improved from the more favourable nature of the traffic receipts. Indian Securities have been firm, but not active. Canadian and foreign shares have been quietly dealt in.

For Foreign Bonds more inquiry has been experienced, although, at the same time, the transactions have not been extensive. Egyptian, Turkish, Peruvian, and Italian have been steady in value and inquiry, and Spanish Three per Cents have been firmer. Other foreign stocks have been quiet.

In American Government Securities more business has been doing, and some severe fluctuations have taken place in prices. On the announcement of the sale of 2,000,000 dols. in gold and the purchase of 3,000,000 dols. worth of bonds, the 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds improved in value, and a further enhancement was fostered by Secretary Boutwell ordering that, in addition to the fortnightly purchase of 1,000,000 dols. worth of bonds under the Sinking Fund Act, weekly sales of 2,000,000 dols. in gold, succeeded by purchases of 2,000,000 dols. worth of bonds, should take place until Nov. 1. Owing to these circumstances, the 5-20, 1882, Bonds at one time touched 84 to 84¼; but a slight decline took place on the receipt of a telegram stating that heavy failures were likely to succeed the late extensive speculations, and that the Stocks were feverish.

Bank Shares have changed hands quietly, but the quotations have ruled firm, on the whole.

Telegraph Shares generally have been firm, and the movements in prices have been favourable. Exception must be taken, however, to Atlantic, which remain flat, at from 17 to 18, in consequence of the breakage of the 1865 cable.

In Miscellaneous Securities the business doing has been only to a moderate extent. The alterations in prices have not been important.

In consequence of the close of the quarter, and the inquiry induced by the Stock Exchange settlement, money has been in improved request during the week. Good three-months' paper has been occasionally taken at 3½ per cent, but such transactions have been quite exceptional, business being generally effected at the Bank rate of 2½ per cent.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been on a moderate scale. With the sudden rise in the New York exchange on London from 104 to 108 the shipments of specie from this side have ceased; and, as the Continental demand has not been extensive, some parcels have been sent into the Bank.

The Silver Market has been quiet. Bar has been quoted at 60¼d. to 60½d., and Mexican dollars are unaltered, at 59d. per ounce.

In the Continental exchanges no material alteration has been noted. Bills on Paris have been more in demand, but the rates have undergone no change.

The Board of Trade tables just issued show that the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month of August amounted to £17,364,631, against £16,427,[illegible] in 1868 and £17,[illegible] in the preceding year. During the eight months the shipments were valued at £124,214,[illegible], against £116,777,[illegible] last year and £121,[illegible] in 1867. The computed real value of the articles imported in July was £20,560,[illegible], against £21,491,611 in 1868 and £19,221,[illegible] in 1867. In the seven months imports amounted to £139,[illegible], against £132,[illegible] in 1868 and £128,[illegible] in 1867.

Advices from Lisbon state that a concession has been granted for laying a submarine cable between England and Portugal. The charge for transmitting a message of twenty words will be 7s.

The Manchester Corporation Waterworks, in accordance with an Act of Parliament, are issuing annuities on the security of the water rates, rents, and other waterworks' property.

The prospectus has appeared of the Home and Foreign Telegraphic News Company (Limited), with a capital of £20,000 in shares of £5 each.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols are firm, at 92¾ to 92⅞ for Money, and 92⅞ to 93 for the Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents 92⅞ to 93⅛.

For Railway Stocks the market has been steady. London and North-Western, 116¼ to 116¾; Midland, 115¾ to 116¼; Metropolitan, 89¾ to 90; Caledonian, 82¾ to 83¼; South-Eastern, 75¾ to 76; Great Northern, A, 100 to 100½; Great Western, 54 to 54¼; London and Brighton, 43½ to 44; and Great Eastern, 36¾ to 36⅞.

Foreign Bonds have been firm. Turkish Five per Cents, 42½ to 42¾; Peruvian, 1865, 79¾ to 80¼; Egyptian, 1868, 75¼ to 75¾; Italian, 1863, 52¾ to 53.

For Money there has been a steady demand, and good three-months' paper has been taken at 2½ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The wheat trade has continued inactive throughout the country, and prices in the local country markets have tended downwards in sympathy with the movement on the London Exchange. Nevertheless, very little new produce has as yet made its appearance, farmers preferring to thresh out barley rather than wheat, as being the more paying article at the present moment. Floating cargoes have ruled dull and difficult to move, except for fine qualities of wheat, of which, however, there is not much offering. The receipts of wheat at New York have been heavy, and the general course of prices has been downwards. On the Continent a general fall of 1s. to 2s. per quarter has taken place on the week, but there is now more firmness apparent in the trade. Fresh up to Mark-lane this morning the receipts of English wheat were only moderate, but amply sufficient to meet the demand. In both red and white parcels sales progressed slowly, at about late rates. With foreign wheat the market was fairly supplied. The inquiry was restricted to actual wants. In prices no change took place. Fine malting barley commanded full currencies with a fair inquiry, but grinding and distilling sorts were dull of sale. Malt was quiet, at late rates. For oats the inquiry was by no means active, at about the currencies of Monday. Beans were quiet, and in peas the transactions were unimportant. For flour the market was quiet, on former terms.

English Currency.—New red wheat, 43s. to 47s.; old ditto, 43s. to 51s.; new white wheat, 45s. to 51s.; old ditto, 50s. to 54s.; barley, 29s. to 41s.; malt, 62s. to 73s.; rye, 31s. to 33s.; oats, 19s. to 30s.; beans, 35s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 44s. per quarter; flour, 33s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—There have been no transactions in clover-seed, and prices are nominal. New winter tares have changed hands slowly, at late rates.

White turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 17s.; white mustard, 11s. to 13s.; new winter tares, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per bushel; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 68s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The market has ruled dull, and the general tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers. The public sales have gone off somewhat irregularly.

Sugar.—The demand for both raw and refined goods has been inactive, but prices have remained without change. Little business has been reported in floating cargoes. Stock, 20,331 tons, against 84,[illegible] tons last year.

Coffee.—All kinds of coffee are steady in value, but the sales have not been extensive. Stock, 20,076 tons, against 23,237 tons in 1868.

Rice.—The market has ruled dull, at nominal currencies. Stock, 43,177 tons, against 23,137 tons last year.

Provisions.—The butter market has ruled active, and both Irish and foreign descriptions have tended upwards in value. Prime Irish bacon has been in request, at an advance of 1s. to 2s.; but other kinds have ruled in favour of buyers. Beef and hams have been in moderate request, on former terms. Lard and pork have been neglected.

Spirits.—The rum market has ruled firm, although the transactions have been only moderate. Stock, 26,123 puns., against 29,519 puns last year. Brandy and grain spirits have continued quiet.

Hay and Straw.—There has been a moderate supply of hay and clover on sale; demand firm; prices without alteration:—Prime meadow hay, 80s. to 87s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 77s.; prime clover, 120s. to 133s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 110s.; straw, 32s. to 40s. per load.

Wool.—There has been a moderate inquiry for English wool, principally for immediate consumption. English prices have been supported. The demand has been chiefly for bright-haired wools and the better [illegible] of hoggs.

Potatoes.—Full average supplies of potatoes have come to hand, for which the trade has ruled dull, and prices have been without recovery.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £31 on the spot; English brown rape, £[illegible]; refined, £41 10s.; foreign, £44. Olive and cocoanut have been in limited request, at late rates.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, at 47s. 3d. for Y.C., on the spot, and 46s. 9d. for October-December.

Coals.—Newcastle, 15s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.; Sunderland, 17s. to 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—A firm feeling continues to pervade the hop market, the reports in reference to the limited extent of the yield having been confirmed. The business doing, however, has not been extensive, and prices have ruled as under:—New Mid and East Kents, £4 10s. to £7 15s.; New Weald of Kents, £4 10s. to £6 15s.; New Sussex, £4 5s. to £5 5s.; New Farnhams, £5 12s. to £7 10s.; New Country, £5 0s. to £7 7s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £3 10s.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Increased supplies of foreign beasts were on sale, but the show of home-fed stock was less extensive. The attendance of butchers was limited, and next to nothing was doing, prices being nominally unaltered. Forced sales must have resulted in lower rates. The same remarks were equally applicable to sheep. Business was confined within very moderate limits, and the tendency of prices was decidedly in favour of buyers. Prime small calves were scarce and dear, but the demand for them was not active, whilst inferior breeds were entirely neglected. As regards pigs, prime small porkers were steady in value, but large hogs were dull and drooping.

Per 8lb., to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 29s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 934; sheep, 6820; calves, 497; pigs, 3. Foreign: Beasts, 650; sheep, 2210; calves, 302.

Smithfield Meat Market (Friday).—Full average supplies of meat are on sale. The trade is dull, and the mildness of the weather has a depressing effect on the quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

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12 Table Forks	30	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 Table Forks	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 Dessert Ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Gravy Spoons	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 Gravy Spoons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Soup Ladle	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Soup Ladle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Sauce Ditto	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 Sauce Ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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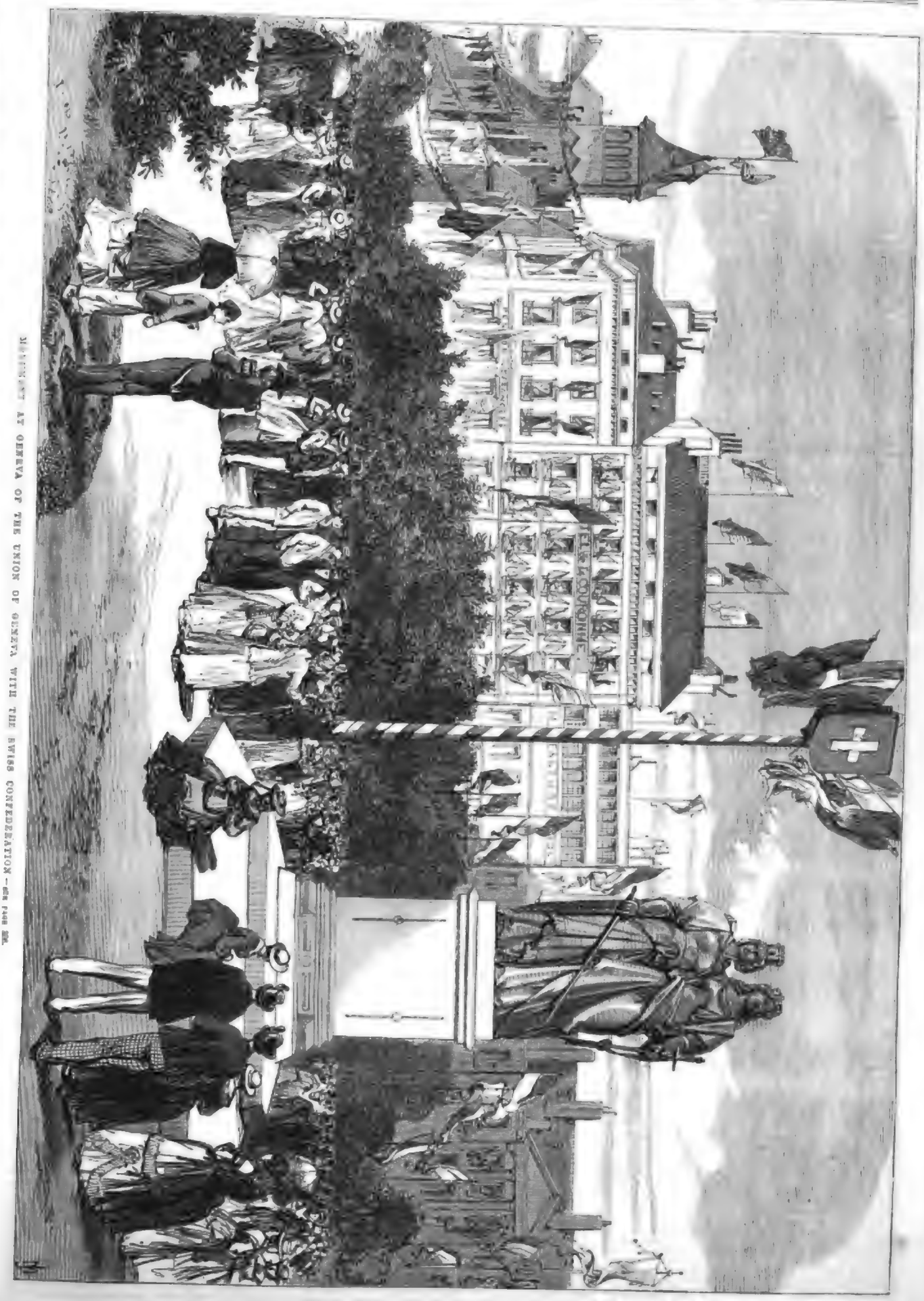


MOVEMENT AT GENEVA OF THE UNION OF GENEVA WITH THE SWISS CONFEDERATION—SEE PAGE 336.

A RACE OF IRONCLAD SHIPS.

An incident of the late cruise of the combined Mediterranean and Channel fleets off the coasts of Spain and Portugal, under the personal direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, is the subject of the Engraving on our front page. It is an impromptu race between four ships of the combined fleet—namely, the Inconstant, the Cruiser, the Hercules, and the Monarch. This took place on the 7th ult. The Royal Oak had run down ten miles to leeward of the combined fleet, and there bore to. The four ships named were ordered to run down to the Royal Oak, to go round her, and then beat up to windward to rejoin the fleet; the Agincourt being the winning-post. These ships accordingly started a little before nine o'clock in the morning. They presented a fine spectacle to those on board the Royal Oak, as they came along crowded with every bit of sail they could set. The Inconstant was first, but was closely followed by the Cruiser; these two were a long way ahead, leaving the Monarch and Hercules together. Just before the Inconstant reached the Royal Oak, about half-past ten o'clock, she took in her stud-sails, then, rounding the stern, braced her yards sharp up on the port tack, and began the last and most exciting part of the race. The Cruiser was close behind her, but showed herself much inferior to the Inconstant as regarded her weatherly qualities, going to leeward fast. The Hercules and Monarch were having a race by themselves all this time; they rounded the Royal Oak about a quarter before eleven, the Monarch being a short distance ahead. As soon as the Hercules had rounded, the Royal Oak braced up her main-yard and joined in the race. She showed her weatherly qualities to great advantage, going far to windward of the Hercules and Monarch, though she had not such heavy spars or such a press of canvas. The Inconstant, however, won the race, being about three quarters of an hour ahead of the Cruiser, which was nearly as far ahead of the Royal Oak. The Royal Oak, coming in third, was half an hour before the Hercules and Monarch, which were within five minutes of each other. In our illustration the ship nearest to the spectator, towards the right hand, is the Inconstant; the ship in the middle is the Royal Oak; and the Cruiser is away to the left hand. The Hercules and Monarch are seen far behind. We are indebted to Mr. H. S. Clarke, of the Royal Oak, for the sketch engraved. The combined fleets left the Tagus on the 16th ult.; the King of Portugal waving a courteous token of farewell to them, as they passed the Royal palace of Belem, near Lisbon. The Channel squadron parted company with the Mediterranean squadron next day, and arrived at Cork on Monday last.

THE POPE AND DR. CUMMING.

Dr. Cumming has replied, through the *Times*, to the Pope's communication, in a letter of considerable length, combating the Romish claims put forth in behalf of the supremacy of St. Peter.

He says:—"It was my earnest and pure desire, as invited, to 'avail myself of the opportunity of the council' to be allowed to prove to the assembled council that the dark and hopeless picture of coming perdition for all who are separated from the Church of Rome, sketched by the venerable Pontiff in his address to us, is neither warranted by the Word of God nor borne out by general councils held during the first 500 years of the Christian era; and that our distinctive doctrines, such as justification by faith alone in the Redeemer's righteousness and the way to heaven—neither Pope, prelate, nor priest, but Christ alone—open to the worst, and oldest, and wickedest, without priestly absolution, or penance, or pay; and our salvation, not by anything done by us, but what was done for us on a Judean hill 1800 years ago, are clearly stated, often and in various forms, in that Book which the Church of Rome and the Protestant Church both hold to be divine."

The reverend Doctor discusses the etymological interpretation of the passage found in Matthew xvi. 18: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church." He then submits the following interrogatories:—

"1. Will the Council be good enough to explain why Peter, the alleged first Pope, was married, and why no succeeding Pope, prelate, or priest dares marry? Why does Paul require a bishop to be 'the husband of one wife?' Does he refer to Protestant bishops only? If so, in what epistle or address does he or Peter give the information that a Roman Catholic bishop must not be the husband of any wife?

"2. Will the Council be good enough to explain how Peter, having equivocated on one occasion, and having been rebuked by St. Paul, instead of excommunicating Paul for the insolent attack on the Vicar of Christ, meekly received the rebuke and mended his conduct?"

He then adduces that Baronius, in his "Ecclesiastical Annals," states that "in 1411 the Church had three heads—Benedict XIII., Gregory XII., and Alexander V." Which of these, he asks, was the infallible Pope! The Council of Basil deposed Eugenius IV. as a schismatic and a heretic. Eugenius denounced the Council as "a den of robbers, in which the devils of the whole world had assembled."

He then discusses the questions whether both the Pope and the Council, in the case specified, were infallible, and whether Popes, perpetually corrupt and vicious, can transmit the life and substance of infallible truth. He quotes authorities to prove "that infamous women placed their lovers in the chair of St. Peter, and monsters of licentiousness became Popes." Pope Sixtus, he continues, was implicated in the murder of Julian de Medici; Alexander VI. was said to have been guilty of homicide; Benedict XIII. was said to have been guilty of homicide; Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. were deposed as heretics and perjurers.

The reverend Doctor further says that there is the most complete antagonism in essentials between a decree of the Council of Trent, Session III., regarding the Nicene Creed and other decrees, in which St. Peter is declared to be "the rock and foundation against which the gates of hell shall not prevail."

He has, he says, been greatly perplexed by the discovery that as late as A.D. 813 it was a matter of contention whether there was any obligation to confess to a priest.

He criticises at length the proceedings of the Council of Trent, A.D. 1545, and quotes the opinion of a Dalmatian bishop, and others, to show the absurd inutility of the assembly.

Doctor Cumming concludes by asking, "Will the approaching Council in St. Peter's kindly decide if Trent was truly an Œcumenical Council, and infallible, as Pius IX. considered it to be?" He fears that "the approaching Council is already shorn of its claims to œcumenicity. The Greek Church will have no representative in St. Peter's on Dec. 8. No section of the Protestant Church will or would be suffered to make an appearance, as far as one can see. Individual Protestants are welcome, provided they are dumb. The Council is fast resolving itself into a denominational conference, with which it is not reasonable that we should in any way interfere."

The Austrian Government has directed experiments to be made with a view to the adoption of the Montenegro gun-carriage in the Austrian artillery.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have, through Baron Beust, sent their warmest thanks to the Countess of Portsmouth for her kindness to the Austrian sailors wrecked last winter at Northam. The Countess's brother, the Hon. Auberon Herbert, also rendered valuable service on that occasion, and he has been presented by the Emperor of Austria with the order of the Iron Crown, "for his gallantry in risking his life to save the lives of the Austrian sailors at that wreck." This is the third time Mr. Auberon Herbert has been rewarded for risking his life to save others' lives.

A despatch of Earl Granville to the Governor of Queensland, on the subject of the immigration of the Polynesian islanders, has been published. It has recently been made only too apparent that this immigration was carried on upon a system having many of the features of the slave trade. Earl Granville calls the Governor's serious and immediate attention to the matter as one not merely affecting Queensland but touching the honour of the British name, and one in which her Majesty's Government "feel the deepest interest." The Governor is urged to use his utmost influence to protect the immigrants, so that they shall not be at the mercy of those about them.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The constituties of the constituency of Nottingham are many and occasions. It would seem as if the electors of that borough were resolved to make continual experiments in membership; and hence, probably, that tendency to multiply candidates there which has characterised the last and the last but one general elections. Last year there was a special instance of this uncertainty; for Lord Amberley had such ample proofs given him of fickleness that he did not venture a word of courtship to the electors; and Mr. Bernal Osborne, who, "like the soldier armed with resolution, told a bold tale," was yet not "a thriving wooer." There was an appearance of success about Mr. Charles Seely's pretensions; but at a critical moment forward came Sir Robert Clifton, who had coily to ask to be put at the head of the poll; while, at the very last moment, the Tories, thrusting a man of their creed into the cleft made in the Liberal party by Sir Robert, brought Colonel Wright in triumphantly. On the death of Sir Robert Clifton, late in the Session, Mr. Charles Seely renewed his vows, and proved that the prestige which he had acquired in the previous contest served him in good stead then, as he got the vacant seat almost for the asking. It is not unnatural, therefore, that he should readily return to the constituency during the recess, and tell the tale of his five or six weeks' services in the House. He had a very good tale to tell, and exhibited no small judgment in the reconciliation of good Liberalism with practical common-sense as a member. His course palpably showed that he is really an independent representative, for he supported the Government where he thought them right and opposed them where he did not agree with them. In passing, it may be said, without attributing to Mr. Seely any such crafty intentions, that there is always excellent opportunity for members below the gangway to assume an independence, even if they have it not, when economy and reduction of expenditure are in question. It is easy to oppose the Government in words, and even in votes, without any chance of damaging it, because everyone knows that on the Estimates and all money questions the front Opposition bench, as now constituted, is tolerably safe to hold with the Ministry and to take with them a goodly number of their followers, who, in combination with the steady Liberal back-benchers who keep strictly above the gangway, secure good majorities for the Administration (always, by-the-way, promising future amendment on the very point in question); the Radicals proper, when they muster their full strength, numbering generally about thirty. To return to Mr. Seely, he laid down a principle which certain headlong, unpractical economists, who really exist in the Commons House of Parliament, would do well to adopt, and that is watching the first initiation of undue expenditure and trying to nip it in the bud, instead of waiting till it is full blown and can only be dealt with in a destructive and consequently next to rumous manner. As it is, the tilting at them in the Estimates by Colonel Sykes, Mr. James White, and such like, and by even Mr. Candlish, is simply akin to the dash of the Knight of La Mancha at the windmills.

During the elections of last year, few contests excited more interest than that for Cambridgeshire—probably, a good deal of the interest being derived from the fact that Mr. Brand, who had so long, in his capacity as manager of the Liberal party, looked on at elections from the distant heights of the Treasury, now went charging in person into a very *melee* himself. Here, even before the introduction of the principle of the representation of minorities, that system had existed in the three-cornered constituency of the county of Cambridge, for the third member had been a Liberal. The idea, however, occurred to the leaders of that party in the county that the real minority was Tory, and that an effort should be made to give Mr. Richard Young a colleague of cognate political creed, and, very aptly, Mr. Brand was selected. The contest was severe, even to physical blows, amongst the electors, and some personal interchanges of high words between the candidates; and in the event poor Mr. Young was deprived of his vested right, the constituency choosing still to return two Tories and one Liberal, and Mr. Brand got the *pas* as the latter. Very naturally, at a recent meeting of the members for Cambridgeshire with some of their constituents at March, the Tory representatives, Lord George Manners and Lord Royston, were a little inclined to crow, and to insinuate that, as they were both ahead of Mr. Brand on the poll, and as the other Liberal candidate, with all his claims on the electors of that creed, was nowhere, there had been a triumph of no ordinary kind for their party. Indeed, Lord Royston put it as if it were in some sort a compensation for the otherwise general discomfiture of the Conservative body in the country. But if they wished to have a tongue-fight without adequate occasion, they had mistaken their man, for Mr. Brand's unapproachable equanimity was not to be disturbed by such ruffers as these; and he did, with great tact, out of the temptation to topsy-turvey such a vapouring cock-of-the-game as one of these noble Lords, at least, whose funny developments in the House he has no doubt often watched with cynical amusement. So the meeting passed off peacably at last; and if the two Conservative members think they had the best of it in the encounter of wits no one will grudge them their satisfactory illusion.

It would seem, on the face of it, that the experiment which Mr. Disraeli set the example of trying in his own county—namely, that of allowing a Liberal member to come in unopposed for a unionn constituency—has not, judging from the reception which Mr. Lambert got at a meeting the other day at Aylesbury—been very successful. There is no doubt that Mr. Lambert was woefully disapplauded—indeed, that there was something akin to hooting him; and it is certain that he was not allowed to finish his speech. To be sure, he dealt with some topics on which the majority of his audience was divergent from him, and to this, in a degree, might be attributed his malreception. But anyone who happened to hear Mr. Lambert deliver his one set speech in last Session will understand that there might have been other reasons why he was not considered charming by the people at Aylesbury. In truth, his mode of speaking is so odd; his notices of things, as he puts them, so *outré*, not to say extravagant; and he is so dogmatic in his assertion of what sounds like political or politico-economic impossibility, that it is a little trying to the temper to listen to him. He has a theory for paying off the national debt in about twenty minutes, or twenty years, it is not very clear which; though as to his own belief in his plan, that is as certain as, say little Miss Flite's confidence that she would one day get a judgment in Chancery. Altogether, one cannot help suspecting that Mr. Disraeli, decidedly opposed as he is to the representation of minorities, in some occult manner directed the choice of the third member for Bucks, so that in the event a sort of ridicule should be thrown on the experiment.

Upon some subjects, and especially when untrammelled by office, Sir John Pakington has given glimpses of what may be called Liberalism. But it is especially on the question of education that he has outstripped all his fellows, leaving Mr. Henley, for instance, leagues behind him. If it were not shocking even to hint such a thing, one might say that Sir John is, on educational systems, a free-thinker; at any rate, he is decidedly secular in his ideas on that matter. As everybody hopes, though rather against hope, national education is to be settled, as questions are said to be settled, by a democratic, garrulous Parliament, next Session; and if any such unlikely consummation should come about, towards it Sir John Pakington has given notice that he will readily contribute. For at a meeting in Worcestershire last week he distinctly gave in his adhesion to Mr. W. E. Forster, the present Minister for Education, and spoke of him as the very man for the occasion. It is on this subject that Sir John Pakington has always shown himself capable and useful, and he will be welcomed in the discussions thereon in a way that has not been his fate generally when he has tried to soar to high-top-gallant heights as a politician and a debater.

There is likely to be another characteristic phrase added to the vocabulary of "half-world" talk, and one much more satisfactory and real than that of the "girl of the period." It will not be surprising, if Duchesses and Baronets' ladies preside over feasts or make speeches to their husbands' tenants, if the term "County-Lady of the Period" were to become prevalent. Is it a phase of the woman's-rights question that the wives of county members should return thanks when their healths are drunk, even when sitting at the side of their husbands? In the absence of him whom the old law-writers call the "Baron," why, the "Femme" might supplement the traditional sweeping curtsey with a few dulcet words of response; but on a late occasion Lady Lopes, as it were, ignoring her spouse, who was in presence and presiding over a feast to his tenantry in Devonshire, made a better after-dinner speech than probably half the male creatures of the county could have gasped out. This insinuation by no means applies to Sir Massey Lopes, who is full of words enough, and has made two as long and, in their way, as able speeches in the House on local taxation as could be desired of a country gentleman, and who, on the occasion of the address which he delivered, showed that it was not necessary for his Lady to take any part in the talk of the hour, unless it were to add a charm beyond even that of novelty to the proceedings.

It has been an involuntary omission that in this place, ere now, it has not been stated with unction that the country may be congratulated on the fact that Mr. Newdegate has proclaimed that he will appear in his character of member for mankind (Protestant, being understood) in all next Session; and that he is to be so practical that Mr. Davenport, his colleague, will serve as a foil to him still more than he has hitherto done.

FINE ARTS.

The death of Mr. George Jones, at the advanced age of eighty-three, leaves a vacancy in the ranks of the Royal Academy, but otherwise can scarcely produce a perceptible effect in the art-world, so entirely are his works identified with an almost forgotten phase of art. Mr. Jones was in the course of nature one of the oldest of the Academicians, Mr. H. Pickersgill being alone, we believe, his senior. The pictures by which he is best known are battle-pieces of the panoramic kind, having little pretensions to historic style in the higher sense. They date back to the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, and it is said he accompanied the allies in the latter. To the martial fervour of that period he probably clearly owed his Academic elevation and popularity. Mr. Jones successively held the offices of Librarian and Keeper of the Royal Academy. As a member of that institution he was extremely Conservative, and to the last declined to enter the new order of Honorary Retired Academicians. In last year's exhibition at Burlington House Mr. Jones appeared quite rejuvenescent with several large pictures of battles and other subjects, from India and Abyssinia.

A vacancy has also occurred in the Society of Painters in Water Colours by the death of Mr. George F. Rosenburg, an artist favourably known by his vivid, though somewhat photographic, drawings of Norwegian and other mountain-scenery and cataracts.

On Tuesday last the statues of Lord Derby and Mr. Joseph Mayer, which we recently engraved, were publicly inaugurated in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, by the Mayor. The statue of Mr. Gladstone, by Mr. Acton Adams, which was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, and of which we purpose giving an Engraving, will also be shortly inaugurated.

The beautiful Sèvres china belonging to Lord Ward has been lent for exhibition to the South Kensington Museum, and is now on view.

The exhibition of works by living artists lately opened at Brussels fully maintains the high reputation of the Belgic school, and reveals none of those indications of decadence and perverted technical ability which is justly considered noticeable in the recent French school. Gallait and Leys are absentees (though the latter died subsequently to the date for contributing); but many other eminent Belgian painters are well represented. Alfred Stevens in particular has surpassed himself in two modern interior subjects of most exquisitely artistic quality and finish.

A selection from Rembrandt's most celebrated engravings has been arranged for exhibition in the King's library at the British Museum. We are glad to see that the plan of giving greater publicity to the treasures of the Print-room at the Museum has of late been receiving a larger development. Some damage has been occasioned by exposure of a certain class of works; but with the experience gained the risk will not be again incurred. The great riches of the Print-room remain practically buried to the mass of students, and we cannot be too thankful for any means of making a portion better known till we get an enlarged National Gallery wherein, as at the Louvre and other Continental galleries, a series of drawings by the old masters, etchings, and engravings may be displayed for study and comparison. The department of antiquities at the British Museum has lately received a number of very beautiful bronzes and gems, which were bought at the sale, at Paris, of the Pulsky collection. Among the former is a very lifelike figure, remarkable for size and condition, of a hunter which is supposed to represent Meleager in the act of spearing the Calydonian bear. It is engraved in the Monuments of the Roman Institute. Another remarkable bronze is in the form of a mask of a beautiful girl. A third, unique of its kind, with a single exception now at Berlin, is from the museum of the late Mr. James Woodhouse, of Corfu. It is a disc with incised figures of an athlete on the obverse and reverse, executed in a style characteristic of the Æginitan school. Among the gems purchased at the above-mentioned sale are some finely-cut cornelian intaglios and several scarabs of the Greco-Phœnician period. A fine piece of sculpture recently discovered at Tarsus, representing the god Somnus, as an infant, lying asleep with his head resting on an empty vase and holding in his hand a bunch of poppies, may now be seen in the Greco-Roman room.

On dit that a new art-periodical, to be entitled the *Portfolio*, is shortly to appear, under the editorship of Mr. Hamerton. Messrs. Seeley and Co. are to be the publishers.

Mr. H. O'Neil, A.R.A., has put forth a pamphlet on "Modern Art in England and France," which is remarkable for its curious compound of sound sense, good advice, narrowness on some points, and strong prejudice on others. Unquestionably French art is not what it was in the days of Delaroche, but the attempt to greatly deprecate it in a comparison with English art is absurd. The evils alluded to of much gross art-criticism—its ignorance and chiquish favouritism—are potent; at the same time, the present extension of public interest in art is doubtless due in great measure to the influence of the press. On one point Mr. O'Neil evinces enlightened liberality. He considers that the bitter complaints of many artists who were this year rejected by the Academy were not, in the main, just. Mr. O'Neil thinks with us—and, we may add, with the press and the public—that the number of works to be contributed by any artist, Academician or outsider, might well be limited to four, or even three, so as to make the display more representative. It is essentially important, he continues, that the Academy exhibitions should be regarded as national, and be a fair and full index of British art. "The present arrangement may be convenient to the public; but the interests of artists are more important; and, unless a work is absolutely bad, it is cruel to prevent our struggling brethren from earning a position—it may be their very bread."

Baronetcies have been offered by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Whitworth, Mr. William Fairbairn, Mr. William Jackson, of Birkenhead, formerly member for North Derbyshire, and Mr. Hardman Earle, of Allerton Towers, near Liverpool, and these gentlemen have accepted the honour. Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P. for Manchester, has accepted the Baronetcy offered to him.

Mr. Henry Lake, the manager of the European Assurance Society, has addressed a circular to the policy and share holders, giving a strong denial to the averments made in the petition for winding up. He states that the moneys available for payment of current claims are sufficient for the purpose, and that the assets and uncalled capital "are and will be sufficient to provide for every liability" as it may arise.

The Atlantic cable of 1866 has sustained another serious injury, about seventy miles from Heart's Content, on the Newfoundland side. This is the fourth disaster which has occurred to this cable; while the one laid in 1865, which lay useless at the bottom of the Atlantic for a year, has continued to work uninterruptedly ever since its recovery. Had it not been for the recovery of the first cable, telegraphic communication would have been interrupted five times since the laying of the second.

LITERATURE.

Queen Bertha and her Times. By E. H. Hudson, Author of "Recollections of a Visit to British Kaffraria." (Rivingtons.) The highly interesting subject of this historical compilation will at once be recognised. It is not Queen Bertha herself, daughter of the Frankish King Charibert of Paris, and wife of the Saxon King Ethelbert of Kent, so much as the conversion of this part of England to Christianity by the mission of the Benedictine monk Augustine from Rome, about the end of the sixth century, and the foundation of the episcopal sees of Canterbury, Rochester, and London. The author has judiciously gathered together and skilfully worked up into one connected narrative all the information bearing on this subject to be found in standard works of history. She has also borrowed somewhat from Dean Stanley's "Memorials of Canterbury," and from Dr. Hook's "Lives of the Archbishops," with the special permission of these writers; while for the descriptive details of Saxon domestic life, and for the Kentish topography, she has consulted the special treatises by Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. Planché, Mr. Fairholt, and Mr. Thrupp. The result is a concise but minute and graphic account of the circumstances which prepared and accompanied that most important moral and social revolution in the state of our English ancestors. Such was the task performed by Augustine and his brethren, by the order of Pope Gregory I., but with the assistance, no doubt, of the Christian Queen Bertha—though of her, personally, we know but little. The previous establishment of Christianity among the Britons, its suppression in England by the Saxon conquest, and its flourishing condition in the evangelical purity of the Irish and Welsh churches, and those of the Western Isles of Scotland, with the romantic biography of the great Celtic apostles, Patrick and Columba, are related by the author in her course of introductory statement. She contrives, however, to preserve the unity of interest in her story as a whole, and the proper subordination of these different matters to the main transaction, with so neat and firm a handling, that the minds of the young readers, for whom her little book is designed, will not be confused or distracted by the multiplicity of events. We should more especially recommend "Queen Bertha" to the young ladies of a family going to stay a week or two at Ramsgate, Margate, or Folkestone. They will find it gives quite a new interest to their explorations of that neighbourhood, if they follow the author's directions in tracing the site of the ancient Saxon Castle at Richborough, formerly Rutupiæ, near Sandwich, and of King Ethelbert's palace at Reculver, the ancient Regulbium, at the northern outlet of the channel that once was navigable between the Isle of Thanet and the mainland of Kent; besides the pleasure of learning those historical associations of Canterbury, which are here so agreeably treated; of the city gates, of St. Martin's Church, of the majestic Cathedral, and of the ruins of another church behind St. Augustine's Missionary College, which also bear witness of this memorable passage in the civilisation of Old England nearly twelve centuries ago. The scene of the grand baptism of the ten thousand Saxons, in the estuary of the Swale, at Sheppey Island, not far from Chatham and Rochester, is visible enough to every railway traveller. As a brief memoir of such transactions, which give their own interest to the locality in the eyes of educated persons, this small volume should be welcome to many readers.

Shakespeare's Works. Edited by Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. Illustrated by H. C. Selous. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) Every student of Shakspeare must have had occasion at some time or other to bless the name of Cowden Clarke, and will receive with acclamation an edition of Shakspeare edited and annotated by the Cowden Clarkes. Not that it is the first edition which has borne their name, but it is the fullest and the handsomest. The three fine volumes leave little, if anything, to be desired; one contains the comedies, another the historical plays, and another the tragedies. Titus Andronicus has been rejected; and the poems are not given (at any rate in the three volumes). The illustrations are on a very large scale and profuse in number. It has already been discovered that Shakespeare "was a clayver man," and it would, therefore, be superfluous to make any further remarks upon that score; it is enough to point out that there is yet another edition of his works, and to suggest that in editions of Shakspeare, as well as in other matters, the last may be first and the first last.

The Geometry of the Circle and Mathematics as Applied to Geometry by Mathematicians shown to be a Mockery, Delusion, and a Snare. By James Smith, Esq. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This large volume is further entitled "A Letter to G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., D.C.L., President Elect of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1869-70;" and the author is the well-known enemy of π (so far as it is represented by the usually-received arithmetical value). It were loss of time to discuss any of the author's arguments or examples here, for one of his former works betrayed, amongst other unsatisfactory matters, so disingenuous a treatment of decimals that the reader was confirmed rather than shaken in the faith received from the mathematical fathers, and remained perfectly contented with the time-honoured arithmetical value of π, and with the impossibility of squaring the circle. It is sufficient to congratulate the author upon his energy and perseverance, and to imitate the conduct of a very great mathematician, to whom the author is reported to have once remarked, "Sir John, I have squared the circle;" and who is said to have promptly replied, "Then, Mr. Smith, I must wish you a very good morning!" But there is a point of view from which the volume may be made to yield, even to the ordinary reader, a great deal of amusement. Let it be looked at as a mere collection of correspondence, and it cannot fail to afford a hearty laugh. It is a case of wheel within wheel (or circle within circle, to use more appropriate terms); and the letter to Professor Stokes has inscribed within its circumference letters written to and received from several gentlemen whom the author has irritated or inveigled into correspondence. It is "as good as a play" to mark how in every case the correspondence, which began with Grandisonian courtesy, ends with something not far removed from Billingsgate. And similar entertainment is to be found in the appendices, where the author, the *Athenæum*, and Professor De Morgan "go at it tooth and nail;" for the author is the Professor's pet quarry.

The Monthly Packet of Evening Readings for Members of the English Church, Vol. VII. (John and Charles Mozley), can be safely recommended to all Christians who feel a compunction about reading on a Sunday such literature as has not at least its Sunday clothes on, and who like just such a mixture of God and Mammon as a hymn and a charade, or a fiction combining a little adventure and a little piety.

The Shakespeare Treasury of Wisdom and Knowledge, by Charles W. Stearns, M.D.) Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, bears internal evidences of being an American contribution towards a kind of literature which has been a little overdone; *Hope's Happy Home, and Other Poems*, by Kenneth M'Lachlan (Houlston and Wright), is a little volume of tender, sprightly, graceful, and rhythmical verse; *Sword and Pen*, by Walter Clinton (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo), is a goodly volume, containing an account of some "English Worthies in the Reign of Elizabeth;" *Catch Who Can; or, Hide and Seek*, by Sphinx (Longmans), is a pretty little volume of "original double acrostics;" *The Money, Weights, and Measures of the Chief Commercial Nations in the World; with the British Equivalents*, by W. A. Browne, LL.D. (Edward Stanford), has reached a third edition; *The Green of the Period* (Routledge and Son) is the attempt of an anonymous author to expose the dangerous nature of green paper, &c.; *Christabel, and the Lyrical and Imaginative Poems of S. T. Coleridge*, arranged and introduced by Algernon Charles Swinburne (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), is a volume of the charming "Bayard Series;" *The Crust and the Cake*, by Edward Garrett (Tinsley), after passing through the *Sunday Magazine*, is now to be had in the orthodox form of three volumes; *Kathrina: Her Life and Mine, in a Poem*, by J. G. Holland (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), is a volume of the popular "Copyright Series of American Authors;" and *That Boy of Norcott's*, by Charles Lever (Smith, Elder, and Co.), after passing through the *Cornhill*, is to be had in one handsome volume, set off with five illustrations.

THE THEATRES.

London audiences have, as our readers know, for a long period shown an apathetic acquiescence in what is transacted on the stage, or produced there. The public appeared to have forgotten the privilege of expressing disapprobation whether of the player or the play. Objectionable things were said or done, and sanctioned by the silence of the house, which the honesty of criticism could not tolerate. The public having neglected its duty, more than the due share of responsibility has been thrown on the shoulders of the critic; and managements, seeing the reviewer at disadvantage, have presumed on his weakness, and appealed from his decision to that of the negligent public. Accordingly, immorality has been enabled to establish itself on the boards, in despite of remonstrance and in defiance of authority. It is a healthy sign that an audience has shown a becoming spirit at last, and ventured to declare its opinion on one occasion, and that a signal one. Such an audience proved that it took an interest in the performance, and were in earnest on the question of its merits. On Saturday a new comedy was produced at the Holborn, entitled "Plain English," by Thomas Morton; and considerable curiosity was excited, as Mr. Barry Sullivan had called attention to his theatre on special grounds. It is highly to his credit that the public took him at his word, and that on his opening night a critical audience assembled, determined on really participating in the business of the evening. A pleasant little farce, "new and original," by Harry Lemon, called "Wait for an Answer," was favourably received. Then came the comedy, which was "new" but not original, and properly described by the single epithet in the programme. It was, in fact, a free translation of "Les Parisiens de la Décadence," by Théodore Barrière, which only a few months ago we had witnessed at the St. James's. This fact, however, had, we believe, nothing to do with the after-demonstration. The audience showed from the first of what metal it was made, and that it possessed a refinement of taste seldom of late exhibited. Too long the presence of footmen has been tolerated in modern pieces, to the disgust of people of nice perceptions, who could not sympathise with their eccentric behaviour in stage drawing-rooms. Two queer animals in livery were intruded into an early scene of the play, represented by Mr. E. Dyas and Mr. W. Arthur, both of whom exaggerated the antics which such domestic monkeys are, in obedience to tradition, expected to play on the stage. Moreover, their oddities were simply stupid, not at all funny; and their conversation merely vapid, not at all interesting. A storm of hisses rewarded their mistaken endeavours to please; and whenever afterwards they made their reappearance the judicial sibilation was repeated. Certain other matters in the play, as it proceeded, were visited with a similar reception, evidently not with the view of condemning the drama, which in other parts was greatly applauded, but for the purpose of manifesting a discriminating taste on the part of the house. That Mr. Sullivan's announcement should have called forth an earnest and sincere audience of this description is the highest testimony to the excellence of his character that could have been given. It speaks well, too, for his future success; for, if such audiences continue to attend the house, only the best pieces will be tolerated on its boards, and the performance of works of the highest merit will give to his management a prestige which will command extensive patronage. Let him, therefore, at once aim at the loftiest productions, not seeking to prepare the way by mere tentative efforts, but appealing directly and without delay to the most cultivated judgments. It is now clear that he can get a fitting audience within the walls of the Holborn, and let him so employ this knowledge that it may become a power. The French play from which "Plain English" is taken is one of rare excellence, but does not lend itself readily to the process of being Anglicised. The manners are so decidedly French that scarcely any skill can make them look English. Mr. Morton has laboured hard to translate them from one into the other, and in more than one instance with decided effect. Martin, the lemonade-merchant, has been adroitly converted into Timothy Martin, a pawnbroker, and is admirably interpreted by Mr. Honey. M. de Préval has also been capitally transformed into Brassey Harrell, and is effectively represented by Mr. H. Stephens. The timid Jules reappears under the name of Reginald Harrell, and was acted by a young performer, Mr. Lin Rayne, in a manner so judicious and effective that there can be no doubt he turned the current of opinion in favour of the play, and was one of the causes of the triumphant applause that accompanied the fall of the curtain. Desgenais has also become Frank Blunt with comparative facility. The idea was nobly embodied by Mr. Sullivan, who has added to his laurels by the assumption. Other characters have suffered. The compression of the drama into three acts has unfortunately eliminated much of explanation and leading up, and they have consequently been deprived of their proper setting. Mr. Cowper's Sir Frederick Fitzroy accordingly was almost a failure, and Mr. Charles Horsman's St. Legur de Main was quite a mistake. Mr. David Evans as Balaam Gagg was guilty of over-acting—all the more fatal as the part represents nothing in relation to the English press, however true it may be to Parisian journalism. Mrs. Hermann Vezin was misplaced as Mrs. Harrell, and the other ladies on the scene had nothing to do or say. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we should not be surprised if the comedy were to be sufficiently patronised. It possesses a number of attractive points; and when the parts of the footmen are reduced to proper proportions, it will contain little calculated to displease a refined and fastidious audience. In regard to scenery the new drama has been superbly mounted. The arrangements of the house also do the management infinite credit. A handsome circular orchestra has been built, and the stalls are so reconstructed as to be exceedingly comfortable. Taking into consideration all the phases of the occasion, we think that Mr. Sullivan has to be congratulated on the manner in which his season has opened. The evening's entertainments concluded with the old musical farce of "The Waterman," Mr. Honey playing Robin and singing "Cherries and Plums," and Mr. E. Cotte supporting the part of Tom Tug, with the songs of "Jolly Young Waterman," "Farewell, my trim-built wherry," and "The Bay of Biscay." Mr. Cotte is an actor of merit and an excellent tenor singer. Mrs. Charles Horsman, as Mrs. Bundle, was amusingly demonstrative; and Miss Rosina Power, in Wilhelmina, acted with grace and archness.

Mr. Phelps returned to Sadler's Wells on Monday, for a short engagement, when "The Man of the World" was performed to a full house. "Richelieu" and "The Fool's Revenge" were also announced for representation during the week.

Messrs. Creswick and Shepherd took their farewell benefit, on Monday, at the Surrey, with "Hamlet," "The Crown Prince," and a selection of scenes. Mrs. C. Pitt announces its reopening, under her management, on the 16th, when Madame Celeste will appear in a new drama written by Mr. Palgrave Simpson.

Professor Pepper, having visited the Great Exhibition in Holland, has returned to the Polytechnic with a new lecture, very copiously illustrated on the screen. Great progress in manufacture continues to be made in Germany, France, and Belgium. Mr. Pepper aimed to show that we must adapt ourselves to the demands of foreign countries, and forsake our old jog-trot ways, if we would retain our hold on the markets of the world.

Sir Massey Lopes, M.P. for South Devon, gave a dinner to his tenantry on Tuesday week, and the hon. Baronet was accompanied by Lady Lopes (who made a speech) and Mr. Kekewich, the senior member for the division.

The annual business meeting of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association took place on Thursday in the Religious Institution Rooms, Glasgow, Councillor Hamilton, president, in the chair. The secretary read the annual report, detailing the work of the association. During the past year 387 petitions had been presented from Scotland in favour of the Permissive Bill, the signatures numbering 125,034. The petition from Glasgow alone contained 34,874 signatures. The income for the year had been £1525, and the expenditure left a balance of £4 in hand. Resolutions were passed in favour of the temperance cause, and the annual public meeting was held afterwards in the City Hall.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The local meetings round London have been able to present better sport than is often to be found at the Newmarket Houghton, but amidst those which are crowded into the ten days after Doncaster none have had any real interest but Richmond. As regards Toreador's running there, we must infer that he likes a mile, and that he was "chopped down" at half a mile. Newmarket First October has been not very lively so far. The fact that Pero Gomez was coughing was kept so close that the Duke of Beaufort's owner accepted £100 and let the St. Leger winner walk over, instead of having a run at him for the £750 stakes. It was by his almost invariable refusal to compromise and his trusting to the chapter of accidents that the late Lord Exeter won many a good race out of the fire. Lord Stamford acted on the same principle when Sunshine was scratched for the Buckenham Stakes, as he sent Normanby by Thormanby, and got, after a very close affair, within a head of Kingcraft at the finish. An excuse was made for Lord Falmouth's colt that he had overset himself by a fall on the tan gallop; but we doubt his being a good one, and see no catch in taking 100 to 7 about him for the Derby. It seems the fate this year of great handicaps to fall to the lot of the stock of Voltigeur and his sons, and the Great Eastern Handicap is no exception. Again the winner, a three-year-old black colt by Violetta from Amaranth, started at the lucky 100 to 8. Rosicrucian (8st. 13lb.) sadly disappointed Sir Joseph Hawley, whose theory about his goodness still lacks public confirmation; and Athena (8st. 12lb.) was equally out of it. Old John Davis by Voltigeur is still very firm for the Cesarewitch, and no man deserves more than Mr. Scott Stonehewer to pull off a good thing. So far he has had nothing in his stable of sufficient calibre to venture to Newmarket with. Two years ago the late Marquis of Hastings intended to put John Davis to the stud at Donnington in a box side by side with The Duke.

Mr. Nunn, for whom John Scott won the Cambridgeshire Stakes with Prior of St. Margaret in 1846, has sent some yearlings to Whitewall, with the view of trying his luck once more. Mr. Bowes's yearlings, which have just gone up there to school, are Field Marshal by Rataplan from Gaslund, Bon Chance by Adventurer from Auld Acquaintance, The Traitor (own brother to The Spy) from Victoria, and a chestnut filly by Amsterdam from Bird of Eve. The blood is so good, and they are so admirably entered and trained that we believe it will be found that no owner wins so much with so few horses.

The Highfield stud were sold off on Saturday last, and old Prime Minister, by Melbourne out of a Pantaloon dam, only made 160 gs. He was a very fast two-year-old, and seemed so promising a Derby colt that he was purchased for 5000 gs. For the Derby, with only 7 to 1 against him, he was a bad fifth to Toddington; and he wound up a chequered career as a five-year-old by being, with Marlow (8st. 2lb.) up, "last throughout" for the City and Suburban Handicap. Knight of the Garter is his great stud triumph. Mr. Blenkiron and Mr. J. Johnstone purchased all the best mares, the former gentleman going to 450 gs. for Isilia by Newminster, and to 200 gs. for her Trumpeter colt foal. Mr. J. Johnstone's highest purchase was Regina by Autocrat (200 gs.) The yearling prices were very small, but the foals sold well, as four averaged 135 gs. Parsons, who won the Derby on Caractacus in 1862, led and rode a hack, Sassoon, in the ring; and those who remembered the boy in the victorious light-blue and white cap did not recognise him as a man.

"Partridges for the million: the bird, with bread-sauce, 1s.!" is the best comment on the statement that coveys were short this year. We do not hear any complaint of the shortness of pheasants, a very large number of which are hatched under hens in coops. The covers are still thick in leaf, and shooting will be difficult for some time to come. In many parts it is rather too dry for cub-hunting. The Belvoir and the Grove kennels are said to have admirable entries of young hounds. We regret to hear that the Prince of Wales's harriers are to be given up, after an existence of seven-and-twenty seasons. The coursing men are pursuing their labours under quite a summer sky, and have some large stakes for decision. At the Ridgway Club, for instance, the North Lancashire Stakes has 103 entries, and the South Lancashire has 105, while the Bothal St. Leger can boast of 260. Two brothers and two sisters have divided the Pull Court Derby and Oaks respectively at the Worcester meeting. Ashdown Park meeting begins next week, with 101 entries in its Oaks and 62 in its Derby; and the long expected presentation-picture will be on view at Lambourne. It has fifty-six likenesses of coursers, of which four, including Earl Craven and Mr. M'George, are dead. The Hon. Ormsby Berkeley gave the artist one sitting and did not come again. It is a very large picture, and well worthy of Mr. Pearce's fame as the painter of so many masters of hunts, and of the Arctic Council. The greyhound element is not so prominent in it as in the Waterloo picture, to which it will be a good companion when engraved. It has transpired that one of the last requests of Mr. Nightingale, the celebrated ex-coursing judge, before his death, on the 2nd of the past month, was to the effect that the representation of a greyhound should be placed on his coffin lid. It was fully carried out. There are at present twenty-two public judges and seventeen slippers in the United Kingdom.

The news of the reception of the Harvard crew (or at least such as returned) in America is very interesting. Their countrymen seem to take it for granted that the Oxford crew will visit America and receive a heavy beating in turn. They have gracefully presented their racing-boat to the London Rowing Club, as an acknowledgment of their hearty welcome and aid.

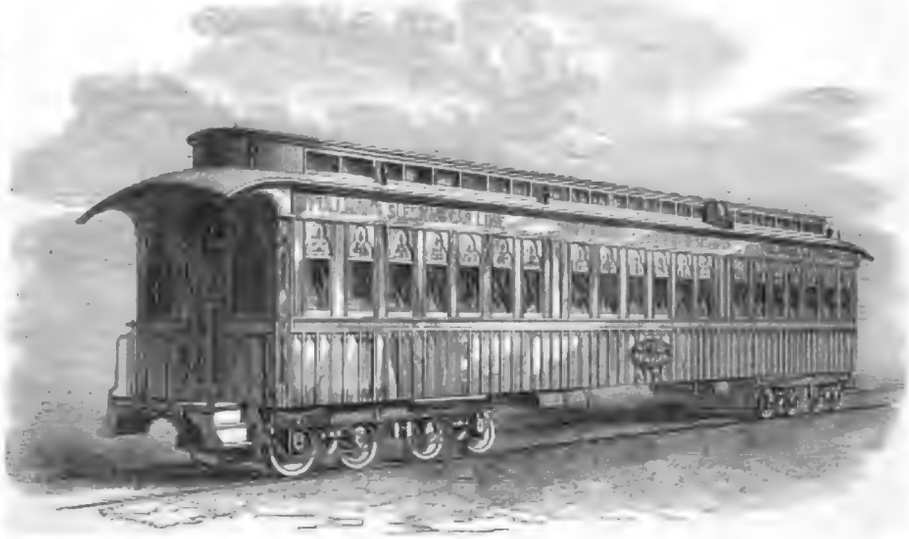
The directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have deemed it expedient to address a temperance circular to the "station-masters, inspectors, guards, porters, pointsmen, &c.," employed on their line. Some of the station-masters and inspectors, it is stated, "are not unfrequently to be seen on duty the worse for liquor."

The annual meeting of the Woodstock Agricultural Association was held on Tuesday week, in connection with a flower show and exhibition of poultry. The annual dinner was held at the Bear Hotel, the chair being occupied by Mr. Jas. Mason, High Sheriff; and amongst those present were the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Randolph Churchill; Colonel North, M.P.; Mr. H. Barnett, M.P.; and the Mayor of Oxford.

The Foreign Office has received from her Majesty's Consul-General in Norway intelligence that a small Norwegian sloop, the Solid, Carlsen master, of Hammerfest, has lately returned from a shipping expedition in the Carean sea. In search of new fishing grounds, she passed through Waigats Strait, and sailed along the Siberian coast to within a few miles of Beloe Ostrov (White Island), lying off the north-west point of the Gulf of Obi, without having encountered a particle of ice or discovering any signs of it as far as the eye could discern. While sailing along the coast she passed extensive lines of low flat lands, covered with brushwood and bushes, in most cases extending nearly to the water's edge; the sea shallowed to some distance off the land, varying from four to six fathoms, with a slimy bottom. The expedition, it appears, was not only a successful one in a financial point of view, as they caught during the passage 238 walruses, thirty large seals, and killed three white bears, which, together, have been valued at 5000 specie dollars (about £1100); but it is also interesting from this small craft having penetrated so far into waters hitherto considered as practically inaccessible. The master reports as his opinion that the expedition which left Hammerfest on Aug. 3 with the intention of ascending the Obi river, is likely to succeed, if not hindered by shoals or shallow water in the gulf. The vessel in question, the George, has steam power, and is commanded by Captain Rinck, the expedition being under the direction of an experienced Siberian trader familiar with the exigencies of the climate, as well as with the dangers inseparable from the enterprise. He expresses himself sanguine of success and confident that a lucrative trade may be established between the inhabitants bordering on the Obi and Finmark in cereals and other Siberian products, as they can readily be transported to the coast by means of the freshes in the spring, and thence to Finmarken, there to be exchanged for European products. He states that there already steamers plying in the southern parts of the Obi.

THE PACIFIC UNION RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

A journey of between two and three thousand miles, from New York to San Francisco, across the whole breadth of the North American continent, without stopping by day or by night, would be almost beyond human endurance, without the invention of Pullman's sleeping railway cars, which are represented, with the comfortable saloons adjoining them, in the Illustrations we publish this week. A view of the scenery of the Weber River Canyon, near the Great Salt Lake, in Utah territory, is also engraved, from a sketch by our artist, Mr. Frederick Whymper. This wild gorge of the Wasatch range of mountains, through which the railway enters the Mormon settlement, was one of the most difficult parts of the line to construct. The Weber river, a large stream, with many rapids, cleaves its way through high bluffs that rise more than a thousand feet above its channel, and breaks out at the Devil's Gate into the plain of the Great Salt Lake. Several embankments, cuttings, tunnels, and bridges were needful within a short length of railroad. The tunnel, to which the opening is shown in our view, was excavated by the Mormons, being comprised in a contract known as "the hundred-mile job," taken by a party of those industrious saints, under the personal direction of Brigham Young himself. The train which appears on the line is travelling westward towards California. This point is about one thousand miles west of the Missouri river.



PULLMAN'S SLEEPING RAILWAY-CAR.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

At this time of the year, when wealth and fashion are hundreds of miles from Paris, indulging in the pleasures of country life or taking the waters and squandering their money on the borders of the Black Forest, novelties in dress are rare enough within the walls of the capital. Shopkeepers exhibit alternately in their windows shawls, mantles, and jackets, as if undecided as to which will be selected for the winter by the capricious beauty who reigns supreme in Paris during six months of the year, and whose decrees find an echo in every quarter of the globe.

Dresses are worn long, just touching the ground, and are usually trimmed with from one to ten flounces. Tuniques are still made in the panier style, but the pouff behind is becoming so large that it is now found necessary to have a piece cut out of the back of the jacket, extending half way up the back, in order to cause it to set properly. Short velvet jackets, falling no lower than the hips, and jackets of the same material as the toilette, are very much in vogue.

Two novelties in coiffures have been brought out during the past month. Many of our readers will learn with pleasure, and others with a feeling of regret, that the hair is no longer worn on the top of the head, à la Grecque. It is now allowed to fall down as low as the collar of the dress, and is usually dressed in large plaits. People must not, however, imagine that this is a death-blow to chignons, as so much hair is now worn at the back of the head and neck that it would be almost impossible for ladies to have their hair dressed fashionably in this style without the aid of an artificial *nœtte*. The second novelty is the chapeau Tyrolien, made of various coloured felts, according to the shade of the toilette with which it is intended to be worn. It is usually ornamented with a cock's plume, a partridge's wing, or an ostrich-feather, and is made high in the crown. These hats are at present very much worn in Paris, but are rather too cavalier to be *comme il faut*, and are likely to go out again before the winter season.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. 1. *Toilette de Ville*, in light-blue taffeta, with a large flounce at the bottom of the jupe, which hardly touches the ground. A short Watteau tunique in taffeta striped blue and white, trimmed at the bottom with a small flounce, forms the second jupe, and is caught up at the sides in the panier style, with blue ribbon. The chapeau is in blue and white taffeta.

No. 2. *Afternoon Toilette.*—Robe *à queue*, in mauve taffeta. Jacket in black cloth embroidered with gold. Chapeau fanchon in mauve taffeta and black tulle trimmed with a red rose.

No. 3. *Toilette de Promenade.*—Under jupe in mauve silk, trimmed with five small flounces. The tunique-pardessus is in taffeta striped mauve and white, and is trimmed at the bottom with a small flounce surmounted by a double ruche. The body of the tunique is open in front and turned down like the collar of a gentleman's coat, the collar being of the same material as the jupe. Chapeau fanchon in mauve crape of the same shade as the jupe, trimmed with a small tuft of feathers.

No. 4. *Toilette de Dîner.*—The skirt is *à queue*, and in blue silk. The tunique is made of yellow taye, cut pointed in front and round behind, being trimmed at the bottom with a row of double plaits in blue silk. The body is cut open in front, and trimmed with plaited blue silk. The Louis XIV. sleeve is puffed out at the top, and fastened tight round the arm at the elbow by two rows of silk plaits and a small bow. The chemisette is in muslin, trimmed with lace.

SWISS NATIONAL FESTIVAL AT GENEVA.

The festival which was held at Geneva on Monday, the 21st ult., and the next day, to celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the political union of the Canton of Geneva, formerly independent, with the Swiss Confederation, was attended by a great number of the leading citizens of the Republic from all the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland. The most important part of the proceedings, on the first day, was the ceremony of unveiling a noble group of sculpture in bronze, the work of Mr. R. Dorer, of the canton of Argau, which consists of two colossal female figures, the one representing Geneva, the other Helvetia, in an attitude of sisterly affection and mutual aid. There was a procession of all the magistrates, public officials, corporate societies, and delegates from other cantons, with troops of soldiers, flags, and bands of music, from the Plainpalais and the Hôtel de Ville, along the Traille, the Bourg-de-Four, the Rue Verdaine, the Rues Basses, the Pont de l'Ile, the Rue de Coutance, and the Rue de Mont Blanc, to the quays near the Bridge of Mont Blanc, opposite which the monument was erected. From 12,000 to 15,000 persons walked in this procession. The streets and open places were abundantly decorated with triumphal arches of foliage and flowers, masts supporting a profuse display of banners and garlands, and other devices of gaiety and splendour. The vessels and skiffs on the lake were also decorated, and the quays were thronged with spectators. Artillery in the Jardin Anglais fired a salute at the moment when the veil was removed from the national monument; and the veteran hero of the war of 1814, General Dufour, ascended the tribune and delivered an appropriate address, inspired by the most patriotic sentiments. M. Chenevière, President of the Council of State of the canton of Geneva, accepted the monument presented to that canton by the committee of subscribers, amidst the hearty acclamations of the assembled people. This ceremony was followed by open-air banquets in several quarters of the city, and there were other festivities in the evening, a grand ball, a regatta upon the lake, and a display of fireworks. Some further illustrations will appear in our next week's publication.

THE PEABODY STATUE.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. George Peabody to the committee of the Peabody Statue Fund—"Sir Benjamin S. Phillips, Messrs. Charles Reed, M.P., John Frederick Rock, George Singer, Charles Grimwade, Henry Harris, E. Breffit, Thomas Sprockley, and Thomas Hubbuck—

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of July 28, announcing the inauguration of Mr. Story's statue of myself near the Royal Exchange, by the Prince of Wales, and I have to express to you, individually and collectively, my warmest and kindest thanks for the deep interest you have manifested in the undertaking from its very inception, and my gratification at learning that the assiduous attention which you have devoted to it has been so perfectly crowned with success.

"The international character which was given to the ceremonies has been especially gratifying to me, as everything has ever been which could tend to connect more closely the two great nations of England and the United States—both of them very dear to me, and never more so than at the present time.

"I feel under the deepest obligations to the Prince of Wales for the cordiality with which he accepted your invitation, and for the graceful manner and kind expressions with which he accompanied the ceremonies of unveiling the statue; and it has given me great pleasure to learn that on that occasion my friend Mr. Motley, the American Minister, addressed, as I believe for the first time in public, an English audience. And it has been a source of great satisfaction to me that an eminent American sculptor should have so well performed the task you gave him, and that your choice has been sustained by the verdict of the London public, who have manifested so kind an interest and approval in the result.

"I notice with much gratification among the list of subscribers that a large number of the working men of London aided the undertaking by their subscriptions.

"I can but hope that the course of my life, now drawing toward its close, may justify, when finished, all the honour which have been so freely bestowed on me, of which this is one of the greatest; and I cannot more strongly express my feeling than to say that I do not believe there could be found in the whole kingdom a man of any rank, however high, who would not feel honoured by such a noble testimonial as you have just dedicated to a humble American citizen.

"With great respect, your friend and humble servant,

"Baltimore, Aug. 31. "GEORGE PEABODY."

DRAWING-ROOM CAR.

SLEEPING-CAR.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Major-General Crofton is gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 6th Foot, and Major-General Robe to the Colonelcy of the 95th Foot.

Her Majesty's screw-sloop Falcon has been sold, at Lloyd's, for £1200; and the Landrail for £1328.

The good-service pension of £300 a year vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Robert Lambert Baynes, K.C.B., has been awarded to Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B.

Captain W. L. K. Ogilvy, of the 60th Regiment, has been appointed Brigade Major for the eastern district, in succession to Captain Leggett, 60th Regiment, whose term of office has expired.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has bestowed the three Captains' good-service pensions of £150 on Captains J. M. Hayes, C.B.; Sherard Osborn, C.B.; and R. P. B. Von Donop.

It is stated that a Baronetcy is about to be conferred (among others) on Major-General Francis Seymour, C.B., a Groom in Waiting to the Queen, who has served abroad and was wounded in the Crimea.

In recognition of the services lately rendered by Commodore A. Phillimore on the coast of Cuba, Mr. Childers has appointed him to succeed Rear-Admiral Prevost at Gibraltar.

The annual two days' sports of the cadets of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst took place on Thursday and Friday last week. There was a large attendance of the neighbouring gentry and of the friends of the cadets.

Two flag promotions consequent upon the death of Rear-Admiral Douglas Curry are announced in the *Gazette*. On the active list Captain J. C. Prevost is to be Rear-Admiral, and Captain James Stoddart is to be Rear-Admiral on the retired list.

Colonel T. L. J. Galloway, the new Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, made his first official inspection of the whole of the officers and men of the Royal Engineers, on Wednesday week, on Chatham Lines, where the battalion went through an extended course of military manœuvres.

There was a general field day of the troops in Chatham garrison on Tuesday, all being present except the B troop mounted Engineers, before Major-General Freeman Murray, the commandant, on the Great Lines. Each man had been supplied with twenty rounds of blank ammunition. The day was fine.

Major Wilkie and Lieutenant Bayfield, with forty-three rank and file of the 29th Regiment; and Lieutenants M'Clintock and Kirkwood, with one sergeant and fifty-three rank and file of the 53rd Regiment, left Colchester camp on Monday for Portsmouth, to embark on board the steam-ship Himalaya for Quebec.

The double-screw gun-boat Bittern has been successfully launched at Pembroke Dock. This is the 172nd vessel that has been launched at Pembroke, the first vessel built being the Valorous, sloop-of-war, in 1816. The other vessels being built at the yard are the Iron Duke, 14 guns, 800-horse power, and the Thunderer, turret-ship, of 800-horse power.

The Spiteful, paddle-wheel-steamer, Commander Murrell, was paid off at Portsmouth on Thursday week, after having been three years and eleven months in commission, the most of the time spent on the Brazilian and East India station. In the early part of the present year she visited the whole of the western coast of Burmah and Siam, suppressing the piracies existing there, and, as a suitable end to her services, had the honour of taking possession of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean, on March 28.

Mr. Childers and Admiral Dacres were, on Tuesday, presented with an address, on board the Agincourt, from the Harbour Commissioners of Queenstown. The progress of the docks was referred to, and the necessity for the employment of more labour was pointed out. The First Lord of the Admiralty reminded the memorialists that the expenditure on the docks was as great in proportion to the whole estimate as that upon any similar class of works in the kingdom. He would, however, fully consider the representations which had been made to him.

A silver goblet, of the value of 25 gs., offered as a challenge-cup for the best rifle practice at the recent military rifle competition among the officers and troops attached to the division at Chatham by Major-General Freeman Murray, in command of the district, has been presented by the Major-General to the sergeants of the 2nd Depôt Battalion. The presentation took place in the sergeants' mess-room at Chatham Barracks, Major-General Murray expressing to the assembled non-commissioned officers the pleasure it afforded him to present to the mess the cup which had been so honorably won. The cup bears the following inscription:—"Chatham district. Sergeants' mess challenge cup, given by Major-General Freeman Murray, 2nd Depôt Battalion, 1869. Won by the sergeants of the 2nd Depôt Battalion."

The deaths are announced of two more of the few remaining veterans who served under Wellington in the Peninsula. Major John Jessop, C.B., of Butterley Hall, Derby, who was born in the year 1779, has just died. He joined the 44th Regiment as Ensign in the year 1798, and served all through the Egyptian campaign and through the Peninsular War. He also served in the campaign in Holland, being on the staff of Lord Lynedock, and was Assistant Quartermaster-General at Waterloo, where he was wounded. Soon after the peace he retired from the Army. Captain John Davern, who died at Chelsea Hospital, on Wednesday week, in his eighty-eighth year, entered the Army, as Ensign in the 88th Regiment, in March, 1806, and was present at the attack of Buenos Ayres, in July, 1807; at the defence of Cadiz, in 1809 and 1810, and all the subsequent principal battles and sieges in the Peninsula. He served afterwards in the American War, and was present in the action of Plattsburgh. He was placed on half pay in 1830, and in 1835 was appointed a captain of invalids at Chelsea Hospital.

The following circular has been recently issued from the Admiralty:—"Admiralty, September, 1869.—Great inconvenience as well as injury to the discipline of her Majesty's service arising from the circumstance that the wives of officers and their families in many instances live on board her Majesty's ships, the Lords of the Admiralty have directed that in future no lady shall be permitted to reside on board her Majesty's ships without the express consent of the Admiralty, or, if on a foreign station, of the commander-in-chief of her Majesty's ships on the station. This permission, if accorded at all, will only extend to allowing ladies to be conveyed, occasionally, from one part of a station to another, and each such case is to be specially reported. However, should the Captain of any of her Majesty's ships deem it his duty to comply with any formal requisition which he may receive from an ambassador, minister, chargé-d'affaires, governor or lieutenant-governor of a colony to embark or take to sea any woman, he will immediately report the circumstance to his senior officer, or, if not under the orders of any senior officer, direct to the Secretary of the Admiralty. This prohibition will not for the present extend to the Britannia training-ship for naval cadets."

The great field artillery question of shrapnel versus segment shell has been settled for the present by the report of the Dartmoor Committee. When the Armstrong rifled field-gun was introduced into the service its projectile consisted of the Armstrong segment shell, and up to the present time that shell has been retained as the staple projectile of our field artillery to the exclusion of the well-known shrapnel. But this latter shell had many stanch adherents, and their arguments had so much force that it was deemed advisable to have a trial between these rival agents of destruction. Hence the appointment of Major-General Collingwood Dickson's Committee, and an elaborate series of experiments at Dartmoor. From a careful analysis of the whole practice the Committee are led to make the following recommendations:—1. The segment shell fitted with concussion fuses is decidedly superior to either shrapnel with time or concussion fuses, or the segment with both fuses combined. The latter shell should therefore be retained as a concussion shell. 2. All the present service metal fuses are defective, and liable to premature explosions. They should not therefore be retained in the service, and immediate experiments should be instituted with a view of introducing an efficient concussion fuse. 3. The Committee recommend the partial adoption of shrapnel shell, to be fitted with Boxer's time-fuses alone—the proportion being 60 per cent segment to 40 per cent shrapnel. 4. They recommend a further trial of Lieutenant Nolan's "range-finder." 5. They are strongly impressed with the value of a howitzer for field service, and recommend the introduction of a muzzle-loading piece of this nature, suitable for high angle firing, and capable of throwing common shell with a large bursting charge; and they recommend the withdrawal of common shell from the present equipment. 6. They urge the value of more careful and deliberate laying in serving field-guns, and the necessity of inculcating the importance of accuracy as against rapidity of fire. 7. They recommend that the packing of the limber-boxes should be reconsidered, and a more simple method introduced.

A farewell banquet to Lord Napier of Magdala was given, in the hall of the Civil Engineering College, Poonah, on Aug. 27. Their Excellencies the Governor and Sir Augustus Spencer were present. The Hon. Mr. Justice Tucker occupied the chair. Lord Napier said:—"I have loved the India of the past, and the memory of it carries many endearing recollections of friends with it. I, like others, have often felt a pang at each rent of the old fabric as we built up the new one; but I am satisfied that all is well, that all that has happened is for the best, and that we are tracing out the path which is allotted to us. Life is for the present and the future, not for the past; and I would address a word in this direction to each of my friends of the native army as linger, with tender regrets, upon the past of that army. The new organisation of the native army was ordered when I was otherwise occupied. I had nothing to do with the original adoption of that organisation; but such part as I had to do with it I did with the endeavour to raise the position of the officers of the native army to as high a status as possible. I would beg those of my friends who linger over the past to do their very utmost to make the best of the new system. I would remind them that, although they have not so many officers as they used to have, the regiments are not so large, and that there are seven officers to 700 men, where formerly there were from 1000 to 1200 men with sixteen or eighteen officers. In his present position every officer has a post of responsibility. I have not seen that the native army has deteriorated in discipline and efficiency. I do not say that there are not gaps to fill up; but these will be filled up in time. I would, therefore, earnestly entreat my friends of the native army to do their best to carry out the new system in the direction which it is intended to take, to educate our officers and soldiers, and to place upon them the responsibility which was intended. I shall remember with pleasure my tours in a country where I have seen such a cheerful and contented population as I have never but once seen in any other part of India, where I have seen a progress in moral education which has astonished me. I shall think often of your glorious harbour of Bombay, and of its future greatness, and I shall ever think of you all with kindness and gratitude."——On the day the banquet was held Lord Napier resigned to Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., the command of the army, and a Government Gazette Extraordinary was issued announcing his accession.

Yesterday week the troops at Aldershott Camp were again actively exercised in the movements of a field-day. Although the division under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James York Scarlett, G.C.B., has been considerably shorn of its strength by the recent departure of various crack corps for winter quarters at other stations, it is still sufficiently strong in infantry to make a respectable appearance in the field. This force of infantry, consisting of eleven battalions, in complete marching order, formed up on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, in line of contiguous columns, facing west, for field manœuvres. Shortly before eleven o'clock, Lieutenant-General Scarlett, accompanied by Major Roerdansz, of the Prussian Army; Colonel Newdegate, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Gamble, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Home, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Milligan and Lieutenant Knollys, Aides-de-Camp; and other officers of the staff and division, arrived on the ground, and was received with the general salute. The Lieutenant-General, having inspected the ranks, proceeded with the above-mentioned officers to the saluting-base, and saw the troops march past in open columns of grand divisions. Having passed the saluting-base, companies were formed from grand divisions; the troops then counter-marched, and went past en masse of columns at quarter distance, and from the original flank in brigades, in lines of contiguous columns, preceded, in each case, by brigadiers, field officers, and bands; the rear brigade with arms at the trail. They then formed line to the left, facing east, on the left battalion of brigades; retired in line about a hundred yards, halted and fronted; advanced in direct echelon of battalions from the left, at ten paces distance; changed front to right on the right brigade, right thrown back; advanced about fifty yards and halted; advanced in direct echelon of brigades from the right about sixty yards; formed line on the right battalion of the right brigade, left thrown back; then deployed and formed a general line on the right companies of battalions, facing east; formed quarter distance on the right companies of battalions; formed line of contiguous columns, and then marched to quarters, at which they arrived about one o'clock.——While the infantry was being exercised, the artillery and cavalry—consisting of A battery C brigade Royal Horse Artillery, B battery B brigade, the 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons—were put through numerous field movements peculiar to those branches of the service, in the Long Valley.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers who took part in the international rifle contests in Belgium have returned. Most of the men wore upon their breasts or in their button-holes pieces of ribbon of the Belgian tricolour, while many displayed the small silver medals which they won at the Tir by successful shooting. One and all speak in terms of the highest praise of the hospitality shown them by the King of the Belgians, by the Burgomasters of Brussels, Liège, and Spa, and by the people; although the charges for board and lodging were in many cases excessive, and the accommodation bad. It is said to be determined to have the Belgians feted here in 1870.

A prize of £10, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams of the 30th Middlesex, to be competed for by six men of any company of the battalion, was won, last week, by the Hon. Artillery Company, the shooting of the winning team being excellent throughout.

Last Saturday evening the prize-meeting of the Aldersgate Ward company of the city of London Rifle Brigade was brought to a close. The principal winners were:—1st prize, £9 and the company challenge cup, value 20 gs., Private Dix, 39; 2nd prize, £8, Sergeant Wanstrecht, 35; 3rd prize, £6, Sergeant Richards, 34; 4th prize, £5, Captain Finch, 33. The remaining prizes were won by Private Westrap, Colour-Sergeant Britz, Sergeant Poulter, Private Soper, Private Roberts, Private Paton, and Corporal Skinner.

The Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers (Mr. Thomas White) invited a large party of his brother county magistrates and gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood last Saturday to meet the officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners of this admirably-drilled corps at dinner at his seat, West Hatch, near Chigwell. The head-quarters of this regiment are at Stratford-le-Bow, and of its members the Great Eastern Railway Company furnishes from among its employés a contingent of nearly 150 men. The corps mustered at Stratford, and travelled thence by special train to Chigwell-lane station, marching thence, headed by an efficient regimental band, to West Hatch, where the guns belonging to the regiment had already been placed in position in the park. Immediately in front of the mansion, in a marquee erected for the purpose, an elegant dinner for 300 persons was laid out, the tables being liberally supplied with choice wines and a profusion of hot-house fruit. After a Royal salute had been fired with a precision and effect rivalling almost the skill of a regular force, dinner was called. A most agreeable meeting was brought to a close by an exhibition of fireworks.

Last Saturday the 13th (Southport) Lancashire were inspected by Colonel Wilkinson, the district inspector. He expressed himself well satisfied with the appearance and movements of the corps. In the evening, officers and men dined together at the Queen's Hotel, when the prizes won on the previous Saturday were presented to the successful competitors.

The annual competition by the members of the 3rd Forfarshire for Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson's and the "Scott" challenge medals, was begun at the Elliot range on Saturday week, and resumed and concluded on Saturday last. Colonel Dickson's gold cross was won by Mr. Thomas Jarvis, and the silver cross by Mr. William Jarvis. Mr. Henry Robertson won the Scott medal.

The annual meeting of the members of the Highland Rifle Association was held in the Townhall, Inverness, last Saturday. The Master of Lovat occupied the chair. Lord Lovat was re-elected president of the association, and the vice-presidents were all re-elected, with the addition of The Mackintosh to the list. The retiring members of council were re-elected, and the name of Colonel Sir Shafto Adair was added to the list. The trustees and treasurer were re-elected. An approximate account for the year 1869 was read by Mr. Colvin. The money prizes presented to the association for the recent competitions amounted to £282, and the prizes given by the association to £262. From the associated companies £47 had been received, and the entry-money reached the sum of £394.——The Caledonian challenge shield, won by Angus Cameron, Kingussie, at the last meeting of the Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian Rifle Association, was placed last Saturday in the County Buildings, within the Castle of Inverness, without any ceremony.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Henry Coventry, M.A., J.P., of Severn Stoke, Worcester, and 13, Wilton-crescent, Belgravia, a son of the seventh Earl of Coventry, was administered to under £4000 personalty. The testator had held the rectories of Severn Stoke, valued at £746 per annum, and Croome Hill, Worcester, valued at £300 per annum, from 1833 to the time of his death, which occurred on Aug. 20 last, when he died, at the age of seventy-seven.

The will of Captain the Hon. John Jocelyn, son of the second Earl of Roden, K.P., was proved in London, under a nominal sum.

The will of Sir William Henry Roger Palmer, Bart., of Castle Lackin, in the county of Mayo; Kenure Park, Dublin; and 54, Portland-place, London, was proved, in the principal registry, on the 9th ult., by his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Roger William Henry Palmer, Bart., 2nd Life Guards, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. The will is dated June 23, 1868, and Sir William died Aug. 23 last, at Cefn Park, Denbighshire, aged sixty-seven. He devises his castles, lordships, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, together with his shooting-box, Reenagh, in the county of Mayo, to his son and successor. He has left legacies to his grandchildren, sisters, nieces, and others. He has bequeathed to A. Norman, Esq., Q.C., Dublin, £600; and to W. P. Roberts, his medical attendant, £200. There are also legacies to his servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his son, Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.

The will of George Edmond Balfour, Esq., late of the city of Manchester, and of Woodhayes Hall, Chester, was proved in London on the 15th ult., and the personalty in the United Kingdom sworn under £200,000. The executors and trustees appointed are John Hough, Esq., and Neil Bannatyne, both of Manchester; Walter Dunlop, Esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire; John Macmillan Dunlop, Esq., of Hole Hood, Westmorland; John Fulford Vesey, Esq., North Tiunton, Devon; and the Rev. William Jowitt, of London, testator's brother-in-law. The will is dated Nov. 23, 1868, and testator died July 29 last, at 32, South-street, Park-lane. He has bequeathed amongst his family, in the following manner, a sum of £175,000—namely, to his second son, £70,000; his daughter Georgiana, £60,000; to his two sons, £20,000 each, for certain purposes; and to his brother Robert, £3000. He leaves to his eldest son, on his attaining twenty-five, his Dorsetshire estates, and Southfield, which was testator's birth-place. He leaves to his second son his estates at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He directs that his estates at Woodhayes and Alderley, in Cheshire, be sold. He bears liberal annuities to his wife's mother and sister, and legacies to her brothers. To his sister, Jane Pryce, he leaves the interest of £15,000, and the principal to her children. To each of his executors £200. The residue of his property he leaves amongst the children of his brother, Robert Balfour.

The will of Benjamin Edgington, of The Elms, Upper Tooting, and of Charing-cross, marquee and rick-cloth manufacturer, was proved under £120,000 personalty. The executors and trustees are his widow; his son, the Rev. C. N. Edgington; his son-in-law, Samuel B. Bevington; his brother-in-law, Wm. Hardcastle; and Thomas B. Simpson, of Brixton. The will is dated May 6, 1864, and a codicil May 10 last, and testator died Aug. 20, aged seventy-five. He bequeaths to each of his children a sum that will make up, with what they may have received, £6000. He has left liberal bequests to his sisters, nephews, nieces, and other relatives. To each of his executors £100 for their trouble. There is a legacy of £500 to his clerk, John Paine, for his long and meritorious services, and £50 to John Paine, son of the latter. All legacies to be paid free of duty. He leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000 and all the furniture, also an annuity of £2500, and a life interest in the residue of his property, which after her decease is to be equally divided between his son and four daughters and his step-daughter, Mrs. Maria Simpson.

The *Darlington Times* gives the following particulars of the will of the late Mr. John Vaughan:—"It is now twelve months since Mr. John Vaughan, the discoverer of the Cleveland ironstone, died, at his London residence. Born in the last year of the last century, he had from a boy gathering scrap-iron in works in Wales advanced step by step through all the branches of ironmaking, until he became, with Mr. Bolckow, owner of one of the largest ironworks in the world. His great practical knowledge, his untiring industry, commercial ability, and discoveries yielded him immense wealth, and at the time of his death he was rich. The personalty was sworn under £180,000, but this large sum of money does not by any means represent the fortune which the late lamented gentleman had accumulated. During his protracted illness he transferred to his only son, Mr. Thomas Vaughan, now the largest pig-iron maker in the world, half of his shares in the firm of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., that represented £200,000; and Gunnergate Hall and Cleveland Lodge, near Middlesbrough. The will, which is dated Nov. 24, 1866, recites that he had only one son, Thomas Vaughan, and that he had adopted three children of his present wife by her former husband—viz., William Vaughan, Ann Jane Newcomen, and Mary Ann Elwon. To his wife the testator leaves an annuity of £3000 and a legacy of £1000, payable a month after his death, and all furniture, carriages, jewels, stones, and ornaments at premises Hyde Park-gate; plate, furniture, books, musical instruments, and other articles at house Hyde Park-gate, after widowhood or death to merge to Thomas Vaughan absolutely. To his nephew Joseph Vaughan, of Witton Park, he bequeaths £3000; to his butler, Henry French, £200; and to four nieces, daughters of deceased's brother Joseph Vaughan, £500 each for their separate use. To his brother Amaziah Vaughan he bequeaths £6000; to William Vaughan, £60,000; to Ann Jane Newcomen, £40,000; and to Mary Ann Elwon, £40,000. He also bequeaths £8000 for the maintenance and education of Henry T. V. Elwon; and £8000 to George Archibald William Montgomerie Newcomen, for his maintenance and education. He bequeaths to Thomas Vaughan house furniture, stores, and farming stock at Gunnergate Hall and Ugthorpe Lodge, and any other dwelling in his occupancy, and devises residuary real and leasehold property to Thomas Vaughan absolutely. Mr. Thomas Vaughan and Mr. Joseph Dodds, M.P. for Stockton, are the trustees."

Mrs. Burton, who died recently at Roundhay, near Leeds, has left some munificent bequests for charitable purposes. The total amount of her benefactions exceeds £30,000, of which £15,000 is to be devoted to the erection of Wesleyan chapels and schools in Cumberland and Scotland. The Wesleyan Home Mission, the Bible Society, and the Leeds Infirmary each receive £2000; and half that sum is left to each of the following institutions:—Woodhouse-grove School, Kingswood School, the Leeds Dispensary, and the Leeds House of Recovery.

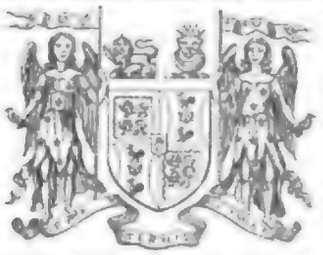
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

The Right Hon. George Patton, Lord Justice Clerk, and Lord President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, under the title of Lord Glenalmond, whose melancholy death occurred on the 20th ult., was third son of the late James Patton, Esq., of Glenalmond, Sheriff Clerk of Perthshire, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Marshall, Esq. He was born in 1803, and, after following his studies at the Perth Academy and the University of Edinburgh, finished his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. Adopting the profession of the law, he became a Scotch Advocate in 1828, and was Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1859. In June, 1866, he was returned to Parliament by Bridgewater; but, accepting shortly after the appointment of Lord Advocate, he had to vacate his seat, and was defeated by Mr. Vandersbyl at the election which ensued. In 1867 he succeeded Mr. Inglis (Lord Glencorse) as Lord Justice Clerk, and was sworn of the Privy Council. He married, in 1857, Margaret, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Bethune, of Blebo, in the county of Fife.

SIR C. R. RUSHOUT, BART.

Sir Charles Rushout Rushout, second Baronet, of Sezincot, in the county of Gloucester, who died suddenly, from disease of the heart, on the 19th ult., was the only son of Sir Chas. Cockerell, first Baronet, by his second wife, the Hon. Harriet Rushout, daughter of John, first Lord Northwick. He was born June 14, 1820, and received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded his father Jan. 6, 1837, and assumed the surname of Rushout in lieu of his patronymic, Cockerell, by Royal license, June 6, 1849, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal aunt, the Hon. Anne Rushout, of Wanstead Grove, Essex. In 1856 he served as High Sheriff of the county of Gloucester. Sir Charles married, Aug. 5, 1834, Cecilia Olivia Geraldine, daughter of Thomas, third Lord Foley (by his wife, Cecilia Olivia Geraldine, daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster), and by her (who died March 3, 1863) he leaves issue one daughter, Pamela Blanche, wife of the Hon. G. S. Douglas Pennant, and two surviving sons, by the elder of whom, now Sir Charles Fitzgerald Rushout Rushout, Baronet, Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards (born July 13, 1840), he is succeeded. The late Baronet's father, Sir Charles Cockerell (who was M.P. for Evesham from 1820 to 1837), had previously held several important offices in the civil service of Bengal, and was created a Baronet, Sept. 25, 1809. He was descended collaterally from Samuel Pepys, Secretary of the Admiralty.



SIR T. J. FETHERSTON, BART.

Sir Thomas John Fetherston, fifth Baronet, of Ardagh, in the county of Longford, who died suddenly, on the 21st ult., at Littlehampton, Sussex, was the son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Francis Fetherston, fourth Baronet (who died Aug. 28, 1853), by his first wife, Adeline, daughter of the late Colonel Godley. He was born July 22, 1824, and was educated at Winchester, and subsequently at Trinity College, Dublin. He became a magistrate for the county of Longford in 1852, and for Wexford in 1854, and held the office of Conservator of Fisheries for the district of Wexford (under the 11th and 12th Vict.) from 1851 to 1854. Sir Thomas married, March 23, 1848, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Harry Alcock, Esq., of Wilton Castle, in the county of Wexford, by whom he leaves an only son, now Sir George Ralph Fetherston, born April 6, 1852, and two daughters. The Fetherstons of Ireland, of whom the deceased Baronet was a descendant, and from whom also spring the Westmeath families of the name, seated at Carrick, Brackiyn, &c., claim to be of the old Saxon house of Fetherstonhaugh in Northumberland.

LADY AUGUSTA VERNON WENTWORTH.

Lady Augusta Frederica Louisa Vernon Wentworth, who died at Wentworth Castle, near Barnsley, on the 23rd ult., was the second daughter of Charles Brudenell Bruce, first Marquis of Ailesbury, by the Hon. Henrietta Maria Hill, his wife, daughter of Noel, first Lord Berwick. Her Ladyship was born Sept. 25, 1796, and married Nov. 23, 1826, Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth, Esq., of Wentworth Castle, in the county of York (grandson of Henry Vernon, Esq., of Staffordshire, by Lady Henrietta Wentworth, his wife, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Strafford), by whom she leaves a son, Thomas Frederick Charles, who is married to Lady Harriet De Burgh, daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, and two daughters, of whom the younger, Henrietta Frances Elizabeth, is the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. B. Thellusson, nephew of the late Lord Rendlesham.

LADY FULLER.

Miranda, Lady Fuller, who died on the 23rd ult., at her residence, 10, Bryanston-square, was the eldest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Baronet, by his wife, Rebecca Juliana, daughter of Charles Darke, Esq., an eminent merchant of Madras. Her Ladyship was born at Madras, May 4, 1792, and married, Nov. 18, 1815, Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Fuller, K.C.H., who died in 1841. By this union she had issue one daughter, Juliana Rebecca, who was married, Oct. 9, 1841, to Sir Hugh Campbell, Baronet.

Mr. Alderman Finnis was robbed recently at Mayence. While at the station, on his way to Baden-Baden, he was hustled by a party of thieves, who surrounded him, completely rifled his pockets of purse, pocket-book, and passports, and then got clear off.

Aaron Remnet died at Cassel on the 16th ult., at the age of one hundred years, four months, six days. He had enjoyed excellent health, and was in full possession of all his bodily and mental faculties until within a few days of his death.

The inquiry into the loss of the Golden Fleece, held at Liverpool, terminated on Saturday, when the Court returned his certificate to the commander, Captain Fisher. The evidence as to the proper draught of water and amount of cargo was very conflicting.

The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have issued an official account of the wreck, in the Red Sea, of their steamer the Carnatic, written by the captain of the vessel. The Carnatic left Suez at ten o'clock in the morning on the 12th ult., and struck on the reef at a little after one o'clock the same day. During the rest of that day and the whole of the next every effort was made to get her off, but in vain. In the evening the captain called a meeting of the passengers, explained the situation of the ship to them, and asked them to appoint a committee to examine into and judge of it for themselves. The committee was formed, and it was decided that the best plan to adopt was to remain on board. During the night, however, the water gained upon the vessel and put the engine fires out. At ten o'clock next morning the passengers were leaving the vessel in the boats, when the ship suddenly slipped down, stern foremost, leaving only the fore part out of the water. Those who were saved made for the reef, whence they were rescued, the same night and the next morning, by the Sumatra.

LAW AND POLICE.

An Act for amending the law relating to the salaries, expenses, and funds of courts of law in England has come into operation. Large amounts will be transferred to the Consolidated Fund from the Court of Chancery and the Court of Bankruptcy, and the expenditure will in future be defrayed out of moneys to be voted by Parliament or out of the Consolidated Fund.

Another application was made to Mr. Justice Willes at chambers, on Tuesday, on the part of the Duke of Newcastle, with a view of getting "the man in possession" out of the Duke's mansion in Carlton House-terrace. The application made by the Duke's counsel was for an order on the Sheriff to withdraw. There had, he said, been a petition to the Master of the Rolls as to the supposed equitable right of the Duke to a life interest in the mansion, and it had been dismissed. The counsel who appeared for Mr. Padwick said there was an appeal pending on the subject. The Duke had clearly a life interest, and the only question was whether it could be made available within twelve months. Mr. Padwick was still a creditor for £81,000; and, as the value of the life interest was £22,000, the Sheriff had remained in possession. There were other suits in Chancery, and he apprehended, as the property was of value, the Sheriff had a right to remain in possession. Mr. Justice Willes was of opinion that the Sheriff should withdraw. That functionary had a right to enter on a writ of *fi. fa.*, and to seize what property he could. Having done so and sold the property, he could not remain in possession until a question of an equitable right as to the life interest in the mansion was decided. His opinion was that the execution should be withdrawn, on some undertaking or assignment that the creditor (Mr. Padwick) should have what he was entitled to when the question was decided as to the life interest. His Lordship ultimately made an order that the Sheriff should withdraw within a week, and when the question was decided the party entitled would receive the benefit.

The directors of the Albert Life Assurance Company appeared at Marlborough-street Police Court, last Saturday, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The prosecutor, Mr. Edward Lee, of Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, deposed to the fact that, early in the present year, on the faith of the advertised representations respecting the stability of the Albert, he purchased 240 shares. Mr. Price, the official liquidator, then entered into an elaborate statement showing the origin and progress of the company, adding that during his investigations he had discovered no traces of fraud on the part of the directors. Ultimately the hearing was adjourned for three weeks.——Two applications in this winding-up company were before Mr. Bleasam, the Chancery Chief Clerk, on Tuesday. One was to bring in a "scheme" to take the case out of court, and the other by policy-holders to inspect the documents of the company. The scheme question stood over, and other matters were referred to Vice-Chancellor James. With regard to the winding-up order, he thought notice of any alteration should be given, but the matter was not in his department. Any application on the subject could be made to the Judge.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday week, William M'Cubrey, Thomas Wright, and Arthur Jones were acquitted upon an indictment charging them with committing extensive frauds at Woolwich Arsenal. The fraud was alleged to have been committed by the prisoners delivering a larger quantity of Government paper than was entered in the books to the person who had the contract for receiving it. For the defence it was urged that the extra delivery proceeded from a mistake. It was also pointed out that a large quantity of the extra paper had been delivered to the contractor, upon whom the prosecution had stated there was no imputation of connection with the fraud. There were other indictments arising out of the same facts, but they have been withdrawn.——Thomas Paull, the ruffian who in broad daylight entered the house of Mr. Peake, and beat Mrs. Peake almost to death, was found guilty on the minor count of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Hayes to penal servitude for life.

Two charges of fraudulent bankruptcy were yesterday week disposed of at the Central Criminal Court and the Middlesex Sessions. At the former, Robert Wilson Brookes, a hosier, was charged with obtaining a large quantity of goods within three months of his bankruptcy, under the false pretence of carrying on business in the usual course of trade. In defence it was stated that the prisoner had received a notice from the Great Eastern Railway of the company's intention to take his premises, and that in order to increase the compensation he had ordered large quantities of goods, that his business might appear extensive. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. In the other case, Edwin Edgington and Maria Cox were charged with offences under the Bankruptcy Act. Edgington had made a false statement as to his debts and assets, and at the time of his bankruptcy concealed a portion of his property, in which concealment Maria Cox had aided. The jury found both prisoners guilty. Edgington was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Cox to three months.

Andrew M'Kenzie was charged at Worship-street Police Court, last Saturday, with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. Two constables who were employed in catching stray dogs were surrounded by a crowd, and the prisoner endeavoured to rescue one of the dogs from their custody. For the defence, it was stated by several witnesses that the constables were using the dogs cruelly. The dog in question was claimed by a woman living near, but the police refused to give it up. Mr. Ellison remarked on the straightforwardness of the evidence given for the defence, but as the evidence was conflicting he sent the case for trial.——At the same court, Frederick Meek, an errand boy, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing a sum of money, his case being another instance of the demoralising effects of low literature, of which he was a patron.

Percy Robinson, who is known by half a score of aliases, was, on Thursday week, charged at Marylebone Police Court with bigamy. Witnesses were called to prove three marriages. The prisoner, who had pretended to be a nephew of Admiral Sir Hercules Robinson, was remanded.

Two convictions under the Workshops Regulation Act took place, yesterday week, at Clerkenwell Police Court. The defendants were brought under the Act by employing their workpeople after two p.m. on Saturday.

A distressing application was made to Mr. Selfe, at Westminster Police Court, on Thursday week. A working man stated that a fortnight ago his little boy, aged two years, had gone out to play, and was afterwards missed. Every inquiry had been made, but the child could not be found. Mr. Selfe, while deeply sympathising with the applicant, said he could not help him.

An alleged attempt to bribe a policeman formed the subject of inquiry, on Monday, before Mr. D'Eyncourt. The policeman's statement was to the effect that the person in custody had in an insulting manner ordered him to fetch a cab; and, on the constable pointing out that this was no part of his duty, the defendant, who was intoxicated, endeavoured to assault him. On taking him into custody, he offered 5s. to be set at liberty. Both the drunkenness and the bribery were denied, but the magistrate ordered the defendant to pay a penalty of £2 10s.

Two notorious begging-letter impostors, who gave the names of Atkinson and Martini, were, on Tuesday, charged at the Mansion House with obtaining money under false pretences. They were taken into custody by two detectives, who saw them call at different City warehouses. They had been previously convicted, and Sir R. Carden intimated that he would send them to the Old Bailey for trial.

Mr. James Hulse, landlord of the Red Lion Inn, Droitwich, was fined £50 at the police-court of that town, last Saturday, for putting two ounces of tobacco into certain worts for brewing.

At the Kingston Petty Sessions, on Thursday week, Mrs. Woolger, living at Esher, was charged on a summons with having scalded a dog by throwing a quantity of boiling liquor over it. The poor animal was dreadfully scalded, and covered with blisters. There was no eye-witness of the act, but the circumstantial evidence was very strong. The defence set up was the improbability that the defendant would have done such a thing, as she had been in the service of an Alderman. The Bench, however, fined her £1.

A case of baby-farming came under public notice at the Middlesex Sessions last Saturday. Annie Cummings, alias Finch, was charged with abandoning an infant in Gloucester-road, Brompton, on the night of July 5. Two letters, which had been returned through the dead-letter office to places where the prisoner had been lodging, were opened, and found to be appointments for meeting persons with a view to obtain babies to farm. She was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A full pardon has been granted to Archibald Brown, who was convicted of forgery and sentenced to five years' penal servitude at the Kingston Assizes, eighteen months since. A condition is attached to the pardon that the youth, who is not much over seventeen years of age, shall go abroad for the remainder of the term of five years.

The sentence on Michael Adkins, who was convicted some time since, at the Warwick Assizes, of the wilful murder of his wife, at Baddeley Ensor, but who was respited on the eve of his execution, has been commuted to twelve months' imprisonment from the date of his conviction.

William Smith, a stonemason at Hounslow, on Thursday week, beat his wife to death with a "chipper" used in his trade. The unfortunate woman had given him considerable provocation by her drunken habits and also by her behaviour to other men. He has been committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

Charles Martin, a shoemaker in Little Suffolk-street, Borough, gave himself into the custody of the police, on Sunday, stating that he had murdered a young woman named Johnson, alias Sarah Ann Wright, who had lived with him for some time. An examination of the house at once disclosed ghastly evidence of the truth of the self-accusation, the head of the victim being almost severed from her body. The murderer afterwards attempted to commit suicide.

At Westhoughton, near Bolton, on Saturday last, Henry Whittle murdered his daughter-in-law with a hatchet, and afterwards cut his own throat. The occasion of the dreadful deed seems to have been the fact of the murderer having been desired to leave his son's house, in consequence of a series of disagreements between him and the murdered woman.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 25:—

In London the births of 2252 children (1144 boys and 1108 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2110.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1362. It was the thirty-eighth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1282. The deaths in the present return exceed by 80 the estimated number. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 513, the corrected average number being 395. Eight deaths from smallpox, 22 from measles, 191 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, 9 from typhus fever, 23 from enteric fever, 13 from simple continued fever and 115 from diarrhœa were registered. Scarlet fever was more fatal than ever. During the last four weeks the deaths from that disease have been 170, 179, 178, and 191. The medical officers of health will, no doubt, endeavour to suggest some practical means of preventing its further extension. Simple cholera, or cholera diarrhœa, proved fatal to 2 infants. One hundred and forty deaths occurred from phthisis, 62 from bronchitis, and 54 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 154, from bronchitis 62, and from pneumonia 52. Fifty-five persons died from diseases of the heart, and 125 from diseases of the brain and nervous system. The deaths of 4 persons from delirium tremens, of 5 persons from intemperance, of 16 persons from fractures, of 2 children from burns or scalds, of 7 persons from drowning, of 7 children from suffocation, and of 4 persons who committed suicide were registered. Four nonagenarians died during the week; and a widow, an annuitant, died, at 35, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, at the age (as stated) of one hundred years. Six hundred and eighty-two children died under five years of age; of these five died from smallpox, 21 from measles, 130 from scarlet fever, 47 from whooping-cough, 105 from diarrhœa, 17 from want of breast milk, 22 from tabes mesenterica, 23 from hydrocephalus, 45 from convulsions, 24 from bronchitis, 36 from pneumonia, 17 from premature birth, 17 from teething, and 68 from atrophy or debility. The deaths of 4 persons killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were recorded.

In the week 4720 births and 2962 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 22 per 1000 in London, 19 in Edinburgh, and 24 in Dublin; 21 in Bristol, 23 in Birmingham, 28 in Liverpool, 25 in Manchester, 24 in Salford, 27 in Sheffield, 25 in Bradford, 28 in Leeds, 26 in Hull, and 24 in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending last Saturday was 23 per 1000.

The board of management of the Asylum for Idiots, Redhill, have announced another donation of £1000—this time from "B."

Yorkshire and Lancashire are setting examples to the other counties of the kingdom in the measures they are adopting for the promotion of scientific education. A special meeting of the executive committee of the Yorkshire Board of Education was held to consider a letter addressed to the chairman by the honorary secretary, Mr. Salee, on the subject. The letter, after adverting to the success of the measures adopted last year and the necessity of an organisation, goes on to submit an outline of the organisation required and of the mode of action it necessitates and suggests:—"A county college of science should now be established, to be called the Yorkshire College of Science. Its object should be the same as the College of Science for Ireland—viz., to supply, as far as practicable, a complete course of instruction in science applicable to the industrial arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under engineering, manufactures, and agriculture. It should aid in the instruction of teachers for local science schools, and should also assist local work through its permanent professorial staff. The course of instruction should extend over three years. In the first year the instruction should be general, and in the last year specialised under the heads of engineering, manufactures, and agriculture. The college should also undertake advanced evening instruction in science for students engaged in the daytime, and other work for the benefit of the artisan population the board of governors from time to time might indicate, provided that nothing so done interfered with its main object. I submit that at your next meeting you should affirm, by resolution, the necessity for action being taken by the general council for the establishment of a Yorkshire College of Science, and should convene a special meeting of the council to initiate proceedings. That the general council should affirm your resolution, and appoint a Science College Committee, consisting of at least twenty of its members who are large manufacturers and agriculturists, or who are generally interested, as proprietors of the soil, in the progress of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of this country. That Lord F. C. Cavendish, M.P., president of the board, should be asked to be chairman of this committee. That the Science College Committee be instructed to prepare a scheme; and, after it has been well considered and carefully matured, to submit it to Yorkshire at a county meeting, convened by the president of the board, and presided over by one of its patrons. That, on the adoption of the scheme at the county meeting, the president invite each town to form a committee, under the presidency of its Mayor, to provide means for the establishment of the college, and to secure the interests of the town in its organisation and management."

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"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

In some countries "the authorities" attend to their duties without invitation; but in our favoured and fortunate land it is necessary to invite their attention—and to do so a good many times, and in rather peremptory style—to such matters. For some months it has been suggested to them that the Thames Embankment is a scandal to London. I suppose that in no other place in the world would people have gone to a vast expense in erecting a magnificent river walk, and then have deliberately handed it over to the scum of a great city. The Board of Works is justly proud—that is, theoretically—of this noble ornament to the metropolis; and, if one could examine it in peace and comfort, the sentiment would be shared by the citizens; but ever since it has been open it has been made a lounge by the most offensive part of the population. On the week days the nuisance is not so great as on Sunday, but still I cannot think that the fine river wall was intended to be dotted with nuts, smoking pipes, expectorating at the boats, and indulging in the language which it is childish to say that they see no harm in, for they intensify it the moment a decent person gets near them. Moreover, great louts are incessantly rushing about in horse-play; and I have seen terrified children vainly endeavouring to get out of the way. I know there are policemen to be seen, but they are useless—in fact, worse, because they are to be seen, and their uniform indicates to the rabbledom the few points at which it is better to be decorous, the rest being a free hunting-ground. But I see from the *Daily Telegraph* that on Sunday ruffianism claims the Embankment as its right, and has its own way, and that it is dangerous to be there in a good coat—modest women, of course, are out of the question. I suppose that, until a question can be put in Parliament, this sort of thing will go on; in the mean time, the *Telegraph* hints that a little lynch law may possibly be applied by the public. There could be no objection—but really we pay enough to justify our inviting the authorities to do the lynching themselves. Let a good many policemen be put upon the Embankment, and let them be instructed to keep order, and not to be afraid of enforcing it with severity. They *do* manage these things better in Paris.

There appears to be a notion that the Established Church in Wales is to be an object of early attack. I have nothing to say to that question here; but I feel very strongly that the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has shown so much skill in the management of the Irish struggle, and who has since given such wise advice to the English Church, will tell those who would maintain the Welsh Establishment that they are not going to work the right way. There are two things which they ought not to do. They should not insult the native ministers of religion, and they should not call the language barbarous. I may have very little liking for the hot faith which is given unto the Welsh; but, in the first place, they like it themselves; and, in the second, it keeps the country very free from crime. What we are vainly trying to do, in the case of the profligate myriads among us—namely, force on them an education that shall give them a moral sense—has been done in Wales to a very large extent; and it has been mainly done by the Dissenting teachers. It is, of course, natural for educated men to have a distaste for the homely and dramatic in sermons. Such men do not wish to hear scriptural narrative put into modern and plebeian dress and deprived of its Oriental character and poetry. But it is by this process only that it can be sent into the minds of colliers and quarrymen; and that religious teaching of this rough sort does work upon them is simply undeniable. If by any chance you can lay hold of such natures, and make the man moral, it is almost a crime to protest against such means. The Welsh people should be let alone until you can show in your own Black Country, your metropolis, and your seaports, anything like the good morality which prevails in the Principality. As to the language being barbarous, that is a word that means anything—it is what Voltaire called Shakspeare, and what Voltaire's countrymen call the language of Shakspeare's countrymen. But, so far as it is meant to be contemptuous, I think it is a mistake, like all insult in the gross. What harm does the Welsh language do anybody? The Welshman can read his Bible, and can teach his children, and his English ear is quite good enough to catch a word in the field of battle—as, for instance, when the Welsh Fusiliers flung themselves on the Russians with such fury that a French Marshal cried for joy at the sight. They may not be what is called an affectionate people—that is, they do not shoot their landlords; but they are very good people, and ought to be, as I have said, let alone.

Is it not hard upon St. Januarius to find fault with him for performing his miracle so regularly that it ceases to be a miracle, which means in theology something contrary to the established course of things? It seems to me that the complaint is a little ungrateful, especially in a Protestant, like the writer in the *Times* who analysed the performance so mercilessly the other day, after closely observing it. The saint may have made an express effort for the conversion of that very writer, and, instead of being converted, the latter is clear that the liquefaction is to be explained by the shaking of the vessel. Be this as it may, I think that St. Januarius was more than justified in coming up to time this year. Had the miracle ceased in presence of the preparations for the council, the omen would have been a very bad one. Catholics, however, are allowed some license in regard to this performance. That delightfully classic and anti-Gallican writer, the Rev. John Chetwode Eustace, a devout Catholic, distinctly says, "I do not believe the liquefying substance to be the blood of St. Januarius." I should like to know what Cardinal Antonelli think about it—I mean as M. Antonelli, not as Cardinal.

Dean Close has two enemies, geology and tobacco. He has not recently, so far as I know, assailed the latter. "The sons of Raleigh are too strong for him." The old Pied Bull at Islington, the first public-house, they say, where smoking took place, is gone—succeeded by a smart tavern; but the teaching of that Academia survives, and will survive when the Dean's cathedral shall have followed the old Pied Bull. But he has found occasion to castigate geology, and insists that the majority of men of that science dressed into the earth to grub up evidence against orthodox doctrine. Dean Close is a most honest and pious man; but he is not on a line with the reading of the day. He may be assured that the majority of men of geologic science do nothing of the kind, considering themselves long since to have disposed of what the Dean calls orthodoxy. But they are not the enemies of religion, for all that. If religion be the sister of reverence, may I ask him a question from another science? The rate of motion of the heavenly bodies was not known when orthodoxy of his sort was devised; but what is the effect upon a thinking man of the fact that while Dean Close has merely signed his name this world has darted nearly thirty-six miles? Will he rather have a literal rendering of a doubtful text, or a lesson so great and glorious that he who hath ears to hear must hear?

There is no doubt that many people like to be frightened. Perhaps it is good for some complaints. The late John Mytton, the sportsman, had obstinate hiccough one night; and, after trying divers remedies, he swore that he would frighten the nuisance away, which he incontinently did by setting fire to the bed-curtains. He escaped, as he always did, and the complaint was cured. He tried fire. A great many people are trying water. The tidal wave is coming. By the middle of next week they believe that they shall be what is facetiously implied by that expression. It is of no use that the Astronomer Royal assures them that the sun and moon are in his department and he will guarantee their having nothing to do with the matter. No, Captain Sarby must know all about it; and folk are running away from the sea-board—"Waly, waly, up the bank." I am sure that the hundred-handed art of this Journal will be equal to the occasion if the wave does come. While waiting for it, a profitable discussion is proceeding in regard to the naval status of Captain Sarby. It has been said, but not fairly, that his rank is not that which it is represented to be. As far as I can make out, he is a meritorious officer. But the raising the question now reminds me of something in a farce of which I was guilty some years ago. A lady and her daughter fall into the hands of Indians, and the lady's maid evinces fear. "Owley," says her mistress, "don't intrude your terrors when your betters are frightened."

CHESS.

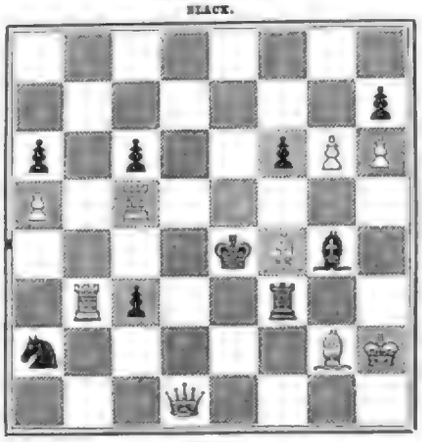
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

PROBLEM No. 1836.

By Mr. F. Healey.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Since the termination of the late tournament at the Europe Chess-Rooms a match has been arranged between the two chief prize-bearers in that contest, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mason, the former to give the odds of a Pawn and move. This match was begun during the first week of September, and the score up to our latest intelligence gave—

Mackenzie ... 4 games | Mason ... 2 games | Drawn ... 1 game.

The following, the fourth Game played, we owe to the New York *Turf, Field, and Farm*, the chess editorship of which is in the hands of Mr. Mackenzie.—(*Remove Black's K's Bishop's Pawn from the Board.*)

WHITE (Mr. Mason).	BLACK (Mr. Mackenzie).
1. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th
3. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd
4. B to Q 3rd	

It is evident from the games we have seen of this match that Mr. Mason is not sufficiently acquainted with the openings of the "Pawn and Move." Instead of B to Q 3rd, he should have played here B to K Kt 5th.

4.	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
7. Kt to K 2nd	B to K 2nd
8. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
9. Q Kt to K B 5th	Castles
10. P takes P	P takes P
11. Castles	P to K R 3rd
12. K Kt to K R 4th	Kt takes Kt
13. Kt takes Kt	K to R 2nd
14. P to K B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)
15. K to R sq	Kt to K Kt 5th
16. Kt to B 5th	B takes Kt
17. P takes B	Kt to K B 3rd

It is obvious that he could not win the Rook here without losing two pieces for it.

18. P takes K P	P takes P
19. Q to K sq	P to K 5th
20. B takes K P	Q R to K sq
21. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd
22. Q to K R 4th	R to K 2nd
23. R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q B 4th
24. P to Q R 3rd	

This seems hard to a backward, but we do not see that he could have done better.

24.	Q to Q 4th
25. B to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th
26. Q R to Q B sq	B to K 4th
27. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 5th
28. P takes P	B takes P
29. B to Q Kt 4th	R to Q B 2nd

WHITE (Mr. Mason).	BLACK (Mr. Mackenzie).
30. Q R to K sq	B takes B
31. P takes B	K to R sq
32. R to K 6th	R to Q B 6th
33. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q 5th
34. Q to K 3rd	Q takes Q Kt P
35. Q takes Q R P	Q to K R 6th
36. Q to K R 2nd	Q to Q R 6th
37. Q to K B 4th	Q to Q R 2nd
38. P to K R 3rd	R to Q R 6th
39. Q to Q 6th	R to K R 2nd
40. Q to Q Kt 6th	Q to Q R sq
41. K R to K sq	R to Q R 6th
42. P to Q B 4th	R takes R (ch)
43. R takes R	Q to Q R 6th
44. Q to K 3rd	R to Q 2nd
45. R to K B sq	Q to Q R 4th
46. Q to K 5th	Q to Q Kt 4th
47. R to Q R sq	K to R 2nd
48. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 2nd
49. P to Q B 5th	Q to Q 4th
50. Q to K Kt 6 (ch)	K to R sq
51. R to Q Kt sq	

Mr. Mackenzie remarks on this move that R to Q Kt 6th places him as being stronger.

51.	R to Q sq
52. R to Q Kt 6th	

We are somewhat surprised at Mr. Mason resigning all chance of winning here. He certainly appears to us to have the better game.

52.	Q to Q 6th
53. K to Kt sq	Q to Q 5th (ch)
54. K to R 2nd	Q to K B 5th (ch)
55. Q to K Kt 3rd	

Had he moved the King, Black would have won by playing his Rook to Q 8th.

55.	Q takes R
56. P to Q B 6th	R to Q 8th
57. R to Kt 8th (ch)	Kt to Kt sq
58. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K B 8th (ch)
59. Q to K Kt 3rd	R to R 8th (ch),

and wins.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

An instructive Partie between Mr. Cochrane and Saunchen Guttack.

(*Queen's Gambit declined.*)

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
4. P takes Q P	K P takes P
5. P takes P	B takes P
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to K 3rd	Castles
8. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
10. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd
11. Castles	Kt to K 5th
12. B to Kt 2nd	B to K Kt 5th
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q B 7th
14. Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes Kt
15. Q takes Kt	Q to Q 3rd
16. P to K B 4th	B to K B 4th
17. P to Q R 6th	K R to K sq
18. Q R to Q B sq	B to K 6th
19. B to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
20. B takes B	P takes B
21. P to K B 5th	Q R to Q sq
22. P to Q R 6th	B to Q B 2nd
23. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 4th
24. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K R 3rd
25. B to Q 4th	B to Q 3rd
26. Kt to Q B 5th	B takes Kt
27. R takes B	Kt to K B 3rd
28. R to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th
29. R to K B 4th	Kt to K 4th
30. Q to Q R 2nd	Q to K R 4th
31. Q to Q Kt 3rd	

Threatening to take off the Kt and win a piece, at least.

31.	Q to K R 4th
32. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 6th
33. R to K B sq	R takes B
34. P takes R	Q to K 7th (ch)
35. K to Kt sq	Q to K 6th (ch),

and Black resigns.

A short and smart Skirmish between Mr. Cochrane and Morrischunder.

(*French Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	R to Kt 5th (ch)
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
6. Castles	P takes P

It has been demonstrated over and over again that the second player cannot win these Pawns without risking more than they are worth to him.

7. Q B takes P	B to K B sq
8. P to K 5th	Kt to Q R 4th

Thoughtlessly played.

9. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
10. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to K sq

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
11. Q takes Q Kt	P to Q B 4th
12. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
13. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd
14. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd

Still worse than its 5th move. After this blunder White has the ball at his foot.

15. Q to B 4th	Q to Q Kt sq
16. Kt to Q Kt 7th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
17. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
18. Q E to Q sq	B to K 2nd
19. R takes P (ch)	K takes R
20. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K sq
21. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q sq
22. K Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to B 2nd
23. Q Kt gives mate	

THE FARM.

The foot-and-mouth disease seems to be spreading everywhere with grievous rapidity, and we may expect a milk famine if it goes on. Scotland and England seem alike to suffer, and to pigs it is sadly fatal. In some southern counties the masters of fox-hounds have agreed to give up cub-hunting, and masters of harriers to delay the commencement of their season for fear of spreading it, as they did during the cattle plague. It is also to be hoped that a very rigid surveillance will be exercised over railway-trucks. By the new Act, every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal (including a horse) affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or glanders, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from animals not so affected; and shall with all practicable speed give notice to a police constable of the fact of the animal being so affected, under a penalty of £20; and such police constable shall forthwith give notice thereof to the inspector of the local authority. If any person shall refuse admission to such inspector or other officer of the local authority, or shall expose in a market, fair, or other public place, or send by railway, or lead or drive on a highway or thoroughfare, or place, or keep on any common or uninclosed ground, or in any field not sufficiently fenced, or on the side of a highway, any horse or animal affected with any of the above diseases, he shall be liable to a like penalty of £20.

If the animal suffers from high fever, half a pound of salts may be given in water or gruel; or half an ounce of nitre may be dissolved in half a bucket of water, and placed within the animal's reach; the dose being repeated daily. The feet should be kept clean, and if any signs of separation of the hoof appear, the parts should be dressed with carbolic acid or chloride of zinc. Tonics and stimulants are required in some few cases when debility of an extreme kind supervenes; but in common cases the animals recover their condition upon liberal diet, without medicine.

Professor Symonds remarks, in his report to the governors of the Royal Veterinary College, that experiments confirm the contagious character of the foot-rot. In cases of pleuro-pneumonia carbolic acid has been found to have a strong influence over the disease, but it has failed completely to effect a cure.

The Society of Arts have given a prize of 50 gs. and the gold medal to the discoverer of the best machine for drying hay and corn. The mechanism is very simple and uncostly. A rapidly-revolving fan, driven by horses or by steam-power, is attached to the smoke-box of a coke furnace, and (a gauze screen intervening) withdraws all the heat which would be carried up the chimney or shaft and be wasted, and diffuses it among the grass or corn-sheaves exposed to its blast. Grass cut and at once brought to the mouth of the hot blast is converted in eight or ten minutes into fine green hay of the very best quality, fit for immediate sale or consumption. Grass contains 75 per cent of water; 60 per cent of this passing off as steam, leaving the dry hay with its usual 15 per cent of water. Corn is dried by the same means, by impaling the sheaf on a vertical hollow spike or tube, pierced with holes, through which the hot blast issues. The fan may be worked by two horses, or 1½-horse steam-power.

Mr. Brydon's biennial sale of Cheviot rams took place, a few days since, at Beattock. The three-shears were very fine; and one of them—Young Barnie by Barnie—was knocked down for £145 to Captain Johnston of Capelgill. Whether there is a big luck-penny or not we cannot say; but the price seems immense for a Cheviot, and yet it is nearly £50 less than what was given, in 1867, for Craighladrig. Mr. Welsh gave £51—the second price of the day—for another three-shear; and some shearlings, which are not at that age in requisition among Cheviot flockmasters, went as low as £2 10s. Mr. Elliot of Hyndhope's eighty-one tups were sold at Hawick for £4 11s. 10d. each. The top price was £13. The Leicesters were better, generally, and averaged £2 more than last year, while the Cheviots sold worse.

The beautiful little farm of Mr. Barclay of Keavil is going, we hear, to be broken up into allotments. This has necessitated the dispersion of one of the nicest small shorthorn herds in Scotland, as Mr. Barclay not only never grudged a good price when he came over the Border to sales with his bailiff, Mr. Easton, but he could hold his own well at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows. Mr. Thornton was the auctioneer, and the nineteen females averaged £59 6s., and the eight bulls £57 15s. Seraphina 13th, a 240-guinea purchase at Southcott five years since, after a memorable struggle with Captain Oliver, made 110 gs.; and her daughters, Seraphina Carissima and Booth's Seraphina, both of them by Baron Booth, 120 gs. and 150 gs. All three were bought by Lord Sudeley, one of the latest beginners with shorthorns, who has Seraphina 13th, one sister to the old cow. Booth's Lancaster was the second yearling heifer to Booth's Seraphina at the recent Edinburgh meeting, and she fetched 79 gs. less. Fan-Fan (165 gs., Mr. Wayte of Clynterty) and Frederick Fitzbooth (90 gs., Mr. Challoner) were the only representatives of the 250-guinea Fath of the Holmpierrepont sale. Mr. Mitchell of Allos got Baron Booth very cheap for 61 gs.; and the deep-fleshed Heir of Englishman, whose weakest point is the plainness at the setting on of his tail, went for 100 gs. to Mr. W. Marr of Aberdeenshire. Prince George (50 gs.) and Heir of Englishman are both sons of Seraphina 13th, whose produce, four in number, averaged, with herself, 108 gs. The descendants of the 150-guinea Lancaster 25th made 160 gs. Seven of the Border Leicester gimmers were sold for £9 5s. each, and the whole stock were beautifully brought out by Mr. Easton, the bailiff, and his son. The pample of Seraphina and her progeny round the ring was very interesting. Mr. Cruikshank bid for Heir of Englishman; but he was not in the same vein as when he gave Mr. Ambler 300 gs. for Windsor Augustus, or he would not have bowed his head to an Aberdeenshire man. The total average for the twenty-seven head was £58 16s. 9d., a very honourable ending for the Keavil herd in the twelfth year of its age.

The average for thirty-five at Mr. Sheldon's sale, where Mr. Strafford officiated, was just £12 lower, but the best things were not offered. Mr. Drewry gave 155 gs. for Lady Ellen Barrington, Mr. F. Leney 130 gs. for Venetia from Sir Charles Knightley's Hejampton, and Sarmise 2nd (Mr. Claydon, 67 gs.) and Juliana Southcott (73 gs., Mr. Cheney) were the other high-priced lots.

About 35,000 lambs and ewes were pitched at the second Lockerbie tryst. There were very few half-bred top lambs, but a large number of Cheviot ewe lambs. In most cases lambs were quoted at 1s. to 1s. 6d. less than they were a month ago. Cheviot cast ewes were in some rare instances 6s. above the prices of last year. Some of the lots of tup half-bred lambs went at 31s. and 32s. At the Lowes sheep fair a picked lot of prime cast Southdown ewes went to France at 60s., and 200 ewes to Australia at 48s.

By the arrival of the Nevu we learn that the alarm in the cities on the west coast of South America, owing to the prediction of M. Falb that some great convulsion of nature would visit and destroy the coast about Oct. 1, has been raised to a fearful height by shocks of earthquake having been felt at Copiapo, Iquique, Arica, and many other places. Business was at a standstill, and the people were flying in all directions from the supposed doomed localities.

A correspondent of the *Times* adverts to the defects of the Heralds' College in irate terms. He says that some time ago he was furnished with an exemplification of his arms, the coat bearing a "seeded rose." As the head of the family he demanded that this badge of the junior branch should be removed, but was told that it had been inserted forty years previously, and could not be removed unless he paid considerable "refreshers." He, however, continued to bear his legitimate arms without further notice of the Heralds' College; and now warns anyone situated like himself to avoid throwing away money on this "respectable anachronism, this venerable imposture, which, while it will supply any haberdasher with my arms, or anybody else's arms he may take a fancy to, if he will only pay the fees, is only willing to correct its own stupidity if its victim will consent to further and indefinite bleeding."

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THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

agriculture proposed to be applied to it. He let his audience see clearly that he had his own opinions of this and the other remedial agency likely to come under the consideration of the congress, and that he, for one, was not disposed to allow the novelty of a proposition to run away with his judgment. But the tone of his address could hardly increase the too common bias of social students towards rash, and we may say picturesque, conclusions. It was plain that he did not aspire to play the rôle of a Phocion in the social world; and the closing passage of his discourse was as weighty in meaning as it was eloquent and impressive in diction and manner: "Legislate," said he, "as you will—organise, develop the advantages of co-operation, economise labour, show how skill may be made to do the work of strength; but amid all your improvements, bear one caution steadily in mind—beware of destroying or of enervating the individual energies of Englishmen."

It would not be fair to pronounce an unqualified opinion of the addition made to the knowledge of the public by the several sections into which the Congress is divided. The reports given in the newspapers are necessarily brief, imperfect, and in some cases misleading. Still, even in such reports as we have, the best and most noteworthy contributions to the "Transactions" of Congress have, doubtless, found due prominence. But, if so, we cannot congratulate the public on the rapid progress made in social science last year. Assuredly, the sections paid very little heed to the advice of their president. The passion for legislation seemed to have cast off wellnigh all the restraints of statesman-like prudence. In some respects, no doubt, social interests in the United Kingdom have been suffered by the Legislature to drift into broken waters, as chance might direct. But even the present system, or absence of system, is preferable to the interposition of law and police at every turn of life. A population socially shaped by State machinery resembles a bouquet of artificial flowers—pretty to look at, but lacking the vitality which should impart to it freshness and bloom. What is looked for in a social science congress is, not so much the manufacture of the objects it desires by extraneous agency and force, as the administration of a sufficient stimulus to the promotion of their natural growth.

Two or three of the papers read at the Congress deserve special mention. That of the Rev. Canon Kingsley on National Education was very striking, and produced, we are told, a very deep impression. There was nothing new in the practical suggestions it recommended, but they have never yet been stated with more precision and force. They will not, we apprehend, be taken as the basis of the Vice-President of the Council's forthcoming measure; but the style in which they were put together and presented to the public mind by Mr. Kingsley will, no doubt, have its effect upon many Parliamentary representatives in their judgment of Mr. W. E. Forster's bill. Dr. Budd, of Bristol, created quite a sensation in the Sanitary Department by his proposed method of stamping out infectious diseases; but, however well his plan may look on paper, the fact that it can only be carried out by a medical despotism, provided with compulsory powers, and administered by "a standing army" of authorised medical functionaries, will make the country pause and ponder long before consenting to adopt it. The Rev. Canon Girdlestone, in the department of Economy and Trade, caused a lively excitement by his paper on the methods best adapted to improve the condition of the agricultural labourer, which, besides being earnest in tone and animated in style, threw out several practical hints of great value. Other papers, we do not doubt—especially that of Miss Carpenter, in reference to the education of women in India—would be found, if reported in full, deeply interesting. There was evidently no lack of high intellectual ability in the Congress, and its proceedings are said to have kept up the eager attention of its members to the close.

Still, as we have already ventured to intimate, the success of the Congress, as a Congress, was far more conspicuous than the progress in social science which it exhibited. We may be wrong, but we fancy we can detect in it a less patient and philosophic spirit than appeared to possess it two or three years ago. Count Cavour, when on his deathbed, was heard to mutter in his delirium, in allusion to some popular outbreaks calling for prompt and decisive treatment, "Declare a state of siege? No, I will not. Anybody can govern by such a device as that." A similar thought may be entertained in reference to the repression, or rather the elimination, of social mischiefs. Compulsory laws, like a state of siege, may seem very handy; but no philosopher worthy of the name will resort to them until other methods have been exhausted. To get into a habit of rushing to them for any purposes whatsoever that baffle our first efforts at dealing with evil is not in accordance with the true scientific spirit. At any rate, we hope it will not become a habit with our statesmen.

THE ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

The contested election of Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year was virtually decided, on Friday week, by the retirement of one of the three candidates; though, as a matter of form, the poll was not finally closed until the evening of Tuesday last. The present Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. James Clark Lawrence, who had been proposed for re-election, having received but 621 votes, against 1413 given to Mr. Alderman Besley, at the end of the third day's polling, it was then announced by the chairman of his committee, Mr. Finlay, that he would not go on with the contest. The third name, that of Mr. Alderman Wilson, was to be joined pro formâ with that of the present Lord Mayor, for both to be presented by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, in order that the Court might elect the one really chosen by the Livery. The nomination, which took place in Guildhall on Michaelmas Day, an hour after noon, under the presidency of Alderman and Sheriff Causton, assisted by the Common Serjeant, Mr. Chambers, was reported in our last week's news. The re-election of Lord Mayor Lawrence was proposed by Mr. J. S. Phillips, seconded by Mr. Nottage, and supported by Mr. Finlay. The nomination of Alderman Besley was made by Mr. Deputy De Jersey; and the show of hands was then taken, with no conclusive result. A poll was demanded by both candidates, and ordered to commence at once, and to continue daily for a week, from ten to three o'clock each day. The Illustration on our front page shows the scene in Guildhall-yard when the members of the Livery, or City guilds, were crowding up to register their names as they entered the hall on the nomination day.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 7.

Paris politicians were taken by surprise on Sunday by the appearance of a decree in the *Journal Officiel* convoking the Chambers for the 29th of next month, and soon speculations were afloat as to the reason of this proceeding. For some time past the deputy for Finistère, M. de Kérratry, has been calling attention to a certain article in the Constitution which requires the Chambers to be convoked within a limited period after a new election, and which he asserts will expire on the 25th of the present month, and he and other deputies have intimated their intention of proceeding to the Palais Bourbon on that day and making a formal protest against the unconstitutional course adopted by the Government. M. Picard, one of the most popular members of the Opposition, suggests that, in lieu of a few deputies protesting, as is proposed, the proper course would be for the members of the Opposition to meet beforehand and decide upon the course they will unanimously pursue. In the mean time, the Imperial decree makes its appearance, throwing down, as it were, the gauntlet to the Opposition. A rumour is afloat that this has arisen from a promise extorted from the Emperor by the Empress before she consented to leave France on her Eastern tour—which she did on Thursday last, the Emperor and Prince Imperial accompanying her, in a closed carriage, to the railway station—to the effect that the Chambers should not be convoked until after her return. Other rumours point to a reorganisation of the Ministry and to a dissolution of the Corps Législatif immediately after the Budget has been voted, with a view to the election of a new Chamber, under more Liberal auspices; but, however much the Emperor and his advisers may be smitten with Liberal ideas for the moment, a course such as this is hardly likely to be followed by them.

The Emperor was present at the races in the Bois de Boulogne on Sunday, and afterwards drove round the great lake. His health, according to all accounts, progresses favourably; and it is decided that he will go to Compiègne and remain there until the Empress's return. It is thought, however, that none of the accustomed fêtes will be held at this favourite Imperial residence during the present autumn.

The "Affaire Kinck," or "Crime de Pantin," as it is indifferently termed, continues to be the engrossing topic with the journals and the subject of general conversation; and morning and afternoon the papers are sought for with avidity. One day it is reported that the body of Kinck, the father, has been found, strangled, at Ollwiller, in Alsace; but the day following brings a contradiction of this intelligence, with the important intimation, however, that a couple of travelling-bags, one of which is found to contain some clothes and the elder Kinck's papers of identity, have been discovered at the diligence office at Soultz, where they had been left by two travellers, one an old and the other a young man, upwards of a month ago. This circumstance, coupled with the knowledge that Tropmann had early in September paid a visit to Guebwiller, where Kinck intended to settle, decided the authorities to have certain lakes and canals in the neighbourhood drained, in the belief that the body of Jean Kinck would there be found. The search, however, was barren of results, and it was the same with a further search made in the field at Pantin, where the other bodies had been discovered, and which has been ploughed up from one end to the other by order of the authorities. Tropmann, when confronted with the corpse of the eldest son, discovered, as was mentioned, last week, at once identified it as that of Gustave Kinck, exhibiting, however, less of that stolid indifference which he displayed when shown the remains of his other victims. The brother of Tropmann, a soldier in garrison at Cherbourg, is said to have gone out of his mind on hearing of the complicity of his relative with the crime, and is now an inmate of the military hospital of that town, and the papers have since announced that the sister of Madame Kinck has, during the last few days, become insane. During the past week numerous persons have been arrested in Paris for selling photographs of the murdered victims in the streets and sentenced to fine and brief terms of imprisonment. In France it is illegal to sell not only printed publications, but any engraving or photograph unless the same of the same has been duly authorised by the Minister of the Interior, who, in the interest of public decency, has thought proper to interpose his veto in the present instance.

In my last letter I informed you of the great destruction by fire of shipping at Bordeaux. While the burning hulks of some half a dozen ships were still smouldering off the quays there, a fire was raging at the western extremity of Paris which attracted the attention of the crowds that lined the boulevards an hour before midnight, and sent them hurrying off in the direction of the Arc de Triomphe, at the further end of the Champs Elysées. It proved to be the Hippodrome, the circus *par excellence* of Paris, which was found to be enveloped on all sides, and which by two o'clock in the morning was a perfect ruin, completely gutted by the flames, many of the walls having fallen in and injured numerous persons. The fire, which is believed to have had its origin at a neighbouring café, was discovered in time for the grooms to save the entire stud of horses, with the exception of three; but some suite of ancient armour, said to be of value, with most of the stage "properties" of the establishment, were destroyed.

The papers announce that Prince Napoleon received, on Friday last, a deputation of English politicians who desired to congratulate him upon the tone of his recent speech in the Senate. As a matter of course, he expressed how much he felt complimented at their approval of his conduct; though, I dare say, at heart he, in common with most Frenchmen, thought their proceeding a slightly impertinent one. Still, your restless Englishman temporarily abroad must always mix himself up in the affairs of his neighbours.

The Italian Government, finding the French Ministry in a yielding mood at present, have again brought forward the question of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, it is said.

The other day the last of the Carlist bands remaining in Spain was driven across the French frontier, and the 300 men composing it were arrested and disarmed.

SPAIN.

The project of conferring the throne on the Duke of Genoa has been abandoned, as there appears no chance of the Cortes adopting it.

The Cortes have commenced their sitting by authorising the Ministry to declare martial law at their pleasure and sanctioning all the proposals of the Government. No division on the question was taken, as the Republican party left the house before the vote was called for.

It is impossible to reconcile the statements in the various telegrams from Madrid. According to one batch the insurgents are gaining ground; fresh risings are occurring; the so-called defeats of scattered bands are simply strategical movements ordered by the unseen leaders of the rebellion; and the situation is bad, though not desperate if the army continues faithful. On the other side we have despatches of the true official tint: the insurgents are flying, communications with the capital are restored, and the army is "animated by an excellent spirit. The most recent news seems to be more favourable to the existing Government." The Republican bands in Murcia are said to have been defeated and dispersed, and the town of Reus, which had "pronounced" in the same sense, had submitted to the authorities.

Madrid remains quiet, and the volunteers have offered their services to the Government.

PORTUGAL.

The King has returned to Lisbon from the Palace of Mafra, whither he had gone to enjoy some shooting. The health of the Queen continues satisfactory.

The Ministry is making efforts to equalise and remodel the system of taxation, but great difficulties are encountered in the work of reform.

The funeral of the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon has been celebrated with great pomp in the Basilica of St. Vincent. The King, many of the chief nobles, and a large body of clergy were present, including Bishops and other dignitaries.

The vintage has been made, and the accounts are very conflicting. In some districts the yield of wine is abundant, but in others there is failure or great scarcity. In the port wine districts the complaints are very numerous.

ITALY.

The Empress of the French having reached Venice on her way to the East, the Piazza San Marco has been illuminated in her honour. A serenade was given on Sunday night to the Empress on the Grand Canal, which was magnificently illuminated, and crowded with richly-decorated gondolas. The King paid a visit to the Empress on board the Imperial yacht.

The King has signed a decree reorganising the tax-collecting department of the financial administration.

The Government has notified to the Bishops who wish to attend the Œcumenical Council of Rome that it will not oppose their attendance at the Council, but, at the same time, absolutely reserves to itself ulterior liberty of action under any circumstances necessary to maintain the laws of the kingdom and the rights of the State.

The work undertaken by Chambers of Commerce is being carried on with great earnestness. The Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce has opened the second congress of the chambers. These associated bodies have assumed the character of a permanent institution.

An international medical congress has been opened at Florence, under the presidency of Signor Bargoni, Minister of Public Instruction.

A fire broke out on the night of the 30th ult. in the village of Douey, in Savoy, and in a short time 250 houses, belonging to eighty families, were burnt to the ground.

The Catania journals state that the eruption of Etna, which at first presented such imposing proportions, is gradually subsiding.

On Sunday evening and throughout the night strong shocks of earthquake were felt at Naples, Siena, Poggibossi, Colle d'Elsa, and San Gemignano. Several chimneys were thrown down in these places, and at Siena and San Gemignano some houses were damaged.

On the 20th ult. Prince Amadeus, second son of the King, arrived at Alexandria with the ironclads Roma, Castelfidardo, Messina, and Varese, the wooden frigate Principe Umberto, and the despatch-boat Vedetta, all belonging to the Italian navy. Prince Amadeus was on landing received by the hereditary Prince Mohammed Tawfick, and proceeded next day to Cairo to pay his respects to the Khedive.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Government has refused to interfere in any way in the affair of the banishment of Frankfort citizens, except in cases where a whole family may have acquired the rights of Swiss nationality.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Chambers were opened, on Wednesday, by the King in person. The Royal speech contains several important announcements. The most important is that reforms are to be introduced in the legislation on landed property; and it is also announced that the concentration of small plots of land in those parts of the country where this measure has only recently been introduced is making visible progress. The King, however, is obliged to state that the efforts of the Government to decrease the burdens of Prussia have not been followed by the desired success.

According to the official report, 790 academical teachers were last summer engaged in lecturing at the nine Prussian Universities and the Catholic Theological and Philosophical Academy at Münster. Of these 77 were Protestant and 25 Catholic theologians, 95 were professors of law, and 190 of medicine, while 393 belonged to the philosophical faculty. The number of students who had passed their matriculation examination was 7466, of whom 1022 were not Prussians by birth; besides these, 1459 persons were permitted to attend the courses, 1245 of whom were resident at Berlin.

A fourth German Protestant congress was opened at Berlin, on Wednesday, by a sermon from the Chief Court Chaplain, Herr Schwarz, of Gotha. Professors Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, and Holtzendorff, of Berlin, were elected presidents.

The convention between Prussia and Russia, with respect to the mutual surrender of criminals, which was concluded in 1857 for twelve years, has not been renewed, and will cease to be in force on Oct. 2 next.

Both Houses of the Saxon Diet were opened, on Thursday week, by King John in person. His Majesty, in his Speech from the Throne, after alluding to matters of internal interest, said:—"Saxony enjoys a respected position, both within the North German Confederation and in her relations to foreign Powers. I have always emphatically endeavoured to further the development of the North German Confederacy on the basis of the Federal Constitution. But at the same time I shall continue, as heretofore, to use my influence towards preserving the bounds which the Constitution sets between the rights of the Bund and those of the separate States; and I confidently hope that this attitude on my part will not be without fruit, inasmuch as I know that, in this respect, I am acting in complete union with my Federal allies."

The small town of Frauenstein, in Saxony, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

The First Chamber of the Baden Diet has agreed to an address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, in which they express the opinion that "the union of the South German States with the North German Confederation is a fundamental condition for the security of those States, for the prosperity of the whole German nation, and for the peaceful development of Europe." They express satisfaction at the reorganisation of the Baden army upon the Prussian model, and are not unfavourable to a German Customs Union; but they appear to doubt whether one Customs Parliament can legislate so as to secure the interests of both North and South. The Lower House, after an excited debate, has adopted, with only six dissentients, an address proposed by the National-Liberals, rejecting a counter-draught moved by the Ultramontanes, which recommended the formation of a South German Bund, the dissolution of the Chambers, and the dismissal of the Ministry.

The accounts of the harvest in Germany, according to the *North German Correspondent*, are very unequal, varying in different districts from good to far below the average yield. On the whole, the grain harvest of middle Germany was below the average; that of the southern States was far better. From Austria the yield of corn is considerably smaller than in the last two years; the same is true of Roumania. The Russian harvest is stated to have been good, and the crops have nowhere failed so completely as in some places last year. The fodder is everywhere poor, with the exception of a few mountainous districts. There has been very little clover, and both the hay and surrogate have been much injured by the unfavourable weather. On the other hand, there has been a good deal of straw. Both potatoes and beet have suffered from the heat and drought of July and the rain of August. The disease has also appeared with more or less virulence in some parts. The hopes entertained for the potato harvest are not, therefore, high, but it is said that the beet is improving. The hops are said to be in a very poor condition, partly on account of the weather and partly from the insects and the disease which have appeared in many gardens; scarcely a quarter of the usual yield is expected. But little fruit has been gathered, and even what was is poor in quality. This is particularly the case with apples and plums. Nor will 1869 be numbered among the select vintages, as the quantity of grapes is small, and their quality inferior.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, after making seven unsuccessful attempts to choose a President—the Liberal and the Ultramontane candidates each receiving 71 votes—has been dissolved by Royal decree.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived at Vienna on Wednesday, shortly after nine p.m., and was received by the Emperor and the

highest civil and military authorities. Upon the Prince leaving the train the Emperor advanced, and a most cordial greeting took place. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Colonel of a Prussian regiment, while the Crown Prince of Prussia was dressed as an officer holding a similar rank in the Austrian army. The military bands struck up the Prussian national anthem. The Prince, having reviewed the guard of honour appointed to escort his Highness, proceeded, with the Emperor and his suite, in court carriages, to the Imperial residence at Hofburg.

A disgraceful outrage has been perpetrated at Bonn by Count Hompesch, who formerly served in the Austrian Lancers. The Count having, in descending from his carriage, run against a little boy Cohn who was walking with his father and mother, gave him a sharp blow with his whip. Herr Muller, the father of the child, remonstrated in rather warm language, and the Count replied by shooting him in the cheek.

A telegram, dated Tien-Tsin, Sept. 8, has been received by Count Benet from Admiral Pritz, announcing that the Austro-Chinese treaty of commerce was signed on Sept. 2, and that the Austrian expedition had left for Japan.

DENMARK.

In opening the Rigsdag, on Monday, the King referred to the unsatisfactory position of the Duchy of Schleswig, and expressed a confident conviction that, although the Prussian Government is not at present prepared to resume negotiations upon the subject, justice and the well-understood interests of the two countries will produce a solution of the difficulty which shall restore relations of durable friendship between Denmark and the North German Confederation. These remarks were loudly cheered by the Assembly.

AMERICA.

The public debt of the United States is 2,468,503,318 dols. This shows a decrease during the last month of 7,500,000 dols., and a decrease since March 1 of 57,500,000 dols. The total of bonds bought by the Treasury and their accrual interest amounts to 54,000,000 dols.

An unprecedented fall of rain visited the Atlantic States on Sunday and Monday, and the floods which it occasioned did much damage to the railways.

A steam-boiler exploded yesterday week at an agricultural fair near Indianapolis, in Indiana. Nineteen persons were killed and nearly a hundred injured.

A filibustering expedition to Cuba, consisting of the steamers *Atlanta*, Tesser, and Lillian, with 1600 men on board, has escaped from American ports.

The steamer Hornet, which was detained at Halifax on suspicion of being a Cuban privateer, and which contrived to escape, has been seized at Smithfield, North Carolina (into which port she had put for coal), by the United States authorities.

INDIA.

A Bombay telegram, dated the 24th ult., states that it is believed that "the rebellious son of the Emir of Bokhara will visit India after leaving Cabool."

The Government of India has addressed a representation to the Secretary of State, urging that native skilled labour should, as far as possible, be substituted for that of Europeans, it being the conviction of the authorities that there is no handicraft, however intricate and difficult, which the natives of India are not capable of learning. It is especially recommended that no man with a large family shall be engaged in England for minor civil employment.

By the overland mail we have dates from Bombay to Sept. 7, and Calcutta to Sept. 8. The following are the most important items of news:—

His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer took his seat as second member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 30th ult. His Excellency held his first levée at Poona on the 4th inst.

The statement that Lord Mayo will leave Simla in October for a tour through Kumaon has been confirmed.

Colonel R. H. Strachey, R.E., has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of his Excellency the Viceroy.

Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, has written a minute showing the position and prospects of irrigation in the Madras Presidency, and another on the water supply of the city.

Cholera has broken out afresh among her Majesty's 41st Regiment at Subathoo. The scourge has also reappeared at Lucknow, this time among the Lancers, who have gone out into camp.

Latest reports from Marwar, Ajmere, and many parts of the north-west tell of increasing suffering and darker prospects.

The experiments with Hinganghat and exotic cotton seed in the north-western provinces during the past season have both failed, principally owing to the late period of the year at which the seed was planted. Wherever it has grown to maturity the produce has been pronounced better than that of indigenous seed.

During the present year there has been an increase of 665,000 acres of irrigated land in the north-western provinces alone.

An institution has been opened at Simla for the reception and education of destitute children of Europeans, Eurasians, and natives, so as to enable them to support themselves in after life.

AUSTRALIA.

We learn by the Australian mail that the New Land Bill was expected to have passed the ordeal of the Upper House in Victoria, and to have become law before the departure of the next mail. One important provision is to be inserted in the bill on its recommittal—namely, that £20,000 out of the land revenue shall be annually appropriated to pay off the national debt of the colony.

Some of the diamond workings of Victoria are yielding diamonds in considerable numbers.

Dr. Bleasdale, of Melbourne, writes, with reference to the diamond discoveries in Australia, that several hundred gems have been found in the district of Mudgee. Almost the whole of the land is, however, in the possession of private persons who dislike "diggers." The cost of machinery and labour is but trifling, and the gems which Dr. Bleasdale has examined weighed from a quarter of a grain to 5 5-8 carats each, the last being sold for £111.

A letter from Kiel in the *North-Eastern Correspondence* gives a description of the development of that town since it has come under the Prussian rule. If the works now in progress continue, says the correspondent, Kiel will become one of the largest and handsomest seaports in Europe. The harbour is nearly three miles long, a mile and a quarter broad, and 40 ft. deep, and ships of the heaviest tonnage find a safe refuge in it. The Prussians have erected strong fortifications on the two heights right and left of the entrance to the harbour, which are called Friedrichsort and Moltenort respectively. These fortifications are already provided with guns, which, together with the electric torpedoes sunk at the mouth of the harbour, can at any moment, render it inaccessible to an enemy. Within this line of defence, and at some distance from it, are the town and the naval offices, and on the other side buildings are being erected which will make Kiel a port of war of the first class. It is said that a floating dock will also be constructed. There are now in the harbour upwards of twelve ships. The iron-clad fleet, consisting of the Kronprinz, the Friedrich Carl, and the Wilhelm are being refitted; the Kronprinz lost its masts in a storm during its last voyage from England. The officers of the North German navy, says the correspondent, "do not seem to possess the experience and ability which distinguish their colleagues of France and England." The Victoria frigate is also at Kiel, having just arrived from Mexico, where it has suffered considerably from storms. The gun-boat Meteor, from Dantzig, is preparing to follow to the Mediterranean the frigate Elimboth, said to be by far the best in the North German navy. As for the other ships of war in the harbour, they are nearly all ready to put to sea, and Rear-Admiral Held urges on with great activity all the arrangements for completing the works of organisation and construction in the town. "In a word," concludes the correspondent, "Kiel is destined, even more than Wilhelmshaven, to become the Cherbourg of Prussia. When it is finished the Baltic will be a Prussian lake. If Prussia should desire it, she will be able to close the entrance of this lake to foreign fleets, and Copenhagen, which is only eight hours off, will be at her mercy."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Duke of Norfolk has subscribed £500 towards the expenses of building the new wards of the Sheffield Public Hospital.

The Wolverhampton Free Library was opened on Thursday week by the Mayor.

A vacancy in the representation of Waterford has been caused by Mr. Blake accepting the office of Commissioner of Fisheries.

Provost Hood has given to the town of Cupar a piece of ground adjoining the public park at the Haugh.

A thunderstorm broke over Chorley on Sunday afternoon. The streets were flooded, and the cellars and shipped many of the tradesmen in Market-street were over two feet deep in water.

The meetings in connection with the sixth autumnal session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland have been held this week at Leicester.

The cotton-weavers of South-West Lancashire have felt themselves obliged to refuse the application which has been made by the millers for an advance of wages. No strike is apprehended.

The great progress of dock construction on the Mersey may be estimated by the amount expended by the Mersey Dock Board last year in new works. At Birkenhead the sum was £96,729; at Liverpool, £140,900.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued orders prohibiting the importation into Ireland, on account of the breaking out of the foot-and-mouth distemper, of any cattle, sheep, and pigs, from Great Britain or any other country, except Spain or Portugal.

Mr. John Pemberton Heywood, banker, of Liverpool, who contested South Lancashire in 1859, and was chairman of the South-West Lancashire Liberal committee at the last election, has been offered a peerage, which he has declined.

A demonstration of the Protestants of Ulster is announced to be held at Belfast on Thursday, the 21st inst., under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn, for the purpose of consolidating the loyal Protestants of the north.

An inaugural luncheon took place last Saturday on board the Formidable, which has been stationed off Portishead, near Bristol, as a training-ship for boys belonging to the city and neighbourhood. There was a large and highly influential company present.

Lord Stanley, on Tuesday evening, opened a hall for the use of the Liverpool trade societies, and also attended a dinner given in celebration of the completion of an important work at Birkenhead by a co-operative building company.

The Liverpool Town Council decided, on Wednesday, to go to Parliament to borrow £75,000, in order to complete Stanley and Sefton Parks. It was stated that more than £385,720 had been already expended upon them by the Corporation.

A terrible thunderstorm burst over Mullingar and the adjacent country on Thursday week. It did a great deal of damage, killing several head of cattle, sheep, and pigs. The wife of a labourer residing about three miles off was killed by the lightning, which passed down the chimney of her cabin.

At the annual meeting of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, which took place at Hounslow, yesterday week, Lord George Hamilton and Viscount Enfield, the members for the county, addressed their constituents in speeches which dealt with many prominent topics of the day.

Mr. Robert Barnes, of Manchester, has intimated his intention not only to purchase the Cheadle Hall estate and present it to the trustees of the Royal Infirmary, for use as a convalescent hospital, but to supplement the purchase-money to the extent of £10,000, for the purpose of rendering the place thoroughly suitable.

Another attempted assassination is reported from Ireland. Mr. Nicholson, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Meath, was driving to his house, near Kells, on Monday night, when he was fired at, and he, his wife, and the coachman were all wounded, the latter it is said dangerously. The assassins, as usual, escaped, but some arrests have taken place.

At the Liverpool Local Marine Board meeting, on Thursday week, Captain Loftus, master of the Liverpool ship Peveril of the Peak, was, on behalf of the King of Prussia, presented with a handsome telescope and case, for his courageous and humane conduct in rescuing the crew of the Hanoverian brig Gesina Margaretha, which was picked up by him in a sinking state.

The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the representation of East Cheshire, caused by the death of Mr. E. C. Egerton, took place, on Wednesday, at Macclesfield. Sir Edward Watkin was nominated in the Liberal interest, and Mr. E. Cunliffe Brooks in that of the Conservatives. The show of hands being in favour of the former gentleman, a poll was demanded by the latter, and it will take place to-day (Saturday).

The Birmingham Town Council resolved, on Tuesday, to erect a public statue of Josiah Mason, the founder of the Orphanage at Erdington. The only difference of opinion was as to whether a subscription statue, which working men and others desired to raise, might not be a more graceful memorial than a statue paid for out of the rates. The latter was determined upon almost unanimously, there being only two in favour of the other suggestion.

A fire broke out, on Monday, at the extensive gun-cotton magazine belonging to Messrs. John Reed, Rowe, and Co., at Penryn. There were 40,000 charges in the magazine at the time, and for half an hour the flames raged with great fury, entirely destroying the charges and the building. No explosion, however, took place, because the gun-cotton was not confined or compressed. The gun-cotton was about to be removed to the various mines in the district. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Election Commissions at Sligo and Cashel were opened on Monday. At Cashel several cases of bribery of the ordinary kind were deposed to.——The Bridgewater Commissioners are doing their work thoroughly. They have extracted from Mr. Westropp the confession that his wife and sister-in-law were the ladies who negotiated with the "Man in the Moon," Trump, and supplied him with funds. He has also been driven to acknowledge an important "inaccuracy" in his evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

The Whiteboy form of outrage seems to be reviving in Tipperary. The house of Mr. Robert Hemphill, of Springhill, near Clonmel, has been attacked by a party of four men searching for arms. Two men, probably of the same party, disguised, entered the house of a collier near Hollyford, in the same county, and beat the occupier and his wife. The man received fourteen dangerous cuts on the head, from the cudgels having iron ferules, and the woman was also cut on the head. These people will give no information as to their assailants, fearing to be called "stags," or informers, by their neighbours.

Tenant-right meetings were held, on Sunday, at Mullinavat and Kilmacow, Kilkenny. Preparations have been made for a county Kilkenny meeting on the 18th inst., which is to be, by general consent, a "farmers' holiday." The Rev. W. O'Shea, P.P., who has spoken at a preliminary meeting, said:—"In the year 1849 200 gentlemen assembled in Dublin from every county in Ireland, and at that meeting they adopted as a fundamental principle fixity of tenure, that the tenant should not be disturbed in his possession as long as he pays the rent fixed by the proper valuation." It was resolved to abide by these principles.

An adjourned meeting of the policy-holders in the European Assurance Company was held at Manchester on Monday, and, after hearing a long statement from Dr. Watts, the late agent of the company there, as to its affairs, it was resolved to appoint a committee to protect the interests of the policy-holders, to be prepared, in case of a winding-up order, to take part in the appointment of a proper liquidator, or in case of a dismissal of the petitions, to take steps to promote a full investigation of the affairs of the company, to economise the expenditure, and, if necessary, for changing the management of the society.

A large meeting of trade unionists was held at Liverpool, last Saturday, to express sympathy with the masons who are now on strike against the system of payment by the hour. A master mason, who attempted to lay before the meeting the masters' view of the subject, was heard patiently for a time, but was afterwards interrupted and withdrew. Resolutions were passed in favour of courts of conciliation in preference to arbitration.

Lord Dunsandle has written to a Dublin paper in reference to a suggestion that "the landlords of Ireland should no longer in silence permit their noisy assailants to proclaim them to be the oppressors of their tenants." He is convinced that a fairly-stated case would show that "the land landlords bear but a small proportion to those who are on most friendly terms with their tenants," and "would willingly assist at a meeting of the landlords to enter a protest against the accusations which are heaped upon them."

A large number of "amnesty meetings" were held in various parts of Ireland on Sunday. At some of them the speakers were very free in their language. For example, at a gathering on Devil's Bit Mountain, in Tipperary, Mr. P. E. Gill said "they met, not to whine, nor crave, nor beg, but as became men who were ready to follow up the blow of their countrymen were tortured much longer. They wanted reform, not revolution; but if progress emanated not from reform, it should from revolution." At this meeting a detective was observed moving among the people. He was at once set upon, and it would have fared badly with him had not some priests interfered for his protection.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer paid a visit to Waterford on Monday. His Excellency was presented with addresses from the Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor and Corporation of the city. The last-mentioned address contained an allusion to the land question, in noticing which, in his reply, his Excellency said that he need not point out the difficulties of the question. They might be sure that every endeavour would be made by the Government to introduce and carry a measure which would be fair and equitable to all whose interests were concerned. If they succeeded one more difficulty would be removed which, while it remained unsettled, must retard the progress of the country.

A Board of Trade inquiry was held last week, at Liverpool, into the circumstances attending the loss of the brig Tuscan, of London, at the mouth of the Sherbro' river, on the west coast of Africa, on Aug. 16 last. Two witnesses only were examined, who proved that while at the coast Captain John Worledge, the master of the vessel, was almost constantly drunk, and that when the vessel was abandoned he had to be lifted over the side by some of the natives. The log-book, which was kept by the first mate and signed by the captain, was produced, and among the entries were several to the effect that the captain was "in a beastly state of intoxication and unable to attend to his duty." The Court cancelled the captain's certificate.

The trustees of the Bedford schools have availed themselves of the powers conferred upon existing governing bodies by the Endowed Schools Bill, and have prepared the heads of a new scheme for the administration of the schools' estate, which will shortly be submitted to the Commissioners. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the proposed scheme provides for an entirely new and smaller governing body, for a considerable reduction in the eleemosynary expenditure, and for the introduction of other branches of learning than those hitherto taught; the establishment of a separate department for physical science, which study is to take a leading part in the curriculum, is included. The income of the Bedford estate is about £14,000 a year. In the grammar, commercial, and other schools nearly 2000 children are receiving an excellent education—for the most part gratuitous. To meet the sanitary requirements of the times, the Town Council has just completed, at a cost of £50,000, a comprehensive system of drainage, water supply, and sewage utilisation. The influx of families who come to reside in the neighbourhood to obtain the advantages of the education is so great that the population, since the Census of 1861, has increased nearly one third, and the building of suitable houses is still rapidly advancing. In addition to the Harper Schools, a large middle-class boarding-school for 300 boys was opened last month. Bedford, therefore, bids fair to become, if not the chief centre of education, one of the most important in England.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Italian Post Office having established direct and accelerated trains between the French frontier and Brindisi, and having offered, as an experiment, to convey by those trains British supplementary mails for the East Indies, China, and Australia, commencing with the 2nd inst., mails supplementary to those dispatched on the previous evening, viâ Marseilles, will henceforth be made up on the morning of every Saturday, and forwarded through France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by Italian packet to Alexandria. It is expected that these supplementary mails will reach Alexandria in time to go on to Suez with the mails forwarded weekly from Southampton and from Marseilles; but, in the event of the packets from Brindisi not arriving in due course, the mail-packets leaving Suez will not delay their departure. Letters, &c., intended to be forwarded in these mails must be specially directed "viâ Brindisi."

Mails for Egypt, containing letters and newspapers only, will henceforward be made up at the London General Post Office on the evening of every Saturday, and dispatched by day mail to France for transmission viâ Brindisi. Letters and newspapers intended to be forwarded by this route must be directed "viâ Brindisi."

The Treasury has directed that, after the termination of the present year, the privilege now granted to commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, and Royal Marines, as well as to superintending or first-class Army schoolmasters, serving abroad, of sending and receiving their letters at the reduced British postage of sixpence per half ounce, in cases where the postage of ordinary letters to or from the same place is higher than sixpence, shall be withdrawn. The privileges as regards letters of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and seamen in her Majesty's service will remain undisturbed. The French mail-packet which now leaves Bordeaux for Brazil and the River Plate on the 25th of each month will leave on the 24th, and, consequently, the mails from this country intended for conveyance by that line will be made up in London one day earlier than heretofore—namely, on the evening of the 22nd of each month. Supplementary mails will be dispatched on the morning of the 23rd, on the chance of arriving at Bordeaux in time for the packet. On the homeward voyage the French packet will be due at Bordeaux on the 3rd instead of on the 19th of each month, thus bringing the mails into London about the 5th, and admitting of replies being dispatched by the British packet leaving Southampton on the morning of the 9th. The British packets in like manner have altered their day of arrival at Southampton with homeward mails from the 5th to the 18th of the month, admitting of replies being sent viâ Bordeaux on the 22nd.

Post dividend warrants issued by the Bank of England will be cashed at money-order offices in the United Kingdom, provided that, when the holder of the warrant presents it for the purpose, the postmaster of such office shall have sufficient Post-Office funds in his hands to meet the payment of the warrant, and that the holder is known to the postmaster, or can give him a satisfactory reference.

On account of the refusal of the Governor-General of the Brazilian Post Office to give any receipt for registered letters sent from this country by the British mail-packets, no letters for Brazil intended to be sent by the agency of correspondence named can be registered.

Mails for Malta intended for conveyance by the line of private steamers proceeding direct from Marseilles to Malta will be made up in London during the months of October, November, and December, on every Monday morning. Supplementary mails will be made up on the evenings of the same day. Mails will also be made up for transmission viâ Messina by Italian packets in connection with French mail-packets from Marseilles on five evenings, and on the five following mornings in each of the months specified.

Lord Houghton will inaugurate the Leigh Hunt memorial, at Kensal-green Cemetery, on the 19th inst.

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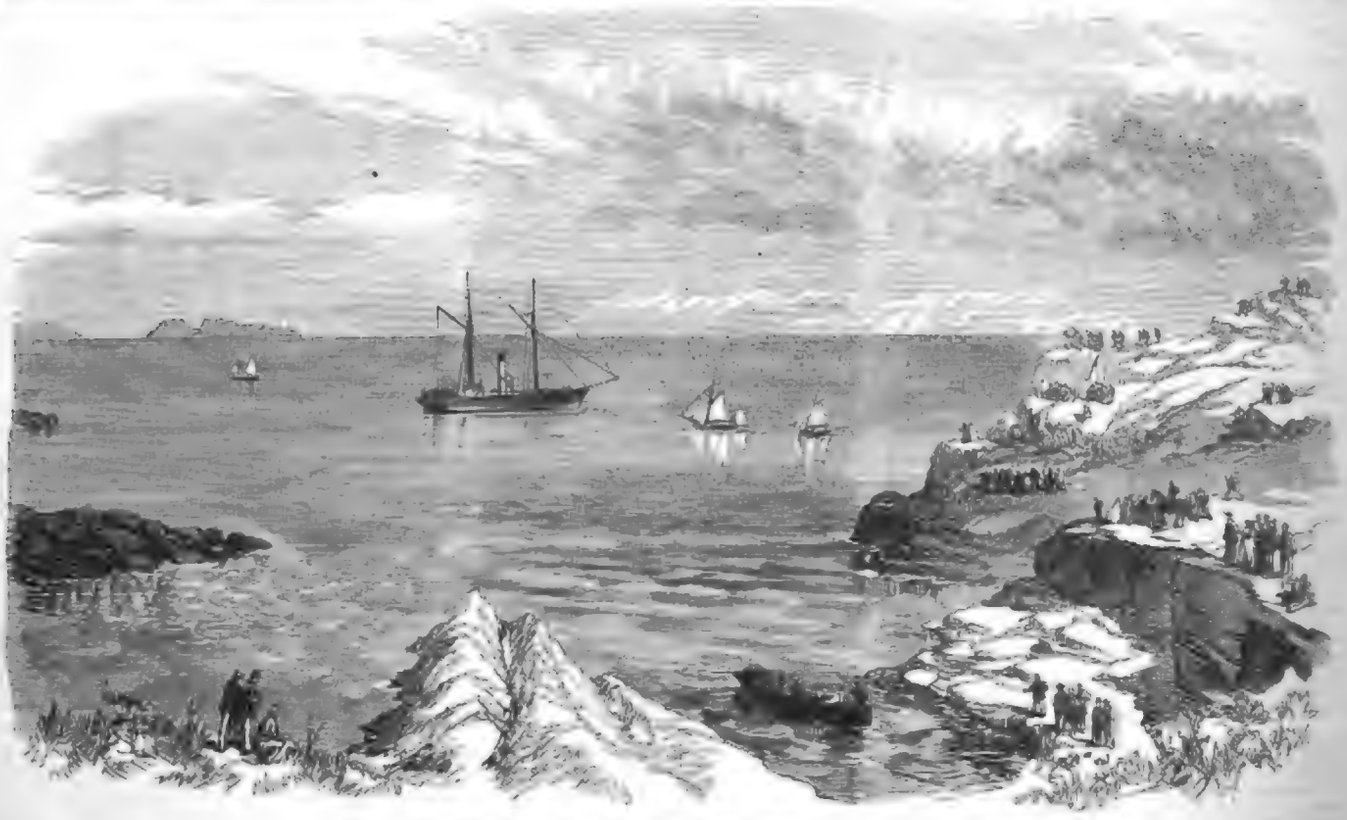
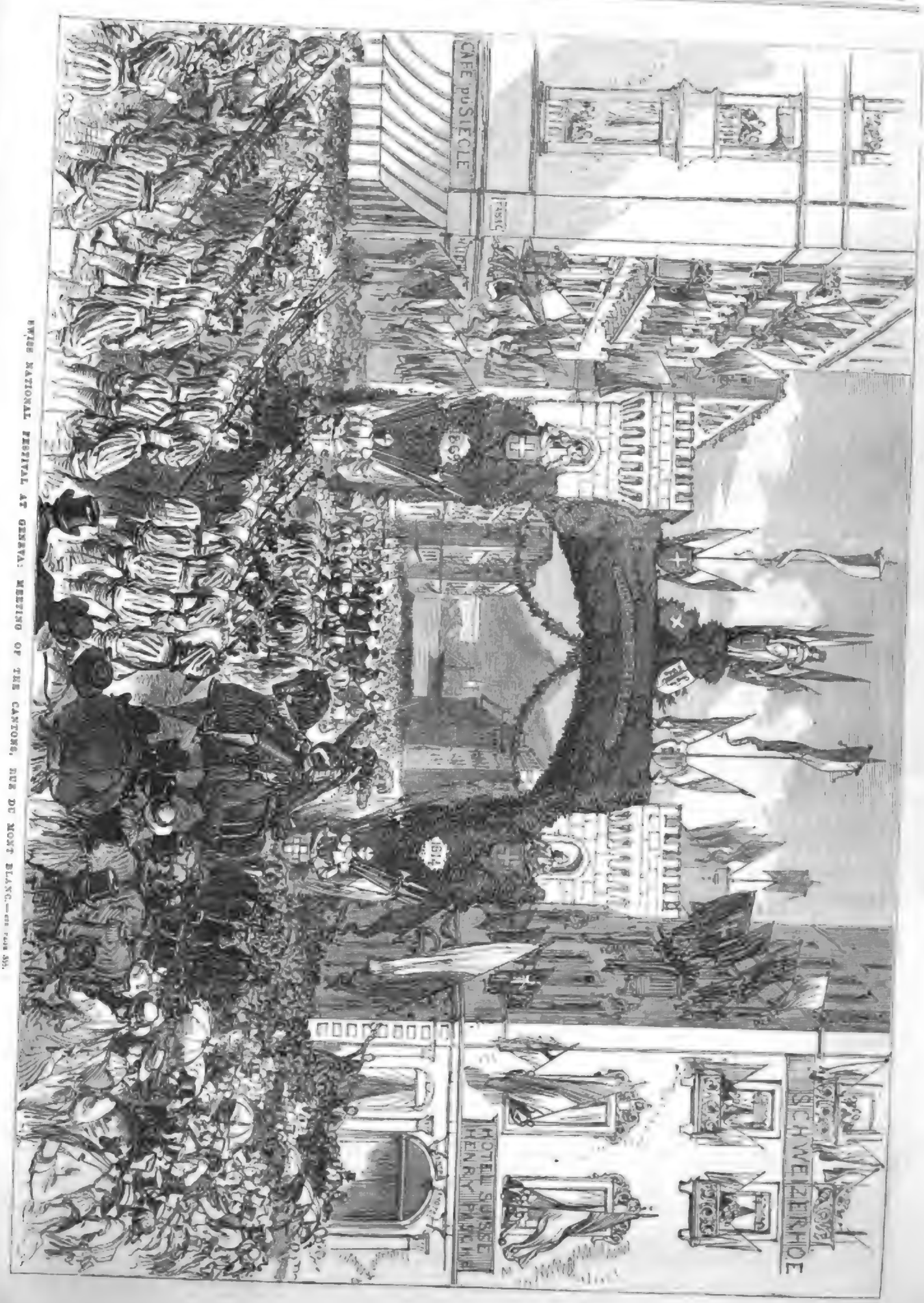


LANDING OF A TELEGRAPH CABLE AT ST. MARY'S, SCILLY ISLES.—SEE PAGE 350.

SWISS NATIONAL FESTIVAL AT GENEVA: OLD CLOCKTOWER WITH FOUNTAIN ILLUMINATED.—SEE PAGE 350.



SWISS NATIONAL FESTIVAL AT GENEVA: MEETING OF THE CANTONS, RUE DU MONT BLANC.—SEE PAGE 355.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th ult., at the Hôtel du Louvre, Paris, the wife of Colville Barclay, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Villa Liebenstein, Bregenz, Mrs. Charles Fairholme, née Baroness Poelnitz, of a son.

On the 22nd ult., at Haddington-road, Dublin, the wife of P. J. Graham, M.A., LL.B., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Hazel Holme, Whitehaven, Cumberland, the wife of Jonas Lindow Burns, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th ult., at Pernambuco, Brazil, the wife of Ernest Whittington Landon, Esq., of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Rutland-gate, her Highness the Maha Ranee Dhuleep Singh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Thomas Walker, M.A., Rector of Abbot's Morton, cousin of the bride, Edward Glynn, Esq., only son of the late Joseph Glynn, Esq., C.E., and F.R.S., to Harriet Frances, only daughter of the late W. H. Robeson, Esq., of The Brooklands, Worcestershire.

On the 30th ult., at Rottingdean church, by the Rev. Arthur Thomas, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. F. G. [illegible], Bishop's Wood, Staffordshire, cousin of the bridegroom, William, youngest son of John Brown, Esq., 31, Kensington Park-gardens, London, to Caroline Selina, daughter of the late Robert James Cooper, of Lake George, Goulbourn, step-daughter of Thomas Chapman, Esq., of Hartwell House, Kiama, N.S.W., and niece of J. O. N. Rutter, Black Rock, Brighton. No cards. Australian papers, please copy.

DEATHS.

At his residence, Hobart Town, Tasmania, the Hon. Sir Richard Dry, Kt., of Quamby, Premier and Colonial Secretary.

At Sydney, New South Wales, Lord Bertrand Gordon, third son of Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly, aged 19.

At Brynestedfod, Denbighshire, the Ven. Hugh Chambres Jones, for thirty-six years Vicar of West Ham, Essex, and for thirty-eight years Archdeacon of Essex, aged 86.

At Brighton, Charles Frederick, eleventh Baron Cranstoun, of Crealing, Scotland, and of Sandridge Park and Bagtor Manor, Devon.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16.

SUNDAY, Oct. 10.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, morning, 9 45 a.m., the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, D.C.L., Preacher at Gray's Inn; afternoon, 3.15, the Rev. Canon Dale. Chapel Royal Savoy, morning, 11.30, the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, B.D., Professor of Divinity in King's College; evening, 7.0, the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy.

MONDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day. Discovery of the Bahamas, by a light, 10 p.m., 1492. Close of the Great International Exhibition, 1851.—London Institution Lectures, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics.)

TUESDAY, 12.—Robert Stephenson, railway engineer, died, 1859. Pekin captured by the English and French, 1860. Moon's first quarter, 10.7 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Translation of King Edward the Confessor. The Jesuits suppressed in Spain and their property confiscated, 1835. Meeting of Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, 14.—Admiral Hawke's victory over the French fleet off Ushant, 1747. Pietro Gassendi, the philosopher, died, 1655.

FRIDAY, 15.—Lucretius, Roman philosopher and poet, died by suicide, 55 B.C. Evangelista Torricelli, inventor of the barometer, born, 1608.

SATURDAY, 16.—Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford, 1555. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, magistrate, murdered; beginning of the revelation of the Popish plot, by Titus Oates, 1678. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.		Daily Means of Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud (0–10).	Thermom. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Thermom. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept.	29	29.544	63.3	56.6	.82	4	57.8	75.1	S. SSE. SE.	220	.315
	30	29.578	61.5	58.2	.89	9	54.7	70.1	SSE. E. NW.	192	.490
Oct.	1	29.765	57.8	51.4	.81	6	51.7	65.0	S. SSW.	254	.000
	2	29.033	56.1	53.0	.90	9	53.3	62.1	ENE. E. ENE.	122	.137
	3	...	...	...	...	—	51.3	64.9	NW. NNW.	85	.000
	4	30.174	53.4	49.3	.87	6	45.8	63.2	SW. WSW.	65	.000
	5	30.169	53.3	49.1	.86	7	44.9	61.3	WSW. NE.	96	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.53[illegible]	29.623	29.903	29.146	29.961	30.157	30.184
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	S.	SSE.	S.	ESE.	NW.	SW.	WSW.

POSTAGE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1869,
CONSISTING OF
A PICTURE PRINTED IN COLOURS, "THE TIDAL BOAT," AND TWO SHEETS OF ENGRAVINGS.

AT HOME.

Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate free through the Post Office for fifteen days from the date of publication to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands; unless addressed to persons living within three miles of the place where they are posted, when they become liable to a postage of one penny each, which must be prepaid by affixing a postage-stamp.

Unstamped copies ought to have Two penny postage-stamps affixed to each.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

The impressed stamp is of no service for copies which are to be sent abroad; these must have postage-stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of—One Stamp. Alexandria (via Southampton—[illegible]; via Marseilles—[illegible]) Thin paper. Australia (via Southampton—One Stamp; via Marseilles—Three Stamps). Brazils—One Stamp. Cape Verde—Two Stamps. Thin paper. Canada—One Stamp. Cape of Good Hope—One Stamp. China (via Southampton—Two Stamps; via Marseilles—Four Stamps). Constantinople—Four Stamps. Thin paper. Denmark (via France—[illegible]; via Belgium—[illegible]) Thin paper. Egypt—Four Stamps (a). Thin paper. France—Two Stamps. Thin paper. Germany—Four Stamps. Thin paper. Holland (via Belgium—[illegible]; via France—[illegible]) Thin paper. India (via Southampton—[illegible]; via Marseilles—[illegible]) Thin paper. Italy—Four Stamps. Thin paper. Mexico—One Stamp (a). New Zealand—One Stamp. Norway (via France—[illegible]; via Denmark—[illegible]) Thin paper. Spain—Four Stamps. Thin paper. Sweden (via France—[illegible]; via Denmark—[illegible]) Thin paper. Switzerland—Four Stamps. Thin paper. United States—Two Stamps. Thin paper. West Indies—One Stamp.

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery. An edition is printed on thin paper for foreign postage.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till dusk. Admission 1s.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOUR. The days for taking in Pictures will be on the 11th and 12th of October next. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Gallery, 25, Old Bond-street, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Gardens and Park still in great beauty. Blondin having been immensely successful on the Long Rope stretched across the Centre Transept, he will perform daily from Monday to Friday next. [illegible] Other Popular Entertainments also daily. Celebrated Orchestral Band and Festival Organ daily. Fine Arts and Industrial Courts, Picture Galleries, Statues, and Flowers. On Monday, Oct. 11, a Great Harvest Fete will be held (Old Michaelmas Day). The Special Attractions will include a magnificent display of Fireworks, and Grand Illumination of Fountains [illegible]. One Shilling. Saturday.—Third Grand Saturday Concert and Afternoon Promenade—Half a Crown; or by guinea season-tickets [illegible] may be had at all entrances and all agents. [illegible]

Now ready,
SIX COLOURED PLATES,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR
1870,
CONTAINING
THREE PICTURES OF COUNTRY LIFE,
FROM PAINTINGS BY ALFRED HUNT; ALSO
THREE PICTURES OF BRITISH BIRDS
(WAGTAILS, WRENS, AND STARLINGS),
DRAWN BY F. W. KEYL,
PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS;
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;
TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF
THE BRITISH ARMY OF 1870,
AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1869; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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The same firm will supply this Journal for three months at the following rates:—In France, 10 francs; in Italy, Spain, and Switzerland, 12 francs.

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ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Chastely Decorated; New Scenery; New Proscenium; New Stage, with sunken footlights; New [illegible], &c., rendering this Hall the most elegant Place of Amusement in London.—GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FIFTH ANNUAL SEASON in LONDON.—Entirely New Programme.—Reappearance of the inimitable Moore.—The Christy Minstrels are open all the year round, every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight.—Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performance.—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood—will shortly OPEN for the Season. The Theatre will be re-embellished by Mr. James Macintosh, Court Decorator, and restored to its original model, that of the Court Theatre at Versailles. A new Stall Entrance will be opened. The new Act Drop, "King Charles Leaving St. James's Palace for the Play," painted by O'Connor (the figures by Mr. Wayte) will be exhibited.—Mr. E. P. Hingston, Acting Manager.

THE COMPANY of the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE will consist of the following Ladies and Gentlemen:—Miss Herbert, Miss [illegible], Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Larata, Miss Weatherby, Miss Everard, Miss Sallie Turner, Miss Fannie Lonell, Madame Collier, and the Corps de Ballet; Messrs. William Farren, [illegible], J. G. [illegible], Mark Smith, Lionel Brough, A. W. Young, Frank Cutlin, [illegible], G. P. Grainger, Frank Lacy, Henry Marks, John Barrie, Frank Jefferson, Charles Ottley, James Fielding, Henry Broughton. The authorities for the mise-en-scène will be furnished by J. R. Planché, Esq. Mr. W. H. Montgomery will conduct the orchestra.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The Opening Programme will comprise TREASURE TROVE, an Operetta, by Offenbach, with new scenery by Lloyds; SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, by Goldsmith, with new scenery by [illegible], O'Connor, and Lloyds; and THE MAGIC WALTZ, a new Ballet. Music by Mr. Montgomery; Scenery by Greene; and Magical Effects by [illegible].

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Every Evening, at Seven, WAIT FOR AN ANSWER; at 7.45, Morton's new Comedy of PLAIN ENGLISH. To conclude with THE WATERMAN. In rehearsal, the Rev. Edward Moore's celebrated Tragedy, THE GAMESTER.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. Brilliant Success of the New Company. Change of Programme Nightly. The most varied and attractive Entertainment in London. The greatest Equestrian Artistes, male and female, in the universe, and the most talented and accomplished Gymnasts and Acrobats ever brought together in one establishment. Immense reception of the [illegible] in their wonderful and Gracious Leaping [illegible] Entertainment; also of the [illegible] Family, in their thrilling Trapeze and Ladder Act; and the [illegible], the irresistibly comic grotesques; Mdlle. Clara Heath, the incomparable equestrienne; Mdlle. [illegible] on the Invisible Slack Wire; MM. [illegible], Every Evening. In addition to the Magnificent Stud of Fifty Horses and Ponies, M. [illegible] extraordinary Troupe of Performing Italian Greyhounds; and in a few days (of which due notice will be given) M. Ollivier's marvellous Performing Monkeys. The most astonishing performance ever given. Open at 7, commence at 7.30. Morning Performances Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at Half-past Two. Box-office open daily from Two till Five.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Sole Proprietor, Mr. John Douglass.—Second week of Frederic Maccabe, in his Musical, Dramatic, and Ventriloquial Entertainment, BEGONE, DULL CARE! conceded on all sides to be the most original, brilliant, and mirthful production ever presented to the Public.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CHESTER.

In addition to the two-page Picture of Chester, and Engravings of Watergate-row and the Phœnix Tower on the City Walls, contained in our present Number, we intend to give, next week, a View of Chester Townhall, which is to be opened by the Prince of Wales on Friday next, with Engravings of the Water Tower and Stanley Palace; and a subsequent Number will contain Illustrations of the Opening Ceremony and of other Incidents connected with the Prince's Visit to this ancient city. Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

Lord Clarendon has informed us that at no time have the prospects of peace been more hopeful than at present, and the Foreign Secretary is an authority. Nation is not to rise against nation. The announcement has been received with befitting satisfaction. But, though peace is not to be broken between rival Governments, the relations of Governments and people are in two, if not three, most important instances in a condition the reverse of one that calls for satisfaction. In France and in Spain revolutionary symptoms are prevalent, and nearer home things are taking a course which may demand decisive action, or, at least, decisive demonstration.

The Emperor's Government has fixed Nov. 29 as the day for the reassembling of the French Legislature. Should no disturbing events interpose, the Legislative Body will then proceed to complete the verification of the elections, and next will come the grand question of the Concessions. At the best, therefore, the great business of France is deferred nearly until the end of the year. On the policy of this postponement we do not now feel called to remark, beyond repudiating the absurd suggestion that there is something of defiance in thus deferring the date. The Emperor has been showing himself a statesman for many years, and where his statesmanship may have failed it has not been because he impaired its chances by mixing it with passion. He does not accept the challenge of M. de Kératry, who insists that the French Parliament shall assemble on Oct. 26, and declares the Constitution violated by any extension of the prorogation. Probably the Emperor will, in due season, state why he has not hastened the meeting. There are good reasons for the delay, though we think that they are overborne by the weight of those on the other side. However, so far as the Imperial Government can settle a matter, the period is fixed.

But it is impossible to predict the course of the events which may mark the intervening time. If we may rely upon their loud and reiterated declarations, M. de Kératry and a few of his friends have resolved to signalise Oct. 26 by action of some kind. Their own proclaimed programme at present only includes a march to the Legislative Chamber, and a formal commencement of business. We say formal, though, as certain officials are necessary to the creation of "a House," and these will, of course, be absent, it is difficult to know what the Kératryonic Council will do, unless it proceed to nominate a President of its own. The whole affair may be of the most ludicrous kind; and if these gentlemen once succeed in being laughed at, and M. Cham takes the field, all is over with them. An Englishman was described by Lord Brougham as caring no more for an epigram than he does for a cannon-ball. A Frenchman is not afraid of a cannon-ball, but he is horribly afraid of an epigram. The worst of it is that the Court wits are so dull that the situation will not serve them—the scoffers with brains are in opposition. But the affair itself has the elements of the ludicrous, and we heartily desire that they may not be eliminated. But who knows? This march, apparently farce, may become tragedy. The hope of the revolutionists is that the scanty procession will soon be swollen by thousands of the disaffected, and that when it arrives at the Chamber a tremendous demonstration will take place. Possibly they look to the galleries being crowded with an excited rabble, and to the delivery of furious speeches amid the fiercer shouts of Republicanism. This of course would be in itself a disaster not to be contemplated without a certain terror. Will the Imperial Government permit the smallest part of this programme to be carried out? If it does, there is no answering for the result amid a population like that of Paris. We say, with deep regret—but it must be said—that large numbers of those who would prefer to accept the date offered by the Government, and who will for various reasons abstain from joining in what appears the idiotic proceedings of M. de Kératry, may not be trustworthy upholders of order should the efforts to break it be likely to succeed. The manifest course for every really liberal Frenchman is at once to denounce the propositions of the handful of demagogues, and to demand indignantly of France what is the value of a month compared to the disruption of society and the defiance of authority. Were such a crisis possible in England, meetings would have been held at the houses of the chiefs of party, and the strongest declarations would have been made in the interest of order. That precise course is not possible in France, but it is quite possible for the patriots to speak out. A heavy responsibility rests with those who keep silence when outspokenness is a duty.

As regards Spain, the case is entirely different, yet equally unfortunate. The prospects of the Republican party have enormously improved; and this might not be a subject of unmitigated regret (for, though we believe Spain to be monarchical at heart, there may be no reason why she should not try a republican experiment), but that in association with those who are opposed to monarchy are those who are opposed to society. In Spain the Red Spectre may be seen in all his terrors—he is restrained within certain districts as yet, but there the savage revolutionist is doing his work under the name of liberty. And Spain, physical, is so constructed that any actual union of the population, so that a mass of public opinion might be brought in aid of authority, is almost impossible. Spain is not a nation, but an aggregation of nationalities, and these, for the most part, of imperfect civilisation. The eloquence of the Cortes and its occasional prudence must not lead us into the mistaken belief that it is a representative of Spain, and a guarantee for the conduct of the constituencies. The fact that it is nothing of the sort seems to us to elude the notice of many who try to believe that Spain has a Parliament akin to our own. The error will be discovered very soon. Meantime, sedition, riot, and murder are among the political agencies in use, and the disturbed time is seized by miscreants whose ruffianism is too shocking to be dwelt on here. The Government now ask for the suspension of personal rights, and this is probably the prelude to vigorous action against disorder; but unless the nation is with its rulers we can look forward only to another period of Sabre-sway. We may well hope for the young Duke of Genoa that the condition on which alone his friends will permit him to accept the crown may be a barrier between himself and the Escurial.

But we are not permitted to turn complacently towards our own country and remark, pharisaically, that we are not as other nations are. The demonstrations in Ireland, which are becoming more numerous and more alarming every day, silence any such vaunt. The real amount of disaffection is being unmistakably illustrated, and sundry dreams are being rudely dissipated. Thousands assemble and demand the

release of the Fenian convicts, not as matter of grace but as matter of right; and even the land question loses much of its interest in presence of the easier and fiercer agitation. "Let England open her prisons," is the cry that now goes up. Some meetings declare that Irishmen will listen to no project for legislation until the martyrs of freedom shall be set free. We may be told, and it is true, that it is but a portion of the population that attends these meetings, and that the worst portion, the mass being a bigoted peasantry and the scum of large cities, and the leaders being tradesmen of a contemptible order, with a sprinkling of foolish and headstrong men of a certain education, who are for notoriety at any price. All this may be; but there are the meetings, and they are numerically important. Mr. Gladstone has plainly said that only on the admission that the acts of the Fenians were unjustifiable, and that mercy is begged for them, can the petition for release be listened to; but he is met by a defiant shout and a wild menace. So we wait with more than interest to see the course of three Governments, and meantime must find what consolation we can in the pacific assurances of Lord Clarendon.

THE REVENUE.

—	The Year ended Sept. 30, 1869.			Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.		
	Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,311,000	—	220,000	5,331,000	—	155,000
Excise	20,318,000	513,000	—	4,326,000	142,000	—
Stamps	9,427,000	177,000	—	3,179,000	95,000	—
Taxes	3,466,000	—	41,000	328,000	18,000	—
Property Tax	8,906,000	1,625,000	—	1,125,000	68,000	—
Post Office ...	4,670,000	80,000	—	1,290,000	10,000	—
Crown Lands	322,000	15,000	—	14,000	1,000	—
Miscellaneous	3,382,707	845,266	—	658,740	—	71,235
Totals ...	72,271,763	3,255,266	300,000	15,225,740	334,000	226,265
		£2,955,266 Net Increase			£107,735 Net Increase	

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Braemar cattle-market.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glassalt Shiel. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, took a drive. The Lord Chancellor had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince and Princess Christian, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. Gordon, left the castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at Drumlanrig.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Alt-na-Guithasach. The Lord Chancellor had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glassalt Shiel. Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, and Prince Philip, and Princess Amelie of Saxe-Coburg, arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. General the Hon. Charles Grey and Dr. Norman M'Leod arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. Dr. Norman M'Leod officiated. The Lord Chancellor and Dr. M'Leod had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Princess Augustus, and Princess Amelie of Saxe-Coburg, drove to the Linn of Dee and the Linn of Quoich. Princess Louise drove out. Prince Augustus and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg went deerstalking. The Prince of Wales dined with her Majesty. Sir William Jenner, Bart., and Dr. Norman M'Leod left the castle.

The Queen held a Council on Thursday.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lieutenant-General Seymour has succeeded Colonel Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

The Queen has appointed Dr. Laycock, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, one of her Majesty's Physicians for Scotland, in the place of Dr. Begbie, deceased.

Should the health of the Queen permit, it is expected that her Majesty will inaugurate new Blackfriars Bridge early in November.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louisa, and Princess Victoria of Wales, arrived at Marlborough House, on Thursday week, from the Continent. The suite in attendance consisted of the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, General Sir William Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, and Mr. Knollys. The Duke of Cambridge visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House.

Yesterday week the Princess, attended by Viscountess Walden, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Royalty Theatre with their presence.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Adelphi Theatre.

On Sunday evening the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppell, left Marlborough House en route for Abergeldie Castle. His Royal Highness travelled by the limited mail upon the London and North-Western Railway. The Prince breakfasted at Perth on Monday morning, and afterwards continued his journey to Abergeldie, arriving at the castle at noon.

On Monday the Princess, attended by Viscountess Walden, drove out and visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. In the evening her Royal Highness honoured the Gaiety Theatre with her presence.

On Tuesday the Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louisa, and Princess Victoria of Wales, and attended by Viscountess Walden and General Sir William Knollys, left Marlborough House for Chiswick.

The visit of the Prince and Princess to Chester will extend from Thursday to Saturday next. The ceremony of opening the Town-hall will take place on Friday next.

Viscountess Walden has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge as Lady in Waiting to the Princess. Lieutenant-Colonel Keppell has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the Galatea, arrived at Yokohama on Aug. 29. Extensive preparations have been made for the reception of his Royal Highness at Hong-Kong.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur has been received at Toronto with the utmost enthusiasm. A procession of 30,000 persons was formed to welcome his Royal Highness.

The Marquis of Blandford has arrived at Blenheim Palace, from visiting the Duchess of Abercorn at Eastwell Park.

The Earl of Harrington and Lady Philippa Stanhope have arrived at Harrington House, from Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have arrived at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, from Greenock, from a cruise in the Earl's yacht.

The Earl and Countess of Carysfort have arrived at their seat in Ireland from Lincolnshire.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey and Lady Mary Dawson have arrived on a visit to Sir Edward and Lady Caroline Kerrison at Frome Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl of Lucan has arrived at his seat in Ireland from a tour in Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived at their residence near Arcot.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has arrived at Deal Castle from a tour in Germany.

Mary Viscountess Combermere has left town for Brighton.

The Dowager Lady Aveland and the Hon. Miss Heathcote have returned to their residence in Belgrave-square from St. Leonards.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and Lord Claud Hamilton have arrived at Baron's Court, Ireland.

Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald have arrived at their residence on Carlton House-terrace from Scotland.

Lord Londesborough arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-square, on Saturday last, from visiting the Earl of Chesterfield, at Bretby Park.

Lord Somerville, who recently returned from Australia, on succeeding to the title, on the death of his cousin, has taken up his residence at the family seat, Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire.

Sir William Alexander has left town for Scotland.

Mr. Odo and Lady Emily Russell arrived in town, on Monday, from Rome, and have since left to visit the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at The Grove, near Watford, Herts.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. and the Misses Gladstone, has arrived at Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bentley, W.; to be Vicar of Bengeworth, Worcester.
Fowle, J. H.; Canon in Durham Cathedral.
Jenkins, George, Curate of Cosgrove, Northants; Rector of Cosgrove.
Mourant, A. B.; Curate of St. Barnabas's, Birmingham.
Synge, Francis; one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.
Wrottesley, James Richard; Rector of West Walton Elmores, Norfolk.

Her Majesty has forwarded a donation of £25 to the organ fund of Carisbrooke church.

The Bishop of Peterborough has consented to become visitor of the Grammar School, Guilsborough.

Mr. Robert Furnell, of Bishopsgate-street, has expended £10,000 on a new church near Croydon, which was opened last week.

The winter session for the Faculty of Arts and Laws at University College was opened, on Tuesday, by Professor Moore.

Mr. J. M. Danson, Assistant Master in the upper school, St. Mark's College, Chelsea, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Training College, Carnarvon.

Dr. Saunders, of Edinburgh, was on Friday week elected to the chair of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh, by four to three of the curators, against Dr. Stewart.

Foot-ball at Eton began on Wednesday between Mr. Carter's eleven and the present Etonians, who won the toss. After a spirited contest the young Etonians won the game.

The Bishop of British Columbia received on Sunday a telegram from Victoria, the capital of the colony, announcing the total destruction by fire of the Anglican cathedral in that city.

Cogenhoe church, Northamptonshire, was reopened for Divine service on the 19th ult., after having been restored, at a cost of £1200, under the supervision of Mr. C. Buckeridge, architect.

The Classical Mastership in the Bristol Grammar School has been conferred on Mr. V. P. Wyatt, B.A., late Scholar of Queen's, Cambridge, and Exhibitioner of the Grammar School, Bedford.

The new Church of Holy Trinity, in Bournemouth, was consecrated, on the 29th ult., by Bishop Ryan, acting for the Bishop of Winchester. The church was crowded on the occasion, and the collections amounted to nearly £500.

The parish church of Eye, Suffolk, was reopened on Tuesday, after having undergone complete restoration at an expense of about £4000. Lord Alfred Hervey, the Bishop designate of Bath and Wells, preached.

The Bishop of Oxford preached at the parish church of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, on Sunday morning. After he had been preaching about ten minutes his voice suddenly failed him and he came to a full stop; but he went on in two or three minutes, and his discourse lasted for a little over half an hour.

A large five-light memorial window, by Wailes, has been placed in Derry Cathedral, together with the following inscription:—"In memory of the Right Rev. William Higgin, D.D., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, who died in this city, July 12, A.D. 1867. By the clergy and laity of his diocese."

St. Oswald's Church, Flamborough, having been partly rebuilt and thoroughly restored by Mr. R. G. Smith, architect, was reopened, on Tuesday week, by the Archbishop of York. A new silver communion-service is the gift of Mr. W. Strickland, patron of the living, and a stained-glass window of Mr. C. H. Childers. The services were full choral.

The Bishop of Rochester will hold his Visitation in Essex at the following towns and on the following dates:—Saffron Walden, Wednesday, Oct. 27; Southend, Thursday, Oct. 28; Stratford, Friday, Oct. 29; Chelmsford, Tuesday, Nov. 2; Maldon, Wednesday, Nov. 3; Colchester, Thursday, Nov. 4; and Halstead, Monday, Nov. 8.

The parish church of St. Bees, after considerable restoration, was formally reopened on the 24th ult. For several years endeavours have been made to bring this fine old church back to something of its original beauty, and by a happy coincidence it has been found possible to celebrate the jubilee of the Theological College at the same time with the reopening of the church.

The consecration of the Church of St. Peter the Apostle, the foundation-stone of which was laid on April 18, 1868, took place last Saturday. It is a handsome building, in the English Gothic style of the fifteenth century. The cost is from £15,000 to £16,000, of which £2000 is still wanted. The architect is Mr. G. E. Street and the builder is Mr. Philip Osborne, of Wolverhampton.

The Bishop of Oxford will be transferred to the see of Winchester; the Rev. J. F. Mackarness, Rector of Honiton, is to be Bishop of Oxford; Dr. Temple, Head Master of Rugby School, Bishop of Exeter; the Hon. and Venerable Lord Arthur Hervey, Rector of Ickworth and Horringer, near Bury St. Edmunds, Bishop of Bath and Wells; and Canon Durnford, of Middleton, near Manchester, Bishop of Carlisle.

Special services were held, on Thursday week, in the cathedral of St. Asaph, in connection with the reopening of the choir, which has been considerably restored and beautified, at a cost of about £5000. There was a choral service and celebration of holy communion at eight o'clock in the morning; a choral service and a sermon by the Bishop of Oxford at mid-day; and a Welsh choral service, and a sermon by the Bishop of Bangor, in the evening.

The parish church of Brantham was reopened on the 29th ult., the festival of its dedication, after restorations so extensive as to leave it almost a new structure. The chancel has been rebuilt, and a north aisle, of which the arches were discovered in the side of the nave, added. The Rector, the Rev. S. R. Carter, who is absent from England on account of ill-health, has borne almost the entire cost of restoration. William Gurdon, Esq., of Brantham Court, has given the oak benches in the body of the church.

The new Bishop of Auckland, late Rector of St. Mary's, Stafford, has been presented with a testimonial, value £60, by his late parishioners. Mrs. Williams has been presented with a handsome timepiece and an elegant épergne, accompanied by a beautifully-illuminated address from the parishioners of Llangelynin, on the promotion of the Rev. W. Venables Williams to the Vicarage of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos. The Rev. C. B. Wardale has received a purse containing twenty guineas from the parishioners, and a valuable book from the Vicar, on his leaving the curacy of Broadwindsor with Drimpton and Blackdown.

On the 28th ult., in the parish church of Shepperton, there was a gathering of the clergy from the rural deaneries of Hampton and of Staines, for the purpose of celebrating holy communion together once more in the church of which the Rev. Wm. Russell has been the Rector fifty-two years. Mr. Russell has been Rural Dean for the last twenty-two years, and has retired from that office with the affectionate regard and esteem of all the clergy of the two deaneries, who hold their chapters together (alternately in each deanery). They have presented to him a silver chalice and paten, used for the first time at the celebration on Tuesday last.

The Church Congress at Liverpool opened its proceedings on Tuesday, when the Very Rev. Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester, preached a sermon in the cathedral, from Philippians ii. 4, from which he enforced the duty of forbearance and patience with each other among the different schools of Churchmen themselves, and of a generous treatment of Nonconformists, whether Protestant or Romanist. The opening address was delivered by Dr. Jacobson, Bishop of the diocese. About twenty clergymen of Liverpool and the neighbourhood gave in a protest against the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie being allowed to read a paper. On Wednesday the subjects for discussion were "Places of Unbelief, and how to meet them," and "Indoor recreations of the lower classes."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Michaelmas Term begins on Monday next. The members of Charsley's Hall assemble to-day (Saturday). The others meet as follow:—New Inn Hall, Oct. 11; Balliol, St. John's, and Wadham, Oct. 15; All Souls', Brasenose, Christ Church, Exeter, Jesus, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, New, Pembroke, Trinity, and Worcester, Oct. 16; Corpus, Oriel, University, and St. Edmund Hall, Oct. 17; Magdalen Hall, Oct. 19; St. Mary Hall, Oct. 22; and Queen's, Oct. 23. A large number of freshmen are expected to come up this term. Prince Assan, the eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt, will commence his studies, having entered at Christ Church.

The register of members of congregation qualified for the year ending on Sept. 24, 1870, has been issued. The colleges and halls are represented by the following numbers, viz.:—University College, 9; Balliol, 12; Merton, 14; Exeter, 10; Oriel, 9; Queen's, 11; New College, 15; Lincoln, 9; All Souls', 6; Magdalen, 23; Brasenose, 14; Corpus Christi, 10; Christ Church, 38; Trinity, 8; St. John's, 15; Jesus, 10; Wadham, 11; Pembroke, 9; Worcester, 12; St. Mary Hall, 3; Magdalen Hall, 8; New Inn Hall, 1; St. Alban Hall, 1; St. Edmund Hall, 3: total, 271; being an excess of 12 on last year's register. These, with the usual 17 "members qualified by office, being members of convocation," amount to 288.

An examination will commence at St. John's College on the 19th inst. for the purpose of electing a scholar for five years, of the annual value of £100. The final or practical examination of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine will be holden in the last week of November; and the first or scientific examination for the same degree will be held in the first week of December. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Roberts will resume their class of natural history and anatomical drawing, in the Library, on every Tuesday evening during the next two terms.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation yesterday week—the Vice-Chancellor presiding—the proctors for the past academical year resigned their office, and the undermentioned were appointed for the year ensuing:—The Rev. P. H. Mason, Fellow of St. John's; and the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's.

The two first of a series of medallion heads of the worthies of Caius are being placed on the Trinity-street front of the new building of that college. They are those of Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, and the late Bishop Mackenzie.

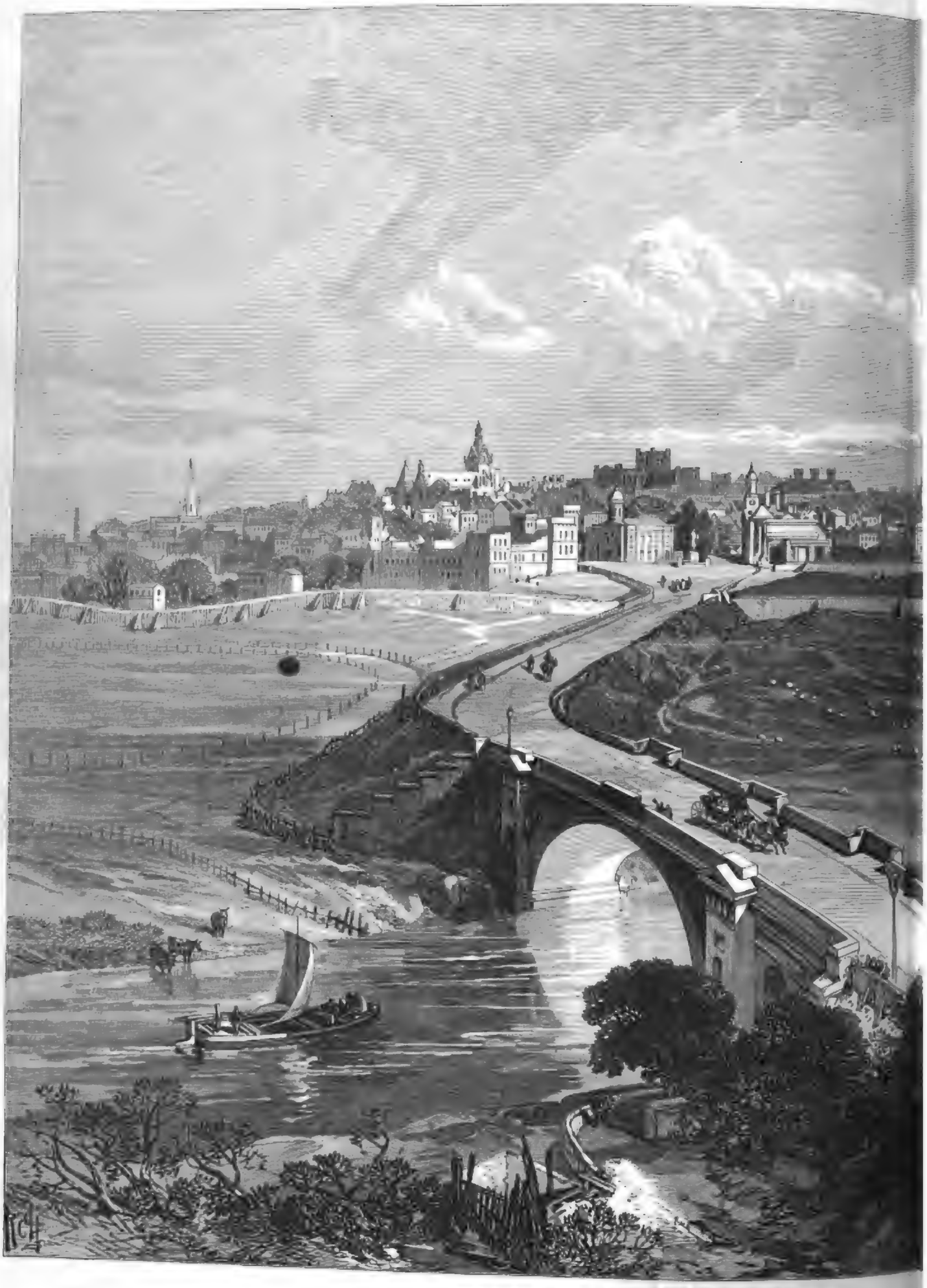
The viva voce examination for the Law Tripos will begin on the 20th inst., in the Law Schools.

The Professor of Chemistry gives notice that he will begin a course of lectures on the Experimental Laws of Heat, on the 15th inst., and continue them on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The University Laboratory is open daily for the use of students in practical chemistry; and the Professor will attend there to give instruction in manipulation on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

At a meeting of the Scottish Universities Union, held in London last Saturday, it was resolved unanimously to invite Mr. John Stuart Mill to become a candidate for the representation of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, vacated by Mr. Moncreiff; and, in the event of a vacancy occurring, Dr. Fraser James for the sister Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. An adjourned meeting of the union was held on Monday, and the prospect of Mr. Mill's candidature for the vacant Universities was again warmly taken up. A resolution was taken pledging the meeting to support Mr. Mill. A meeting was held in Glasgow also, at which Sir William Thompson proposed Mr. Smith, of Jordan-hill. An amendment, however, was carried, appointing a committee to co-operate with the Aberdeen Liberals.

DR. MANNING ON THE PAPAL SYLLABUS.

Archbishop Manning delivered a discourse, last Sunday, on the Pope's Syllabus, at the pro-cathedral in Kensington. He expressed his belief that if the Pope had confined himself in the Syllabus simply to faith and morality in the ordinary personal sense of the word, very little would have been heard of it; but because his Holiness had pointed out and condemned all those errors in political philosophy which lay at the root of morals the world had been in uproar. Dr. Manning then went through the several points of the Syllabus, explaining and defending each of them. "The meaning of modern civilisation," he said, "was a state of political society founded upon divorce, secular education, infinite divisions and contradictions in matters of religion, and the absolute renunciation of the supreme authority of the Christian Church. Could it, then, be matter of wonder that when the Roman Pontiff published the Syllabus all those who were in love with modern civilisation should have risen in uproar against it? Or could it be wondered at that when the world, with great courtesy sometimes, with great superciliousness at another time, and great menace always, invites the Roman Pontiff to reconcile himself to liberalism, progress, and modern civilisation, he should say—'No; I will not, and I cannot. Your progress means divorce; I maintain Christian marriage. Your progress means secular education; I maintain that education is intrinsically and necessarily Christian. You maintain that it is a good thing that men should think as they like, talk as they like, preach as they like, and propagate what errors they please. I say that it is sowing error broadcast over the world. You say I have no authority over the Christian world, that I am not the vicar of the Good Shepherd, that I am not the supreme interpreter of the Christian faith. I am all these. You ask me to abdicate, to renounce my supreme authority. You tell me I ought to submit to the civil power, that I am the subject of the King of Italy, and from him I am to receive instructions as to the way I should exercise the civil power. I say I am liberated from all civil subjection, that my Lord made me the subject of no one on earth, king or otherwise, that in His right I am sovereign. I acknowledge no civil superior, I am the subject of no prince, and I claim more than this—I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the consciences of men—of the peasant that tills the field and the prince that sits on the throne—of the household that lives in the shade of privacy and the legislature that makes laws for kingdoms. I am the sole last supreme judge of what is right and wrong.'"



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NATIONAL SPORTS.

"The talent" at Newmarket (who ejected "the little plunger," fly and all, from the Heath) made a sad mistake when they fancied Duke of Beaufort for the Triennial Produce Stakes, in which the pretty mare Martinique cantered home first, three lengths ahead of Jeroon d'Or. Tim Whiffler made a small hit with his son Mulrummer in the St. Leger Stakes, for which a wretched field of horses went to the post, and the Baron's stable also scored the October Handicap, with the useful Suffolk, who started at 100 to 8, the winning price of the day. Nobleman, who is still not thoroughly fit, quite lacked pace to meet Kingcraft, and thus both Mr. Bowes's horses returned to Whitewall with the ten per cent for Triennial seconds. Lord Eglinton's seven-year-old mare Catalogue, upon which the late Lord Hastings did so much "plunging," won a race at Lanark, where the ancients seemed in luck. A curious thing happened in the Chatsworth Stakes at Chesterfield. John Osborne won the race for an employer, and his own and his brother's horses ran second and third, and then his own jockey objected to him for foul riding, but the objection was withdrawn. The luckless Dryad made 330 gs. at the hammer, but her suspensory ligament went next morning. Mr. Blenkiron would seem now to have found the cross for his thousand-guinea Governess, as her Saunterer colt (600 gs.) beat fourteen at Newmarket with great ease.

The manner in which Adulphus (8 st. 12 lb.) won the Bedfordshire Stakes, coupled with the respectable form he has shown recently, proves how much The Starter had in hand at Goodwood; yet he goes badly for the Cesarewitch, in spite of his very creditable performance in the St. Leger. Macaroni was in great force at Bedford, as Stephanotis demonstrated her return to form by cantering off with the Nursery; and Paté, at the third time of asking, beat the hitherto undefeated Game, though she probably owes her victory to the bad start.

After innumerable rises and falls, the favourites for the Cesarewitch seem to be settling steadily down in the quotations. There has been an immense amount of finesse with Wadlow's stable; but Royal Head is never mentioned now, and the Lady Evelyn filly will represent the party in the place of See-Saw. John Davis is very firm, and it will be a great thing if the little Sussex stable can turn out a Cesarewitch winner. The once-formidable "primrose" seems likely to have a turn with the favourite Chérie, but the Miss Peddie colt has broken another bloodvessel. The only "heavy weight" backed with any spirit is Cecil, last year's winner; but 8 st. 12 lb. and 8 st. 9 lb. are widely different imposts.

Coursing has gone on briskly in the three kingdoms. Mr. A. Bennett went over as judge to the Leinster Club meeting, where they have "a slip steward" as well as a flag steward. Betsy for Ever beat Wee Robert in the run up for the Leinster St. Leger. Lord Lurgan did not run a dog, and we understand that Master M'Grath has not seen a hare since the last Waterloo Cup. His old antagonist, Bab at the Bowster, began her third season at the Scottish National meeting by an undecided (in consequence of a dog getting loose) with Lord Lurgan's Master Gulliver. She ran through the cup in her usual style, beating Master Gulliver (is this a Waterloo omen?), Gleaner, Financier, Gear Gatherer, and Corrie Lea. The runner-up is by Mr. Sharpe's Tak Tent, and, coming much fresher to the slips, had just the best of the pace to the hare. It is to be hoped that "Bab" will be more saved for the Waterloo Cup than she was last season and backed in a less covert way. Just a fourth of the fifty-two St. Leger starters were by Cauld Kail, and three of Lord Binning's, Ballista, Bacchanal, and Bright Eyes, all from Bergamot, were left in the last four. The stake was eventually divided between Mr. Simpson's Sandridge and his Lordship's Ballista. The memory of Will Nightingale was drunk at the dinner in solemn silence. Unfortunately, the last day of the meeting clashed with Brampton, where Mr. Hyslop's Confidence by Cauld Kail won the cup, and his Covet by High Idea divided the plate with Mr. Carruthers's Cannonette by Cauld Kail. The weather was very unfavourable on both days. The Burton-on-Trent Club, which is well backed by the Anglesey family, held a very spirited second celebration; and it was said that £100 was refused for The Bagman by Ernest, which won the Derby Stakes. His pace and cleverness already mark him out as a Waterloo Cup dog. Lord Binning's Bribery, which ran up to Mr. S. Smith's Swallow, for the lady's challenge cup of 154 dogs, in 1862, at Ashdown Park, met her death, last week, while at play.

There has been another sad calamity in the York and Ainsty Hunt. The hounds met for cub-hunting at Arkham Bog early on Tuesday morning. They had not long been in cover when the first whip's horse galloped by the low side of the bog with an empty saddle. Seeing no one following it, some of the gentlemen went to see what was wrong, and found a hunting farmer supporting poor "Bill" Powter, who was quite insensible. His pulse was still beating, but before a doctor could be brought from Acomb he was dead. No one saw the accident, but it seems probable that the horse made a blunder over a stout bar in a gap, and came down with its rider, and hit him on the head in the scramble. Thus, within seven months, the master, crack rider, huntsman, and first whip of the York and Ainsty have been swept away by accidents in the field.

THE FARM.

Attention has been again directed to the American cheese manufactory system. Mr. Nuttall was the speaker at Alfreton. He said that the price of cheese appeared to be declining, and that every year they got an increased quantity of middling cheese in the larger dairies. The result in the smaller dairies was more satisfactory, as so much was done under the eye of the farmer's wife and daughters. Still, the toil and anxiety were so great that he very often did not care to see them undertake it; and hence a farmer often depended for the means of making his rent simply on the cleverness and energy of one woman-servant. American cheese is now sold at 1d. per lb. higher than any produced in Derbyshire. It seems, however, that capitalists are ready to put up a cheese factory near Derby, if they could be sure of a supply of milk at a paying price. All milk received into the factory would be tested as to its value. If a farmer fed his cattle with grains and other food to increase the quantity of his milk, but with the sacrifice of quality, he would be put at a lower rate; if the quality was above the average, the price would be raised in proportion. In case of water being mixed with the milk, the manager of the factory would decline to deal with the person pursuing the system at any price.

The Lavenham Farmers' Club sweepstake for sugar beet has been awarded to Mr. T. Hitchcock, of Lavenham, whose crop produced 182 roots per rod, with roots weighing 21½ st., and tops 9½ st. Beet is still growing fast, and some more dry and hot weather is required to enable it to secrete a full percentage of sugar. The recent alternations from heat to cold during the past season have rather had the effect of making the plants pull up into seed, instead of kindly swelling out into sugar or molasses.

About forty shorthorns were exhibited at the Weatherby show, and Major Gunter cleared the board of all the thirteen prizes. Mr. T. H. Hutchinson took four out of five first prizes for Leicesters.

Mr. Robert Walker, of Portlethen, near Aberdeen, the breeder of that very beautiful prize-bull, Fox Maule, who "proved" at 13½ cwt. plus 13 imperial stone of tallow, had a large sale of Angus stock recently. Lord Dunmore (who offered 1500 gs. in vain for a Grand Duchess cow and calf in the spring of this year) gave the highest price, 42 gs., for a cow, and bought three more as well. The Premier's brother, Sir Thomas Gladstone, a distinguished breeder of black cattle at Fasque, was also a purchaser, and Mr. M'Combie, M.P., gave 16 gs. for a calf.

Mr. Henry Mann, of The Aspa, near Warwick, died a few days since, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. The deceased had been a breeder of shorthorns for several years, chiefly from old Mr. Bellamy's stock. Of late years he has been a devoted adherent of Knightley blood, and used for a long time the last bull that Sir Charles ever had.

The great annual sale of the "cast" of the sheep walks, farmed by the Messrs. Borthwick, in and round Kilham, near Coldstream, took place a few days since, and about 3000 ewes, gimmers, and dinmonts produced £6358. The prices were from 6s. to 12s. above last year. Kilham is the "Half Hill" farm reported upon in the recent number of the *Royal Agricultural Journal*. The system consists in keeping Cheviot ewes on the hill part of the farm, and taking three or four crops of half-bred lambs by a Leicester tup from them. The system generally prevails in the district not more than 700 ft. above the level of the sea, and the same half-bred ewe "shots" are made quite as good as the "tops" of the Cheviot wether lambs. The farmers who follow it regularly buy from the hill-farmers two fifths of their Cheviot ewe lambs each year, in order to keep up their stock. Those who breed halfbreds give the ewes six to eight weeks of turnips in the winter, or they could never nurse their much-heavier lambs. There have been from 70,000 to 80,000 half-bred lambs on sale at Melrose Fair, with ewes and wethers always separate; whereas five-and-twenty years since fully half of them were Cheviots.

Kilham Hill is too good for Cheviots, and hence Mr. Borthwick farms it with 1000 half-bred ewes. Halfbreds to halfbreds has been his system from the first. The germ of his ewe flock is to be found in a careful cross between the Cheviot and the Border Leicester, which is kept up annually with gimmers from its own ranks. To use his own expression, "the ewe never changes;" and on the next hill the ewe flock of his brother, Mr. Charles Borthwick, has gone on ever since 1811. In order to keep the blood as pure as possible he has a separate flock of forty picked cast Cheviot ewes to cross with Border Leicesters for the purpose of breeding the half-bred rams. About five score of "the tops" are forced on Italian corn, tares, and oats—just to show what they can do—up to 23 lb. a quarter, and are bought at the auction by butchers, while farmers and salesmen take the rest to have another "dip" on turnips. In the September of 1866 a score of the best dinmonts made £3 7s.; as many gimmers, £2 8s.; and cast half-bred ewes, £2 10s.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An extraordinary number of counterfeit sixpenny pieces are in circulation in London.

Thieves nowadays are lost to all sense of honour. One of the poor-boxes for the Charing-cross Hospital, placed at the corner of King William-street, facing the Strand, was broken open a few nights ago and the contents were stolen.

The toll-bars at the east end of Greenwich and at Charlton, on the Lower Woolwich road, were demolished yesterday week, the trust having expired at twelve o'clock on Thursday night. To commemorate the abolition, coloured fires were exhibited.

On Tuesday morning, owing to a dense fog, the first of the present season, which hung over the river, the navigation was almost entirely stopped. Several collisions occurred below London Bridge, and a boat containing a man and a boy was run down. The boy was drowned.

Mr. J. Holms, M.P. for the borough of Hackney, on Tuesday, laid the memorial-stone of a new Baptist chapel in Speldhurst-road, South Hackney, which is being erected by Messrs. Dickens and Cross, in a semi-Gothic style, and of which the Rev. G. W. Sankey is to be the pastor.

A Convalescent Home for the Jewish poor was dedicated on Tuesday. The building, which has been erected as a memorial to the late Lady Montefiore, is situated in Portland-road, Norwood, and consists of two detached villas, in which the different sexes will be accommodated.

Lord Charles Hamilton, a brother of the Duke of Hamilton, was arrested by a Sheriff's officer, on Wednesday, in St. James's-street. The Sheriff's officers seized the horse of the hansom cab in which Lord Charles was riding. The cabman made a vigorous effort to escape. Lord Charles got out and ran across Jermyn-street, but was pursued and captured.

Mr. C. Reed, one of the members for Hackney, in distributing the prizes of the North London School of Art, expressed his opinion that the workmen of this country were inferior to their Continental brethren in that which is known as technical education, although they were probably superior in sound general knowledge. The hon. gentleman then passed on to notice the patent laws, and looked forward to an early revision of these enactments.

The fortnightly meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, on Tuesday, was of more than ordinary interest. A collection of edible and poisonous fungi was exhibited, and a description of the characteristics of the two classes was given by the Rev. Mr. Berkeley. A letter was read from Dr. Curtis, of Carolina, stating that fungi were much used as food by the Southern army during the American war.

The St. Pancras guardians, at their meeting on Tuesday, called upon the master of the workhouse, Mr. Blake, to resign, in consequence of an altercation which he had with the chairman of the board. The medical officer, Dr. Ellis, had been called upon to resign at the last board, but, as he took no notice of the communication, the board declared his office vacant. This decision, however, requires to be sanctioned by the Poor-Law Board before it can be carried into effect.

The adjourned meeting of policy-holders in the Naval and Military Assurance Company, which was transferred to the European in 1866, was held on Monday, when the chairman, Mr. S. Low, read the report of the committee of inspection, appointed at the former meeting. That body reported that the dissolution of the company since its transfer had been legally accomplished, and was binding on the policy-holders. They also found that at the time the transaction took place the concern was insolvent.

An important experiment is about to be tried at the South Kensington Museum to promote the instruction of women in science. By permission of the Lord President, Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver are about to commence a course of lectures on natural science, beginning in November. The fees will not exceed a shilling a lecture, with voluntary examinations, and the terms will be lower to schools and governesses. The Duchess of St. Albans, Mary Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countesses of Tankerville, De Grey, and Granville, Lady Northcote, and many other ladies, have expressed their willingness to assist this experiment. The Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, of Onslow-gardens, London, S.W., is the treasurer and secretary.

Two accidents, one of them fatal, occurred, on Thursday week, on metropolitan railways, owing to the practice of getting into and out of trains while they are in motion. At the Kentish Town station of the Midland Railway a railway porter jumped on the step of one of the carriages of a train which was entering the station, with the object of giving a letter to the guard. He slipped, fell between the train and the platform, and his head was crushed under the wheels of one of the carriages. At the Farringdon-road station of the Metropolitan Railway, on a Midland train for Camden Town coming up, a rush was made by the people on the platform to get into the train before the doors were opened by the guard, and in the struggle a man named Hitchcock, who had taken hold of the handle of one of the carriages, was pushed aside, and fell between the train and the platform. His legs and the lower part of his body were severely crushed, and he now lies in the hospital in a dangerous state.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Metropolitan District Railway, on Thursday week, it was announced that the directors have nearly completed arrangements for placing the terminus of the line close to the Mansion House, instead of in Cannon-street, as at first proposed. A resolution was carried recommending the abandonment of the portion of the proposed line between the Mansion House and Tower-hill, and the question of an extension to Moorgate-street, to join the Metropolitan Railway, was allowed to stand over.—The question of extending the Metropolitan District Railway to the Mansion House came before the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week, and, on the motion of Sir W. Tite, who said that all the great bankers in the City were in favour of the extension, it was referred to the works and general purposes committee. Amongst the other subjects which came before the board was that of the outrages committed by "roughs" on the Thames Embankment on Sunday evenings. The chairman said he had already directed the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Police to the subject for the purpose of abating the nuisance.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi — Mr. Thos. Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £218 were voted to pay the expenses of the different services of the life-boats of the institution, on the occasion of shipwrecks during the recent heavy gales:—The City of Bristol life-boat, the Albert Edward, stationed at Padstow, rescued four men from the lugger Isabelle, of St. Malo. The Arundel Venables life-boat, at Arklow, saved twenty-one men from the screw-steamer Hellenis, of Dublin. The life-boat Jane, at Worthing, brought ashore the abandoned smack Active, of Selsey. The life-boat Cheltenham, at Burnham, saved three men from the schooner Prudence, of Watchet, and assisted into Bridgewater a distressed Dutch schooner and her crew. The Willie and Arthur, tubular life-boat at New Brighton, saved eighteen persons from the barque Empress, of Prince Edward's Island. The Havelock life-boat, at Fraserburgh, N.B., saved seven men from the steam-ship Viking, of Dundee. The life-boat Western Commercial Traveller, stationed at Cadgwith, had also assisted the disabled brig Phillis and Mary, of Blyth, and her crew of eight men, into Falmouth Harbour. The life-boat Quiver, at Margate, assisted to save the schooner Lady Anne, of West Hartlepool, and her crew of five men. The Christopher Ludlow life-boat, at Dungarvon, took the yacht Emetic, of Dunmore East, and her crew of three men, safely into harbour. The Appleyard life-boat, at Saltburn, brought one man ashore from the schooner Bonnie Lass, of Wick. The Wexford large life-boat, the St. Patrick, rendered valuable assistance at the wreck of the ship Electric Spark, of Boston, U.S., and saved twenty-one men. Fourteen other life-boats of the society also went out to distressed vessels during the past month. Altogether, the institution's boats saved ninety-four lives in that period, besides five vessels. The second service clasp was presented to Richard Johns, chief boatman of the coastguard at Tramore, Ireland, and coxswain of the life-boat placed there, on the occasion of his retirement from that station, in acknowledgment of his general gallant services in saving life from shipwreck. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were also voted to John Cummings, the coxswain of the Arklow life-boat, for his skilful and highly meritorious services in that boat. Various rewards were also granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to nearly £3000 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. The Emperor of Austria had presented a donation of £25 to the institution, and various honorary rewards to the coxswain and some of the crew of the Appledore life-boat in acknowledgment of the services rendered on the occasion of the wreck of the Austrian barque Pace, on Dec. 28 last. A benevolent gentleman, signing himself "Benjamin," had also sent the society a liberal contribution of £100. The committee expressed their sincere regret at the decease of Alexander Boteleur, Esq., who had been for many years an active member of the committee of management of the society. He had also been a munificent supporter of the life-boat cause. New life-boats had recently been forwarded by the institution to Salcombe, Sidmouth, Porthoustock, Mevagissey, Llandulas, Port Isaac, Duncannon, and the Isle of Whithorn, and at each place demonstrations had been organised to welcome the boats to their stations. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2:—

In London the births of 2119 children (1076 boys and 1043 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1859-68 the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2130.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1395. It was the thirty-ninth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1318. The deaths in the present return exceed by 77 the estimated number. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 505, the corrected average number being 309. Six deaths from smallpox, 20 from measles, 238 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 61 from whooping-cough, 8 from typhus fever, 22 from enteric fever, 12 from simple continued fever, and 76 from diarrhœa were registered. During the last nine weeks 1445 deaths have been registered from scarlet fever and the mortality from this disease was greater last week than any recorded for a considerable period. Of the total 238 deaths registered last week, 160 were those of children under five years of age, 74 of children above five and under fifteen years of age, and 4 of persons aged fifteen years and upwards. Sixteen cases were recorded in the west districts, 33 in the north, 28 in the central, 101 in the east, and 60 in the south districts. The deaths of three children from choleraic diarrhœa were recorded. One hundred-and-forty-one deaths occurred from phthisis, 64 from bronchitis, and 50 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 153, from bronchitis 71, and from pneumonia 62. The deaths of 5 persons from alcoholism, of 6 children and 1 adult from burns or scalds, of 6 persons from drowning, of 10 infants from suffocation, and of 4 persons who committed suicide were registered. The deaths of 7 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were recorded.

In the week 4447 births and 2759 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 23 per 1000 in London, 22 in Edinburgh, and 24 in Dublin; 22 in Bristol, 20 in Birmingham, 28 in Liverpool, 23 in Manchester, 30 in Salford, 25 in Sheffield, 21 in Bradford, 25 in Leeds, 26 in Hull, 23 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 25 in Glasgow. Scarlet fever was last week fatally prevalent in Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield, as well as in London. The deaths referred to this disease during the week showed an annual death-rate equal to 4·3 per 1000 persons living in Liverpool, 3·7 in both London and Leeds, and 3·3 in Sheffield.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending Oct. 2 was 20 per 1000. The rate in Berlin during the seven days ending the 26th ult. was 28 per 1000; and in Vienna 26 per 1000 during the week ending the 25th ult.

A missionary who landed at Falmouth on Wednesday from Zanzibar brings intelligence concerning the safety of Dr. Livingstone. He states that letters had been received at Zanzibar by Dr. Kirk from the great traveller himself, dated Lake Tanganyika, February, 1869. At that time Livingstone was well, but short of provisions. He had been deserted by all the Europeans who had accompanied him, and was then living on rice and fruits supplied by Arabs.

The predictions regarding the extraordinary high tides which were to occur this week have not been fulfilled. The tide was in most places higher than usual, but not so high, it is said, as the March spring tides of the present year. At many places great preparations had been made by the removal of goods, and other precautions to lessen any damage that might have been caused by an unusually high tide, and crowds assembled to watch the rising of the tide.

Telegrams have been received at Lloyd's stating that Captain Grant, who was despatched to Suez with two experienced divers by the Salvage Association, to recover, if possible, the £40,000 specie sunk in the wreck of the Carnatic, had obtained satisfactory information as to the wreck lying in a favourable position for operations. The foreyard is visible above water, and some Arab divers have already brought up some copper from the wreck.

Professor Huxley presided, on Thursday week, at a public meeting in Myddelton Hall, Islington, convened by the authorities of the Lower Islington Public School, in connection with the Science and Art Department, for the purpose of distributing the prizes won by the students of the school. Three of the scholars—Masters Green, Fuller, and Mills—had succeeded in winning the three £10 scholarships to which the school became entitled through its connection with the Science and Art Department.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Right Hon. James Moncreiff has been appointed Lord Justice Clerk; and Mr. George Young, M.P., Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been appointed Lord Advocate in his place.

The *Globe* states that Vice-Chancellor James will be appointed successor of the late Lord Justice Selwyn as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal in the Court of Chancery.

The "Edmunds case" will come on before the arbitrators in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster on the 21st inst.

A first meeting was held in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, under the failure of Robert Percival Evans and John Carberry Evans, who were hop merchants carrying on a very extensive business in the Borough. The petition was filed in July last, and the proceedings were stayed from time to time with a view to the registration of a trust deed. Ultimately the deed fell through, and the bankruptcy proceeded. The debts are £11[illegible], and the accounts show a deficiency of £[illegible]. Mr. McEwen, manager of the London and County Bank, was chosen assignee, and the creditors passed a resolution for an administration of the estate out of court under the 185th section of the statute.

Application was made last Saturday to Vice-Chancellor James on the part of Mr. Crawford, who has petitioned for the winding up of the European Insurance Company, for an order to inspect the books of the company, with a view to obtain evidence in support of his petition. The company opposed the application, and insisted that the motives of the petitioner were not good, that the company had no debts which it could not pay, that it had never failed to meet its obligations, and that the chief object of the action of Mr. Crawford was to avoid the necessity of paying a call which had been made. The Vice-Chancellor refused to make the order, and appointed Wednesday week as the day for hearing the petition. An application was made at the same time against the *Times* for publishing articles on the company while its affairs were before the Court. The learned counsel for the *Times* expressed regret at the publication, and undertook that it should not be repeated.

An attempt is being made to bring another assurance company into Chancery. A petition for the winding up of the Imperial Guardian Assurance Company has been filed. The office was established about two years ago. Mr. James Martin writes to the papers to say that the company has for some weeks been in voluntary liquidation under the Companies Act, 1862; that it transferred its business some time ago, and has paid all legitimate claims. The present petitioner, Mr. Martin adds, is the husband of a policy-holder who claims a sum on account of the death of a former husband. The directors of the company considered the case, and for sufficient reasons long before the company went into liquidation declined to pay the claim.

At the Revision Court for the Northern Division of Staffordshire, at Hanley, a question was raised as to the right of pew-owners in St. John's church to vote as freeholders. It was stated that there had been a regular traffic in the pews, some of which had been sold for £150 each, the purchasers being desirous of acquiring votes. Mr. Slowlen, the barrister, said it was inconsistent with the rights of the church that a person should have such an estate in a pew in the church as would entitle him to a vote for knights of the shire. There had been a conveyance, under a special Act, of a right to sit in a certain pew, but no right to vote. The vote was disallowed.

Mr. Anthony Would, of Trinity-street, Greenwich, was summoned, on Thursday week, at the Greenwich Police Court, for refusing to have his child vaccinated. He said he refused to have his child vaccinated because two other children of his had died after vaccination. Mr. Maude told him he was an imperfect judge as to whether his children had died from being vaccinated. Much wiser people had come to a different conclusion, and at present it was the law of the land that the operation should be performed. He should impose the full penalty of 20s. and costs; but if the defendant would promise to have the child vaccinated within a week payment would be required. The defendant said he was determined not to have the operation performed, and would pay the fine.

Two young men, named Coppin and Smith, were fined 5s. each, at the Southwark Police Court, yesterday week, for driving velocipedes on the pavement in Union-street, Borough.

Dr. Layard, French master in Queen Elizabeth's Schools, Horselydown, appeared, on Wednesday, at the Southwark Police Court, on a charge of stealing a large number of books belonging to the pupils. His salary was £170 a year, with a progressive rise to £300. There was no doubt that many books owned by the boys in the school had been sold by the defendant in Holywell-street, but he accounted for this by saying that the volumes so disposed of were old ones belonging to himself. He was remanded.

Omnibus rivalry—a source of great inconvenience to the public—received a check on Monday at the Southwark Police Court. A 'bus-driver was summoned for carelessness in driving up against and severely injuring an opposition 'bus. For the prosecution it was stated that the act was wilful. In defence, it was urged that there was no carelessness in the driving, but that the charge was a conspiracy to drive the defendant off the road. The magistrate considered the charge proved, and fined the defendant 20s. and costs, in addition to £7 10s., the damage done to the 'bus.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, Albert Buchler, twenty-three, described as a clerk, was charged with forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £1567. The bill was drawn upon Messrs. Worms, of Austinfriars, and had been discounted by Messrs. Blount, in Paris. When he was arrested the prisoner put his hand rapidly into his trousers pocket, and the detective who arrested him seized his hand and took from it a revolver, which was loaded in five chambers. He was remanded.

At the Thames Police Court, yesterday week, John Staunton, described as the editor of the *Hackney Independent*, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining various sums by means of forged cheques, which he passed off to the persons to whom he was known. The magistrate refused to take bail.

John Case, a seaman, was committed for trial, yesterday week, at the Thames Police Court, for biting a man's lip off.

The October Quarter Sessions for Middlesex commenced, on Monday morning, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell. The calendar contains the names of eighty-two prisoners for trial. Seventy-two are indicted for felony and ten for misdemeanour.

The Middlesex Sessions opened on Monday. The calendar is lighter than usual, and there are no cases of especial importance.

At the Brentford Petty Sessions, on Saturday last, Henry Brown, a poultry salesman of Leadenhall Market, was fined £5 and costs for having acted cruelly to a number of ducks by packing them too closely in a wooden box. Two other men were included in the summons, and were fined 10s. each.

The inquest respecting the death of the farm servant Ashton, who was killed by his master, John Brown, in a drunken fit, at Digmoor, near Wigan, was held yesterday week. A verdict of "Wilful murder" against Brown was returned.

A terrible crime was committed at Wood-green on Monday. Hinson, a carpenter, who had been in the Army, lived at Wood-green, but had employment at Hendon, to which he went every Monday morning, returning on Saturday nights. He began to suspect the fidelity of the woman who passed as his wife, and on Monday morning he left home as if to go to Hendon, as usual, but concealed himself in the neighbourhood. In the course of the afternoon he met the woman in company with a Mr. Boyd, both having come from London by train. He knocked the gentleman down, went home and armed himself with a gun, and shot the woman through the heart. He then beat her head in with the stock of his gun. Taking with him the weapon with which he had already killed her, he went in search of Mr. Boyd, whom he found in his stable, and, without saying a word, struck him a tremendous blow on the temple with the gun barrel and killed him on the spot. The murderer, after he had been taken into custody, inflicted a cut on his own throat, but not a severe one.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

With the exception of the chronic Spanish disturbance, the tone of both home and foreign affairs has favourably influenced the Stock Exchange Markets. Abroad the pacific speech of the King of Prussia and the gradual restoration to health of the Emperor are circumstances likely to engender confidence in business, which the abundance of money at home tends to consolidate. In the Consol Market, notwithstanding that transactions have not been extensive, a fair amount of animation has been noticed, and a fractional improvement has been established in prices. For Money, the quotation has been 93¼ to 93⅜, and for Nov. 4, 93⅜ to 93½. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 91⅞; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem., and June, 5s. to 10s. prem. Indian Securities have been firm. The Five per Cents have been done at 114 to 114⅛; and the Bonds at 25s. to 30s. prem.

The changes in the value of Colonial Government Securities have been trifling, and the business doing has been only moderate:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104 to 105; Cape Six per Cents, 1891, 104 to 106; Natal Six per Cents, 110 to 112; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 103; New Zealand Consolidated, 92 to 93; and South Australian Six per Cents, 1888 to 1900, 111½ to 112½.

Owing to the favourable nature of the traffic receipts of the leading lines, the demand for home Railway Stocks has improved, and a general advance has taken place in prices. In some instances, the enhancement has been important. Indian Stocks have been steady in value and inquiry. Canadian and Foreign Shares have been quiet.—Caledonian, 82½ to 82¾; Great Eastern, 36½ to 37½; Great Northern, 106 to 107; Ditto A, 108½ to 109½; Great Western, 56 to 56½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124 to 124½; London and Brighton, 44½ to 45; London and North-Western, 116⅞ to 116⅞; London and South-Western, 89 to 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 55 to 55½; Metropolitan, 89½ to 90; Midland, 117¾ to 117⅞; North-Eastern—Berwick, 114½ to 115½; Ditto, York, 110½ to 111½; and South-Eastern, 77¼ to 77⅞.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104½ to 107½; East Indian, 111½ to 112½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15½ to 15¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 108½ to 109½; Great Western of Canada, 15½ to 15½; Oude and Rohilkund, 102 to 105; and Scinde, 105½ to 107½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 11¾ to 12¼; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20½ to 20¾.

The disturbed state of the Peninsula has unfavourably affected the market for Foreign Bonds, and prices have given way. In other respects, however, firmness has been the feature, and the tendency has indicated increased firmness, although, at the same time, the transactions have not been extensive:—Argentine, 1868, 92 to 93; Brazilian, 1865, 71 to 73; Chilian, 1867, 86½ to 86¾; Egyptian, 1868, 77 to 77½; Ditto Nine per Cents, 89½ to 89; Italian, 1861, 53½ to 54; Mexican, 12½ to 12¾; Peruvian, 1865, 79¾ to 80¼; Portuguese, 1856, &c., 31 to 31; Russian, 1862, 86 to 86; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 91½ to 92; Ditto Nicolas Railway Bonds, 67¾ to 68; Ditto, 1864, 87½ to 88; Spanish, 27½ to 28½; Ditto, 1867, 28¼ to 27; Turkish, 1865, 66 to 66; Ditto Five per Cents, 42½ to 43.

In American Securities the business doing has been limited, but prices have been fairly maintained. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 84 to 84½; Ditto, 1885, 81 to 83; Ditto, 1887, 83½ to 83½; 10-40, 75¾ to 76¼; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 26 to 27; Erie Shares, 23 to 24; and Illinois Central, 94 to 96.

In Bank Shares the transactions have been limited, but the quotations have been fairly maintained:—Agra, A, 10½ to 11¼ ex div.; Alliance, 12½ to 13½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 18½ to 19½; Imperial Ottoman, 1⅞ to 2⅛ prem.; London and County, 49 to 50; London Joint-Stock, 31½ to 31¾; London and Westminster, 57½ to 58½; and Union of London, 35½ to 36½.

For Telegraph Shares the demand has been tolerably active, and prices have had an upward tendency. Anglo-American, 9⅛ to 30½; Anglo-Mediterranean, 11¾ to 12½; Atlantic, 17 to 18; British Indian Submarine, 2½ to 2⅝ prem.; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ¼ to ¾ prem.; London Provincial, 3¼ to 3¾; Société du Câble Transatlantique Française, 16¾ to 17; and United Kingdom, 4¾ to 7¼.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent, but the movements in prices have been trifling. Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 2¾; General Credit and Discount, 1½ to 1 dis.; Hudson's Bay, 13¾ to 14¼; National Discount, 10¾ to 11¼; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 28½ to 29½.

A considerable sum of money having been let loose by the payment of the dividends, and the demand for accommodation having subsided since the 4th of the month, the rates have ruled easier, and good three-months' paper has been negotiated at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

On the Continent the demand for money has not been active, but the rates have been tolerably firm. The Bank of Berlin has raised its rate of discount from 4 to 5, and for advances from 5 to 6.

The Continental exchanges have been rather less favourable to this country, the demand for bills being more active. The rate of exchange, however, at New York on London has risen to 109½, and a renewal of the remittances of specie to this side may, in consequence, be expected.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been on a moderate scale, and in the absence of any export inquiry of importance, some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

The silver market has been inactive. Bar is quoted at 60⅝d. to 60¾d., and Mexican dollars are worth 58d. per oz.

It is rumoured that fresh negotiations have been entered into at Paris for a new Turkish loan for the same amount as that intended in the arrangements with the Ottoman Bank—viz., £12,000,000.

We understand that a loan for £1,000,000 for the Uruguayan republic will shortly be introduced on the London market. The capital raised will be principally employed in the redemption of the paper currency, estimated at £[illegible].

The tenders have been received for £300,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted have been—to Calcutta £132,000, and to Madras £68,000. The minimum price has been fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. will receive about 10 per cent, and above that price in full. These results show no material alteration in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

The tenders for the £500,000 City Bonds have amounted to about one million and a quarter. Each applicant will receive about 40 per cent of the sum demanded.

A prospectus has appeared of the Anglo-German Steam-Boat Company, with a capital of £150,000, in shares of £100. The object of the company is to establish a line of steamers between Hamburg and Harwich, communicating with London by the Great Eastern Railway. The vessels will be of 800 tons, and will be so constructed as to accomplish the journey in twenty-six hours, against thirty-seven hours by the existing steamers.

The directors of the Rio de Janeiro Gas Company have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of income tax.

The Magar Coffee Company announce a dividend of 8 per cent per annum.

At a meeting of the Phoenix Gas Company, a dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum was declared on the £20 divided shares, of 7½ on the new stock, and of 5 per cent on the capitalised stock.

Messrs. Stringer, Pembroke, and Co., of 8, Austinfriars, have made arrangements with Mr. James Galbraith, of Glasgow, and will carry on business as ship and insurance brokers under the style of Galbraith, Stringer, Pembroke, and Co. The old firm will go into immediate liquidation.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£355,337
A decrease of public deposits of	1,640,[illegible]
An increase of private deposits of	2,490,145
An increase of Government securities of	1,334,[illegible]
A decrease of private securities of	319,082
A decrease of bullion of	312,056
A decrease of rest of	847,106
A decrease of reserve of	1,007,[illegible]

The circulation, including Bank-post bills, is now £24,[illegible]; public deposits amount to £1,771,[illegible], and private deposits to £12,442,175. The securities held represent £32,[illegible]; and the stock of bullion is £17,417,924. The rest figures for £3,[illegible].

Friday Afternoon.

Consols are flat, at 93¼ to 93⅜ for Money and the Account. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ to 91⅞.

In Railway Stocks transactions have been restricted. Metropolitan, 89⅞ to 90; Caledonian, 82½ to 83¼; London and Brighton, 44½ to 45; South-Eastern, 77¼ to 77¾; Great Northern, A, 108½ to 109; Midland, 117⅜ to 117¾; London and North-Western, 116⅜ to 116⅝; Great Western, 55 to 56½; and Great Eastern, 36½ to 37½.

Foreign Bonds have been quiet. Egyptian, 1868, 76¾ to 77¼; ditto Nine per Cents, 89½ to 90; Peruvian, 1865, 79¾ to 80¼; Turkish, 1865, 65½ to 67; ditto Five per Cents, 42½ to 42¾; Italian, 1861, 53¼ to 53½; and Spanish, 1867, 26 11-16 to 26 13-16.

Money has been in limited request. Good three-months' paper has been taken at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

A passenger by the Tycho Brahé steamer, from Liverpool to Shanghai, writes from Table Bay on Aug. 14 saying that a number of passengers were at work copying a newspaper in his possession. So valuable had it become that one offer of £10 for it was refused.

The Thermopylæ, Captain Kemball, belonging to Messrs. Geo. Thompson, jun., and Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, arrived with the first tea off the Lizard, on Thursday week, at 10.30 a.m., all well. She made the passage from Foo-Choo-Foo in eighty-eight days, beating all the others in the race. The Thermopylæ, which is a vessel of 947 tons, was built last year by Messrs. Hall, of Aberdeen.

The half-yearly inspection of the field-batteries of Royal Artillery stationed at Hilsea took place, on Thursday week, on Southsea-common, the inspecting officer being Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, G.C.B., commanding the south-western district. Sir George has made his half-yearly inspection of the 46th Regiment on Southsea-common.

later, the head was in no way disfigured, and the features were perfectly composed; a few drops of blood only were observable on his lips. M. De Pré occupied a very high rank in his profession; he was a director of several companies, and in 1867 acted as Belgian Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. In his pocketbook were found three draughts to his order for a sum of 50,000*l*. For some time past he had resided in Paris, where he was well known and highly esteemed.

THE CITY OF CHESTER.

The ancient city of Chester, which will be favoured next week by the Prince and Princess of Wales with a visit upon the occasion of the opening of the new Townhall, has many attractions for the tourist in England. The historical interest of its associations is equal to the picturesque quaintness and the homely pleasantness of its aspect, which the peremptory claims of modern improvement have not yet destroyed. It occupies a geographical site that was formerly of great military and political importance. Standing on the banks of the Dee, whose estuary, once navigable for ships then reckoned of large dimensions, was the chief commercial port of the north-west and midland shires, before the Mersey and the poor little village of Liverpool had invited maritime traffic, Chester formed one of the principal naval stations and sea-gates of the kingdom, while it also guarded, as a great fortress and place d'armes, the land frontier on the side of Wales, then always dangerous and liable to disturbing inroads. This was the position of Chester during more than a thousand years under the successive rule of the Romans, the Saxons, and the Norman and Plantagenet Kings of England. Here was the terminus of the Watling-street, that mighty road of imperial conquest, laid straight as a road of iron across the whole breadth of our island, from the Kentish port of Rutupiæ, near Sandwich, through London and St. Albans, to the western seas explored by the fleet of Agricola when it sailed round the isle of Mona, entering the wildest region of the world, as Romans must have thought. Here did King Edgar, of the West-Saxon monarchy, reigning not only over all England but also claiming an Imperial supremacy over the whole of Britain, compel the Celtic Princes—Scottish, Welsh, Irish, and those of Cumberland and Strathclyde—to meet him with feudal homage, and a boat's crew of such obedient viceroys here actually rowed his Royal barge on the Dee. Here did the eldest son of Henry III., when invested with the Earldom of Chester (which had previously been held by the descendants of the Norman Hugh Lupus, William the Conqueror's nephew), demand the submission and service of Wales. The same Prince Edward, in his later years, having then become King Edward I. and subdued his Welsh opponents, was still often busied at Chester with the arrangements for keeping them down; but he removed the border stronghold of his realm much farther west, even beyond Rhuddlan and Conway to Carnarvon. The military consequence of this place was thereby reduced, though its political value was again attested by some incidents in the Wars of the Roses. But in the Civil War of the seventeenth century, Chester being one of the cities most attached to the Royalist cause, there were repeated conflicts here between the forces of King and Parliament; and the battle of Rowton Moor, on Sept. 27, 1645, was fought within sight of Charles himself, looking on from the city walls. Chester did not surrender till the month of February, in the next year, after a protracted siege, in which the garrison and the townsfolk endured the severest privations and toils. We shall presently have occasion to notice an interesting memorial of the day of the battle of Rowton Moor; but Chester is full of the relics of antiquity, and there is a deal of English social and domestic history in the snug old-fashioned look of its streets and "Rows," as there is an abiding renown of martial valour in the unbroken circuit of its walls.

The General View of Chester, which occupies the two middle pages of our paper, is taken from the opposite bank of the river, on the road to Wrexham, having the Cemetery in the foreground to the right hand, and the Grosvenor Bridge immediately in front. It looks towards the north-east, taking in so much of the city walls as is comprised between the Water Tower and the Wishing Steps, near the Old Bridge and Dee Mills. The fine open meadow, called the Roodee, more properly Rood-eye, or Isle of the Holy Rood, which is the racecourse, volunteer parade-ground, and general playground of Chester, lying outside the western wall, is shown to the left hand in our Engraving. The castle, which has, like those of some other county towns, been partially converted into a range of modern edifices, divided between the military barracks, the assize courts or sessions courts, and the gaol, holds a commanding position somewhat to the right. It is approached from Grosvenor-street, which leads down to Grosvenor Bridge, by a grand portal of Doric architecture, directly opposite the statue of the late Lord Combermere, visible in our Illustration. Within the castle-yard are seen the officers' barracks, forming the right wing of the new castle, and the courthouse, with a double row of pillars in front, near which is an old square tower, sometimes called Julius Cæsar's and sometimes Agricola's Tower, cased with red stone. It was once a chantry, or chapel, of St. Mary; it is now a powder-magazine. This was the powder-magazine which the Fenians intended to capture in their mad conspiracy for the surprise of the Chester garrison two years ago; and the citizens of Chester would thank the War Office to remove the store of dangerous combustible a mile or two on the farther side of the Dee. The gaol building, for felons and debtors, is conspicuous enough. At the angle of the city walls, close to the old bridge, is the large pile of the Dee Mills, famous in song and story—

> There was a jolly miller once lived on the river Dee,
> He worked and sang from morn till night, none was so blithe as he,
> And still the burden of his song for ever used to be,
> "I care for nobody, no, not I, and nobody cares for me!"

What a heartless condition of happiness! Could this have been the wicked miller, of whom we are told that "the faces of the poor he ground, all in his watery mill"? The Dee Mills of Chester are as old as the Norman Conquest, and William the Conqueror's nephew, the Earl Hugh Lupus, derived a pretty revenue from the grist that came to them. Edward the Black Prince, three centuries later, gave them to Sir Howel-y-Fwyal, a gallant Welshman, to reward him for his bravery at Poitiers. Having got so far along the south wall of the city, you may go up the Wishing Steps (and in doing so wish for whatever you like, and don't you wish you may get it?), turning in a northerly direction, to pace the east wall as far as the Phoenix Tower, where the inclosing rampart takes another bend at right angles, and follows the canal past Northgate to the Water Tower. The whole circuit of the walls is about two miles, upon a good foot-pavement of convenient width, having a low parapet on each hand, so as to allow a free view of the streets, the gardens, and the meadows lying immediately beneath; and of the distant landscape, a rich verdant plain, with the mountains of Wales and the bold hills of Shropshire on the far horizon. We do not know a pleasanter urban or suburban walk. On this eastern side, overlooking the banks of the river towards Eaton Hall, with the Queen's Park, the fair villas and pleasure-grounds that there adjacent lie, the views are especially agreeable. Nearer at hand, in approaching Eastgate and Foregate, you pass by several of the churches and chapels, the Mechanics' Institute, the Union Hall and Commercial Hall, and the principal hotels, till you come up behind the Cathedral, which is shown quite in the background of our View, lifting its massive square tower from the centre of an architectural cross. This noble old church was originally dedicated to St. Werburgh, a Saxon Princess, daughter of the King and Queen of Mercia in the seventh century of the Christian era, who chose a life of virginity and sanctity, with a society of pious ladies, in her convent here. It became, in Norman times, an Abbey of Benedictine monks, under the rule of St. Anselm, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Chester belonged to the diocese of Lichfield till its erection into an independent see. The Abbey, now a Cathedral, was slowly built in two hundred years, being finished in 1492. Its west front is beautiful, in spite of the decay of the soft red sandstone, but it lacks the usual pair of towers; the interior, nave and choir, will reward the admiring visitor for inspection. Once more we bid him stop at the north-east corner of the city walls, to examine the mouldering old tower which overlooks the canal, as represented in one of our minor Illustrations. It was formerly called Newton's Tower, and many a shot was fired at the

THE CITY OF CHESTER.

Roundheads, from this coign of vantage, by the sturdy Royalist defenders of the city between Midsummer, 1643, when its siege began, and its surrender in February, 1646, when the garrison was feeding on the flesh of cats and dogs. Here stood King Charles, with the Mayor of Chester, the Recorder, Sir Francis Gamull, and Alderman Cowper, upon the top heads of the tower, dolefully looking on at a battle two miles away on the heath of Rowton, where the troops of Sir Marmaduke Langdale were routed by the Commonwealth men under Major-General Poynts, in the rude Cromwellian style. This tower has latterly been named Phœnix, from a sculptured figure, the coign of one of the city guilds, which appears over its door. There are other curious towers upon the walls, one containing a small museum of antiquities, and one furnished with a camera lucida, in which you may see the prettiest moving pictures.

But the most curious pictures are within the city, in the quaint old-fashioned "Rows" of its principal streets; which are scarcely to be imagined by those who have not seen them in reality, or in some artistic delineation. They are formed by laying the side pavement upon the top of the lowest apartments or basement-rooms of the houses, at a height of 6 ft. or 10 ft. above the roadway; so that the shops on the first floor are recessed; the second floor and upper part of each house being again brought forward, and supported on pillars of masonry; affording a complete shelter to the foot passengers in the gallery below, as in the Covent-garden Piazza, or in the old Quadrant of Regent-street, London. The projecting house-fronts, mostly of sixteenth or seventeenth century architecture, with their gabled roofs, their lattice-windows, and their crossed beams of carved and painted timber intersecting the walls in diverse patterns, have a very striking effect. Some of the townsfolk in our own day have had the good taste to restore, or even to imitate, these picturesque fashions of building. We present an Illustration of Watergate-row.

The new Townhall, which the Prince of Wales will formally open next week, is an imposing feature of the city in our general view, standing next the Cathedral. Its central tower, 160 ft. high, is of grand and graceful proportions. The site of this edifice, in Northgate-street and Princes-street, is conveniently selected, occupying a space about 130 ft. in length in each of those streets. It contains a large public hall, magistrates' court, and Town Council chamber, with all the town offices, and those of the police. The architects are Messrs. Lanyon and Lynn, of Belfast. A view of the Townhall will be given in our next.

We shall have more to say of Chester with our Illustrations of the Royal visit.

THE PHŒNIX TOWER ON THE CITY WALLS.

SIR EDWARD SABINE, BART., F.R.S.

The Queen has been pleased to express her esteem for the pursuits of science by conferring the rank and title of Baronet on Major-General Sabine, President of the Royal Society. This distinguished physical philosopher is rather more than eighty years of age. He entered the military service as an officer of the Royal Artillery, about the beginning of the century, and was engaged in the war against Napoleon and in the American War of 1814, when he commanded the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie, on the Niagara frontier. A few years later he was engaged in the exploring expedition of Captain Ross and Captain Parry to the Arctic regions; and his magnetic observations during that voyage led the way before any other example to the systematic study of terrestrial magnetism. He contributed to the *Transactions of the Philosophical Society*, about that time, many remarks not previously obtained respecting the variations of the magnetic needle. In 1821 Captain Sabine began a series of voyages for the express purpose of observing the facts of physical science in different regions of the globe, from the Equator to the Arctic Circle, the results of which he published in 1825. From 1827 to 1830 he filled the office of secretary to the Royal Society, till he was ordered to Ireland on military service. He

WATERGATE-ROW.

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THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—A want of animation has been noticed in the [illegible] of prices has been towards increased ease, [illegible] that the supplies of produce have been [illegible] [illegible] wheat the market has been [illegible] [illegible] have been in moderate request, [illegible] but new and damp produce has been [illegible] There has been a good show of foreign wheat. The transactions have been restricted, at about late rates. The show of barley has been moderate. [illegible] has been steady in value, with a fair supply, but grinding and distilling sorts have sold slowly. Malt has been firm, at late rates. Fair supplies of oats have been on the stands. [illegible] have progressed slowly, at previous quotations. For beans and peas the inquiry has been limited, at late rates. Flour has been dull, on former terms.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, [illegible]; barley 10, malt, [illegible], beans, 111, peas, [illegible]. Irish: Oats, [illegible] qrs. Foreign: Wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; maize, [illegible]; peas, [illegible]; flour, [illegible] sacks and [illegible] barrels.

English Currency.—New red wheat, [illegible] to [illegible]; old ditto, [illegible] to [illegible]; new white wheat, [illegible] to [illegible]; old ditto, [illegible] to [illegible]; barley, [illegible] to [illegible]; malt, [illegible] to [illegible]; rye, 31s. to [illegible]; oats, [illegible] to [illegible]; beans, [illegible] to [illegible]; peas, 33s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, [illegible] to 47s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 45s. 8d.; barley, [illegible]; oats, 24s. 9d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 72,477; barley, 12,[illegible]; oats, 4[illegible] quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There is very little passing in clover-seed, and prices are nominal. Trefoils and mustard are without change. Winter tares have sold slowly, on rather easier terms. Linseed and rapeseed are unaltered in value.

New white turnip, 13s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 17s.; white mustard, 11s. to 14s.; new winter tares, [illegible] to [illegible] 6d. per bushel; canary, [illegible] to 64s.; hempseed, [illegible] to 44s.; sowing linseed, [illegible] to [illegible]; crushing ditto, [illegible] to [illegible]; rapeseed, [illegible] to [illegible] per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 [illegible] to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 [illegible] to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 1[illegible] per ton.

Tea.—The market has ruled dull, and prices have shown a general downward tendency.

Sugar.—The trade has been dull for both raw and refined goods, and sales have been effected on lower terms. Stock, 91,[illegible] tons, against 80,[illegible] tons last year.

Coffee.—Notwithstanding the large quantity of coffee disposed of, full prices have been paid for all descriptions. Stock, 27,[illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons last year.

Provisions.—The large arrivals have caused a decline of 4s. to 6s. per cwt. in Irish bacon. Foreign sorts have also ruled dull. Butter has been in limited request, at a reduction of 3s. Friesland is now quoted at 128s. to [illegible] per cwt. Cheese and hams have ruled dull.

Spirits.—The transactions in rum have been limited, but the quotations have been well supported. Stock, 26,[illegible] puns., against 2[illegible] puns. in 1868. Brandy and grain spirits are without change.

Hay and Straw.—Inferior meadow hay, [illegible] to [illegible]; prime ditto, [illegible] to [illegible]; inferior clover, [illegible] to [illegible]; prime ditto, [illegible] to [illegible]; straw, [illegible] to [illegible] per load.

Wool.—There has been a moderate inquiry for English lustre wools, but the market is otherwise dull. Colonial produce is without change in value.

Potatoes.—The markets have been well supplied with both home-grown and foreign produce, and the trade has shown no symptoms of recovery.

Coals.—Newcastle, 16s. 3d. to 19s. 6d.; Sunderland, 16s. [illegible] to 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 19s. [illegible]; Blyth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 12s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—New hops are coming more freely to hand. Fine qualities have been in request, at full prices, but low descriptions have been difficult to move. Mid and East Kents, £5 10s. to £7 17s.; Weald of Kents, £4 [illegible] to £6 15s.; Sussex, £4 5s. to £5 6s.; Farnhams, £5 12s. to £7 10s.; Country, £5 [illegible] to £7 7s.; Yearlings, £2 [illegible] to £3 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There was a moderate supply of beasts on sale here to-day. Prime beasts were scarce, and for such the demand was fairly active, at full quotations; otherwise the trade was quiet, at about Monday's currency. The supply of sheep was short. Sales progressed slowly, at late prices. In the calf trade a want of animation was noticed, but prices were unaltered. For pigs the inquiry was limited, at late rates.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; and quarter-old store pigs, [illegible] to [illegible] each. Total supplies: Beasts, [illegible]; sheep, [illegible]; calves, [illegible]; pigs, [illegible]. Foreign: Beasts, [illegible]; calves, [illegible].

Newgate and Leadenhall Meat Market (Friday).—Moderate supplies of meat have been on sale. On the whole, the trade has been quiet, at our quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

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"J. M. Drago, Treasurer of the National Government.
"Jose Tomas Rojo.
"Juan M. Alvarez."
"A true copy.—A. M. Bell."
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THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, WOLVERHAMPTON.

whole of Claremont-street, and over them a spacious gallery for warehouses or additional shops in connection with the market, and approached by a handsome stone staircase. The remainder of the area is fitted up with inspector's office, stalls for the sale of butchers' meat, poultry, bacon, cheese, butter, eggs, fruit, and vegetables. In the centre is a fountain. Ample ventilation has been provided for, and gas lighting throughout. Every convenience is supplied for loading and unloading under cover, by means of trucks, tramways, and cranes. The elevated central part, shown in our View, is the Corn Exchange, the floor of which is one story above the market. It has two approaches, by wide stone staircases, from Claremont-street and Shoplatch. The hall is 90 ft. long, 45 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high, with a roof of one wide span, and clerestory windows lighting and ventilating the market below. The tower is 150 ft. in height. The architect of the building was Mr. Robert Griffiths, of Stafford; and Mr. Alfred Barlow, of Stoke-on-Trent, was the contractor.

WILD FOWL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The sketches of Mr. Thomas Baines, F.R.G.S., who passed several years in travelling about the Trans-Vaal country and the region of the Zambesi river, performing on one occasion the journey quite across the African continent, from Walvisch Bay, on the west coast, by Lake Ngami, to the Victoria Falls, have been made familiar to the readers of this Journal. The one engraved for this week represents a scene which Mr. Baines saw in November, 1864—a multitude of flamingoes, pelicans, and duikers on the sand-spit dividing Sandwich Harbour from the sea. It should be observed that many of the harbours on the shores of south-west Africa are formed by the prevalent south-east wind drifting from any projecting point a constant cloud of sand, and depositing it so as to form a shoal, between which and the shore is a sheltered bay, where vessels of moderate burden may lie in perfect quiet while the surf breaks furiously outside this apparently frail barrier. Walvisch (or Whalefish) Bay and Sandwich Harbour are of this class, and the lagoons and shallows of each are frequented by duikers, or cormorants, pelicans, and flamingoes. The duikers are so numerous that a flock of these birds wheeling in mazy evolutions over the bay or settling on the beach darkens a space of ground half a mile or more in extent. The flamingoes, wading to a uniform depth, form regular lines along the curve of the beach, like regiments of soldiers; or, when disturbed, rise in the air like a flickering roseate cloud, dazzling with intense brilliancy under the unclouded sun. Some of the smaller species of flamingoes which are found more inland are entirely of a deep and beautiful crimson. The kind usually found along the shore has crimson wings, white neck with a delicate flush of pink, and pink or light crimson beak and legs. The bird shown in the foreground of our Engraving has not yet attained its perfect plumage. Its wings are marked with brown, just beginning to give place to the crimson; its beak is pale blue, and its legs are slate colour. A lemon-backed shark, some parts of the skeleton of a whale, and a few shells are seen lying on the beach.

THE SWISS NATIONAL FESTIVAL AT GENEVA.

The festivities in the city of Geneva, on the 20th and 21st of last month, to celebrate the anniversary of the political union, in 1814, of the canton of Geneva with the Swiss Republican Federation, were mentioned in our last Number, which contained an Illustration of the fine group of sculpture erected as a monument of that historic event. The ceremony of unveiling this monument, and the speeches of General Dufour; M. Chenevière, President of the Geneva Council of State; and M. Ruffi, a member of the Swiss Federal Council, were succeeded by open-air banquets in several different parts of the city; one in the Bourg-du-Four, at the north end of the Promenade St. Antoine; another in La Treille, another in the Plainpalais, and two or three others elsewhere, besides those given to select companies by the Cercle National and the Société Littéraire. There was a grand ball in the evening at the Electoral Buildings. On the second day, in spite of rainy weather, there was a public distribution of prizes, in the Stand of the Coulouvrenière, to the successful competitors at the rifle-match of the previous Sunday; and this was followed by another banquet, given by the Council of State of the canton of Geneva to the most distinguished citizens of the Confederation, including General Dufour, and Dr. Kern, the Swiss Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris. Our Illustrations still refer to the proceedings of the first day, representing the assembling of the cantonal delegates at the triumphal arch in the Rue du Mont Blanc; and, in the second place, one of the most effective points in the general illumination of the city at night. Everything was well arranged, and everything passed off with as much order as gaiety and liveliness, to the gratification of the whole people.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

The twenty-first annual report of the Poor-Law Board, which has been issued, contains some interesting particulars of the amount of pauperism at present existing in this country.

In 1865-6 the expenditure for the relief of the poor reached £6,439,515, being at the rate of 6s. 1¼d. per head on the population; in the following year the amount had risen to £6,959,841, or 6s. 5¼d. per head; and in the year 1867-8, £7,498,061 was expended, being at the rate of 6s. 11¼d. per head. The greatest increase was observable in the metropolis, where it multiplied 13·4 per cent; the lowest was in Huntingdon, where the expenditure only increased 0·4 per cent. In the year 1834, when the estimated population was 14,372,000, the total amount expended in the relief of the poor was £6,317,255, or 8s. 9½d. per head; in 1868, with the population at 21,540,000, the expenditure was, as before stated, £7,498,061, or 6s. 11¼d. per head, showing a decrease of no less than 1s. 10s. The expenditure for all purposes in the year ending Lady Day, 1868, shows an increase of 7·7 per cent compared with the preceding year. The charge distributed over the rateable value of England and Wales amounted to 1s. 6d. in the pound in 1867-8, against 1s. 5½d. in the previous year.

The mean number of paupers of all classes last year was 992,640, as compared with 931,546 in 1866-7, showing an increase of 6·6 per cent.

It is a significant circumstance which deserves attention, that in the year ending Lady Day, 1868, an increase of expenditure of greater or less amount has taken place in every county in England and Wales.

The Poor-Law Board regrets to state that although since the period of the cotton distress in Lancashire the amount of the expenditure for poor relief in that county is materially reduced, it is far from having returned to its previous level.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 518,794, being an increase upon the previous year of 22,079. The number of cases in which vaccination has been successful is 513,044—an increase of 22,444.

The births during the year in the several unions and parishes were 771,905, being an increase of 4270.

There are eighty registered newspapers published in New Zealand.

The Queen has approved of Cavaliere Giovanni Capello as Consul-General at Liverpool, with jurisdiction on the west coast from Land's End to the frontier of Scotland, and on the east coast from the Humber to the said frontier, for the King of Italy. Senor Rafael Nunez has been approved of as Consul-General in Great Britain, to reside at Liverpool, for the United States of Colombia. Mr. Christian Kuhling has been approved Consul at Hull for the North German Confederation; and the following gentlemen as Vice-Consuls:—Mr. Edward Millar, at Montrose; Mr. Th. H. Bentham, for Sheerness, Rochester, and Faversham; Mr. G. F. Wanhill, at Poole; Mr. A. B. Gowan, at Berwick; Mr. Alexander Robertson, at Peterhead; Mr. Norman M'Iver, at Stornaway; and Mr. D. Coghill, at Wick. The Queen has also approved of Mr. Molière Fabuteau as Consul at Dublin for the King of the Netherlands.

THE COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.

"THE TIDAL BOAT."

The geologists inform us that there was once a time when our country of Great Britain was united to the Continent of Europe by a plain of boulder-drift, across which space of land, stalking north-westward in solemn procession, came those enormous quadrupeds, the great hairy mammoth, the cave bear, the rhinoceros, and the hippopotamus, followed by the earliest race of pre-historic men. And some of the engineers of our own day, poking and probing the stratum of chalk that forms the bed of the English Channel at its narrowest part, are quite willing to promise that we shall soon be carried under its water, some twenty fathoms deep, through a railway-tunnel, some twenty miles long, by which the insular position of this kingdom will, indeed, be most practically belied. Well, we shall see what we shall see in the future; and what we did not see, at a remote period of the past, we are reasonably content to believe. The pre-historic man, and the man of our posterity, must be left to settle their own affairs; but, unless the estimated cost of the submarine tunnel, from ten to twenty millions sterling, be presently subscribed, there is not much chance in our lifetime, and in that of our readers, of our passing between England and France by any other than a floating vehicle. The picture of contemporary travel, however, drawn by Mr. Alfred Hunt, which we have printed in colours for the gratification of all buyers or borrowers of The Illustrated London News in this week of October, represents the actual scene daily witnessed at the port of Boulogne in the year 1869, and we doubt not that its graphic expression of an amusing variety of manners, humours, and adventures, commonly incidental to the landing of the steam-boat passengers, will be recognised and admired by a hundred thousand people who have often seen the reality. It is so easy and so cheap an enterprise, by either of the three or four routes now available, to run over from London to Paris, that only the want of curiosity or of inclination to look at the clever ways and smart fashions of our nearest European neighbours can have withheld any of our fellow-countrymen from this little journey. Besides leading, as directly as Calais, to that superbly modernised city which every Frenchman deems the metropolis of the civilised world, Boulogne is now a favourite place of seaside resort for bathing and lounging in that season of sanitary indolence which is granted to busy Londoners, if they can afford to enjoy it, in some of the slack and empty weeks between the last of July and the first of November, when customers and clients are not expected to call. It adds so much dignity to the holiday when they can say, upon their return home, "We were on the Continent," or, "We spent the vacation in France;" and it is well known that the most pleasant circumstance of any pleasure-party is the opportunity of speaking about it, a little while afterwards, to those who have not shared in the excursion. With one and another attraction, the quays and the town of Boulogne are frequented by large numbers of English folk, including not a few resident families or solitary gentlemen, who may find their private convenience in an abode just outside the door of their own country. Or they may wish to let their children pick up a few words of French on the shore; as a boastful Emperor—not the Emperor Napoleon, though here was his army of 1804 collected for a conquest on the opposite side—is said to have picked up shells, in token of a successful expedition to foreign parts. But there is not much for the elders to do, after the first week or so, at any such marine watering-place, when the ins and outs of every street and wharf, every quaint alley and secluded courtyard, have been closely explored. One hour in the day may be devoted to the bathing-machine, another hour to the boat; there is an hour to stroll upon the cliff, and an hour for pacing the sands; there is an hour for the déjeûner, and an hour for the diner; after which the tediousness of a lazy life may find its momentary solace in coffee, wines, ices, or cigars. The arrival of the boat from Folkstone, with the certainty of seeing many new faces among its passengers, and the possibility of greeting some old acquaintance, is an institution that contributes greatly to reconcile the British exiles to their self-imposed fate of banishment on the wrong side of the Channel.

The mild excitement of this daily advent is much enhanced by the continual variation of the time of day at which it may be expected to occur. The port of Boulogne, though five or six miles farther than Calais from the nearest point of the Kentish coast, which shows its white cliffs beyond the Strait of Dover, receives a larger amount of passenger traffic than any other, and the bulk of the goods traffic, part of which comes from London by sea; but the passenger-boats from Folkstone cannot, like the mail-boats from Dover to Calais, enter this port at the same fixed hours every day. This harbour is accessible to vessels drawing 21½ ft. water at spring tides and 15 ft. at neap tides; but at low water, the tide rising and falling here much more than it does eastward of Cape Grisnez, the steam-boats cannot get over its bar and discharge their passengers at the quay. The appointed time for their departure from Folkstone is therefore changed, once in three or four days, or perhaps once in a week, as may be required, and is made about an hour or two hours later than before, in order to suit the tide; and the South-Eastern Railway Company, to which these well-appointed vessels belong, starts its "accelerated special tidal-trains" from Charing-cross or Cannon-street, with a corresponding alteration of time, so as to perform the whole journey from London to Paris in nine hours and a half, being an hour less than is required by the mail-route through Dover and Calais. It may happen to be in the day-time or in the night that the tidal steam-boat comes in, after its run of an hour and fifty minutes, or something like that, from the English side. If it be in the middle of the day, or in the afternoon, when the townsfolk and resident visitors of Boulogne are afoot, there is a scene of pleasant bustle not at all exaggerated in the liveliness of our Coloured Illustration. As the steam-boat is made fast by its stout hawsers to the quay-side, and the gangway is lowered to the deck, at an angle that depends, of course, upon the height of the tide lifting up the vessel towards the level of the quay, a friendly official and personal salutation is exchanged between the commander, standing on the larboard paddle-box, and a French Customs' officer, in his green uniform, with his register-book under his arm, who receives the documents pertaining to the discharge of fiscal duties. Of his subordinate officials, some are boarding the vessel to inspect the contents of its hold, or to look at the packages that cumber its deck; others are guarding the avenue that leads from the gangway to the Bureau de la Douane, through which every passenger and every particle of luggage is bound to proceed if ready for the formal scrutiny to be undergone either here or at the Paris terminus. But we are no longer troubled with the display of an absurd passport, such as we used to be obliged to carry with us before the good sense of his Majesty Napoleon III., and of Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, decided to put an end to that useless annoyance of Englishmen travelling in Europe. The seamen on deck are helpful in every way to everybody on board. How tenderly these fine hearty fellows will often behave to the people who are sick! There is no kinder nurse than a sailor. The capacious luggage-vans on the quay are ready to convey a huge quantity of the goods and chattels of through passengers to the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, for the train to Paris, which starts in fifteen minutes. The sturdy and nimble porters, in their blouses of light blue, are busy with the mass of baggage at the forward end of the boat, where all goes on briskly and safely, with no interruption or hindrance.

The passengers themselves, men, women, and children, of every class, are crowding amidships to the foot of the gangway; and the diversity of their appearance and behaviour, as well as that of the people who throng the pavement above, is an interesting subject of study. Here is an invalid old gentleman, who may be a real English Milord, for the amount of attention paid him, clad in his velvet travelling-cap and comfortable scarf, followed by his own man-servant, who carries railway-rugs and hatboxes and other implements for the accommodation of his master. Next comes a family party, with whom we are much more disposed to sympathise—a gentleman with three young ladies; the eldest, a girl of fifteen, loaded with carpet-bag, basket, and bundle of umbrellas or parasols, climbing the steep ascent in front of her father; himself, with wrappers and courier's pouch thrown over his shoulders, bearing in his arms a child of five years, who holds her darling doll and her papa's hatbox in her little lap; and behind him comes, not the mother of these young persons, but a third little girl, with fair hair and magenta frock like her elder sister's, hugging what seems to be an elongated species of bandbox. We hope they will get to the top of the gangway without a trip or a stumble: for there is but one hand among them all which is free to catch hold of the rail. Below them is another family party, deserving an equal degree of our consideration; for there is a baby in the case; and the respectable middle-aged man with the plaid shawl, having a regular old-fashioned round blue bandbox suspended on his right arm, while he lends a hand to assist that muffled female, probably his wife, in taking her first step on the ladder, is speaking and gesticulating to the nursemaid, as we may presume, inviting her to consign the babe to his manly care, which she appears reluctant to do. The whiskered gentleman and the young lady with carriage and eyeglass, who walk after these good people, have no such incumbrance as yet; nor have the other young couple in the corner, where a lover or new-made husband finds it his pleasing duty to adjust a damsel's shawl. None of the passengers look much the worse for sea-sickness. The groups we have noticed are unmistakably English and tolerably good-looking. The same might be said of one or two more in the rear; but there are French paysannes and French Sœurs de Charité among them. There are some queer figures in the foreground also, characteristic types of French provincial society, which may be recognised at a glance. What is that spectacled greybeard, a jovial bourgeois of some village in Picardy, pointing out to his buxom wife, thirty years younger, whose head and neck are snugly ensconced in a warm scarlet hood? "V'la donc, m'amie, c'est le vieux Jacques Perraud qui nous attend là-haut, et qui fait signe de vouloir nous embrasser! Ah le drôle! mais tu vas lui donner des nouvelles de sa fille à Londres, et nous serons tous assez bien chez nous le soir; on aime toujours à revoir son pays et ses amis." We overhear this, and we look for Jacques Perraud upon the quay above, but he is out of sight, too far to the left. The calm serenity of the gendarme, as he contemplates, like a benevolent and leisurely despot, in the true laissez faire spirit, but with a consciousness of reserved power, the animated scene beneath his feet, is very well preserved. And we now discover, just behind this functionary of civil order, an old lady and a young lady, with a gentleman in their company, who are standing there to wait for the Milord—perhaps only an alderman or an esquire—at the summit of the crowded gangway. He will be well taken care of, for his life is valuable, no doubt, to himself and to those about him; but health is better than wealth. The aged dame further on, who is carried by two strong fellows in a chair, appeals still more effectually to our compassion. Youthful vigour and gaiety of spirit, in the persons of several of the bachelor tourists, and some of the pretty girls who are come to look on, are very pleasant elements of this motley spectacle; but it is rather inconsiderate on the part of the dear girls to kiss each other in public before the strange young men. The little boy seated on the edge of the quay, one of them with a toy-ship which he will certainly not be allowed to launch in this part of Boulogne Harbour, would appear to be in some danger of being pushed off and falling into the boat, if the persons behind them were careless or ungentle. But the fishwoman talking with the soldier has a lusty little urchin of her own; and there will be no pushing near these young ladies who are out for their morning promenade, and one of whom has a red-covered magazine to beguile the time, presently, when sitting in the open air. So it may be observed, in general, of the mingled multitude in this Picture, that they belong to these two main divisions—namely, of travellers on their way to Paris, and of residents or temporary sojourners at Boulogne, whose respective situations at the arrival of the tidal boat are quite different from each other, and whose tempers at this moment are naturally different. The former are all hurried and perplexed, if not fatigued and exhausted, by their voyage; while the latter feel perfectly easy and comfortable, having neither tickets nor portmanteaus and trunks to look after, and enjoying the privilege of a view of others' troubles without the slightest risk of vexation or anxiety upon their own account. "Sich is life!" as Mrs. Gamp says; "which likewise is the bend of hall things;" and it shall be the end of this inconclusive commentary upon the subject of our Coloured Illustration.

COST OF METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, in their report this year, give an account of the claims made and the compensation actually paid for property taken for metropolitan improvements.

The claims settled up to the end of March last in respect of property required for the Southern Embankment amounted to £938,861, and they were settled for £629,512, or two-thirds of the sums asked. The chief abatement was in the claims, not for freehold property, but for lesser interests. In 59 freeholds and copyholds the claims were £338,024, and the settlements £264,211; 78 leaseholds, claims, £584,146—settlements, £266,265; 33 yearly tenants, claims £18,650—settlements, £9638.

For the new street from the Mansion House to Blackfriars, up to the end of March, claims amounting to £2,564,290 were settled for £1,984,711; and here again the leaseholders had to abate most largely. Claims were made for £1,306,616 for 170 freeholds, and the settlements were £1,143,867; the claims for 254 leaseholds were for £1,269,317, and the settlements £818,969; for 111 yearly tenants at will, claims, £38,969—settlements, £21,704.

For the property on the Embankment by which the street is continued westward from Blackfriars claims for £337,117 were settled for £221,309; and again the difference between the two was not so large in respect of the freeholds as of the lesser interests.

In the Kensington improvement—widening part of the High-street and forming a new street from Young-street to King-street—claims for £216,704 were settled for £160,469: freeholds, claims, £79,182—settlements, £53,247; leaseholds, claims, £129,875—settlements, £102,389; tenants, claims, £7951—settlements, £4833.

In the Whitechapel improvement—the new street from Church-lane to Leman-street—the last account shows claims for £232,756 settled for £193,765: freeholds and copyholds, claims, £123,855—settlements, £108,203; leaseholds, claims, £114,381—settlements, £79,907; yearly tenancies, claims, £3809—settlements, £1610.

The Stingo-lane improvement completes a new street from the Marylebone-road to Upper York-street; the settlements, up to the date of the report, amounted to £8020, the claims being £11,986. The claims for freeholds were £5570—the settlements, £4300; for leaseholds, claims, £6416—settlements, £3720.

Lord William Hay has sent to the papers a proposal made by Mr. Lewis, the secretary of the Alliance Assurance Company, with respect to the affairs of the Albert Company. Mr. Lewis suggests that the assets of the Albert should be realised, and that some company of high standing should be intrusted with the working of the assurance account for a fixed commission. He thinks the commission might be fixed at 5 per cent. Lord William Hay states that the main features of the proposal have been favourably viewed by the London committee of Albert policy-holders, and the secretary of the Alliance offers to lay it before his directors.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The opening of the thirteenth annual Congress of the Social Science Association at Bristol on Wednesday week, and the address delivered by the President of this year, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., were reported in our last. The business of the Congress was brought to a close on Wednesday last. We give an outline of some of the most interesting features of its discussions.

LAW AMENDMENT.

The first department, Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, met in the Fine Arts Academy at Clifton. It was under the presidency of the founder of the association, Mr. G. W. Hastings, and had a section on the reformatory question, presided over by Sir J. Eardley Wilmot. In the general department the special questions were:—1. What ought to be the legal and constitutional relations between England and her colonies? 2. What is the most expedient mode of introducing into England a system of public prosecution? 3. What limits ought to be placed by law to charitable endowments? 4. Land Question.—What ought to be the principles regulating the ownership and occupation of land?

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In his opening address, the president of this department, Mr. Hastings, inquired what were the best means of arranging and enforcing the criminal and civil law so as to secure the greatest benefit to the general community. "If punishments are merely vindictive—if an exaggerated severity beget a reluctance to convict, or a mistaken leniency abolish the certainty of sentence—if prisons corrupt without deterring, or enervate without reforming—if prisoners are dismissed as idle and thriftless as they came, or are turned adrift without help to find employment as they can—if old and young, the casual offender and the practised criminal are treated with a stupid promiscuity—if a predatory class in allowed to wage war on society with no control and little molestation—if the police be inefficient, or prosecutions be ill-conducted, or the magistracy be incapable—then the criminal law, however well intended, will fail in its object, and the cry of the people for justice and security will remain unappeased. Continually since our first congress, and especially since our meeting at Dublin in 1861, when our members had the opportunity of visiting the Mountjoy prison, and that remarkable establishment the intermediate prison at Lusk, we have advocated the introduction into Great Britain, and the complete development, of the Crofton system. I call it, as it ought to be called, after its distinguished founder, whom at this meeting we are able to name as the Right Honourable Sir Walter Crofton, raised to the rank of Privy Councillor by the Irish Government in recognition of his invaluable services."

LICENSING OF HOUSES.

Agreeing with the opinion that drink and bad company were the principal causes of crime, the president of the Jurisprudence Department devoted much attention to the licensing question. The power of granting licenses should, he said, be placed solely in the hands of the magistrates. "The point," he continued, "on which I submit that the law sins against the canons of jurisprudence, as I have ventured to express them, is this—that it legalizes temptation to vice. Speaking from the most moderate view of the question, putting on one side the total-abstinence idea, is it not certain that the number of licensed houses in the kingdom vastly exceeds the amount required for any purpose of reasonable refreshment? But is it not equally certain, argue how you will, that every house in excess of that amount is an indefensible evil? Yet it is an evil existing under the direct sanction of the Legislature, which, by professing to regulate the number, undertakes the responsibility that it shall not exceed the legitimate limit."

CONFEDERATION—COLONIAL.

The international and municipal law section of the Jurisprudence Department was occupied in considering the legal and constitutional relations between England and the colonies. A letter was read from the Duke of Manchester, proposing to substitute for the Colonial Office a council containing representatives of the United Kingdom and the colonies in fair proportion, according to their wealth and the number of their inhabitants. The proportion in which each part of the empire should contribute towards a common fund for imperial purposes—such as military defence, public works, and other objects—should correspond with their share of representation. Each council should inaugurate and carry out schemes for emigration and colonization. He would exclude from such council dependencies, even India, and military stations, and confine it to colonies with representative institutions of their own. He would leave the Legislature of each colony, as well as the Parliament of Westminster, power to enact what laws it thought proper for internal affairs; but the Imperial Council would have the right to consider any law passed by one of them which appeared likely to affect one or more of the others, and, if necessary, to amend it, or to advise the Queen not to sanction it. The next paper was by Mr. J. E. Gorst, late M.P. for Cambridge. He argued that the council which now exists in the Crown colonies, and is appointed by the Colonial Office, ought to be the embryo of a future free Parliament. The members of the council ought to vote according to their real opinions, and their resolutions should be accepted as the expression of the colonial will, and should, in colonial matters, be final. This was not the case now, the council in most instances being made a sham. No department was so entirely exempt from the control of Parliament as the Colonial Department, and in England there was no public opinion on colonial matters. Having vindicated the right of colonists to the management of their own affairs from the outset, the paper admitted their liability to pay the whole cost of their own maintenance and defence. The case of New Zealand, it was remarked, was a peculiar one, as the Maori wars have arisen quite as much from the injudicious interference of the Imperial Government as from any errors of the colony. Mr. Noble, in a paper on the same subject, regarding the question from an English point of view, showed that British trade with those possessions amounted to only one seventh of our total foreign commerce. Three fifths of the emigrants who left the United Kingdom selected the United States as their future residence. The number of paupers in this country nearly equalled the population of Australia and New Zealand; whilst just above the line of pauperism there was an equal number struggling for bare existence—taxed for the benefit of prosperous colonists. In addition to deriving considerable benefit from the taxes levied on the inhabitants of these islands, the colonies enforced protective duties upon our manufactures—a proceeding destructive of any real union. Mr. Noble laid down, as the only principles on which the union could be maintained, the establishment of perfect freedom of trade throughout the whole empire. The paper by Mr. F. P. Labillière, an Australian gentleman, contended that the idea of dismembering the British empire ought not to be entertained by any good Englishman or any good colonial subject; that the union of the empire was a sacred principle, in devoted loyalty to which all should vie with one another.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

A special subject in the Jurisprudence Department was, "What limits ought to be placed by law to charitable endowments?" The papers furnished by Mr. Lewis Fry described the restrictions imposed by the law of England upon the gift of property to charitable uses, and considered the question whether it was desirable to retain or modify them. Dealing with this latter point, it was argued that there ought to be a change in existing legislation on the subject, and it was advocated that there should be an entire abolition of restriction upon the power of devise or bequest to charitable purposes. It was, however, conceded that there was something to be said in favour of retaining the distinction between land and personal estate. If it was thought desirable to maintain that distinction, the line of demarcation between property which might, and property which might not, be bequeathed to a charity should be broadly and distinctly drawn, so as to be apparent to the layman as well as to the lawyer. To effect this it would be sufficient to forbid the devise or bequest to a charity of estates, of freehold, or terms of years in land, or other real property, and to permit the bequest of all kinds of personal estate, even though possessing some connection with realty, and also of the proceeds of land directed to be sold. The paper guarded against admitting the right of a donor to create a perpetual endowment, and to its detail as one which is to be treated with unlimited respect. The Endowed Schools Act of last Session, which was passed to give power to divert to educational purposes several classes of non-educational charities, was spoken of as an important step, and one which it was to be hoped would be followed up by others. A second paper on the subject was read by Mr. Hare. A discussion ensued, but no resolution was passed.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

In the Reformatory and Repression of Crime section, a paper on the most expedient mode of introducing into England a system of public prosecution was contributed by Mr. Henry Miller, in which it was urged that the example of Scotland in the matter might be followed with advantage. The Scotch procedure in criminal cases was fully detailed, and a contrast drawn between it and the course pursued in England. Several instances of the evil effects resulting from the absence of a public prosecutor in this country were furnished in the paper, which concluded by suggesting that, if such an officer of justice was appointed, the city and metropolitan police of London should be amalgamated. The result of the discussion on this point was the adoption of a resolution asking the council to call the attention of Government to the need existing for appointing a public prosecutor.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

The same section, on another day, was occupied with the subject of professional criminals. Mr. Serjeant Cox urged that power should be given to magistrates to substitute flogging for imprisonment in the case of lads up to twenty years of age, and in all cases of brutal assault. He argued that the evidence of thieves should be admitted against the receivers of stolen goods. The learned gentleman further suggested that professional criminals found guilty of a specific offence should be indicted immediately afterward; and, if the jury found satisfactory evidence that they were habitual criminals, sentence of penal service should be inflicted.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

Mr. Saunders, Recorder of Bath, contributed a paper on "The Influence of Education in Diminishing Crime," in which he called attention to the impossibility of entirely suppressing crime by any system of social regulations. The necessity of education as a sure preventive against crime to any extent was strongly insisted upon by the learned Recorder.

INFANTICIDE.

In this section, also, the possibility of diminishing infanticide by legislative enactment was discussed. Dr. Lankester urged that some legislative measures should be devised to reduce the number of child murders, which was now excessively high. A paper by Mrs. Maine suggested, in preference, the institution of homes for women who had fallen. The section came to the following resolution:—"That it be recommended to the Home Secretary to publish with the Coroner's warrants in the judicial statistics the number of newly-born children found in the streets on which inquests have been held."

EDUCATION.

The second, or Educational Department, was presided over by the Rev. Canon Kingsley, and dealt with the various questions relating to education, whether of the upper, middle, or lower classes of society. Its special topics for discussion were—1. Is an unsectarian scheme of education inconsistent with religious teaching? 2. How may the State best promote the education of the destitute and neglected portion of the population? 3. In what way can the Endowed Schools Bill be worked so as to bring the educational endowments within the reach of all?

A large audience came to hear the address on education, by the Rev. Canon Kingsley, delivered in the Victoria Rooms. Having stated that he appeared at the Congress not as a teacher, but as a learner, the president enumerated at some length what he took to be the general principles on which the education of the people should be conducted. Undoubtedly the first claim of a human being in the matter of education was upon his parents; but, if they refused to do their duty—and very many did—the State must supply the deficiency. "The State has no right to compel the mass of citizens to receive among them every year a fresh crop of savages, to be a nuisance and a danger to the body politic. It has no right to demand that the physical life of the child shall be preserved, and yet to allow its far more important and valuable life—its intellectual and moral life—to be destroyed. Moreover, it has no right to delegate its own duties in this matter to any voluntary associations, however venerable, earnest, and able. The State, and the State alone, is responsible to the existing citizens for the training of those who are to become citizens." With respect to the question who should pay the cost of national education, the president thought it comparatively a matter of detail whether the money was raised by rates or taxes. The State ought to bear the expense, reimbursing itself by taxes of some kind. "These taxes ought to touch the parents, who are immediately responsible for the existence of the children; and next, the employers of labour of every class, because they, for their own profit, have made the existence of these children possible. Everyone acquainted with the very alphabet of political economy knows what I mean. Most will, of course, agree that a capitalist who not only collects round him, but, by giving employment, actually causes to multiply a large population, is bound morally, and ought to be bound legally, to the State, to see that the population which he has created does not grow up savage; but this rule applies, I believe, to every farmer, tradesman, master, or employer of labour of any kind; and applies no less to the landlord, the retired tradesman, or any and every capitalist. Whether he employs labour now or not, and whatever use he makes of his capital, that capital has been produced by labour; and he is more or less responsible for the civilization or the savagery of those, or the descendants of those, whose labour has enriched him or his ancestors. I hold that no citizen, possessed of any capital whatsoever, has a right to deny his universal duty. Private generosity must not, of course, be hindered. All I ask is, that the generous should not be overtasked to save the pockets of the ungenerous; that the noble-hearted should not, as now, be forced to pay for the mean, the enlightened for the unenlightened, the patriotic for the selfish; but that all, whatever their private fancies or characters may be, should be forced by law to acknowledge their primary duty, and to fulfil it. The State, I hold, has a right to compel the ignorant to learn; but it has also a right to compel the stingy to pay towards that learning. When, therefore, the National Education League was started at Birmingham, I, for one, joined it, as the only method of obtaining what twenty years' experience to a parish clergyman had shown me to be necessary—compulsory attendance. Even (he continued) if we have a school in which every child in the parish can receive a sound education, or at least the rudiments of one, beside the civilizing influence of intercourse with the ladies of the parish, and if even, as is usually the case, the great majority avail themselves rationally and thankfully enough, yet there is always a minority who cannot be made to attend regularly without threats, fines, exclusion from charities, and so forth—a process which transfers the clergyman from a minister of the Gospel into a judge and policeman; and I for one refuse to do a policeman's work if I can get a policeman to do it for me." For this class, and for the reckless section which did not come to school at all, no voluntary system would be sufficient. In the agricultural districts there were some who never saw a school, in the large towns there were hundreds and thousands. In Birmingham, 21,000 out of 45,000 children never went to school. "No wonder, after so patent and terrible a failure of the voluntary system, if the society went a step further, and organised—as the only hope—a National Educational League, the main objects of which are to compel local authorities to find schooling for every child in England and Wales, to pay for such schooling out of local rates; to provide that the schools so paid for shall be unsectarian and free, without payment; and, lastly, to compel by law the attendance of children not otherwise educated." In Manchester the results of the voluntary system had been found very similar. Canon Kingsley then referred to the prize essay on "Education," by Mr. Greenwood, and, after complimenting the author, expressed himself disposed to contest that view of the essay which advocated the continuance of school-pence. "I question, from twenty-five years' experience, whether it is really better to make the labouring class to pay school-pence for the education of their children, whether the wisest method is not to make them pay school rates, as they do poor rates, and to open the schools free. All I ask—not those who have studied national education, but the general public—to keep in mind is this broad, ugly, dangerous, disgraceful fact. That there are now—according to the computation of those who ought to know—about 1,250,000 children in this kingdom who ought to be attending some elementary school or other, but who are not; 1,250,000 children growing up in ignorance, in a country which calls itself civilized, but which will be called by a very different epithet some two hundred years hence unless she mend her ways right speedily."

Several papers on the subject of popular education were read, contributed by the Rev. H. Von Bunsen and Dr. Rigg; as well as by Miss Carpenter, Mr. Horace Mann, the Rev. Canon Norris, Mr. Flint, and other persons of some authority on the subject. There was more than one discussion on the questions they raised, especially with reference to compulsory attendance at the schools, and unsectarian or denominational teaching.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The third, or Health Department, under Dr. J. A. Symonds, considered the various questions relating to the public health. It received statistical evidence of the relative healthiness of different localities, of different industrial occupations, and generally of the influence of external circumstances in the production of health or disease; it discussed improvements in house construction (more especially as to the dwellings of the labouring classes), in drainage, warming, ventilation; public baths and wash-houses; adulteration of food, and its effects, recreation and amusement; the functions of Government in relation to public health; the legislative and administrative machinery expedient for its preservation; sanitary police and quarantine; poverty in relation to disease, and the effects of unhealthiness on the prosperity of places and nations. The special questions were:—1. Can Government beneficially further interfere to limit the spread of infectious diseases? 2. What legislative measures might be proposed to deal with cases of uncontrollable drunkenness? 3. Should the Contagious Diseases Act be extended to the civil population?

The most important contribution to this department was that of Dr. Budd, of Bristol, on the prevention of infectious diseases, amongst which he thought it probable that phthisis, or pulmonary consumption might be included. He contended for more stringent legislative regulations; and a resolution to this effect, with another resolution declaring that Government should do something for the diffusion of sanitary science among the people, was unanimously adopted. The subjects of hospital management, nursing, and vaccination were also debated.

DRUNKENNESS.

The suppression of drunkenness by penal laws, and the coercive treatment of dipsomaniacs, or persons afflicted with that form of insanity which consists of an uncontrollable desire for intoxicating drink, were the subjects brought before the department by Dr. Symonds and by Dr. Gairdner, in papers of great practical value; the former question, but less in its medical than its juridical and political aspects, being discussed by Dr. Gairdner. Mr. F. W. Newman, late Professor of University College, and Mr. J. H. Raper advocated the demand of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Maine Liquor Law, to the entire suppression of the trade in alcoholic drinks; and the Rev. W. Cairns, of Manchester, contended for putting down that trade on Sundays.

ECONOMY AND TRADE.

In this department, which was under the presidency of the Right Hon. S. Cave, M.P., the question for discussion was, "In what respects may the administration of the Poor Law be improved?" The following resolutions were carried:—"That the section recommends for the consideration of the general council the propriety of urging upon the authorities the employment of educated women in the inspection of workhouses and hospitals as being absolutely needful for the proper and efficient management of such institutions." "That it be suggested to the council that there is an absolute necessity for the due relief of poverty, and that there should be a charitable committee, acting in conjunction with boards of guardians, and that house-to-house visitation should form an essential part of poor relief."

STATE AID TO EMIGRATION.

The question of the desirability of granting State aid to emigration was the subject of a discussion. Mr. Torrens, M.P., urged that a sum of one million from the Consolidated Fund, added to a like amount from over-peopled districts, would enable some 57,000 families to emigrate. This, being in augmentation of ordinary emigration, would in a few years adjust the balance between labour and employment. Mr. Bate contended that it was the duty of the State to assist emigration to British colonies. Mr. Nash urged the establishment of schools to instruct "gutter children" in matters useful to emigrants. Sir William Denison protested against the colonies being made the areas for shooting the moral rubbish of this country. Families, rather than single men, should be sent out. Sir William thought the State ought to assist in colonization. Sir George Grey spoke in favour of Government aiding emigration. He did not believe the colonists would regard our paupers as refuse.

TRADES UNIONS.

The question of legislation for trades unions was dealt with by Mr. Serjeant Cox. He suggested that trade societies should be incorporated after the manner of joint-stock companies, with a common seal, with power to sue and be sued in the corporate name, with a memorandum of association specifying the objects, and articles of association containing the rules for the government of the society, the necessary publicity being the best preventive of any abuse of their powers. They should have the same powers as companies to make by-laws, and to recover subscriptions from their members. If combining the objects of a friendly society, the rules relating to such object to be distinct from the general rules.

Besides the above-mentioned contributions to the four departments of the congress, several "voluntary papers" were supplied, by Mr. F. W. Newman, on the traffic in drink; Miss Carpenter, on the education of girls, and on female education in India; Mr. Tallack, on the abolition of capital punishment; Mr. A. Safford, on the establishment of a special police for sanitary inspection; and other members. At the separate conference of ladies, in the school-room of Victoria Chapel, at Clifton, Miss Carpenter, Miss F. Hill, Miss Cobbe, and Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, of New York, contributed some important subjects of discussion; gentlemen were not invited. The Bristol Industrial Schools for Girls, and the Red Ledge Reformatory School of Bristol, which Miss Carpenter has established and superintended, were described in the reports.

A large meeting of working men was held on Friday evening, at the Colston Hall, the Mayor of Bristol in the chair. The speakers included Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Mr. Hastings, Canon Girdlestone, Mr. Godwin, Dr. Lankester, Mr. R. Torrens, M.P., Mr. Batten (a working man), Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and the Hon. W. Beach Adams, formerly American Minister to Great Britain. He expressed his conviction that the United States had no claim against our own Government for its neutrality proclamation of 1861. There was another public meeting on Monday.

The concluding general meeting in the Victoria Rooms took place on Tuesday. Sir Stafford Northcote presided. The report of the council, stating what had been done by the congress, was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Hastings, seconded by Canon Kingsley. Miss Carpenter was elected an honorary member of the association, that rare compliment being due to her great exertions in the cause of social reform. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the president and the officers. On Wednesday there were excursion parties to Chepstow and Tintern Abbey; as there had been, on Saturday, to the boys' training-ship Formidable, at the mouth of the Avon, and to other objects of local interest. The congress of next year is to be held at Newcastle.

The Queen has appointed Major James St. John Munro, British Vice-Consul at Montevideo, to be Consul at Montevideo.

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throne, the lectern, &c.—are all special gifts, and have been made with great liberality, and selected with much good taste.

The cathedral is still very imperfect. Two spires have to be built, at a cost of about £800 each; the bell chamber demands a further expenditure of about £050 before a peal can be rung; the three great windows have to be filled in; the painting of the interior, as designed by the architect, would cost about £800; the gates and railing are estimated at £300; the credence has just been given by the brother of the Primus, Admiral Eden; but the sedilia have to be provided; and many other fittings are at present of only the most makeshift kind. The building will cost altogether about £20,000; but there is a debt now of £5000 upon what has been done, and an effort is about to be made to get this at least wiped off, if possible, in the form of a votive offering upon St. Andrew's Day. Imperfect as it is, however, the cathedral is an imposing and attractive structure, that does great credit to the architect, Alexander Ross, Esq., Inverness, by whom the work was designed, even to the carving models, and under whose immediate superintendence it was built. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Messrs. Collier and Park, Inverness.

FREEMAN'S HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST.*

Having been defeated last November, at the general election, in his attempt to get a seat for Mid Somerset in our national Witenagemot, the learned and liberal author of this great work of national history has leisure to complete his literary task. It will be finished, he has told us, in five volumes, of which the first two have been separately reviewed in this Journal. They afford us, certainly, the most authentic and consistent account yet produced of the ancient English or Saxon occupation of this country. Mr. Freeman has described, with satisfactory clearness, the origin, the character, the social and political condition of our Teutonic and Scandinavian forefathers; the growth of the kingdom of Wessex, or of the West Saxons, and its absorption of the other English kingdoms; the glorious reigns of Ælfred, Æthelstan, and Eadmund, and the Imperial dignity of the English Crown above the neighbouring principalities of Britain; the decline of their kingdom, and its temporary subjection to the Danish line of Swend, of Cnut and his sons; the feeble rule of Eadward the Confessor, with the factions by which it was distracted, and the leading part played by Earl Godwine and his house in the revival of the English national cause. We are told, lastly, of the situation of the Duchy of Normandy, with the personal character and pretensions of Duke William, as a rival claimant to the Throne of England, in opposition to Earl Harold, the nephew of Godwine, upon the death of King Eadward. The third volume of this history begins with the election of Harold, in the January of 1066, "as the last King of the old sacred and immemorial stock; the first and last King who reigned purely because he was the best and bravest among his people, and the first and last King who could boast that he held his kingdom purely of God and his own sword." The equitable historian, who speaks of King Harold in this enthusiastic style, nevertheless bestows a large share of his admiration upon the genius of the Conqueror, whose abilities, both as a soldier and a governor, have seldom been excelled; while, as for his character, he was cruel only from policy, not from a vicious temper; and though his claim was unjust and his ambitious greed is by no means commendable, William was a very great man. But it is Harold, after all, who is the true hero of this story. Mr. Freeman has conceived an intense personal affection for the brave and unfortunate champion of the Old English nationality. His zeal to justify all the acts and circumstances of Harold's brief reign overflows the text of the history and fills a number of special dissertations on "Eadward's Bequest of the Crown to Harold," "The Election of Harold," "The Coronation of Harold," "The Marriage of Harold and Ealdgyth," "The Character of Harold's Government," "The Opposition of Northumberland to Harold," "The Breton Campaign of William and Harold," "The Bequest of Eadward to William and the Oath of Harold," "The Embassies between William and Harold"—in which every point bearing on the great dispute of succession is thoroughly discussed. Our own general conclusion is, that Harold behaved unfaithfully to William, but faithfully to England, in taking the crown, having previously made some promise to William, in the making of which he had behaved unfaithfully to England. He was certainly no usurper, but the legitimate chosen king, and he discharged a great public trust in his defence of the country against a foreign invader.

The military transactions which fill the greater part of this volume display Harold's wonderful energy and activity as a commander, even more signally than the martial skill of the Norman. We see Harold making the most gigantic efforts, in the months of September and October, 1066, to repel a twofold invasion—of the Norwegians, under his namesake, King Harold Hardrada, accompanied by the traitor Tostig, brother to our English Harold; and of the Normans, with French, Flemish, and Breton auxiliaries, led by Duke William; the former landing in the north of England, and taking the city of York; the latter, within a few days of the same time, landing in Pevensey Bay, on the coast of Sussex. Who was sufficient for these things? Had ever a princely warrior such a task as this to perform? It is marvellous to see how nearly he succeeded in saving his kingdom from both its terrible foes, the two greatest warlike Powers of Northern Europe, directed by the two most renowned leaders of their time. He smashed the Norwegian Vikings on Sept. 25, at Stamford Bridge, near York, coming upon them with one sudden, unexpected blow, after a hurried march from London. He then hastened back to the south, mustered a new army in less than a week, and gave battle to the Norman chivalry at Senlac, near Hastings, on Oct. 14, when he might probably have defeated William but for the accidental loss of his own life. It was, indeed, a marvellous performance. It is much to be regretted that we have no better materials for its history than the rhetorical declamation of monkish chronicles or the quaint metrical romances in affected Latin, in Norman French, or in the Norse language of Icelandic poetry, which preserve the often contradictory accounts of these great events in England. Mr. Freeman has made the best use of his materials, such as they are; but he can give us, after all, but a meagre and broken narrative of Harold's two astonishing campaigns, except the actual battle at Senlac, for which he has the pictorial illustration of the Bayeux tapestry to help him. We should especially like to have had more precise details of the amount of the forces under Harold's command, the time and manner in which they were collected, and the distances, the speed, the dates, and directions of their movements. These important strategic particulars are almost entirely wanting. We are only told of the personal movements of Harold himself, and we know little of his army, either in the north or in the south of England. It is difficult to see how he could have dispensed with the subordinate assistance of other generals, commanding different English armies. Mr. Freeman supposes that the news of William's landing at Pevensey, on Sept. 28, may have reached Harold at York on Oct. 1, and that Harold may have got back to London on Oct. 5. These dates may be received as credible. But it is impossible that Harold can have brought with him, in four days from York to London, any considerable part of the army with which he had beaten the Norwegians at Stamford Bridge. We are, indeed, positively informed that he stayed in London a whole week on purpose to wait for the return of some of those troops and for the assembling of new levies from the southern and eastern counties. Our chief difficulty, however, is to understand Mr. Freeman's account of the military movements immediately preceding the fatal battle of Senlac, commonly called the Battle of Hastings. He tells us that Harold marched forth with his army from London on Thursday, Oct. 12, and was joined on his way by the levies of Kent and Sussex, with which he occupied the site of that memorable conflict, seven miles from the town of Hastings, on the next day, Friday, Oct. 13; and the battle actually commenced at nine o'clock of the next morning, Saturday, Oct. 14. Now, we cannot but think it rather probable that there is some mistake with reference to the day on which the English army took up its position at Senlac, and that its preparations in that neighbourhood must have been actually begun at an earlier date.

The Norman army, we must recollect, had been in possession of Hastings since the 29th of the previous month, employed only in building a wooden castle upon the cliff and in ravaging the country near that town. Mr. Freeman considers that it did not suit Duke William to march inland at once and to seize London, though he must have known that Harold was then in Yorkshire. It is suggested that the Conqueror was unwilling to run the risk of fighting at a distance from his ships, which would be his only means of escape if he suffered a defeat. But we are scarcely inclined to believe that the greatest soldier of his time, having already landed his whole army, and expecting no [illegible] reinforcements by sea, would have chosen to linger a fortnight at Hastings when there was no opposing force between him and London. The imprudence of such conduct would appear the greater if it were observed that the powerful English fleet, then lying in the Thames, might have been enabled, by a favouring change of wind, to sail round to the Sussex coast, and to destroy the transport-vessels of William. It therefore seems to us more likely, in the absence of any direct testimony to the fact, that the commanding position of Senlac, on the road from Hastings to London, was already [illegible] and fortified by a body of English troops, a week or two before Harold arrived to take the command, and that this was the obstacle which really prevented an earlier advance of the Normans into the country.

There is another difficulty in accepting Mr. Freeman's view of the Hastings campaign, so far as the movements of the English army are concerned. If the army started from London on the Thursday, it must have marched thirty miles on that day; thirty miles on the next day; then laboured many hours in the fortification of the hill at Senlac; and then on Saturday, the third day, at nine o'clock in the morning, began the most stubborn fight that was ever fought in England, lasting with unabated fury till the dusk of Saturday night, against an enemy fresh that morning out of his quarters in the neighbouring town? We are quite disposed to think the Englishmen led by King Harold would do all that men could possibly do, but this seems an incredible feat of physical endurance. Mr Freeman does not tell us where they halted on the Thursday night as they marched from London; there is no actual record of any such march from London. He cannot ascertain, or even conjecture, the numbers of the army at Senlac on Oct. 14. What he does supply is a minute and graphic description of the battle-field, which was a sort of natural fortress, a hill sloping steeply towards the enemy coming from Hastings, and connected by a narrow isthmus of high ground with the range of hills behind it on the northern side. We are told that the English position here was "surrounded on all the accessible sides by a threefold palisade, with a triple gate of entrance, and defended on the south by an artificial ditch." Does Mr. Freeman think it possible that these elaborate works can have been executed on the Friday night, by the troops of Harold just arrived, in readiness for the battle at nine o'clock next day? That night, he admits, was spent by the English in feasting, drinking, and singing their war-songs, not in digging a moat and erecting a triple stockade. There are some other points in this most interesting chapter of military history which are not made so clear as we could have wished.

The battle itself, with the prowess of the leading champions on each side, King Harold, with Earl Gyrth and Leofwine, among the English; Duke William, with Bishop Odo and Robert of Mortain, his two half-brothers, among the Normans; the stubborn valour of the defenders, standing in their close phalanx on the hill-top, presenting an unbroken wall of shields, and with their mighty axes smiting down the assailants; the crafty tactics of William in ordering a feigned flight, to draw part of Harold's army aside; the shower of Norman arrows, shot upward into the air, to fall vertically upon the heads and faces of the English; the death of the heroic English King by one of those arrows piercing his eye; the fate of Gyrth, and of other brave men, with the final rout of the English, are narrated with great spirit. Mr. Freeman puts his heart into the story, and makes his readers feel with him. He tells us of the search, by "Edith Swan's Neck," for Harold's dead body on the fatal field, and of its hasty interment on the sea-shore, whence it was afterwards removed to Waltham Abbey. The volume ends with that eventful twelvemonth of the year 1066, leaving William the Norman Conqueror at Westminster, now crowned King of England, but with a large part of the country still unsubdued.

* The History of the Norman Conquest of England—its Causes and its Results. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College. Vol. III. The Reign of Harold and the Interregnum. Clarendon Press, Oxford; Macmillan and Co.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most remarkable essay in the *Cornhill*—and it is really remarkable—is Mr. Matthew Arnold's disquisition on St. Paul. The subject is not adapted for discussion here; but we may observe that Mr. Arnold's paper is singularly characteristic of his merits and foibles, his exquisitely polished style, his penetrating subtlety, his airs of intellectual superiority, his fastidious refinement and dislike of anything robust and redolent of nature at first hand. His object is to prove that St. Paul was not, as is usually taken for granted, the founder and representative of the Puritan school of theology. It will be a long time before he establishes this to the satisfaction of the Puritans themselves. The present instalment of his essay is preliminary; the demonstration of his thesis is reserved until the next. More acceptable to the generality of readers is the amusing "Episode Under the Second Empire," evidently by a well-known hand. It is a satirical sketch, full of witty *persiflage* and strongly spiced with caricature, of the recent ostensible downfall of M. Rouher, which the writer represents as a comedy got up by the Minister himself. The description of a panic at the Bourse is especially racy. "The Catalan Rover" is a very interesting account of the romantic career of Roger de Flor, who formed the "Great Company" of Catalan adventurers early in the fourteenth century, and delivered the Greek Emperor, by whose ingratitude he finally perished. Mr. Charles Reade continues to hammer away at his fiction with his usual sturdy but monotonous emphasis. It is a tale of ironworks, and itself resembles a piece of wrought iron. "Against Time" is the first part of what promises to be a pretty story. "The First and Last Kiss" is another of Mr. Philip Marston's beautiful sonnets. It is equal to either of its predecessors. "The Silkworm Campaign, Italy, 1869," is an entertaining and valuable account of an unsuccessful attempt to rear Japanese silkworms in Italy as a set-off against the failure of the native insect. It appears that the imported worms are as liable to the malady as the Italian. Science, however, now professes to be able to detect incipient disease in the parent moth; and it is hoped that, by allowing only healthy individuals to breed, and by separating the infected eggs from the others, the epidemic may eventually be repressed.

Macmillan puts forth a good number. By far the most remarkable contribution is Professor Seeley's third lecture on Roman Imperialism, which would alone justify his recent appointment to the Cambridge chair of Modern History. The views developed are strikingly novel and original, while free from every taint of eccentricity; the style most masterly, highly condensed, yet brilliant, and glowing with suppressed fire. Professor Seeley's predecessor in his present post, the Rev. C. Kingsley, contributes a highly characteristic paper on female suffrage, of which he is a decided advocate. His arguments are more expressive of his own conviction than calculated to produce conviction in others. Mr. R. H. Hutton's essay on M. Rénan's view of the character of St. Paul is distinguished by his usual moral earnestness and sympathetic insight. "Abbot and Town," by the Rev. J. R. Green, is a curious and picturesque chapter in the social life of the Middle Ages. "Our Friends in the Village" treats of philanthropic effort for the benefit of the agricultural poor. "A Brave Lady," and "Estelle Russell" maintain their usual standard of excellence.

Mr. E. A. Freeman is a bold man. Living in Somersetshire, and aspiring to represent the county, he writes an attack on the field sports of his neighbours in the *Fortnightly Review*. An argument against the game laws might have done him some service with the agriculturists, but this is not the ground on which he rests his case. His paper is, at least, more readable if less instructive than Mr. Ludlow's on "Old Guilds," or Mr. M'Lennan's on "Totems and Totemism." There is a good critical article on Richardson, and the modern novel is ably represented by the chapters of Mr. Marmion Savage's "Woman of Business." With much affectation and mannerism, there is a touch of genuine poetical feeling in Mr. Swinburne's "Super Flumina Babylonis," one of his cycle of poems on Italian politics. His range of ideas, however, is distressingly limited, and he could hardly get on at all without constant resort to Biblical phraseology.

The most important paper in *Fraser* is a review of the Rev. Mark Pattison's "Suggestions on Academical Organisation." It should be read in connection with an interesting article in an unlikely situation, *London Society*. The author of the latter says that Oxford is now becoming a great middle-class University, and that the majority of the new students are both diligent and economical. The writer in *Fraser* seems unaware of these facts, if facts they be. He is earnest on the subject of reform, but does not concur with Mr. Pattison's views of the manner in which reform is to be carried into effect. The most interesting part of his interesting essays refers to the literary character of Oxford training, which he apparently considers too exclusive. "A New Phase of the Irish Question" relates to the system of national schools in connection with convents. The writer is evidently very partial to these institutions, of which he gives a highly favourable account. There is also some information respecting the hospitals and reformatories connected with sisterhoods and monastic orders. An elaborate essay on Pindar is evidently the work of a genial and enthusiastic student of this difficult poet, and contains some nicely-executed snatches of translation. The equally perplexing subjects of currency theories and comets' tails receive such imperfect elucidation as their case admits from Professor Bonamy Price and Mr. Proctor.

"A Year and a Day" is concluded in *Blackwood*. The conclusion is very satisfactory; but most readers of this pretty and artistic story will regret that it has been reached. "Cornelius O'Dowd" is chatty and pleasant, as usual. Three of the articles are reviews, each characteristic of this periodical in its way. The notice of "Juventus Mundi" is an animated palaver about everything but the book. That of Thompson's "War in Paraguay" is a sensible business-like detail of that interesting struggle after the best authorities. That of Charles Reade's novels deals out blame and praise, in the hearty, earnest style so familiar of old. If either be in excess, it is the commendation; but the mere juxtaposition of so many remarkable works in the same notice is pregnant with interest. A miniature biography of Defoe is written with ability, and with a creditable disposition to interpret the dubious passages in this great author's career as favourably as possible. It may be worth while to correct an error into which the writer has been incidentally betrayed, as it is calculated to prove annoying to the subject of it. The dupe of the Pascal-Newton forgeries in France is not M. Philarète Chasles, the critic, but M. Gustave Chasles, the mathematician.

There is one paper of great merit in the *Contemporary Review*, and one of great interest. The former is the scholarly article on Theocritus and his latest translator, by the Rev. James Davies; the other is the second paper on the modern Persian reformer, "The Bab" (i.e., The Door), and his followers. The dramatic history of this persecuted but not extinguished sect is told with much vividness, though without much originality; the writer being almost wholly dependent upon the French traveller, Gobineau, whose narratives of fact are, we trust, more reliable than his speculations on such subjects as the cuneiform inscriptions. An essay on "Catholicity" is somewhat dull, and one on "True Conservatism" rather eccentric. The Rev. John Hunt, in a careful disquisition, investigates the theology of Cranmer, whom he considers as the most adequate representative of the mind of the Church of England. This being the case, it is unfortunate that Cranmer should so frequently have employed language which not only failed to express his real views, but actually contradicted them. Mr. Hunt ascribes this seeming inconsistency to his over-anxiety to employ the very words of the early Fathers.

St. Pauls is in great force this month. The gem of the number is Mr. Trollope's own story of the Turkish Bath, one of the richest pieces of humour, not unmixed with pathos, for which we have ever been indebted to him. "The Three Brothers" is continued with much ability, and promises to be a great success as a social fiction. "[illegible]," a long poem, manifests real poetical feeling and descriptive ability; but is too luscious and ornate in respect of diction. There is a very interesting paper on [illegible]; and another one on the antagonism between Count Beust and Count Bismarck. The writer strongly recommends Austria to live on good terms with Prussia—excellent advice, but rather difficult to put into practice.

The most noticeable pages in the *St. James's Magazine* are those devoted to "Basset's Youth," which are full of wit, ill-nature, and personality. It is curious to contrast the embittered tone of this second portion of the work with the buoyancy of the earlier part, published fifteen years since. The "Appeal" is a really good novel of incident and intrigue. Two papers on the Byron controversy are more remarkable for acrimony than wisdom, but will at least serve to convince Lady Byron's friends—if they still need conviction—of the extreme indiscretion of Mrs. Stowe's proceedings, from her own point of view. The supposed vindication of Lady Byron's character, which needed none, merely serves as the pretext for attacks not the less unpleasant for not being entirely unanswerable. We perceive with regret that this magazine has resorted to the offensive American practice of inserting advertisements among its literary matter. It is the first time that we have observed this in any respectable English magazine—we hope it will be the last.

The *Broadway* has also its say on the affairs of Lord and Lady Byron. The article is a pretty faithful echo of the prevailing opinion on the subject. "Denmark and the Danes" and "The Evening of the Year" are readable articles; and the same commendation is due to the new story, "Off the Scent." There is little to note in the *Dublin University* except the freshness and pleasantness of one of the serial novels, "Which is the Heroine?"

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, as usual, contains a number of pleasant articles, among which "A Churchman's Charity," "The Drama in America," and "The Picturesque in Literature" are especially worthy of notice. "Will He Escape?" is not only an amusing but an original story. Mrs. Riddell's fiction continues to be the chief attraction of *Tinsley*, and is, indeed, one of the best novels now in course of publication. Some of the details are rather too mercantile for the comprehension of readers uninitiated in City business. The minor contributions are for the most part very readable. *Belgravia* is readable, too; but it is impossible to select any portion of its contents as more worthy of notice than the rest. This cannot be said of the *Argosy*, which claims attention by a very comprehensive review of the Byron question. It is painstaking and impartial; but the tone is hardly high enough for the subject. The *Britannia*, besides Mr. Burnand's amusing "Major Blan," contains some good and really sensible papers on social questions. They are, however, in general, too brief, and bear the appearance of having been thrown off in a hurry.

We have already incidentally referred to an excellent paper in *London Society*; the other contents are as lively and entertaining as usual. The present conductors of *Once a Week* are manifestly doing their best to maintain the very peculiar type which has been from the first impressed upon this periodical; but their endeavours are, so far, less successful than laudable. Greater attention to typographical accuracy is a desideratum in the *Register*, which occupies a place it would be a pity to leave unfilled. The *Court Suburb Magazine* has also its peculiar niche as an interesting storehouse of particulars respecting that most interesting locality, Kensington. Miss Aikin-Kortright's fiction is also very good. We have nothing but praise for the *Monthly Packet* and *Aunt Judy's Magazine*. *Good Words for the Young* is for the future to be edited by Mr. George Macdonald, who will surely be found the very man for the post. We have also received *Chambers's Journal*, the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Student*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Club Magazine* (an amateur effort), and *St. Cuthbert's Magazine*, a Durham periodical, as the name implies, but which has learned and interesting contributions on "The Origin of Language and Popular Scientific Inquiry."

The ladies are progressing in America in more ways than one. At Dorchester, Massachusetts, Miss Katie Murphy won 300 dols. at a jumping-match, having jumped 11 ft. 2½ in. to 10 ft. 9 in. leaped by a young man named Michael Flynn.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The thirtieth Bishop of Oxford becomes the eighty-third Bishop of Winchester, after holding the former see since 1845. A word of congratulation to the "West Saxons" may be permissible, if it savour of intrusion to offer one to Dr. Wilberforce on his translation to the grand old bishopric. Even such among them as do not accept all the views of their prelate must be proud to receive as the head of their church a clergyman possessing not only energy and piety, which are happily the rule on the bench in the Victorian era, but also genius and eloquence of exalted order. The singular accident which has placed so many mitres at once at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone may occasion him some anxiety, but it is a fortunate omen—if I may speak heathenishly on such a subject—that he begins with the preferment of the descendant of Ilgerus, "who married and took the name of the daughter of the Lord of Wilberfoss, in the days of Henry the Second." Prouder, doubtless, is the Bishop of Winchester, that he is the son of William Wilberforce, the good.

If I may use the word "omen" in a paragraph relating to a Protestant Bishop, I suppose I may do so when referring to a Catholic Archbishop. I am not going to write at any length upon the remarkable address which was delivered last Sunday by Dr. Manning, because to attempt to deal with it completely would be to depart from a certain *lex non scripta* to which I adhere pretty closely in this column. But the Archbishop, in describing the relative attitude of Rome and freedom of thought, said that there could now be no mistake as to the hostility between them. The antagonists were drawn up in two great lines, "as at the Battle of Trafalgar." Just so; and we may reasonably hope that they will some day separate in the same manner as at the end of that battle. For the Archbishop will recollect that upon that memorable day the forces of two great Catholic Powers combined against the army of one great Protestant Power, and at the conclusion of the fight such of the Catholic vessels as were not blown up, sunk, or taken, were scudding as fast as they might, with torn sails and shattered rigging, from the Protestant Admiral, who

With twenty floating wrecks crowned the fray.

Passing from the Archbishop's happy illustration, I should like respectfully to ask him what book of statistics helped him to the amazing fact that there are 2,500,000 men in London.

The press has, as usual, been the motive power in obtaining a promise of improvement, and divers persons have been taken into custody for disturbances on the Embankment. But it is quite clear that the authorities do not at present look at the matter in the way the citizens do. I came from the Temple to Westminster, along the river, on Monday afternoon. Until near Hungerford Bridge there was no policeman, but there I saw a tall and handsome one. Further on there was another. But they had evidently received no instructions to keep the wall clear; and, indeed, no two men, unless they had the strength of Pantagruel, could have done it. Long lines of persons of the lowest class were lounging along the wall or sitting on it, smoking. I point this out because it is very easy to keep the place clear now, but if a certain class acquires the fixed idea that the Embankment is a smoking-garden for them it must either be surrendered to them or there will be ill-blood when the effort is made to render the promenade what it ought to be. I am disposed to attribute the entire absence of ladies and their children to the filthy condition of the pavement, and this will be excused on the ground of the railway works behind the hoarding, though a great deal might be done to make the place decent. But for cleanliness we must wait; for the other reform we ought not to wait at all, or we ought to understand that the Embankment is not intended to be a gay and pleasant Boulevard, but a mere walk for passengers and recreation-ground for cads. By-the-way, a word for the small children of the poor. The flights of steps leading to the water are their favourite place, and biggish boys delight to come behind smallish girls and push them down the stairs. I saw one girl escape from certain drowning by falling before she reached the water. Once in there is no chance for the poor little things, for there are no boats at the stairs in these days. The constables might remit these small creatures to Trafalgar-square, which has long been an established play-ground, with a gymnasium on the National Gallery side.

The Marquis of Hartington advertises for red-fir poles and telegraph apparatus; and we are all delighted to see that the next great social reform is in preparation. A superintendent of vast understanding and experience has also been designated, and this is well. It were ungracious to spur willing horses, and no doubt all haste that can be combined with speed will be made. Therefore, I note only as matter of general information that the French are ahead of us, and that from this week a telegraphic message can be sent to any part of the empire for a franc. Does everybody know that somebody thinks that the same system can be applied to travelling, and that the State ought to acquire the railroads; and as a letter, whether it be to Islington or Aberdeen, costs a penny, and a message, whether it be to Bow or Beaumaris, is to cost a shilling, so a journey, whether it be to Richmond of the Star and Garter or Richmond, Yorkshire, is to cost—I do not know what, but the same amount, and that of course a small one. This is certainly pushing a principle a good way, but to state the idea is to demolish it—that is, until some mode of travelling be devised (the air-tube or something else) that shall make it unimportant as regards expense whether a traveller be shot out at Clapham-common or Culloden-moor. Till then, I think, we shall have to pay by length for rides as for many other articles of commerce.

This time it would seem that the savage Lopez has nearly been stamped out. The rescue of the numerous party of English is pleasant to read, for repeated testimony had at length made every-one feel that Lopez was the barbarian he had been described, and not at all better than Theodore of Abyssinia. We were apprehensive, when Paraguayan news arrived, of learning that he had tortured and slaughtered our fellow-countrymen, by way of a final and Mokanna-like exit from the scene. Now they are all safe and kindly tended, and the Count d'Eu has launched hounds upon the traces of the ferocious ex-dictator. When we have deducted the instinctive admiration which all feel for pluck in man and beast, there is no sentiment that will make us regret to hear that Lopez has been taken and dealt with as his crimes dictate. The last battle seems to have been very sanguinary, but a prudent General writes larger figures than a prudent historian accepts. If there are any Paraguayans left (to read Brazilian despatches literally the fact seems doubtful) what is to be done with them? Their State, nominally Republican, has really been a despotism; but the despot is crushed. There were four Secretaries of State, but how many of them Lopez killed is not quite clear. In 1857, says Mr. Martin, the population was about 1,300,000, spread over 73,000 square miles; but the war has lasted four years. It is to be hoped that the victorious allies will behave well to a nation that fought so hard, and so sorely against its will.

The medical inaugural lectures are always about the best things of their kind, for the lecturers are men of the highest class, speaking before a most critical audience. Among the excellent good things that have been said to the students I note something by Sir Henry Thompson which appears to me to contain the concentrated essence of good sense:—"Close attention to their studies while engaged in them was absolutely necessary; but it was by no means desirable that they should maintain the tension on the mind for too long a time. He did not believe in men who read sixteen hours out of twenty-four, or in wet towels round the head, or in green tea at night. Relaxation was necessary, and a proper cultivation of bodily health by exercise. They ought to be, in the best sense of the term, men of the world, and they would find that with a good knowledge of human nature their opportunities of doing good would be greatly increased. They should study every man, and especially themselves, closely and persistently." Advice which may be usefully tendered to all classes of student, and therefore I transcribe it.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is the business of a Cabinet Minister to be oracular even in his place in Parliament; but when he is before his constituents, when everyone affects candour, the art of speaking a great deal and saying nothing is brought especially into play. A master of this art is Mr. Cardwell. See him rise in the House to answer a departmental question; watch the solemn demeanour, as if he was personifying all the virtues at once; listen to the deliberate, distinct enunciation; observe the wordy sentiments in which his facts are imbedded; and, having heard all he has to say, cross-examine your understanding, and if you are able to ascertain much more than that faith in Mr. Cardwell as an administrator and a man is all that is needed, why, you are a shrewder interpreter of oracles than the rest of your fellow-men. The whole power of his peculiar qualities was brought out by Mr. Cardwell at the recent meeting between him and the electors of Oxford. He was as it were answering a question, though the answer was expanded over probably a space of half an hour, including an interruption owing to a crashing storm, which rendered speaking for a moment futile, and suggesting that the very elements had come together in a crowd to listen to an adept in that everlasting public talk of which Mr. Dickens thinks we have too much in this country. A study of this oration leaves no precise impression on the mind—except, perhaps, the novel one that Mr. Cardwell was jocular. No doubt, there was something said about the concentration of the Army at home; but of this we have heard before. And it was positively asserted that the Government is preparing a Land Bill for Ireland; but no ghost was needed to tell us that. In short, though the occasion was a special and dry-lipped one, the speech of the Minister was one which would have been perfect if it had been delivered after dinner, when glancing at topics, without suggestiveness, is the cue. It can hardly be said that the reputation which Mr. Vernon Harcourt brought with him into the House of Commons has been adequately sustained. Like that of a new prima donna, his first appearance drew immensely, and in a great measure he satisfied expectation; but subsequently there were deliverances which did not please you exactly, for it was felt that the speeches smacked so much of preparation that they became sententious even to dryness, and it was evident that, having prepared, he was not one to spare the audience one word which had been noted down. To say little of some defects of manner, and a sort of sing-song in the tone of voice, which became after a while too invariable to be agreeable, there was a combination of qualities in his speeches which bid fair to place him in that negative category of Parliamentary orators in which even Burke was sometimes included, and which gained for him the sobriquet of the "dinner-bell." By an accident, no doubt, connected with the absence, on this particular occasion, of the power to annihilate time and space, Mr. Harcourt's address to the electors of Oxford last week has been unfortunately lost to the readers of London newspapers, which is a pity.

As Mr. Hibbert has been discoursing to the electors of Oldham, and for certain reasons he is supposed never to open his mouth but thereout come words of wisdom, special notice should be taken of him. His position in the House is very remarkable. A man of more unpretending demeanour, of quieter mode of speech, and less obtrusive, it would be difficult to find there. But he never rises but every one is ready to listen to him, to discuss, and in most instances to adopt his suggestions; and on most of the great measures of late years he has put his mark. It is the commonest thing in the lobby, and indeed out of doors, to hear the inquiry "What is to be done with Mr. Hibbert's amendment?" and in due time there is a critical discussion, and perhaps a critical division on some proposal of his. On the recent occasion now under notice he delivered himself with his usual precision, when in speaking of the Irish land question he objected to what is called fixity of tenure, and declared for a system of compulsory leases, so that a person who was now a tenant at will might be considered a lessee, to be compensated for all improvements, and with power to assign the lease or sell its good-will so long as the rent was paid. Here is a principle broad and definite, and one which in England would be thought at once simple and just; but that it would satisfy the Irish claimants, "God bless you, that is quite another thing!" The other member for Oldham, Mr. Platt, is essentially a silent member; but at this meeting he made a very useful speech; and let out a curious secret—namely, that the decline in our manufactured cotton exports to China is only apparent, and not real, for two thirds of them go to the Celestial Empire as American goods: the suggestion being that the United States have a better standfast in Chinese feeling than England.

When he was in Parliament formerly, Sir Wilfrid Lawson seemed imbued with that classic maxim which may be freely paraphrased thus, that truth is not less true because it is spoken jocularly. He had and has a mission, that of a next-door-to-compulsory Liquor Law; and when he represented Carlisle, between 1859 and 1865, he was perhaps more ardent in its advocacy than he seemed to be last Session. There was certainly an entire alteration in his manner; for whereas formerly all his Liquor-Law speeches overflowed with humour, last Session he was grave and argumentative even to a fault. Still there were parts of his address which were impressive both from the illustrations which he gave of his subject and the manifest earnestness and belief of the man. He, too, has been foregathering with those who re-chose him for their representative last year; and he came out with some originality for a landowner. In fact, he went in as an advocate of small holdings of land, in England as well as in Ireland, and not only talked the principle, but intimated that arrangements were nearly perfected on his own estate by which the experiment of free trade in farming was to be tried; and all sorts of obsolete conditions which were calculated to obstruct the flow of capital to the cultivation of the soil were to be removed from his leases. Who shall say that at that moment the shade of Robert Owen was not hovering over him and smiling at his declaration?

The county of Middlesex has for its electoral capital the town of Brentford; and once, says a comic tradition, there were two Kings of Brentford so much in accord that they were in the habit of smelling at one rose. By a violent effort of imagination one may imagine the two noblemen who represent Middlesex as in a state of personal amity akin to the two rose-smelling Kings, however they may differ politically. It is more than probable that Lord Enfield is under great obligations to Lord George Hamilton, for having effectually aided him in getting rid of a colleague with whom Lord Enfield flatly refused to march to Brentford. There may be those who can understand why the representative of the Byngs in the metropolitan county could not abide Mr. Labouchere, who was his colleague in the last Parliament; but what is certain is there was a junction of the Whig interest with the Tories, which resulted in the ousting of the very Liberal candidate and ex-member. Those who knew anything of the under-current of the proceedings while this conflict was going on were not a little amused. There were negotiations, and sayings, and unsayings, and reflections and taunts made and withdrawn; and, all through, one thing was apparent—namely, that Lord Enfield had taken a positive aversion to Mr. Labouchere, while that gentleman was utterly unable to comprehend why. The county of Middlesex had not during Lord Enfield's tenure of his seat been very prominent in the House, either through his own or his previous colleague's efforts, but in Mr. Labouchere's time the county, so far as constant talk was concerned, was as nearly as possible brought into the same category as the metropolitan boroughs, before those boroughs were elevated in the scale of representation at the last election. As it is, Lord George Hamilton seems to think that he is bound practically to refute a good deal that was said about him during the election, and which was intended to insinuate that Middlesex would have a very infantine member. He was not unsuccessful; and at a recent meeting with his constituents at Bedfont he gave a very fair taste of his quality.

On Jan. 1 last there were 2916 steam-vessels registered in the United Kingdom, having a registered tonnage of 904,190 tons, and a gross tonnage of 1,341,106 tons.

There are now four Jewish Baronets—Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Sir Francis Goldsmid, and Sir David Salomons. These four Baronets have no direct male heirs.

OPENING OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The medical schools at the various metropolitan hospitals were, with one or two exceptions, opened yesterday week, and subjoined are outlines of the inaugural addresses:—

At King's College, Dr. Johnson, of Savile-row, in the course of his speech, combated the notion somewhat prevalent that modern medical men had little faith in the power to cure disease, and in illustration of this he instanced the treatment of smallpox by vaccination, the proper and skilful use of which he advocated, notwithstanding the prejudice which had in a degree sprung up against it. In estimating the influence of treatment two extremes were to be avoided: on the one hand, weak credulity; on the other, obstinate scepticism. In their therapeutical studies, as in every other field of research, they should remember that their main object was not their own exaltation or selfish advancement, but truth.

Dr. Stone, of Vigo-street, Regent-street, delivered the inaugural lecture at St. Thomas's. He showed that the archetypal man in his highest development must be our standard, and criticised the assumed antagonism between sense and science which ran through the old philosophy. Remarks were made on the study of men's attitudes and expressions as aids to diagnosis; and the application of the maxim to psychology, statistics, life assurance, and to art was insisted on.

The lecture at St. George's was delivered by Dr. Wadham, who said that, not only were the principles of medicine and surgery much more easily learnt from lectures than from any other source, but that the study of the essential parts of chemistry and physiology would be to the generality of students impossible of attainment without the aid of lectures. In this interesting scientific age it was necessary not to know what to learn and what to forget fully as much as what to learn, and it was the duty of the lecturer to winnow and separate the corn from the mass of chaff.

There was no inaugural lecture at St. Bartholomew's; but a meeting of senior students was held at the Albion, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that an unnecessary stigma had been cast upon the reputation of the school by the omission of the customary address, and that the meeting looked upon the dismissal of Dr. Mayo as an attempt to stifle a manly protest in a public cause; and that the thanks of the meeting be offered to Dr. Mayo.

Dr. C. Hilton Fagge delivered the address at Guy's, in the course of which he advised students, if they were ambitious, and had time, to aim at the degrees of the University of London; but, under the opposite conditions, to weigh the matter well before deciding to delay their studies for a length of time which might prove disastrous. As the London University was the only place where a metropolitan student could take a degree without residing elsewhere, it was surprising that the medical schools had not exerted themselves to remedy the prohibitive regulations of the University. Dr. Fagge said his view on the position and prospects of therapeutics was encouraging. In a certain number of cases expectant treatment is the right treatment, but those cases should be reduced every year. Worse than this treatment is the feeling of doubt as to the efficacy of drugs.

Dr. C. Meymott Tidy, in his address at the London, examined the chief hindrances to development—first, an undue respect for the opinions of great men; secondly, a love for theorising, and building systems on insufficient experiments. By this he accounted for a miserable system like homœopathy. The remedy was caution in observing facts, and great care in drawing conclusions.

The lecture at St. Mary's was delivered by Dr. Chendle, who cautioned the students to be content with a careful empiricism for a season; and as they learned more of the body and its morbid changes they would begin to see how to adapt them to the ends they sought. He confidently believed that they would live to see advances in the art of healing which would materially lengthen the average duration of human life.

The address at the Middlesex, delivered by Dr. Living, referred particularly to the influence upon health of the air we breathe, the soil on which we live, and the water which we drink. To this latter cause might be attributed all localised outbreaks of typhoid fever; and, in a great measure, diarrhœa and cholera might be attributed to the same cause. One eighth part of the whole mortality in England is due to phthisis, and a preventible cause of that disease was the dampness of soil. The poorer classes habitually neglect the ordinary essentials for preserving health.

The two remaining medical schools were opened on Monday.

At University College the inaugural address to the students was delivered by Sir Henry Thompson, who heartily welcomed both the old and the new students. He said that, on that day twenty-two years, he had sat as a new student, being almost without friends in London. He had been somewhat puzzled on being told by each of the lecturers that his special branch of study was of the greatest moment and required the largest amount of his time. After alluding to the time he had lost in coming to a decision on this point—a week in itself not without some value—he went on to impress his hearers with the paramount importance of order, without which no great success could be achieved. Adverting to the hours of study, he said he never believed in the men who studied sixteen hours a day, who applied wet towels and used green tea as aids. With regard to bodily exercise, he counselled them not to join such associations as would make large demands on the time that should be devoted to study, such as joining rifle corps. In seeking to practise their profession, they would find the highest amount of scientific knowledge greatly diminished in value if not accompanied by a knowledge of human nature. They ought not to presume that they knew everything, but rather to take for granted their own ignorance. They could not be certain that there was no truth in the strangest novelties unless they had themselves fathomed them.

Dr. Silver delivered the introductory address at Charing-cross. He contended that experience in medicine should be kept as clear as possible from pollution, and he objected generally to all sorts of specialism which tended to make a man overlook bedside theories, while he was regarding matters entirely beyond the case he might have in hand. This in times past had been particularly the case with regard to quacks, fortune-tellers, and bone-setters. On these points the lecturer gave many interesting illustrations, directing his remarks chiefly against the doctrine of a "similia similibus curantur," which was the foundation-stone of homœopathy. He argued that a small hospital was more advantageous for students than a large one, and, for his own part, he said he would rather have the experience of a student with 120 beds than of one with 1200. A conversazione followed.

The inaugural address at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, was delivered by Professor Pritchard. The greater portion had reference to the preliminary examination which has been provided for the students, and he said that the new matriculation arrangements had been the means of shutting out more than one ignoramus, and his colleagues and himself had noticed an unmistakable improvement in their classes generally. At present it was the intention to advance still further, and ultimately to render the test sufficiently exacting to ensure that the pupil had received such a scholastic preparation as would enable him to readily cope with his studies at the college, and to assume a creditable professional position afterwards. He said that, although perhaps the English literature which treated of the anatomy of domestic animals was scarcely so good as could be wished, they had always at hand another source of reference to resort to which would make up the deficiency—viz., the aid of one of their teachers. In reference to this matter he advised students to be constant frequenters of the dissecting-room. The Professor made no reference to the prevailing disease that is engaging the attention of veterinary surgeons.

The *Montreal Daily News* gives a summary of the gold production of Nova Scotia for the eight years ended Dec. 31 last, this comprising nearly the entire period since the first discovery. The total yield in that interval is stated to have been 164,000 ounces, valued at £640,000, nearly the whole of which was obtained from quartz. Hence, the yearly average has been 20,000 ounces, worth £80,000. The best year was 1867, when the total reached nearly 30,000 ounces. The number of miners employed is about 700.

FLAMINGOES, PELICANS, AND DUIKERS, AT SANDWICH HARBOUR, SOUTH AFRICA.—SEE PAGE 365

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DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS BY FIRE IN HONGKONG HARBOUR—SEE PAGE 372

Archæology of the Month.

The season for the excursions of the archæological societies has now closed. The Somerset Society held its annual meeting at the ancient little town of Axbridge, and made its excursions in one of the most beautiful districts of Somersetshire. The president, Mr. W. Long, read an able address on the Mendip country and the explorations therein, the traces of Prehistoric Man, megalithic Remains, and the Roman Occupation. The stone circles, avenues, and barrows were specially illustrated. The Rev. W. Hunt read a paper on the Monuments of Uxbridge; the Rev. C. Pooley one on the Remains of an Old Cross found at West Harptree. Cheddar and Rodney Stoke were visited; Langford Court, and the ancient British camp of Dolbury; and next Barrington church; the cavern known as Aveline's Hole; a Roman amphitheatre and some hut circles; the Mendip Mining Works and Cox's stalactite cavern; the Banwell caves, and the Rodentia of Somersetshire caves.

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has met at Chippenham. A visit to the church of Bradford, supposed to have been built prior to the arrival of the Romans; the inspection of Lacock Abbey, Corsham Court, and Castle Combe; and Grittleton and Kingston St. Michael were also visited; and the ancient pit dwellings in Salisbury were described and illustrated; and Bradenstoke Abbey inspected.

The Sheffield Architectural and Archæological Society has made an excursion to Haddon Hall. In the old banqueting-hall there were two papers read, the first giving an account of the early history of the place, which was followed by a paper showing its character and arrangement compared with buildings of earlier and later date.

The Sussex Archæological Society has met, and visited Steyning church. West Grinstead was then examined, and the house and park, with the old oaks, under which Pope sat about the time when he wrote the "Rape of the Lock," were visited, as also the parsonage-house and the ruins of Knepp Castle, a paper on which was read; and Shipley reliquary was inspected.

At Corbridge has just been ascertained the true site of the Roman bridge which there crossed the Tyne. The details would occupy more space than we can afford. The river has been examined across in the direction of the circular wall on the south side, and the remains of two piers found, showing the bridge, which was of wood, to have had four openings or arches 60 ft. span.

Searchers of the public records will thank us for the following information as to their whereabouts. The Treasury papers, to the end of the reign of George III; the Home Office papers, to the end of the reign of George II.; the Foreign Office, to 1688; the Colonial Office, to the end of the reign of George II., except the North American correspondence later than 1702; the War Office, to the end of the reign of George III.; India Office, to 1853; Admiralty, at Whitehall, to the end of 1800; at Somerset House, a portion to 1760, from the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy; Audit Office, to the end of the reign of George II. Thus modern secrets are kept.

Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A., the conservative antiquary, especially attentive to civic relics and history, has lately passed from us, and his exertions will be much missed. To Mr. Lott we owe the rescue from the vaults of the Guildhall of the marble statues of Queen Elizabeth and Kings Edward VI. and Charles I., which were placed at the eastern end of the great hall, but are no longer there. Mr. Lott also obtained the grant from the Corporation of London by virtue of which the remains of Gerard's Hall Crypt were intrusted for preservation to the authorities of the Crystal Palace. When the masonry was taken down every stone was numbered, so that there could be no difficulty in putting them together again; but, strange to say, those beautifully-wrought stones were used for building an engine-house. Yet the Palace abounds with imitations and shams of mediæval buildings, while this very interesting monument of early art was sacrificed. Mr. Lott denounced these misdeeds in good set terms, as very discreditable to the Crystal Palace directors, and they merited the reproach.

The City state coach, which last year was regilt and reappeared in the Mayoralty procession, is now being relined, at an expense of £150, for the coming show. If we remember rightly, the coach was last relined in 1821; the hammer-cloth, originally of gold lace, is now of crimson cloth. The citizens are loth to part with their "golden glister." Its repair in seven years has averaged £115.

The proposed new library and museum for the city of London are recommended by the Select Committee to be erected on a plot of ground belonging to the Corporation at the eastern end of the Guildhall, the entrance being in Basinghall-street.

In taking down an old house in Strasburg a portion of an antique bas-relief, on a pavement stone, has been found, and is of considerable interest, since it is supposed to confirm the alleged fact of the diffusion of foreign forms of worship among the Gauls. The relief is a nerved figure, nearly nude, bearded, and with double pairs of wings. In his left hand is a key, in his right a sceptre; behind him is a lion passant. At each foot is a vase or bowl overturned. That at the right foot is broken, and a serpent issues from the fragments. The work is conjectured to be of the time of the Antonines. The figure is supposed to be that of the tutelar divinity of the house which was formerly on the site—thought to be Mithra or Eon; the prevailing opinion is for the latter, as traces of his worship are said by French archæologists to be found as far west as the British isles.

We hear from Bury St. Edmunds of a remarkable manuscript, a volume which originally belonged to Sir Martin Folkes, president of the Royal Society. It is described as containing an account, addressed by Newton himself to Folkes, of the discovery of the power of gravitation. Nothing is here said about the fall of an apple having anything to do with it. Neither Pemberton nor Whiston, who received from Newton himself his first ideas of gravity, records this story of the falling apple. It was mentioned, however, to Voltaire by Catherine Barton, Newton's niece; and Sir Martin Folkes mentioned it to Mr. Green, as stated by Sir David Brewster, which negatives the above.

Although the city of London has left but little of its river state, the history of its Watermen's Company is very interesting, and we are glad to see that the first part of its origin and progress has been issued. The present hall is modern; the old hall was in Cold Harbour, and faced the Thames. Henry VIII. regulated the fares of Thames watermen and wherrymen; they were incorporated by William and Mary; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen selected for their overseers and rulers "the most wise, discreet, and best sort of watermen," who looked to the boats and wherries, then "shallow and tickle." Taylor, the water-poet, and Stryype follows him in stating the number of Thames watermen at 40,000, which number is very questionable.

A correspondent of the *City Press* notes the disappearance of Brixton Manor House, a seventeenth-century mansion, which stood at the foot of the hill, in the original part of Brixton causeway. Here are several other old houses, including the Old White Horse Tavern, which, though much altered externally, is stated to be of the time of Henry VI. This is a great age for a dwelling-house.

The ruins recently discovered in Cambodia are stated to prove that the inhabitants must at one time have been as highly civilised as they now are debased. Sculptures have been found rivalling those produced in Greece in its best days. Magnificent roads and remains of well-built bridges are met with, and bespeak the wealth and prosperity of their builders; but their race is described as doomed to destruction from the encroachments of Chinese, Annamites, and Europeans, though there is better hope from their Siamese rulers.

At Averso, in Italy, one of the twelve cities of the old Etruscan confederation, Francesco Leoni, in excavating outside the city wall, has lighted upon a little temple, of Etruscan antiquity. In the cell, or innermost shrine, of the temple, the place reserved for the deity to whom it was consecrated, there were found about 200 small idolets of bronze and copper, and one of silver. They were arranged circularly, and were for the most part naked male figures, with the legs compressed and the arms adhering to the trunk. The head in every case was surmounted by a cap pointed at the top. There were also found in the recess several gold, silver, and bronze rings, amulets, little stones with symbolic figures, a stone spoon, several goblets, figures of a cock, lions, dogs, and other objects, among which was a fine gold buckle worked with exquisite care and taste. There were also found, scattered about, shapeless pieces of bronze, of various sizes, seemingly revealing a period before money was coined, and when weight was the only test of its value.

At the late meeting of the International Congress several distinguished archæologists, including Worsaae, Desor, Bertrand, and Hengelhardt, expressed an opinion that Italy is the country in which the problem as to the distinction between the age of iron and the age of bronze can be satisfactorily solved.

In digging for the foundations of a large palace, to be constructed for a savings bank on the Piazza Scanna, in the Corso, at Rome, the workmen lately discovered the basement of the triumphal arch erected by the Senate to the Emperor Claudius.

While the Government of India are associated with the Asiatic Society in obtaining lists of Sanscrit MSS. in native libraries, the Government of Ceylon has followed the example of that of India in directing a search to be made throughout the island for ancient manuscripts. It is generally believed that, in spite of the former destruction of Cingalese literary remains recorded in the Mahavunsa, many MSS. of great antiquity are still to be found in the outlying districts of Kandy and the North-Western Provinces.

A correspondent of the *Haute Independant* states that a number of Roman coins have been dug up at Allington Farm, near Southampton. Details of the find are wanting.

Some mischievous persons in the parish of St. Hilary have wilfully destroyed Trewhella Cross. The matter is to be brought before the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, with a view to their prosecution in a criminal court.

Since Mount Palatine, at Rome, has become the private property of the Emperor Napoleon, the excavations executed by his Majesty's orders and at his cost have produced most valuable results for archæology and for the history of ancient Rome. The works, ably directed by Chevalier Pietro Rosa, member of the Paris Academy of the Fine Arts, have lately brought to light nearly the whole extent of the palace of the Cæsars, and a description of them will be included in the supplement which the savant Fabio Gori purposes issuing to his great work on the Palatine edifices.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

At the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, held at Middlesborough, a very interesting paper was read by Mr. Bell, in which he states that in good furnaces in the Cleveland district it requires 21·38 cwt. of coke to produce a ton of iron, which he thus distributes:—For reduction of peroxide of iron in the ore, 8·01 cwt.; for fusion of 20 cwt. iron, 1·78; for fusion of 29½ cwt. slag, 4·31; for decomposition of water in blast, 1·03; expulsion of carbonic acid from limestone, 0·61; conveyed away by heat communicated to the tuyere water, 0·26; radiation, conduction, and convection from outside of furnace, 1·40; loss by gases, 2·85; carbon entering into combination with iron, 0·20; making altogether 20·58 cwt. The air is oxidised one fourth to carbonic acid, and three fourths to carbonic oxide, and as much heat is generated by 20 cwt. of coke forming carbonic acid as by 71·14 cwt. forming carbonic oxide, but the carbonic oxide is required for the carbonisation of the ore. Mr. Bell stated that he had not found any advantage to result from an enlargement of the furnace to more than 12,000 cubic feet capacity, but other speakers asserted that furnaces of over double that capacity had been employed with marked benefit. The temperature of the blast has now been increased in the Cleveland district to 1400 deg. Fahr., and it was stated that 1·34 cwt. of coke was saved for every 100 deg. the blast is increased in temperature. By raising the temperature of the blast to a very high point, and by introducing all other possible expedients of economy, it was considered that the consumption of coke could be reduced to 15 cwt. per ton of iron, though this result has not yet been approached in practice. If primary ores were alone to be melted, which would be rendered possible by carbonising the blast before it enters the furnace, the heat consumed in the production of slag and in expelling the carbonic acid from the lime would at once be saved, which would bring the consumption to 13·46 cwt., without any increase in the temperature of the blast.

Everyone who burns ordinary gas has remarked the great diminution of the illuminating power which follows the admixture of air in the pipes, and which enters on the principle of the diffusion of gases, even when there is a pressure within the pipes, if the cocks and joints are not perfectly tight. In the case of the gas from cannel coal, however, it is found that the addition of as much as twelve per cent of air does not diminish the illuminating power, but rather increases it.

Professor Magnus has made the discovery that fine spar has the property of reflecting very largely the dark, invisible rays of heat emitted by rock salt.

Mr. Baldwin, of New Jersey, has published a pamphlet on the means of obtaining power without fuel, a subject which has for some time been attracting attention. Ericsson's project for obtaining power from the sun's rays was noticed by us when it was first promulgated, but the details of the apparatus by which the problem is to be worked out have not yet been revealed. Many years ago Sir Humphry Davy suggested liquid carbonic acid and other similar fluids as media by which the waste heat of a steam-engine might be converted into power; and there is no doubt that the sun's rays, collected by mirrors on a vessel containing such a fluid, which afterwards passed into a similar vessel, kept cool by external evaporation or otherwise, would generate a sufficient difference of pressure to enable an efficient motor to be obtained from the arrangement. In India, where there is a blazing sun throughout the greater part of the year, such an engine would be very valuable for moving punkahs, and for raising water for domestic purposes; and sufficient water could be raised to a tank upon the roof of the house during the day to keep the punkahs in action during the night by the descent of the water through any instrument that generated power.

Samuel James communicates to the *Athenæum* the description of a method he has contrived of producing coloured stereoscopic pictures by colouring one of the views with an opaque colour and tinting the other with a transparent colour, of which the effect is that the combined colours are seen in the stereoscopic picture. It would be easy to extend this principle by employing a circle of coloured stereoscopic transparencies, the lights from all of which would be made to converge so as to fall upon the same point, when a picture would be obtained with as many colours in it as there were colours in the several transparencies. Such stereoscopic representations could be produced of large size, and might be made to have all the effect of reality. They might be rendered a valuable expedient in the production of theatrical illusions.

Mr. Bessemer has constructed a furnace for melting steel and other metals under a considerable pressure of blast, whereby he expects to obtain higher temperatures and better results than have been achieved heretofore. The pressure of blast Mr. Bessemer at present uses is about 20 lb. per square inch. In the principle of this furnace there appears to be little novelty. All iron furnaces at present are worked with a pressure of blast, which has been gradually increased, and many of them are furnished with valves at the top which compel the escaping gases to descend through appointed channels. From this practice the plan of Mr. Bessemer chiefly differs in the pressure of the blast employed; and it is difficult to see on what principle any iron manufacturer is to be prevented from employing any pressure of blast that he finds advisable. The details of Mr. Bessemer's arrangement exhibit much ingenuity and engineering skill, and valuable results may fairly be expected from the system which, however, can only be accounted an extension of that already in use.

The practice of heating the carriages of railway trains by means of steam-pipes has been introduced into Germany. The steam is in some cases taken from the boiler of the locomotive and in other cases from a small independent boiler set in the baggage-carriage of the train. The steam is conveyed through a pipe of about 1½ in. diameter, which is connected at the ends of each carriage by an indiarubber hose; and copper cylinders are introduced beneath the seats or the flooring, which cylinders are put in communication with the line of steam-pipe, so that the necessary heating area may be afforded. In the first carriages fitted the passengers had the power of regulating the temperature. But this arrangement was not found to work well, and the apparatus introduced for the purpose was consequently removed. The pressure of the steam employed in the heating-pipes is about 20 lb. per square inch, and the temperature maintained is about 60 deg. Fahr.

A very useful horizontal steam-hammer has been constructed by Mr. Clay, which will be specially useful in forging such objects as the coupling flanges of heavy screw shafts. Heretofore it has been difficult to make such shafts sound in consequence of the sudden change of thickness which the iron suffers at the flanged part. But Mr. Clay proposes to form the flange by cupping or recessing the end of the shaft, and with the aid of his horizontal hammer this is easily done. The anvil-block, which is connected with the cylinder of the hammer by four horizontal bolts or pillars of square section, contains a die for forming the outside of the collar or flange, and the hammer face is formed with a central nipple, which indents the centre of the shaft and spreads out the iron in a central direction into the die formed for its reception. The weight of the hammer-head is carried by rollers or pulleys which are formed with V-shaped grooves that fit the angles of the square bolts connecting the cylinder with the anvil-block. The forging is finally cooled by a jet of water applied to the centre of the shaft, which causes the contraction to take place from the inside.

Mr. Tomlinson has communicated to the *Philosophical Magazine* a paper, read by him at Exeter, upon the effect of the sun in putting out the fire. In an old volume of the "Annals of Philosophy" an experiment by Dr. M'Kenzie is described, in which two portions of green wax taper, each weighing 10 grains, were burnt—one in a dark room, at 67 Fahr.; and the other in broad sunshine, at 78 Fahr. In five minutes the taper in the dark room lost 9½ grains, and that in the sunshine 8½ grains. When the same length of taper was burnt in the different rays of the spectrum, it required 8 min. to burn it when placed in the red rays; 8 min. 20 sec. when placed in the green; 8 min. 39 sec. when placed in the violet; and 8 min. 57 sec. when placed at the verge of the violet. Subsequent experiments have given less decisive results; and Mr. Tomlinson concludes that there is no perceptible difference in the rate of burning of candles, whether placed in the sunshine or in the dark. The probability, nevertheless, is that when the experiment is cleared of accidental sources of disturbance, such as draughts of air and differences of temperature, there will be found to be a sensibly increased rate of combustion in the dark, as combustion being just the reverse process of the decomposing action of sunlight, it is reasonable to conclude that combustion, when exposed to such an antagonistic influence as sunlight, will be retarded. The popular notion that the sun puts out the fire, whether just or not, has at least good philosophical reasons to warrant its acceptation.

An experiment described in the *Comptes Rendus* has been made by M. Bert in order to ascertain whether the eyes of insects are most affected by the same rays of light which most affect our own, and he selected for the trial the daphne or water flea, which is very sensible to the influence of light, and at night swims towards it. Of course, no general conclusion can be arrived at on so narrow a basis of observation as that of the action of light upon a single species. But, so far as the experiment went, it showed that other creatures are similarly affected by light and by the different rays of the spectrum to ourselves.

Steam-omnibuses on the common roads and streets are proposed to be introduced in Glasgow. It is now nearly half a century since Gurney, Hancock, and others established such vehicles upon several of the roads of England, and Hancock's carriage ran for some time with passengers between Tuddington and the Bank. But these early locomotives were not very skilfully constructed, and instead of stopping at appointed places, as the railways do, they committed the inconvenience of stopping as the omnibuses do to pick up or set down individual passengers. A steam-omnibus or steam-train is necessarily heavy, and there is a great waste of power in starting and stopping it frequently. Hence in any reproduction of the system of steam-locomotion upon common roads but merely should the machinery be constructed with all the aids afforded by the experience of the railways, but the traffic should also be carried on upon the railway system, so that all unnecessary stoppages may be avoided.

A new explosive material called "ammonia powder" is said to have been produced in Sweden which is as strong as nitro-glycerine, but which cannot be exploded by sparks, but only by a heavy blow from a hammer. In experiments made with this substance it was found that whereas gun-cotton, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and dynamite all took fire when the flame of a lamp, oscillated like a pendulum, passed over them, the new powder did not take fire until it had been subjected to the flame twenty times. It was further found that whereas a weight falling 5½ ft. exploded gunpowder, 1½ ft. nitro-glycerine, and 3 ft. dynamite, it required a fall of about 15 ft. to explode the ammonia powder. The most convenient way of using it for blasting is by mixing with it a little gunpowder.

Mr. Hans Busk has proposed to establish life-ships to co-operate with the ordinary life-boats; and we add the further suggestion that all life-boats should be propelled by steam power instead of by men, as greater propulsive efficacy would thus be obtained and fewer lives would be risked.

The editorship of the *London Gazette* has been conferred on Mr. Walker, editor of the *Daily News*.

The Edinburgh *Daily Review* announces that Mr. George MacDonald has accepted the editorship of *Good Words for the Young*.

Sir Samuel Baker has addressed a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison from which we gather that he hopes to obtain tidings of Dr. Livingstone at the south shore of the Albert Nyanza. Sir Roderick, in forwarding the letter for publication, expresses his concurrence in this expectation, being fully convinced that Livingstone will have followed the waters which flow westward from the Lake Tanganyika, which is not far from the southern part of the Albert, and probably some considerable time must elapse before we can hear of his emerging on the west coast.

Several shipping disasters took place yesterday week. In the morning the brig Sea Spray, of Shoreham, and the Italian barque Nicolo Secondo, from Sassida, with coals, for Genoa, were crossing each other off the Lizard, when, through an error committed on board the Nicolo, she was just tight across the course of the brig, which cut her down. The barque sank instantly, and the captain and eight seamen went down with her and were drowned. The steamer Braganza, from Liverpool for Brazil, when off Point Lynas, was run into by the screw-steamer Jerome, from Brazil. The Braganza went to the bottom in a few minutes. The captain, second engineer, and five of the crew appear to have been drowned. The rest on board were saved. A French schooner, the name of which has not been ascertained, ran into the schooner Eva, of Arundel, about eleven miles west of Berry Head. The Eva received such severe damage that she sank almost immediately. The crew took to the boats, and were landed in safety at Exmouth. The Bonny Lass brig, belonging to Wick, and bound from Stettin to the Thames, went on the rocks at Saltburn. The crew were saved. The screw-steamer Viking, bound from Archangel to Dundee, ran on the rocks at Kinnaird Head, Fraserburg, during a dense fog. The crew were saved by the rocket apparatus and the life-boat. The Randolph sailed from Newport for Martinique on the 4th ult. Yesterday week a portion of the stern of the vessel was picked up near Plymouth. Nothing has been heard of the crew.——A letter from Amsterdam states that a boat belonging to the schooner Lively, of Whitby, James Strong, master, has been picked up near Schoore; also about 120 deal planks and other goods, indicating the loss of a vessel. The schooner Margaret Bruce drove on to the rocks at Earthstone on the 23rd ult., during a heavy gale, and sank. The crew were saved. A serious explosion occurred on board the screw-steamer Unworth, now lying in the Tyne dock, yesterday week. Three men were seriously injured. The life-boat Cheltenham, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, stationed at Burnham, Somerset, was instrumental in assisting safely to port a Dutch schooner, bound from Smyrna to Bridgwater, which had stranded on the Gore Sands, near Burnham. The screw-steamer Viking, of Dundee, got adrift amongst the rocks off Fraserburgh, N.B., near the village of Brendsen. Signals of distress were made, and the National Institution's life-boat Havelock rescued seven of the crew, the remainder being saved by means of another boat and the rocket apparatus.

JEFFERSON CITY, IOWA.

in a segmental curve. The building, raised several feet above the level of the roadway, is approached by means of an elevated terrace with steps in the centre, and by inclined roadways on each side. The vestibule, which is open, is approached by several steps. This entrance consists of a triple arch supported on polished red granite columns, with encaustic-tile flooring and stone walls in parti-colour. On each side are the porter's and the matron's sitting-rooms, behind is the surgeon's room, and adjoining are the grand hall and stone staircase. The grand corridor, 8 ft. wide, intersects at this point. On the one side are the day rooms and dormitories for the men, and on the other side the same for the women. Behind the hall are salt-water and fresh-water baths for both sexes, and beyond these is the dining-hall, approached on each side by the respective occupants. The kitchen and cooking department, with the several out-offices, including wash-house, laundry, and pantries, are in the extreme rear. Accommodation is provided for between fifty and sixty patients, but the building is designed to accommodate ultimately one hundred inmates. The house is ventilated on the "through and through" principle. The dormitories are arranged on this plan, each bed being placed against the wall, with a window on each side of it, and also with corresponding windows exactly opposite, for purposes of light and air. The whole structure is fireproof, the several staircases being of stone and the corridors arched and covered with encaustic tiles. The floors are of pitch-pine or oak polished, and the walls are coated with Parian cement, which can be washed when required. The ventilation and warming are in harmony with the principles adopted throughout the building, everything being as natural as possible under the circumstances. That portion of the building which the architect has selected to express more especially the memorial character of the structure is the centre block, and here he has thrown the whole of the ornament and the architectural expression. A central tower graces the design—a tower massive and bold, about the middle of which is to be erected a statue of the late Duke, on a projecting pedestal, under a finely-carved canopy. The total cost of the building is estimated at about £16,000. The architect is Mr. Thomas Oliver; the builder, Mr. Joseph Kyle.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.

A submarine telegraph cable from the Land's End of Cornwall to St. Mary's, the chief of the Scilly Isles, was successfully laid, on Saturday, the 25th ult., and completed the next day. It is designed to make the Scilly Isles a convenient port of call for ships arriving at the entrance to the English Channel, where their masters can telegraph to their owners and get orders to proceed to any British or Irish port without loss of time. Disabled or weatherbound vessels, also, finding a port of refuge at St. Mary's, can at once, by means of the telegraph, report their condition and obtain relief. It will further be practicable to report the passing of homeward-bound ships up Channel, and there is a scheme for extending the submarine cable from Scilly to Ushant, on the west coast of France, with a telegraph-ship, which might also be a light-ship, to be moored half way between those two points, as an intermediate reporting station. The undertaking now accomplished was proposed by Mr. T. P. Buxton, of Scilly, to the Post Office authorities, when it was known that the telegraphs of the United Kingdom were to be placed under their control; but they declined to deal with it, though Mr. Buxton's memorial was supported by six hundred shipowners and merchants. The plan has been carried into effect by a private company, of which Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Co., solicitors to the Post Office, are the active promoters. The liberal and public-spirited lord of the manor of Scilly, Mr. Augustus Smith, late M.P. for Truro, has granted to the company an exclusive right to lay the cable and maintain it for twenty-five years. The cable, twenty-eight miles in length, not including the shore ends, is of the light kind, upon Howatt's patent, with a core of three copper wires, insulated by indiarubber, and enveloped in six strands of Manilla hemp, which are strengthened by galvanised iron wires. It has been manufactured and laid by Mr. Fenwick, of Gateshead. The shore ends, a mile and a half in length, are further protected by six strands of galvanised iron wires, seven wires in each strand, against the chafing of the rocks. The cable has been carefully tested by Mr. Owen Rowland, electrician to the telegraph commission of the Board of Trade. A place called Zawn Reeth (the red cavern), a small cave in Mullion or Nanjizal, a mile and a half nearly south of the Land's End, was selected for the landing of the Cornish end of the cable; and an equally eligible spot, close by Deep Point, beneath the high lands of Normandy at St. Mary's, for the Scilly termination. Between the Land's End and St. Mary's—which is the largest of the isles—there lies, at an average depth of 40 fathoms, a fine bed of sand, than which nothing could be better adapted for the reception of the cable. Of this, of course, it was decided that advantage should be taken. The distance from Zawn Reeth to Deep Point is twenty-five miles. The cable was stowed on board the screw-steamer Pushler, of Newcastle, commanded by Captain Jaques, which conveyed it to Mount's Bay, Penzance. Attempts were made on Thursday, the 23rd, and on the next day, to lay the cable, but the weather was not favourable. Before daylight on the Saturday morning the steamer again set out from Mount's Bay, and the shore end was laid at Zawn Reeth, but could not be landed. The rope used to haul it up to the foot of the cliff was not strong enough, and broke; the cable, itself, however, lay on a sandy bottom, in no sort of danger, and could be recovered without difficulty at leisure. The steamer therefore started, about nine o'clock in the morning, for the Scilly Isles, paying out the cable, with a strong headwind causing a heavy

OBSERVATORY OF THE CANADIAN ECLIPSE EXPEDITION, AT JEFFERSON CITY, IOWA.

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In the evening the Lords of the Admiralty gave their official dinner to their flag officers and captains. The Admiralty flag was transferred from the Agincourt to the Enchantress, and the cruise with the fleets was then at an end. The First Lord, with Admiral Robinson, Captain F. B. Seymour, C.B., private secretary, and Mr. R. Munday, Admiralty secretary, made the usual annual inspection of the dockyard at Devonport on Saturday.

The officers and men of the Royal Engineer Train at Chatham, who are undergoing instruction in what is now known as the "lasso exercise," were inspected on Chatham lines on Thursday week by Major-General F. Murray. The object of the lasso exercise is to render assistance on any sudden emergency arising in the field. For this purpose each horse carries a long stout rope, coiled up, so as to be out of the way when not required to be used. The end of the rope is made fast to the saddle, and, on the assistance of the horse being required to carry off any captured guns, to remove any waggons from ruts, or other purposes, a hook at the end of the rope is made fast to the object to be removed, which is then dragged off the ground. At the inspection a field gun and ammunition-waggon, which were supposed to need hasty removal from the field, were taken possession of by the Royal Engineer Train, who in less than a minute had six lassoes attached to each, while as many horses and their riders were galloping off the field with them, three horses remaining at the rear with their ropes, to prevent the too sudden descent of declivities. Various other exercises and manœuvres were also performed by the lasso party.

The annual inspection of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (the popular Black Watch) took place last Saturday, at Edinburgh, the inspecting officer being Major-General Rasdal-Rumley, Commander of the Forces in Scotland. The regiment paraded on the castle esplanade at half-past one, and marched to the Queen's Park. Here they were drawn up in line, facing the west; and when the inspecting officer appeared on the ground he was received with the prescribed salute. General Rumley, who was accompanied by Colonel Cox as Acting Adjutant-General, then proceeded to make an inspection of the ranks. The regiment was next thrown into open column of companies, and marched past in quick time. Line was again formed and the regiment put through the manual and platoon exercises by Major Scott, and the bayonet exercise by Captain Baird. In all these the efficiency of the regiment was made very evident. In the platoon exercises blank firing was engaged in—first in volleys of companies, and then individually from right to left. After the bayonet exercise the regiment was manœuvred by Colonel M'Leod, the commanding officer, and also by Captain Cooper, the junior Captain, and Captain Green, the senior Captain. A number of light infantry movements were next gone through. The inspecting officer, at the close, expressed his entire satisfaction with the discipline and appearance of the regiment, and stated that he should feel it his duty to report accordingly to the proper authorities.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual competition of the 2nd City of London Rifles has been concluded—a challenge cup, value 15 gs., being won by Captain Rimington, who also won the first prize in Alderman and Sheriff Cotton's prizes.

The annual contest of No. 3 company of the St. George's Rifles was concluded last week. The principal winners were Captain Peal, 56; Private Peal, 54; Private Harrow, Sergeant Hone, Private Hemery, Sergeant Toogood, Private King, Privates Simpson, Johnson, Potter, Parsons, and Bendall. The prizes were of the value of £50.—The annual prize-meeting of No. 6 (Captain Stewart's) company was held on Saturday last, at Wormholt-scrubbs. In the first series the officers' challenge cup was won for the third time by Sergeant Campbell, and it now becomes his property. The ladies' cup was won by Private Torr. In the second series the prizes were awarded as follow:—Sergeant Campbell and Captain Stewart, £4 each; Privates G. H. Leah, Torr, W. Smith, and Barrett, £3 each; Privates W. Leadbetter, S. Leadbetter, Hutter, and Berry, £2 each. The annual dinner of the company was afterwards held at the Rifle Pavilion.

The Broadwood company of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles concluded, last week, their annual meeting, in which the following obtained the principal prizes:—First series: first prize, 8 gs., Private Parkinson; second prize, 7 gs., Private Lace. Second series: first prize, £4 15s., Private Hubert; second prize, £4 10s., Private Stewart. Third series: first prize, £3 5s., Private Dove. Fourth series: first prize, £2 5s., Private Tinto. Fifth series: first prize, £1 15s., Private Dunham.

The members of the Hon. Artillery Company held their annual shooting for prizes at their range near Tottenham. There was a good attendance of members and their friends, especially on the last day, when Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., was present. The excellent band of the regiment was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings. In addition to the battalion prizes, which are enumerated in the subjoined list, several handsome subscription prizes were shot for by the members of the first, second, third, and tenth companies. Prizes were also shot for by the field battery with the carbine. The following is the result of the competition:—On Sept. 17: Long range, cup value £10, Private R. Parker; first extra prize, £4, Private J. K. Johnson; second extra prize, £2 14s., Private Hamilton. On Sept. 20: Officers' prizes, first, value £8 8s., Private Wace; second, about £5 5s., Private Wills; third, about £3 12s., B. S. M. Simmonds; the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay's prize, value £10 10s., won by Sergeant Hunt. On Sept. 21: Biden challenge badge, Private F. Parker; Sir James Duke's prize, value £5 5s., Ensign Ede; Lieutenant-Colonel Williams's prize, value £10, No. 2 company. On Sept. 22: Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's prize, value £15 15s., Private F. Parker; the Prince of Wales's prize, value £20, Private Rattey.

Between the counties of Devon and Cornwall there has been for the last six years a very interesting annual match for a challenge cup. Captain Madden selected the Devon twenty, and Captain Hawker the Cornish twenty. The institution of county teams for such a purpose is, perhaps, the best method of creating a widely-diffused interest in rifle-shooting that can be adopted, and it would be for the general advantage if these matches were more common, and were not limited to the Wimbledon meeting alone. The Devon team made a fine score of 1043 marks, or a little over an average of 52 marks per man, with seven shots at match ranges, beating their opponents by 17 marks. This being the third time that Devonshire has been the winner, the cup is finally won by that county. The following are the prize-winners:—Private Henderson, 12th Cornwall, £7; Ensign Edmonds, 7th Devon, £5; Corporal Brooks, 1st Devon, £3; Private Good, 17th Cornwall, £2; Private Blackmore, 2nd Devon, £1; Sergeant E. Pollard, 13th Cornwall, £1; Corporal Hawkins, 3rd Devon, £1.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a new volunteer drill-room was laid, with Masonic honours, at Blackburn, by Mr. N. Le Gendre Starkie, Past Grand Warden for England.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Lancashire Rifles was held at Altcar on Thursday week. In addition to the ordinary prizes for individuals, there were prizes for rapid firing, including the Earl of Denbigh's challenge cup, which was won by Sergeant Mitchell; and there were two company competitions, in both of which the I company (Captain Allender's) was successful. The first of these competitions was for the aggregate score of five men from each company, in which the I company was the winner by five marks. The second company-contest was for volley-firing, ten men from each squad firing five rounds; the fine score of 164 secured a victory for Captain Allender's company, and this being the second year of their winning this cup, it now remains with them.

The annual meeting of the Ross-shire Rifle Association took place, last week, at the ranges in the vicinity of Dingwall. The weather throughout the contest was most unfavourable. At times the targets were almost obscured, rendering a true aim impossible, while the competitors themselves were drenched through. Good shooting was, therefore, not to be looked for; but, as a whole, the prizes were taken with very fair scores. The prizes were presented, at the close of the shooting, by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, of Seaforth, to the successful competitors.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PAWN.—If you and your competitor are anxious to improve your play, the best course, next to practice with amateurs stronger than you are, is to devote a few months to the study of the openings [illegible]

H. W., of Oxford.—The notice of the death of Dr. P. M. Roget which appears in our issue for Sept. [illegible]

[illegible]

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1335.—(As amended.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 7th	B takes R	3. R to Q 5th	Any move
2. R to Q 5th	B takes R	4. R mates	

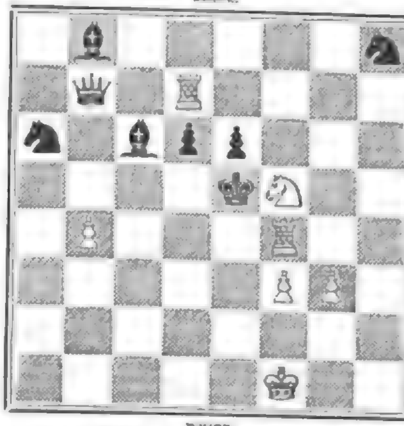
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1336.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 7th	R to K R 4th	3. Q or R gives mate.	
2. Q to Q 7th	Any move		

PROBLEM No. 1337.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

To M. Préti's valuable chess repertory, *La Stratégie*, we owe the following unusually interesting Game. It was played lately in a match between Messrs. NEUMANN and MORTIMER.—(*Evans's Gambit*).

BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
13. R to Q B sq	

The opening is played with great care and, as both combatants are thoroughly proficient in all its niceties, with great accuracy also.

BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
13.	Kt to K Kt 3rd
14. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd
15. Kt to K 2nd	B to K B 2nd

Here Mr. Mortimer deviates—unwisely, we think—from the orthodox course.

BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
16. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
17. K to K sq	B to Q B 2nd
18. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt
19. P takes B	Kt to K 4th
20. Kt takes Kt	B P takes Kt

This, too, appears to us injudicious. He would certainly have done better by taking with the Queen's Pawn.

BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
21. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
22. P takes P	P takes P
23. B to K 4th	B to Q 3rd
24. Q to K 2nd	R to Q B sq
25. R to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q R 5th
26. B to Q B sq	Kt to Kt 3rd

The evolutions of this cavalier, here about, make gallant show and promise, but are really of no practical utility in bettering White's position.

BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
27. R to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
28. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 2nd
29. P to Q 6th	

Very good; enabling him to win the exchange at least.

BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
29.	B takes P
30. B to Q 5th	Q to K 2nd
31. P to Kt 5th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
32. Q to K R 5th	P to K R 3rd

Why, Mr. Mortimer, [illegible] a game so hopelessly indefensible?

BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
33. P to K B 6th	Kt takes B

If he had taken the K B Pawn with Pawn he would ultimately have suffered a happy dispatch in two moves.

BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
34. P takes Q	R takes R (ch)
35. K to Kt 2nd	R to K B 2nd
36. Q to Kt 4th	R takes P
37. Q to K 6th	R to Q sq
38. P to Kt 6th	R to K B 3rd,

and Mr. Neumann administered a smartish mate in three moves.

PRIZE PROBLEMS.—(To the Editor.)—Sir,—I am glad to see you have taken up the subject of problem variations. The result of the competition at Paris shows that English composers do not fully realise what is wanted in a first-class chess problem. An analysis of the award will give a result something like the following:—First prize.—Difficulty combined with, and perhaps arising from, any number of variations. Second prize.—Originality of idea. Third prize.—Dexterity of manipulation. The three prize-takers seem to be severally the best exponents of these characteristics. Some of the other problems show more power of combining them, but to a lesser degree. An aspirant to fame and prize-money may perhaps wonder that the judges should have preferred difficulty to originality. This seems to be the weak point of the award. It is clearly waste of time for a composer to look for original ideas if the leading prize is likely to fall to problems most abounding in pieces and variations. If, as I take it, the beauty of a problem is in its leading thought, many variations will only disfigure it.—Yours truly, A SMALL COMPOSER.

A SHEFFIELD-BLADE.—THE YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The assumption of this title by the promoters of the late chess meeting at York appeared to us quite unjustifiable, and we were certainly surprised that it was permitted without remonstrance by those most concerned. As no one came forward to complain, however, we did not consider ourselves called upon to interfere. Since the meeting in question, we have received the following remarks upon the subject from one who is eminently entitled to be heard upon it:—"It was considered very impertinent of the projector and carrier-out of the York meeting pirating our trade-mark, as it were, without asking leave in any way. The towns forming the West Yorkshire Chess Association—viz., Leeds, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, and Bradford—comprise, of course, all the chess strength of the county; and that an individual or two should ignore this, and complacently assume that a few people meeting in York represented Yorkshire, appeared supremely ridiculous. There was, in fact, some sharp discussion at the Sheffield meeting of the association in 1868, as the following note, which I transcribe from the note-book of the W. Y. A., will show:—'A brief discussion then took place as to a new club recently formed at York being called the Yorkshire Chess Association. The discussion was raised by the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, who is one of the founders of the new association, for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of members of the West Yorkshire Association in regard to the name. He said he was aware that it had given offence to some members of the old association, who believed that the names of the associations were too much alike, and the new association was infringing more than it ought on the name of the other. In the course of the discussion a pretty general opinion was expressed that it was desirable to give the new association a more distinctive name, and the Rev. A. B. Skipworth undertook to convey that opinion to the promoters of the new association.'"

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CANON BLOOMFIELD.

The Rev. Samuel Taylor Bloomfield, M.A., one of the oldest clergymen in the diocese of Peterborough, and Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral, whose death has just occurred, was educated at Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1808. Having been ordained in 1809 and filled various minor offices, he was nominated, in 1814, to the Vicarage of Bosbrooke, near Uppingham, which office he retained to the time of his death. He was appointed Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral in 1854.

MR. R. W. GREY.

Ralph William Grey, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Customs, who died on the 1st inst., at Wimbledon, was the son of the late Ralph William Grey, Esq., of Backworth House, Northumberland, by his wife, Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir Samuel Jervoise, first Baronet, of Idsworth Park, Hants. He was born in 1819, and received his education at Eton, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. Mr. Grey was private secretary to Lord Sydenham when Governor-General of Canada, private secretary to Lord Russell in 1850, and Secretary to the Poor-Law Board from 1851 to 1852. He sat in Parliament for Tynemouth from 1847 to 1852, and for Liskeard from 1854 to the time of his appointment as Commissioner of Customs, in 1859.

CAPTAIN FLANAGAN.

John Woulfe Flanagan, Esq., of Drumdoe, in the county of Roscommon, died, on the 25th ult., at his residence, near Boyle. He was born Aug. 27, 1815, the eldest son of the late Terence Flanagan, Esq., of Drumdoe (of an old Celtic family), by Johanna, his wife, sister of Lord Chief Baron Woulfe. He succeeded his father in 1840, and in 1851 served as High Sheriff of the county of Roscommon, of which he was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant. At the last general election he stood for the borough of Sligo, on extreme Liberal principles, but was defeated, after a memorable and very severe contest, by Major Lawrence Knox, whose election was afterwards set aside. Captain Flanagan married, Sept. 14, 1848, Susan, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Baronet, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, but had no issue. His only surviving brother is the Hon. Stephen Woulfe Flanagan, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.

MR. HEDDLE, OF MELSETTER.

John George Heddle, Esq., of Melsetter, in the county of Orkney, whose accidental death while out shooting has just been announced, was nephew of John Heddle, Inspector-General of Hospitals, and eldest son of the late Robert Heddle, Esq., of Cletts, by Henrietta, his first wife, daughter of Major James Moodie, of Melsetter. He was born Sept. 19, 1819, and married, Oct. 18, 1842, Mary, second daughter of William Traill, Esq., of Woodwick, in Orkney, by whom he leaves several sons and daughters. Mr. Heddle was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Orkney and Shetland, and for some time Convener of the former county.

REV. J. S. M. ANDERSON.

The Rev. James Stuart Murray Anderson, M.A., Rector of Tormarton, in the county of Gloucester, and Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral, whose death is announced, held a prominent and distinguished position amongst the London clergy. He was of Scottish extraction, the brother of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, of Brighton. He completed his scholastic education at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a second class in classics, and graduated in 1820. For some years after entering holy orders he officiated as Incumbent of St. George's, Brighton; in 1836 was appointed Chaplain to the Queen; and from 1844 to 1858 held the preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1851 the Duke of Beaufort gave him the valuable living of Tormarton, near Chippenham, which Mr. Anderson retained up to the period of his decease. Of late he was non-resident, and acted as British Chaplain at Bonn. His chief literary work was his "History of the Church of England in the Colonies and Foreign Dependencies of the British Empire." He was author, besides, of "A Memoir of The Chisholm," and of sermons on various public occasions.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Rev. John Crosby Clark, B.D., Fellow of St. John's, and one of the oldest members of the University of Oxford, was proved in the London Court, under £80,000 personalty. The testator, being possessed of considerable estates, never sought ecclesiastical preferment. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six, at Cowley House, Chertsey, on July 31 last.

The will of Christopher James Davison Ingledew, M.A., Doctor of Philosophy, of Northallerton, Yorkshire; Tydden Sais, near Carnarvon; and the Middle Temple, was proved in London, on the 21st ult., under £3000 personalty; the executors being his relict; James H. Ingledew, solicitor; and William Dagget, solicitor, both of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He has left to his wife an annuity of £150, and all his mining shares, together with his furniture and household effects, and a life interest in his property during widowhood. He leaves all his books amongst his children; his printed writings he leaves to his daughter Georgina, and divides the ultimate residue of his property amongst all his children equally. There is this contingency—that, should his children not acquire a vested interest therein, the residue of his property will revert to seven public institutions named in his will—viz., the Benchers of the Middle Temple, the Law Society, University of Durham, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, York County Lunatic Hospital and Asylum, and one or two parishes, and to learned societies for annual prizes.

The will of William Sinclair, Esq., of Sowerby, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, was proved, at York, under £50,000 personalty. The executors are Josiah Waites and Thomas J. Foggitt, both of Sowerby; and the Rev. Edwin Bittleston, of Mount Pleasant, near Northallerton. The will is dated 1854, and a codicil 1866. The testator has left his property chiefly amongst his cousins. The following are amongst the charitable bequests:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Religious Tract Society, £500; London Missionary Society, £500; Blind School, York, £400; Redcar Convalescent Home, £500; Redcar Life-Boat, £200; Harrogate Hospital, £200; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Doncaster, £200; Moravian Mission Society, £200; British and Foreign School, Thirsk, £100; to each of the parishes of Sowerby and Thirsk, £500 for the poor; and to the Wesleyan Sunday schools at Sowerby and Thirsk, each £100. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

The will of James Sidebottom, Esq., of Manor House, Hollingworth, Chester, was proved, at Chester, under £180,000 personalty, by his nephews, James Sidebottom and John Arthur Sidebottom, and John Edward Adshead, of Alderley, the joint acting executors. To each of them he leaves a legacy of £2000. The will is dated April 27 last, and he died June 30 following. He has left his estates amongst his nephews. He leaves £50,000 amongst his nieces, the children of his brother William and the children of his late niece Mary Harrison. He leaves £40,000 amongst the children of his late brother Ralph. There are legacies to his servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his three nephews, John, Ralph, and James, the sons of his late brother, Ralph.

The *Indépendance Belge* again announces that the whole course of European diplomacy tends towards a peaceful solution of all pending questions. "It appears certain," we are told, "that the recent interviews of Lord Clarendon with Prince Gortschakoff and the Emperor Napoleon, and those of Herr von Beust with the Ministers of the Courts of South Germany, with the Queen of Prussia, and, finally with the Chancellor of the Russian empire, and the explanations exchanged between these personages, have resulted in the most satisfactory understanding for the maintenance and security of peace in Europe. If this situation be consolidated, disarmament will be the necessary consequence, even though the question may not have been yet mooted among the statesmen who exercise a preponderating influence on the councils of Europe."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS.

There is hardly a subject within the whole range of newspaper literature more sickening to a healthy mind than that of electoral corruption. To what extent the evidence taken before the Parliamentary Commission now pursuing their inquiries at Beverley, Bridgewater, and Norwich is read by the public it is impossible to determine; but even in its most condensed form, as given in the daily papers, it is loathsome to the last degree. We hope foreigners will not regard the scenes laid bare to the sight of all the world by these investigations as fairly typical of our national character. It might be difficult, indeed, to convince them that they are not; but intimate acquaintance with the customary habits of the English people would suffice, we think, to establish the conclusion that electoral immorality is a kind of epidemic the ravages of which, whenever and wherever it prevails, do not warrant sweeping inferences as to the normal condition of the populations visited thereby. The fact is that the spirit which gets possession of men at the time of an election is analagous in all respects to a mania. It is *sui generis*—there is nothing exactly like it that we know of. It relaxes all the bands which hold society together—it lowers the standard of social obligation—it confuses the sense of right and wrong—it colours the most impartial judgments, and, for the time being, affects by a glamour the thoughts and sympathies of even upright men. Why it should do so is a psychological puzzle which we have never seen satisfactorily solved. That it does so, more or less, is a fact established by ample experience. A constituency during the excitement of an election contest is as unlike the same body at ordinary times as an intoxicated man is unlike his sober self.

The disease, however, like drunkenness, leaves baneful effects behind it. Its immediate manifestations are frightfully revolting—its after influences are sensibly deteriorating. And its tendency is to become worse and worse, and to spread over wider surfaces of society, in proportion as it is yielded to. Electoral corruption seldom or never gets exorcised from a community into which it has fairly entered. It would seem as if it were impossible to deal with it effectually. No legal provisions, no precautions, no penalties, no modes of trial, have hitherto availed to stamp it out, or even sensibly to abate its power. The last general election, in spite of the recently adopted Corrupt Practices at Elections Act, was probably whelmed by as high a tide of electoral immorality as any of its predecessors. If the boroughs now subject to inquisition may be taken as a fair sample of many that have escaped it—which we deem highly probable—the taint has got deeper into our representative system than the majority of us had suspected. It is not the poor only, but the well-to-do, the educated, the otherwise moral members of society, that either have no conscience, or, what is worse, tamper with their conscience, in influencing their neighbours, and in disposing of their own votes. Men and women, gentlemen and ladies, bankers and members of the professions, religious as well as irreligious, somehow or other, all get involved in the maelström; and, if they do not make shipwreck of their reputation, suffer a loss which can hardly be pleasing to them in the retrospect.

For it is not merely the taking of money as a bribe, or the offering it to others—much to be deprecated as either is—which constitutes the most deplorable element of electoral corruption. Whoever has so far overcome his repugnance as

LANDING OF PRINCE ARTHUR AT QUEBEC.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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to have read through the evidence wrung from unwilling but overawed witnesses by the Commissioners, will be most forcibly struck with the tricks of self-deceit, of attempted concealment, of tortuous sophistry, of ingenious prevarication, of barefaced falsehood, and even of perjury, which are resorted to by people who have suffered themselves to be defiled. In any other walk of life, in the discharge of any other obligation, men would despise themselves, and be utterly despised by their fellows, could they be capable of a tithe of the meanness, the moral cowardice, or the hypocrisy which they think little of in connection with electioneering practices. And yet, when everything has been dragged into the light, and all the underground machinery by which an election has been managed is exposed, we question whether one man in fifty who has worked that machinery or has knowingly helped to keep it in motion will be relegated to a lower social position as a consequence. The whole atmosphere is polluted in regard to this matter. Things immersed in it cease to appear according to their real nature and their wont. There is a disturbing influence somewhere, which deflects and distorts the objects seen through it, in like manner as a fever prevents the healthy action of the brain.

Might not some good be done by treating electoral corruption in some way analogous to that in which we treat epidemics—namely, by counteracting where we can, and by removing, wherever it is possible, the exciting causes? Regard it as, to a considerable extent, the result of a temporary mania which more or less modifies the moral sentiments and judgment of all those whom it affects, and attack it in its predisposing accessories. Let the legally-prescribed manner of conducting elections be as sober, as officially mechanical, as business-like as it can possibly be made. Do away with nomination days, with their attendant and mischievous parade, excitement, tumult, and dissipation. Substitute a written for an oral declaration of the poll. Prohibit the use of public-houses for all kinds of electioneering business. Very much of the haze which now imparts an exaggerated importance to everything which is seen through it will thenceforth disappear. It is a great point to keep down the electoral fever to the lowest possible point. It will not, of course, entirely drive out the demon of corruption from a constituency, but it will greatly diminish its blinding influence by depriving it of its main powers and opportunities of raising factitious excitement.

There will still remain, however, the powerful incentive to corrupt practices supplied by the passion of candidates for the social distinction conferred by the position of a member of Parliament. If bribery from above could be made disgraceful, bribery below would die of inanition. How to effect this, save by a change of public opinion, is a wellnigh insoluble problem. But it is clear that legislation should be directed rather against bribers than against bribees; and elections won by money, by whomsoever furnished, should entail upon those who profit by them serious penalties. There is generally some, perhaps indefinable, complicity between a principal and his agents in such matters—a complicity which, on the part of the former, results from a resolute shutting of his eyes to what the latter are about. In business transactions no man would be allowed to take advantage of this without losing his credit for honesty. Why should he in a Parliamentary election? When the law is less squeamish, candidates who have any reputation to lose will find it necessary to keep their eyes open and be more particular.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Committee has not yet made its report. It is morally certain that, if reappointed next Session, it will recommend secret voting. The evidence in support of such a recommendation is preponderating, and the chairman of the committee, the Marquis of Hartington, has announced his intention to back it. How far this method of taking votes will check corrupt practices at elections is questioned by many. That it will tend to keep down excitement there can be no doubt—experience fully proves thus much. The probability is that in doing so it will go far to divest bribery of that illusive atmosphere which makes it appear a venial offence. It will no longer be regarded as a species of transient madness, but as a cool, deliberate, calculating knavery. There will be no romance in it—no plausible excuse for it. It may continue, indeed, to exist, and to ply its infamous traffic; but it will degenerate into a disreputable business, which, like professional gambling, will be fought shy of by gentlemen. Let us hope so, at any rate. The recent disclosures are a scandal to the country; for if Lord Justice Coke was right when, in dealing with the first case of electoral bribery on record in this country, he denounced it as "poisoning the very fountain itself," the sources of political power will become insufferably foul unless bribery can by some means or other be prevented from contaminating them, as now, by wholesale.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA.

The visit of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur to the British Provinces in North America has afforded more than one subject, when he was at Halifax, for Illustrations in this Paper. The Engraving on the front page of the present Number shows the landing of his Royal Highness at Quebec. The latest news, by telegraph, reports his arrival at Montreal, on the 9th inst., having returned from a long tour in Upper Canada, where he has amused himself with hunting and shooting. He had a visit of the aboriginal Indians at Mohawk where the Chiefs of the Six Nations appeared fully painted, and the Prince was made Chief of the Six Nations with due ceremonies. A grand banquet was given, and he left for Hamilton, where his Royal Highness arrived with the Governor-General at 5.30 p.m. In the evening they attended a ball at the Ontario Crystal Palace.

It was on the 16th ult. that Prince Arthur arrived at Quebec, in the steamer Napoleon III., accompanied by Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenant Picard, and Mr. Gregory. As he stepped ashore, on the Queen's Wharf, about ten o'clock on that day, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Narcisse Belleau, with Major Taschereau, Aide-de-Camp in waiting, bade him welcome to Lower Canada, speaking in the French language. The military commander of Quebec, General Stisted, and the members of the Privy Council were then presented to his Royal Highness. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Lemesurier, read an address of congratulation from the Town Council, to which the Prince replied. He then entered the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage, drawn by four horses. A Royal salute was fired from the citadel and the volunteer field battery at Durham-terrace. The 69th Regiment formed a guard of honour, and two battalions of volunteers lined the streets. The houses on Mountain-hill and in Fort-street and St. Louis-street were decorated with flags, and there were triumphal arches. The people assembled in great numbers and cheered the Prince heartily as he passed. While staying at Quebec his Royal Highness visited the falls of Montmorency and the Rivière du Loup, as well as the Military School and other local institutions. He was well entertained by the Governor and the city authorities, the chief feature of the entertainments being a ball, at the public hall in St. Louis-street.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The Empress, accompanied by General Fleury, left St. Cloud at one o'clock on Tuesday for Compiègne, having first of all presided at a council of Ministers, at which, it is understood, the effect produced on the public mind by the announcement of the convocation of the Corps Législatif for Nov. 29 was earnestly discussed. Rumours—denied, however, by the semi-official press—have since been afloat that the Government will retreat from its present position and summon the Chambers for an earlier day, a course which is warmly advocated by the chief Liberal journals, who recommend that the Corps Législatif should assemble at the end of this month or the commencement of next for the sole purpose of continuing the verification of the elections, the real business of the Session being postponed until Nov. 29. There can be no doubt that the new Ministry are considerably injured in public opinion by the contemplated delay, which there are no good grounds for insisting upon now that the Opposition, including Count de Kératry—who wisely remarks that the struggle between personal power and the representatives of the people ought not to terminate in an émeute—have decided not to present themselves at the Palais Bourbon on the approaching 26th. The course the Government is pursuing is attributed to the influence of M. Rouher, who has been a good deal with the Emperor lately.

One of those strikes which are continually taking place in the French manufacturing districts, and frequently leading to bloodshed, and which has been going on for some time at Aubin, in the south of France, has just resulted in a considerable sacrifice of human life. It seems that the miners belonging to the pits of the Orleans Company, having struck work, went in a body to the company's office and forcibly seized the person of the head engineer, whom they dragged to the mines with the expressed intention of drowning him, spite of the exertions made by the gendarmerie for his protection. After the Sub-Prefect had been wounded in the leg and the Procureur Imperial's substitute had been beaten and had his clothes half torn off his back, the Prefect himself arrived at the scene of the disorder, accompanied by a detachment of troops, who proceeded to load their chassepots, and succeeded in rescuing the company's chief engineer from the hands of the rioters. During the night the general warehouse of the company was destroyed by fire supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. The following morning a regular riot ensued, when soldiers were sent to the forges to protect the smiths whom the men employed in the mines sought to prevent from working. A collision was the result; the troops were pelted and charged the rioters, a thousand in number, with fixed bayonets; finally they received orders to fire, and the result of the discharge with their murderous weapons was to kill fourteen men and wound some two and twenty others.

A serious disturbance occurred on Sunday evening at one of the political meetings held at the Folies-Belleville, which had been formally dissolved by the attendant commissary of police because one of the speakers remarked, what is true enough, that it is next to impossible to get a huissier, or legal notice-server, to serve a notice on the Prefect of Police, or, indeed, any other public functionary. The police, who sought to clear the building, were hooted and attacked with chairs and benches, whereupon they drew their swords and wounded several persons. There is no doubt but that at the present moment the Paris working classes are generally in a very excitable state; and the extreme Democratic journals, such as the *Réforme*, the *Réveil*, and the *Rappel*, do their utmost to keep this feeling alive; so that one may look for a plentiful crop of press prosecutions ere long.

A report was current in Paris yesterday, and given by several of the newspapers in full confidence of its truth, to the effect that the body of the elder Kinck had been found in a forest, between Ollwiller and Watwiller, covered over with sand and dead leaves. As yet, however, neither confirmation nor contradiction of this report has appeared, so that one is left in the dark as to its accuracy. The excitement with reference to the crime has by no means abated; the shops are filled with photographic portraits of the victims for sale, as, over here, a traffic which is punishable with fine and imprisonment if carried on in the open air is perfectly legal under the colonnades of the Rue de Rivoli. It is reported that one manufacturer has realised a little fortune by the sale of pocket-handkerchiefs on which a representation of the murders is given; and buttons with the device of a pickaxe and shovel are freely hawked about the Boulevards as "Boutons de Trippmann" or "Un Souvenir de Pantin."

Père Hyacinthe, disregarding the summons of the Superior of his order to return to the Carmelite convent at Passy within a period of ten days, set sail, a few days since, from Brest, for the United States, whither the Superior's sentence of excommunication will no doubt precede him by the French Atlantic telegraph.

A rumour has been put in circulation by the *Figaro* to the effect that Théophile Gautier, the distinguished art-critic, and protégé of Princess Mathilde, has been married, in Italy, to Carlotta Grisi, the once-celebrated opera-dancer.

SPAIN.

The insurrection has been raging all over the country, breaking out in a series of explosions at various leading provincial towns. Saragossa has been the scene of a most formidable struggle. On Thursday week, the authorities, having attempted to disarm all Republican volunteers at Saragossa, Valladolid, and Grenada, the volunteers resisted, and, after a struggle, succeeded, in the two latter cases, in escaping to the open country with their arms. At Saragossa, while a number of prisoners were being taken into the town, the Republican volunteers fired upon the troops by whom the prisoners were guarded. The fight soon became general, and artillery was brought into requisition, causing considerable loss of life and damage in the streets. No details, however, have yet been received as to the results of the fighting, as the telegraph lines were broken soon after it commenced. The Government itself was on Friday without news on the subject. Official intelligence of the next day announced that the engagement between the troops and the Republican volunteers resulted in the "prompt repression" of the disturbance, the truth being afterwards admitted that the insurrection was only vanquished after twenty-two hours' sanguinary fighting. A large number were killed on both sides, and many of the insurgents were taken prisoners.

There has been hard fighting at Valencia also. On Sunday there was a suspension of hostilities, in order that both sides might collect their dead and wounded. On Monday morning the Government troops, who had been waiting for reinforcements, were to recommence the attack on the Republicans with the greatest vigour. Owing to a large portion of the railway having been torn up, the Government at Madrid can only receive intelligence by sea. Catalonia, Aragon, Andalusia, Granada, Galicia, have all been infected, and much the same story comes from all points. If the official accounts are to be believed, plunder, breaking open of gaols, forced levies, destruction of railways and telegraphs, burning of archives, and grosser crimes have characterised nearly every rising. Severe fighting has not been general, the bands resorting usually to guerrilla tactics.

The Government reports that the insurrection is declining in Catalonia, Granada, and Andalusia. About 6000 rebels had submitted themselves in the provinces of Tarragona, Gerona, Lerida, and Barcelona.

The conduct of seventeen deputies of the Republican party who are at the head of insurgent bands has been brought under the notice of the Cortes, and it is anticipated that, after conviction by the tribunals, they will be expelled from the Assembly.

A review was held by General Prim, on Saturday last, of the troops in Madrid, mustering 8000 to 10,000 in number, evidently with the intention of showing his real military strength, and to disprove the current rumour that the garrison had been reduced by detachments to 3000.

BELGIUM.

A statue erected to the memory of Leopold I. was unveiled, on Sunday, at Namur, in the presence of the King and Queen. The statue represents the late King with his right hand on the Constitution, which he had sworn to preserve, and his left hand on the handle of his sword. The words of the inscription are, "The grateful city of Namur to Leopold I."

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince of Prussia left Vienna on Saturday last, arriving the next morning at Venice, where he was received by the Royal delegates, Signori Nigra and Cortini. His Royal Highness proceeded on board a Royal gondola to the Danieli Hotel. On Tuesday evening the Crown Prince visited the Apollo Theatre, which was splendidly illuminated. An immense crowd enthusiastically cheered the Prince, and the band played the Prussian Anthem.

The Prussian Budget as presented to the Lower House of the Diet estimates the revenue at 164,311,575 thalers, and the expenditure at 164,072,575. But there will during the ensuing year be an exceptional expenditure of 5,638,700; which leaves a deficiency of 5,400,000 thalers.

The Second Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden has approved of the treaty with the North German States, according to which subjects of each are allowed to take service in the army of either.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced that the Emperor intends to pay a return visit to the Sultan at Constantinople, and thence to proceed to Egypt and be present at the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg telegram announces that the Amer of Bokhara has paid tribute to the Czar, has sent his son on a mission to St. Petersburg, and has applied for Russian assistance against his Afghan neighbour, the Ameer Shere Ali. Nothing is said as to the Russian Cabinet's reception of this application.

AMERICA.

President Grant has issued a proclamation appointing Nov. 15 as a day of national thanksgiving.

Mr. Boutwell, the Finance Minister, has been making a speech at Philadelphia, mainly on the financial affairs of the United States. He is not for repudiation in any shape, but insists that the national debt must be paid in coin or its equivalent. Since March 1 there has been, he says, a reduction of 36,000,000 dols. in the national debt, and the present system of taxation would, he believes, allow of 100,000,000 dols. a year being paid off. He is of opinion that Government will be able to fund the debt at 4½ per cent. Finally, he hopes for the success of the Republican party at the elections.

The returns of the autumn elections are still very incomplete, but indicate that the Republicans have carried Pennsylvania, securing a majority in the Legislature, and re-electing Mr. Geary as Governor. They have also carried Ohio, electing Mr. Hayes as Governor over Mr. Pendleton. In Iowa they have also been successful; in both States by large though reduced majorities.

The New York Republicans have nominated General Sigel as State Secretary, and Mr. Horace Greely as State Comptroller.

Ex-President Pierce died of dropsy, yesterday week, at Concord.

Mr. Peabody has given to the Peabody Institute at Baltimore (which he has already endowed with 1,000,000 dols.) the additional sum of 400,000 dols., to be applied to the erection of a second building for the use of the institute, and for the benefit of the gallery of painting and sculpture to be connected with it. At Georgetown, Massachusetts, he has given 5000 dols. additional to the town library, and instructed the trustees to erect a lecture-room for the use of the town.

The Government has ordered an adjudication by the Courts in the case of the alleged privateer, Hornet.

The anticipations of damage by storm and high tides, which proved unfounded on this side of the Atlantic, have been realised in New Brunswick, where property to the value of several million dollars has been destroyed. Eastport, in Maine, is said to have been entirely destroyed.

INDIA.

In consequence of the prevailing scarcity and the famine in Rajpootana, the Governor-General of India has abandoned his intention of holding the projected Durbar.

The Duke of Edinburgh is expected to arrive at Calcutta on Dec. 30, and many Indian Princes and nobles will be invited to meet him.

It is asserted that there is a deficit of £2,000,000 sterling in the Indian Budget of last year, and one of equal amount for this year.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Melbourne to Sept. 12, and from Sydney and Adelaide to Sept. 9.

A Parliamentary crisis has arisen in Melbourne, in consequence of the Government having nominated as Commissioner of Customs Mr. Halte, who is not a member of Parliament. The Legislative Assembly has resolved to abolish the State aid grant in five years, diminishing the amount by £10,000 in each year. Mr. Fawkner, the founder of the colony, is dead. Kenealy and the other pardoned Fenians have been expelled the colony, under the Criminals Influx Prevention Act.

A postal treaty has been arranged between New South Wales and Queensland, in accordance with which a monthly mail is to be established via Torres Straits, to alternate with that by King George's Sound. The captain of the United States steamer Kearsage has been fitted at Sydney.

The Queensland Parliament has passed the Estimates, and is about to be closed.

We learn from Adelaide that a telegraph line is about to be laid to the north-west coast.

NEW ZEALAND.

Intelligence transmitted by way of Sydney states that the rival Maories were quieter, and there had been no further massacres of European settlers. The colonists, we are told, have agreed to offer England subsidies for 1500 soldiers for five years.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail-steamer has brought home a case of diamonds valued at £2000, and intelligence that numerous further discoveries of precious stones have been made.

The Cape Parliament has rejected the bill for making all religious support voluntary, and also the Paper Currency Bill.

A new temperance hall is to be erected in Melbourne, at a cost of £4000.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives some particulars on the subject of the shock of earthquake which was felt along the Rhine in the night of 2nd to 3rd October. The heaving motion was but slightly felt at Boppard and Cologne; but in the intermediate localities, such as Bonn, Coblentz, and Neuwied, it seems to have been alarming. In some places the inhabitants rushed into the street, believing their houses were about to fall on them; domestic fowl left their roosts; and a low, rumbling noise was heard. The undulation at Remagen was from north-west to south-east, and lasted about two seconds.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, F. W.; to be Curate of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.
Andrews, Samuel Wright; Rector of Claxby with Normanby.
Bell, Charles Dent; Honorary Canon, Carlisle.
Bellett, J. C.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Brompton.
Bennett, Frederick Hamilton; Vicar of St. Mary's, Freeland, Oxon.
Bojs, William James; Vicar of East Molesey, Surrey.
Capes, William Wolfe; Rector of Bramshott, Hants.
Chamberlain, H. H.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Bedford.
Chartres, Thomas; Curate of St. Paul's, Camden-square.
Clutterbuck, J. C.; Rural Dean of Abingdon.
Dendy, Samuel; Rector of Pensthorpe, Norfolk.
Drew, Jonas Henry; Vicar of St. Mary's, Stroud.
Fawcett, J. Morris; Vicar of St. Philip's, Leeds.
Fielden, Randle; Rector of Mugginton, Derbyshire.
Flood, James C., Chaplain at Frankfort; Chaplain at Bonn.
Gibson, John; Vicar of Monkhopton, Salop.
Glen, William; Curate of Mortlake.
Green, George Drew; Rector of Graveley-cum-Chesfield, Herts.
Griffith, S. Y. M.; Vicar of North Hinksey, Berks.
Henzey, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Tipton, Staffordshire.
Heygate, W. E.; Rector of Brighstone, I. W.
Hodgson, William; Vicar of Swindon, Staffordshire.
Hopwood, Frank Edward; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Congleton.
Hoskins, George Richard; Honorary Canon, Carlisle.
Ingram, Richard Hunt; Chaplain of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
Jones, David; Vicar of Egremont, Carmarthenshire.
Jones, Thomas Davies; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Baptist's, Llantrissant, Glamorganshire.
Lacey, Edward; Curate of St. Peter's, Walworth.
Langford, J. T.; Curate of St. John's, Bethnal-green.
Lightfoot, G. H.; Curate of Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.
Linton, R. M.; Curate of All Saints', Mile-end New Town.
Manning, Douglas George; Priest-Vicar in Wells Cathedral.
Mason, Peter Pearson; Vicar of Eidstaston, Salop.
Morgan, Richard Herbert; Curate of Blandford Forum.
Nicholl, David; Rector of St. George's, Glamorganshire.
Osborne, G. Y.; Vicar of St. Edmund's, Dudley.
Osborne, W. A., Head Master of Rossall School; Chaplain at Wiesbaden.
Page, Richard; Perpetual Curate of St. Asaph's, Birmingham.
Penruddocke, T. A.; Curate of Everleigh.
Robinson, G.; Curate of Stow-cum-Quy, Cambridgeshire.
Saunders, John C. K.; Rector of Thornton-le-Moor.
Sowerby, Walter James; Vicar of Eltham, Kent.
Turner, Charles Michael; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Warnbey, Cornelius Copner; Curate of Bowerchalke.
Wheeler, R. T., Vicar of Minster, Kent; Rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk.
Wilkinson, William Farley; Minor Canon, Peterborough.
Wright, Arthur; Rector of Tilston, Cheshire.

The Earl of Ellenborough has presented an organ to the chapel of Southern Dalamere.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has placed a stained-glass window in the chapel at Addington Park, Croydon.

The consecration of Dr. Moberly to the see of Salisbury will take place in Westminster Abbey, on the 28th inst.

Lezant Church, Cornwall, having been restored by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, architect, at a cost of £1200, was recently reopened with full choral service.

Of the £15,000 required for the restoration of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, as a memorial to the late Bishop, about half has already been raised.

Canon Durnford has denied the statement (made by a contemporary "on the highest authority") that he has been offered the Bishopric of Carlisle. Dr. Goodwin, Dean of Ely, is to be the new Bishop.

The Bishop of London will resume the reception of his clergy at London House on Tuesday next at eleven o'clock, and on subsequent Tuesdays at the same hour.

The Rev. Shapurji Edalji, a converted fire-worshipper of the celebrated sect of the Parsees of Bombay, is acting as Assistant Curate of Holy Trinity, St. Ebbe's, Oxford.

Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., has presented to the parish church of Dauntsey, Wilts, a new communion-table and furniture in the chancel, in the place of that which had been in use for many years.

Yesterday week the remains of the late Right Rev. Dr. Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle, were interred in the small inclosed churchyard at the rear of St. Mary's Church, Carlisle, in the presence of an enormous crowd.

The Rev. W. W. Godden, M.A., has been presented with a family Bible, together with a purse of one hundred sovereigns, from the congregation of the parish church, Brighton, on his appointment to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's Chapel.

The Rev. Stephen E. Gladstone, second son of the Premier, preached on Tuesday evening at a thanksgiving service held at the Church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr and St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard-street. There was a large congregation.

The recumbent statue of the late Countess of Devon, by Mr. Stephens, an Exeter sculptor, which was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, has been placed in the south chancel aisle, known as the Courtenay Chapel, of Powderham Church, which has been restored for its reception.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the united parishes of St. Peter-in-Eastgate and St. Margaret, Lincoln, was recently laid, with Masonic honours, by Major Smyth, D.P.G.M. of Lincolnshire, in the presence of the Bishop of Lincoln and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen residing in the city and neighbourhood.

St. Mary's Church, Huntingdon, was reopened on Tuesday, after having been thoroughly restored. The sermon at the morning service was preached by the Bishop of Ely. Amongst the traditions connected with the church is one which relates that the father of Oliver Cromwell was a churchwarden in the year 1600.

The church of Kilburn, at the foot of the Hambleton hills, has been reopened, after restoration by Mr. Christian, architect, at an outlay of £1200, equally borne by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the parish, and the Archbishop of York, who is officially lord of the manor. His Grace preached, and afterwards entertained forty of his tenantry to a dinner.

New schools, of which the late Mr. J. Hicks was the architect, were opened, on Tuesday week, in Cattistock parish, Dorset. The total cost is about £1200, of which Mr. Digby, of Sherborne Castle, gave £350, as well as the playgrounds adjoining the building. After the religious services there was a parish festival, at which the Rev. K. H. Barnes, Rector, presided.

The *Times* calculates that the Bishop of Oxford will not, in a pecuniary sense, benefit much by his translation to Winchester. Although the annual income of the latter see is set down at £10,500, the prospective income has long been fixed at £7000, and out of this the pension of the retiring Bishop, £2000 per annum, has to be deducted. The bishopric of Oxford is worth £5000 a year.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Durham consecrated the church recently erected at Jarrow Grange, Jarrow, of which the Rev. J. Bee has been appointed Incumbent, with a population of about 5600. The site was given by Sir Walter and Lady James, who also gave a grant of £2500 towards the building and provided for the endowment of the church. The seats will all be free and unappropriated. The cost of the church is about £4000.

The Duke of Devonshire laid the foundation-stone of a new parish church at Buxton on Tuesday. In the course of a speech which he subsequently made, his Grace said that, however gloomy a view some might be disposed to take of the future prosperity of the Church, all would find something reassuring in the manifest interest which was now taken in the work of church extension. Looking at what had been effected, he thought the Church of England stood now as well as it had done at any former period.

The parish church of Stonton Brudenell was reopened on the 23rd ult., when the Bishop of Peterborough preached. The three adjoining parishes of Cranoe, Glooston, and Slawston, as well as Medbourne, are the property of the Countess of Cardigan, the churches of which have been rebuilt or thoroughly restored, so that the restoration of Stonton has completed the whole of the churches upon the Brudenell estates in Leicestershire. The Countess, notwithstanding the large outlay of many thousand pounds at Deene Church (to be shortly opened), lent a helping hand towards the restoration of Stonton Church. Mrs. Ord, of Langton Hall, and Mr. W. Perry Herrick, of Beaumanor Park, were also large subscribers to the work.

An important conference of clergy and laity was held, yesterday week, at the Shire Hall, Gloucester. The conference resulted from a general desire of the diocese expressed in the early part of the year, which comprised the capitular beneficed and licensed clergy of the archdeaconry, and a large body of the laity, composed of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the High Sheriff, the Mayor of Gloucester, members of Parliament, and other official persons, churchwardens, and about 400 other lay representatives, elected by mixed ruridiaconal conferences of clergy and laity—this larger electoral area being, after great consideration, deemed best for the peculiar character and circumstances of the diocese. There were about 800 present.

The conference of lay delegates from all the dioceses of Ireland, for the purpose of considering the mode and extent of lay representation in the future church body, was held at Dublin, on Tuesday—the Primate in the chair. On the motion of the Duke of Abercorn, seconded by Mr. Brooke, Master in Chancery, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the voting in the General Synod of clerical and lay representatives should be by orders, if demanded by three of either orders present. An animated discussion followed upon the second resolution, proposed by Sir Joseph Napier, that the lay representation in the future Church body should be in proportion of two laymen to one clergyman. There was a strong opinion expressed by the majority of the speakers that it was necessary to guard against the possibility of clerical domination in the governing body. The Primate intimated, in putting the resolution, that it was possible the clergy would not accept this arrangement.

The subjects discussed, yesterday week, at the Church Congress, at Liverpool, were "The Church's Work in Large Towns" and "The Weekly Offertory and Almsgiving." On the former subject papers were read by Dr. Hume; Mr. Birley, M.P.; and the Rev. Mr. Maclagan. Among the speakers was the Dean of York, who advocated daily vespers and the abolition of the pew-rent system. On the other subject papers were read by the Rev. Canon Trevor and the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, who, it is stated, was received with "great applause, long continued." On Thursday evening there was a working man's meeting in St. George's Hall, which was crowded in every part. The Bishop of Chester presided, and the principal speakers were the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Oxford, Archdeacon Denison, and Mr. R. A. Cross, M.P. Archdeacon Denison, on presenting himself, was received with "a perfect storm of hooting and hissing," and cries of "What about the fourth commandment?" and "Sabbath-breaker!" and was for some time unable to obtain a hearing. The congress was brought to a close, on Friday evening, by a soirée at St. George's Hall. The next congress will be held at Southampton.

Heworth Church, near York, was consecrated last month, the Archbishop being the preacher. The idea of this new church originated some years ago with the Rev. J. Willey, who died before it could be carried out. His widow, however, who subsequently married the late Sir Trevor Wheler, has not been unmindful of the matter, and the existence of the present building is due almost entirely to her liberality. The church consists of a nave 35 ft. wide, and, with the chancel, 114 ft. long; also a tower, vestry, and porch. Among the special gifts are the communion-table and cloth, by the late Sir T. Wheler; an alms-dish, by Mrs. Starkey; and a memorial window to her late husband by Mrs. Bell. There are also gifts of stained glass by Mr. G. F. Jones, the architect; Mr. J. Keswick, the contractor; and Mr. G. Harrison, the clerk of the works; and the bell, by Mr. T. S. Noble.——His Grace also consecrated a new church at Ruswarp, Whitby, built by Mr. C. N. Armfield, architect, at a cost of £2500. It consists of a nave 65 ft. by 25 ft., with an apsidal chancel of 25 ft. by 19 ft. The font was the gift of Mrs. Belcher, and a clustered marble column of Mr. C. Saunders. The walls of the chancel are also decorated with drawings designed by the architect and executed by Mr. Readman.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Chancellor has nominated the Warden of All Souls' Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, and he was sworn into office at a Convocation on Saturday. Dr. Leighton, who appeared not to have thoroughly recovered from his late severe illness, delivered a Latin speech, occupying twenty minutes, in which he enumerated the chief events of the past academical year, more particularly alluding to the deaths of the Bishops of Salisbury, Exeter, and Carlisle, all educated at this University, and to whose memories he paid a grateful tribute of affection and respect. The Vice-Chancellor then reappointed four pro-Vice-Chancellors—the Master of University, the Rector of Exeter, the Dean of Christ Church, and the Warden of New.

Michaelmas Term was opened on Monday, and in a Convocation the following were appointed masters of the schools—viz., E. Hatch, M.A., Pembroke; Rev. H. C. Ogle, Magdalen. In a Congregation at the same time the following degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts: Rev. G. F. Barrow, St. Alban's Hall.—Bachelor of Civil Law: I. Brunel, Balliol. E. Bowden, D.C.L., late Fellow of New, and C. Neate, Fellow of Oriel, were re-appointed Clerks of Market.

The Hebdomadal Council have ordered an especial meeting, on the 20th inst., for revising the register of Congregation.

Congregations will be held on Thursday, the 21st., for electing members of Council in place of those who retire this year by rotation after three years' service.

The election at Magdalen College to the five Demyships, value £80 per year, and tenable for five years, terminated on Saturday as follows:—Messrs. E. L. Robertson and F. O. Bampfylde, both of Sidney College, Bath, in classics; Messrs. E. B. Elliott and H. Magnus, both of Magdalen College School, in mathematics; Mr. A. D. B. Hill, from Winchester College, in natural science. Proximè accessit—Mr. W. Dawes, private tuition.

The following degree-days are announced:—Nov. 4 and 25; Dec. 2, 9, and 17.

Mr. William Bright, M.A., Christ Church, the Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, proposes to lecture on the History of the Early Church from the close of the second century, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at twelve o'clock, beginning on Oct. 25.

Mr. Bonamy Price, M.A., Worcester College, the Professor of Political Economy, will lecture at the Clarendon, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at one o'clock, on Free Trade and Reciprocity and the Theory of Value.

CAMBRIDGE.

Trinity College has appointed Mr. Charles Henry Pearson, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, its lecturer on history for the ensuing year. The undermentioned scholars of Trinity have been elected Fellows:—A. J. Butler, 19th Junior Optime and 8th Classic, 1867; Bell's (University) Scholar, F. H. B. Daniell, 32nd Senior Optime and 5th Classic, 1867; W. H. M. Christie, 4th Wrangler, 1868; W. D. Rawlins, 3rd Classic, 1868.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been elected sizars of St. John's:—F. H. Adams, Brighton College; T. Adams, private tuition; Alston, private tuition; Finch, Durham School; Hanson, private tuition; Hutchinson, Manchester School; Lees, St. Peter's School, York; Oddie, Haileybury; Poole, Richmond School; M. H. Pugh, Rishworth, Yorkshire; Reeve, Colfe's Grammar School, Blackheath; Ruston, St. Saviour's, Southwark; Simpson, private tuition; Webb, private tuition; Willacy, Manchester School; Wilson, private tuition.——The following have been elected to exhibitions appropriated to their several schools:—Burville, Tramper, and St. Clair, Hereford School; Willacey and Hutchinson, Manchester School; Sutton, Marlborough Grammar School; Metcalfe and Burrow, Sedbergh School; Hobson, Pocklington School; Finch, Durham School; J. Howard, Grantham School; Collier, Bury St. Edmunds School; Page, Shrewsbury School.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Queen's, held on Monday, Paterson and Tingley were promoted to scholarships of £60 per annum; Madden and Clowes elected to foundation scholarships of £50 per annum; Standish, Randell, A. J. Wright, and Ellaby elected to foundation scholarships of £30 per annum; King and F. R. Smith elected to exhibitions of £20 per annum.

The Carus Greek Testament prize for Bachelors was, on Tuesday, equally divided between H. M. Gwatkin, Fellow of St. John's College, and J. H. Honeyburne, of St. Catherine's College.

The Professor of Political Economy (Mr. Fawcett) will commence his lectures on Oct. 21. The subject will be "The Economic Position of England in reference to Home and Foreign Trade."

The Plumian Professor (Mr. Challis) will commence a course of lectures on practical astronomy on Oct. 25. Arrangements are made near the lecture-room for practice in taking astronomical and geodetical observations, and in the course of the lectures the Cambridge Observatory will be visited.

The Regius Professor of Hebrew (Mr. Jarrett) intends to lecture on the Hebrew Scriptures during the present term, beginning on Oct. 20. Subjects:—1, Ezekiel, from chap. xxxiv. to the end, at ten a.m.; 2, the second book of Samuel, at eleven a.m.

The Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics (Mr. Cayley) will deliver in the present term a course of lectures on analytical geometry (chiefly solid). He proposes to include therein a discussion of the problem of the determination of a planet's orbit from three observations. The lectures will commence on Oct. 23.

The Jacksonian Professor gives notice that on Oct. 18 he will commence a course of lectures at the new room in the botanic garden, on mechanics and mechanism and their application to manufacturing processes, the steam-engine, &c. The lectures will be delivered on every week-day except Saturday.

The Professor of Moral Philosophy (Mr. Maurice) will give nine lectures during this term on "Universal Morality," beginning on Oct. 12. The following will be the subjects of his lectures:—Lecture I. (Tuesday, Oct. 12)—The Universal Empire. Lecture II (Friday, Oct. 15)—The Universal Family. Lecture III (Tuesday, Oct. 19)—The Christianised Empire (Constantinople). Lecture IV. (Friday, Oct. 22)—The Latin Family (Rome). Lecture V. (Tuesday, Oct. 26)—Individual Morality in Conflict with the Universal Society (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). Lecture VI. (Friday, Oct. 29)—Universal Morality deduced from Observations on Human Nature (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries). Lecture VII. (Tuesday, Nov. 2)—Modern Conception of Humanity (nineteenth century). Lecture VIII. (Friday, Nov. 5)—Demand in the Newest Conditions of Society for a Divine Ground of Human Morality. Lecture IX. (Tuesday, Nov. 9)—Human Worship.

At Trinity College, Dublin, the board has elected Dr. Mahaffy, F.T.C.D., Lecturer on Ancient History. The office is honorary, but the duties are very important. Mr. Tyrrell, F.T.C., has been elected Greek Lecturer for three years. The above two offices, in connection with the Professorship of Greek, held by Dr. Ingram, make (says a contemporary) the classical school of Trinity College stronger than it has been at any previous epoch of the institution.

Mr. Moncreiff has publicly intimated to the general councils of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen his appointment as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. The contest for the vacant seat will be between Mr. Gordon, Q.C., the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Smith, of Jordan-hill, who unites the Liberal electors. The committees appointed by the Liberal electors in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen have unanimously requested Mr. Smith, of Jordan-hill, to stand as a candidate, and he has consented to do so.

The Queen has appointed Dr. George Macleod to the chair of surgery at the University of Glasgow.

At Durham the following students have passed their first-year's examination in theology:—F. W. Field and G. W. Hearle, University College; J. S. Maber, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; G. R. Poole and R. Powley, University College; G. O. Redman, J. Roscamp, J. Stowell, J. R. Threlfall, and A. H. Walker, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; R. Williams, University College. Recommended for exhibitions:—A. H. Walker and J. Stowell. The following gentlemen have passed their matriculation examination in theology, and have been admitted as students:—Blakiston, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; R. Gould, University College; J. Harper, W. Hedley, J. Moore, J. W. Neil, George Rogerson, R. Simpson, and J. Sunter, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; W. J. Pearson, University College. Admitted as probationary student:—J. G. Bayle, Bishop Hatfield's Hall. Recommended for theological scholarships:—Blakiston. For exhibitions:—J. Sunter and George Rogerson. Recommended for an exhibition of £40:—J. St. Clare Hick, B.A., theological student, University College.

Founders' Day at Harrow was celebrated on Thursday.

The annual series of athletic sports organised by the pupils of Westminster School were held at Vincent-square on Wednesday and Thursday.

The winter course of evening classes at King's College was opened, yesterday week, by an introductory lecture on the "Relations of General and Technical Education," which was delivered by the Principal, the Rev. A. Barry, D.D.

The Bishop of London has consented to distribute the prizes to the pupils of the City of London College who have been successful at the examinations of the institution, and at the competitions held under the direction of the Society of Arts and the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at eight p.m. Upwards of fifty classes have been organised at the college, and 800 students have been enrolled on the professors' lists.

LORD DERBY'S ILLNESS.

The indisposition of the Earl of Derby has assumed so serious a character that his death was reported on Tuesday morning. The rumour was contradicted later in the day, but there is no doubt his Lordship's state is very critical. The malady from which he is suffering is his old enemy the gout. On Wednesday his physicians were disposed to think that in one or two of the more severe symptoms there was an improvement; but on Thursday their report was less favourable. His Lordship had had a restless night, and was in a very exhausted condition on Thursday morning. Further unfavourable symptoms were presented on Friday (yesterday) morning. Her Majesty has telegraphed to Knowsley to learn the condition of the noble Lord. General Sir William Knollys personally attended on Wednesday morning at his Lordship's residence in St. James's-square for the Prince and Princess of Wales, and in the evening, when the last telegram was received, its substance was telegraphed to the Prince of Wales.

A telegram from Alexandria says that the Viceroy is at Cairo, and there is no appearance of his intending to leave for Constantinople.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, viâ Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 30; viâ Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 5.

The *Moniteur* states that the Viceroy of Egypt has engaged all the vacant bed-rooms in Cairo, as well as all the disposable vehicles. The price his Highness is to pay for the former is 66f. a day, and the latter 100f.; so that his guests will be lodged, boarded, and driven about for nothing.

The Dundee steam-whaler Alexander, a nearly new vessel, was crushed to pieces among the icebergs on July 18, and sunk. Thirty-one of her crew landed at Lerwick from a Danish brig last Saturday morning; the remainder, twenty-four souls, were taken to Denmark by another vessel.

Dr. Livingstone was alive and well in July last year. A telegram from Bombay states that Dr. Kirk has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated "Lake Bangweolo, July 8, 1868," saying, "I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south." The explorer was then in good health and spirits. A letter from Dr. Kirk to the Bombay Government has also been published stating that a caravan which has reached Zanzibar reports Dr. Livingstone's arrival at Ujiji. The road between the coast and Ujiji was open and safe, and small parties of men and another caravan were expected.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRAVEL: BREAKING UP THE CAMP AT DARA, BANBERI VALLEY.—SEE PAGE 377.

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BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at the Parklands, Gloucestershire, the wife of John Grey, Esq., of a son, stillborn.

On the 5th inst., at 17, St. George's Villas, Tufnell Park, N., the wife of Frank Allpress, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at Whitfield, Northumberland, by the Rev. J. M. Mason, Rector, Charles L. D. Waddilove, Captain R.N., of Beacon Grange, Hexham, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Alexander Blackett Ord, of Whitfield Hall.

On the 9th ult., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev. R. Popham Blyth, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Frederick William Crokat, Esq., Bengal Army, to Charlotte Luther, fourth daughter of Major-General F. W. Burroughs, Bengal Army. No cards.

On the 12th inst., at All Saints', Gordon-square, Eugene Haldane, son of the late Professor Haldane, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Henry Townsend, Esq.

On the 7th inst., at St. Matthew's, Oakley-square, by the Rev. W. Hutchinson, uncle of the bridegroom, Captain Edward Mitchell, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major-General Mitchell, Royal Artillery, to Ella, only daughter of James Atwood, Esq., Consul at Bermuda for the kingdom of Spain.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Temple Guiting, Isabella, third daughter of the late George Talbot, Esq.

On the 13th inst., at 31, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, Geraldine Laura, wife of Hubert Hutchings, Esq.

On the 13th inst., at his residence, 23, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, Charles Jolliffe, Esq., in his 56th year.

On the 13th inst., at 64, Manor-street, Clapham, Thomas Stubbs, Esq., aged 73 years.

On Aug. 27, at Madras, suddenly, Eliza, wife of Major-General C. Hewetson, Madras Army, deeply regretted.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of his brother, Highland House, Clapham, Surrey, George M. Kinnell, late of St. Petersburg, aged 50.

On the 10th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Elizabeth Bradshaw, widow of John Allen Lloyd, Esq., formerly of the Coldstream Guards, in her 16th year.

On Aug. 6, at Kishnagur, East Indies, Matilda Sarah, the beloved wife of Samuel William Butcher, and only daughter of Captain John Moorna, deceased, formerly of Clerkenwell, Middlesex.

On the 8th inst., Sophia Catherine, the beloved wife of Alfred Charles Tatham, of Trevor Lodge, Surbiton-hill, and 11, Staple Inn, and eldest daughter of George Knights Smith, Esq., of Colney Hatch.

On Aug. 20, at Presty Hall, Mussoorie, Major William J. Bond, deeply regretted.

On the 10th inst., at 11, Brock-street, Bath, Mary, relict of the late W. U. Crocker, in her 67th year.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

SUNDAY, Oct. 17.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. St. Etheldreda, Queen and virgin. Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D., Head Master of St. Paul's School; afternoon, 3.15, the Rev. Canon Dale. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain; 7.0, the Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.D., Head Master of King's College School.

MONDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist. The Crown Prince of Prussia born, 1831. London Institution Lectures, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics.)

TUESDAY, 19.—St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park, founded, 1733. Sir Thomas Browne, Philosopher, author of "Religio Medici," died, 1682. Meetings of Royal Horticultural Society—Fruit and Floral, 11 a.m.; General, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—Union of Norway with Sweden voted by the Diet, 1814. Battle of Navarino (destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Allies, under Codrington), 1827. Full moon, 1.37 p.m.

THURSDAY, 21.—Edmund Waller, poet, died, 1687. Battle of Ball's Bluff (defeat of the American Federals), 1861.

FRIDAY, 22.—Sir William Molesworth, philosopher and statesman, died, 1855. Louis Spohr, German musical composer, died, 1859.

SATURDAY, 23.—Battle of Buxar (foundation of the British power laid by the defeat of the Mogul's army by Sir Hector Munro), 1764. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 3	0 27	0 46	1 7	1 30	1 52	1 53	2 13	2 33	2 42	3 4	3 24	3 33	3 45

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Wind: Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Oct.	6	30.216	57.4	48.9	.75	2	57.6	44.3	NNE. NE. ENE.	226	0.00
	7	30.150	55.6	46.4	.73	5	43.1	67.4	ENE. SE. E.	132	0.00
	8	30.121	60.4	54.4	.82	6	40.6	73.4	SW. WSW. W.	73	.000
	9	30.191	61.0	57.9	.90	0	50.7	73.4	W. S. SSE.	140	.000
	10	...	...	...	...		50.9	73.8	S. SSE.	120	.110
	11	30.120	55.9	52.6	.92	0	45.3	70.7	S. SW.	70	.000
	12	30.122	56.5	54.1	.92	3	43.6	69.7	SW. WNW.	140	.150

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.277	30.228	30.118	30.226	30.201	30.108	30.110
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	61.7	61.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	60.9	59.7	[illegible]	60.9	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	NNE.	ESE.	SW.	W.	SSE.	S.	SW.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till dusk. Admission 1s.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOUR. The days for taking in Pictures will be the [illegible] of October next. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Gallery, 25, Old Bond-street, W.

EXETER HALL.—Mdlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 20. Selections from Haydn's Oratorio THE CREATION. Soloists: Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli. And a Grand Selection, in which the above artistes will be assisted by Madame Gilardoni, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, Mr. J. M. Wehli. Full Band and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Organist, Mr. John C. Ward. Accompanist, Mr. J. G. Callcott. [illegible] and 3s. 6d.; West Gallery, 5s.; Area, 3s. Tickets at all Musicsellers'; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN and ETHARDO. To afford an opportunity for the extraordinary Feats of these two popular Performers to be witnessed on the same day, it has been arranged that they shall both appear Five Evenings next week—Monday to Friday, Shilling Days.

Ethardo's lofty Spiral has been erected in the Centre Transept, in full view of all visitors.

Other Entertainments, of a popular character.

Saturday, Concert and Afternoon Promenade, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season-Tickets, dating from Oct. 1, at all Entrances. Two-Guinea Railway Season-Tickets also ready.

Fine-Arts Courts—Picture Galleries—Statues—Flowers—Music—Gardens and Park in Good Autumnal Beauty.

Note.—MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 18, SECOND GREAT HARVEST FETE. Magnificent Display of Fireworks and Grand Illumination of Fountains, Blondin, Ethardo, and other attractions.

Blondin will upon this occasion Ride over the Rope on a Bicycle for the first time.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SECOND GREAT HARVEST FETE, NEXT MONDAY.—The Grand Display of Fireworks will include Special Grand Harvest Devices, Cascades of Fire, New Combination Shells, &c., and will conclude with a Magnificent Illumination of Fountains.

Fireworks at Seven. Blondin, Ethardo, &c. Illuminated, and Palace Brilliantly Lighted up for Promenade till Nine. Extra and Special Trains as required.

Last Monday's Harvest Fete was attended by nearly Twenty-three Thousand Persons.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Chastely Decorated; New Scenery, New Promenades, New Stage, with modern footlights; New Sofa Stalls, &c., rendering this Hall the most elegant Place of Amusement in London.—GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FIFTH ANNUAL SEASON IN LONDON.—Entirely New Programme.—Reappearance of the inimitable Moore.—The Christy Minstrels are open all the year round, every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight.—Doors open at half-past Seven for Evening Performances.—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

Now ready,

SIX COLOURED PLATES,

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TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

THE BRITISH ARMY OF 1870,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1869; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, OCT. 18, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin. In Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performance to commence with the Farce of THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of [illegible]. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven, and Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. BUCKSTONE respectfully informs the Public and Patrons of this Theatre that it will OPEN for the Season, on MONDAY, OCT. 23, with a new Comedy in three Acts, written by Tom Taylor and Augustus Dubourg, Esqrs., entitled NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES, in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Braid, Mr. [illegible], Miss Robertson, Miss Caroline Hill, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, and Mrs. Chippendale will appear. With other Entertainments, supported by Mr. Compton, Mr. Kendal, Mr. Clark, Miss Fanny Gwynne, Miss Lane, and Miss Fanny Wright. The Box-Office will be opened on Friday, Oct. 22, under the direction of Mr. Geo. Turpin.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood. OPEN on SATURDAY, OCT. 16. The Theatre has been re-embellished by Mr. James Marlborough [illegible] opened. [illegible] Acting Manager [illegible] and Lyceum. Mr. E. P. Hingston, Acting Manager.

TREASURE TROVE, Operetta, at Seven. The Music by Offenbach. The Scene by Mr. F. Lloyds. Characters by Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Henrietta Everard, Miss Fannie Lovell, Mr. Frank Celli, and Mr. Henry Broughton. At the conclusion of the Operetta, a new Act Drop, "King Charles Leaving St. James's Palace for the Play," painted by [illegible], will be exhibited.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, by Goldsmith, at Eight. The Scenery of the first act by Grieve, the Scenery of the second and third acts by Lloyds, the Scenery of the fourth and fifth acts by O'Connor. The Overture and Entr'acte Music selected from the Opera of the same title by Macfarren. Characters by Miss Herbert, Miss Henrade, Miss Larkin, Miss Sallie Turner (Mr. Barton Hill (his first appearance in England), Mr. J. G. Shore, Mr. Mark Smith (his first appearance in England), Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. A. W. Young (his first appearance in England), Mr. Gaston Murray, Mr. G. P. Grainger, Mr. Henry Naylor, Mr. Frank Jefferson, Mr. John Barrier, Mr. Henry Broughton, and Mr. Charles Otley.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

THE MAGIC WALTZ, New and Original Ballet, at 10.45. The Music composed by Mr. W. H. Montgomery, the Dances arranged by Madame Collier, the Scene by Grieve, the Magical Effects by Bland, the Costumes by Madame Trousse and Mr. May. Mdlle. Antonie Hilariot, the celebrated Russian Premiere Danseuse, from the Theatre Royal, Berlin, and [illegible], will make her first appearance in England, and Mr. Frank Lacey, the American Harlequin, will make his first appearance in London. Carriages may be ordered for [illegible].—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The BOX-OFFICE OPEN DAILY from Ten to Five o'clock, when SEATS may be SECURED for the opening night, for any night in advance, or for the season. Prices—Private Boxes, [illegible]; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Family Circle, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. No fees for booking, programmes, or cloak rooms. The free-list is entirely suspended, the press excepted. Subscription prices for the season—Private Boxes from 20 gs.; Stalls, 10 gs.; Dress Circle Chairs, 8 gs. Seats may also be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Libraries.—First Night, Saturday, Oct. 16.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Every Evening, at Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET—Sir George Henry. At Eight o'Clock, Moore's great Tragedy, THE GAMESTER—Barry Sullivan, J. C. Cowper, A. H. Stephens, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, &c. To conclude with THE WATERMAN.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. The Wonderful PERFORMING MONKEYS will positively appear this (SATURDAY) EVENING and Every Night Next Week, when all believers in the Darwinian theory are earnestly and especially invited to attend. These animals execute with precision nearly all if not every one of the acts of equestrianism introduced into the Arena. They pirouette, vault, and somersault (back and forward), and perform with agility and grace those acts of the most classical order. In fact there is no act of equitation ever introduced to the public, and certainly unequalled for dexterity, exactness, and punctuality. M. Olivier has had the Monkeys in training for upwards of eighteen months, and the result will surpass belief. They have never yet appeared to any part of the world, and the proprietors of the Amphitheatre are confident of presenting to their patrons the greatest novelty in this particular branch of the profession yet produced.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS.—In addition to the above extraordinary attraction, there will be an entire change of Programme. First appearance of those wonderful Artistes M. Alexander Legal, Mdlle. Marie Legal, and Mdlle. Barberina Vallini, the whole forming the largest and most brilliant Company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together. Open at 7, commence at 7.30. Morning Performances Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at Half-past Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Sole Proprietor, Mr. John Douglass.—Last week of Frederic Maccabe, in his Musical, Dramatic, and Ventriloquial Entertainment, BEGONE, DULL CARE! extended on all sides to be the most original, brilliant, and mirthful production ever presented to the Public. On Monday, Oct. 25, THE GRAND DUCHESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

The more reasonable among the advanced Liberals in Paris have taken the course which last week we expressed a hope that they would adopt, and have brought such a pressure to bear upon M. de Kératry as induced that personage to abandon his proclaimed intention to take his seat in the Legislative Chamber on the 26th. He has reluctantly signified that he has no desire to perform an isolated demonstration, and that he is unwilling to be the cause of an *émeute*. So far it is well. The originator of a fantastic movement has renounced his design, and it may be hoped that neither Raspail nor any one of the other eminent patriots who were to have aided it will at the last moment be tempted by their excitability or love of notoriety to do that which has been so generally condemned. That a riot would be the result of the proceeding which had been contemplated is probably more clear to the Irreconcilables than to ourselves; and it may be that they also see more practically than we do what means of repression would be adopted, and how unfavourably all would work for the liberty which is the object of the Opposition. But whether all action is suspended until Nov. 29 is at least doubtful; and we read that delegates from the electoral committees are to ask the representatives of the Seine department to give immediate explanations of their intentions. It is scarcely probable that the question will be asked in the interest of moderation; but it is permitted to trust that, should this not be the case, the elected will prove wiser than the constituencies. To a rumour that the Emperor is willing to alter the date he has fixed it is difficult to assign much weight without attributing to his counsels an indecision which they have occasionally manifested, but which has not hitherto resulted in a sacrifice of dignity. It may have been an error to delay the meeting of the Legislative Body; but it would be a greater error to show to France that the Government had no special reason for selecting the time for the meeting. The Opposition would thus score a victory in advance. Their score will be heavy enough without Quixotic generosity on the part of the dynasty. On the other hand, all depends upon their wisdom during the period preceding action, and the least violence will lose them the game. It may be attributing super-subtlety to the Government to suppose that this consideration has aught to do with the creation of a prolonged term in which patience should be absolutely necessary to the success of the party of advance, but the suggestion has been made in no unworthy quarters.

In Spain, if matters are not even worse than they were a fortnight ago, he is a bold publicist who would say that they have improved. The war between the Generals of the Revolution and the Republicans is fairly proclaimed, and it is no war of mere words. When Prim sternly declared that he would meet fire with fire, iron with iron, he uttered no vain menace. The Republicans have risen against him, and he has opened artillery upon them. When we are told that in the fighting at Saragossa 250 men were killed on each side, we begin to comprehend something of the nature of the struggle, and that it is "no affair of outposts." At present the army is true to Prim, and wherever the disciplined soldiers have been able to bring the revolters to a stand victory has been with discipline; but something grievously like a guerrilla war has arisen, and it may be long before this can be crushed out, the delay, of course, opening up new chances of peril to the Government. The eloquent Castelar's patriotism has stood him in no stead, and the Republican who made thousands swear that they would never accept a monarchy has fled into Portugal to avoid assassination at the hands of revolutionists. This fact is a signal one, and should read a deep lesson to Spain. At this moment, with all the aversion which Englishmen feel for military dictation, it is impossible not to see that the interests of humanity will be best served by the success of the Regent's arms. There are times—and a lamented English poetess has described them in burning words—when domestic peace is not the thing to be prayed for, and when it is better that "the cannon should be dragged across the vines;" but this is only when men seek liberty and know that what they mean is ultimate order. The Spanish mobs know not what they want, and their triumph now would be the inauguration of a hideous revolution, to be ended, as all such revolutions are, by the strong hand. Therefore, we may well desire to see Prim crush the revolters.

Taking the cases of the three great nations, as we did last week, in the order dictated by the comparative importance of events, we are happily able to come last to England. Government felt it necessary at length to take some steps to repulse the movements of the Fenian sympathisers. A great procession was resolved upon in Dublin for Sunday last, to be followed by a meeting, at which the demand for the release of the convicts was to be urged with enormously-increased force. The Government prohibited the procession. No resistance to the decree was made. The proclamation, not very wisely, recognised the meeting as an accepted fact; and it would have been better to have omitted a sentence in which Irishmen could read a sort of encouragement to attend, provided they went by the direct and regular route. Naturally, this was interpreted as an invitation of expression of feeling. The expression was plain enough. We should not think much of the utterances of Mr. Isaac Butt—except in the artistic sense—were they delivered elsewhere than in Ireland. He originally made his English reputation by a brilliant defence of a system full of corruptions and abuses, and we are unaware that he has since distinguished himself by any particularly statesmanlike conduct, nor do we know that he is in any way a leader whom people need be especially proud to follow. But he has eloquence, and this tells on a crowd, and he may have marked himself out as a second O'Connell. The cheers of the Fenians will not disabuse him of his ideas. As for Mr. Moore, nobody but himself speaks seriously about him, and a volley of bombast more or less from him is scarcely worth noting. In charity, however, we would have him consider how evil is the passion of envy and how sinfully he must be exciting that passion in the bosom of Mr. G. F. Train. The orators are not much, but the audience is large and fervent, and day after day thousands leave these meetings with a defined and consolidated grievance to ponder over. Their admiration for the convicts rises with every fresh occasion of singing their praises, and the prisoners who were martyrs are now something more noble—at least in Irish minds. "Give us back our heroes!" is the last blazon on the green banner, and the ritual of the hero-worship chiefly consists in the direct commination directed against England. Ludicrous as all this is in one sense, miserable as are the martyrs, bombastic the orators, ignorant the crowd, the ridiculous element disap-

pears when we reflect that all the good which English statesmanship has been effecting and is labouring to effect for Ireland is being scoffed at and scorned by the population, who mock at Mr. Gladstone's promise to govern the Irish on Irish principles, and demand, as a first proof of his sincerity, that in obedience to menace he shall throw open the English prisons. To yield to such a demand is simply impossible, as it would be at once to declare that the Queen had ceased to reign, for that her laws might be broken and no punishment of the law-breaker was to be allowed. Yet the clamour deepens and widens. It is a crisis to be met with perfect temper, but at the same time with absolute firmness. Public opinion in England and Scotland, and in educated Ireland, will sustain the Government in any measures it may take to uphold the supremacy of the law.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, drove to the Glassalt Shiel. Princess Louisa, accompanied by Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg, took a drive. Prince Leopold, attended by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, visited Dr. Robertson at Indigo, and Sir James Clark at Tillypronie. The Lord Chancellor had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Augustus and Princess Amelie of Saxe-Coburg, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince Augustus and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg accompanied the Prince of Wales to a deer-drive in the Ballochbuie forest. The Duke of Argyll arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen held a Privy Council, at which were present the Prince of Wales, K.G.; the Duke of Argyll, K.T.; and the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Harrison, the deputy clerk of the Council, was in attendance. The Lord Advocate, Mr. James Moncreiff, was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, on appointment as Lord Justice Clerk, in the room of the late Right Hon. George Patton, and took his place at the board accordingly. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued from the 28th inst. to Thursday, Dec. 23; and the Convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York to Dec. 24. A memorial from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the better provision respecting Greenwich Hospital and the application of the revenues thereof, was read at the board and approved of by her Majesty. The Queen was pleased to appoint the Rev. Francis Synge, of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; and Mr. Andrew E. Scougal, of Aberdeen, to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland. After the Council the Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. James Moncreiff, and Mr. Harrison left the castle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out. Princess Louisa, with Princess Augustus and Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg, took a drive. The Prince of Wales dined with her Majesty. The Lord Chancellor had the honour of dining with the Queen.

Yesterday week her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, drove around the neighbourhood of the castle. Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg went shooting. In the evening Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess Augustus, and Prince Philip, and Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg, went to a dance given by the Prince of Wales at Abergeldie Castle. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting had the honour of receiving invitations and were present at the dance. The Lord Chancellor left the castle.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, and Princess Augustus and Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg, drove to the Linn of Quoich, and afterwards honoured the Earl and Countess of Fife with a visit at Mar Lodge. Princess Beatrice took a drive.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service at Crathie Church. The Rev. John M'Leod officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, walked and drove out. Princess Louisa and Prince and Princess Augustus and Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg ascended Lochnagar. The Prince of Wales dined with her Majesty. Lord Albert Leveson Gower had the honour of dining with the Queen. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., arrived at the castle.

According to the latest arrangements, the Court will leave the Highlands on Nov. 2, and return to Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales attended the Council at Balmoral Castle on Thursday week. On the following evening his Royal Highness gave a dance at Abergeldie Castle, at which the members of the Royal family and the Royal visitors at Balmoral Castle, with various members of the aristocracy now in the Highlands, were present. The Prince has passed much of his time during the week shooting and deerstalking. It is stated that his Royal Highness has purchased Dalnyfoar Woods, lying on the south side of the Dee, between Ballater and Abergeldie.

The Prince arrived at Chester on Thursday evening, for the purpose of inaugurating the new Townhall. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Grosvenor Hotel. Extensive preparations were made to give the Prince a suitable reception.

The Princess, with her children, has passed the week at Chiswick.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. G. Gordon, left Drumlanrig Castle, where their Royal Highnesses had been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, on Monday, and proceeded to Keir House, Dunblane, on a visit to Sir William and Lady Anne Stirling Maxwell. Yesterday the Prince and Princess proceeded to Floors Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe. Their Royal Highnesses' visit will extend over about ten days. The Prince and Princess are expected to be present at Kelso races.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the Galatea, is expected to arrive at Calcutta on Dec. 29, when numerous Indian Princes and nobles will be invited to meet his Royal Highness.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur was received with the utmost enthusiasm, on Saturday last, at Montreal.

The Crown Princess of Prussia will reside at Nice with the Princess of Hesse during the absence of the Crown Prince.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House, on Saturday last, from an official visit to Portsmouth garrison.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild and the Baroness (Dowager) Hochschild have arrived at the Swedish Legation.

The Marquis of Hartington M.P., has arrived at Devonshire House from Lismore Castle, in the county of Waterford, Ireland.

The Earl of Harrington and Lady Philippa Stanhope have left Harrington House for Elvaston, Derbyshire.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick have returned to Warwick Castle from visiting the Earl of Wemyss at Wemyss Castle, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived at Lily Hill Bracknell, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Eglinton at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire.

The Earl and Countess of Caryfort have arrived at their residence in Halkin-street from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Lisburne have arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Paris.

The Earl of Gosford has left England on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Earl of Rosebery has arrived in town from Dalmeny Castle, near Edinburgh.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have arrived in town from the Continent.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce left town on Saturday last for Duffryn.

THE JOURNEY OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

The Empress Eugénie left Venice on Thursday week. Her Majesty received a farewell visit from the authorities on board the Aquila, when she decorated the Mayor with the cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and warmly expressed her thanks for the cordial manner in which she had been received during her stay. The Empress arrived at Athens on Sunday evening. During her stay in Athens she visited all the most celebrated antiquities and dined at the Royal Palace. Her Majesty left for Constantinople on Monday night, and arrived there at two o'clock on Wednesday. Her Majesty sailed up the Bosphorus to Beylerbey Palace, on the Asia Minor coast. She was accompanied by a fleet of steamers and other craft. The Sultan proceeded in the state barge and landed with her Majesty at the palace. There was an immense crowd awaiting the arrival of the Empress. On the arrival of the Empress in the Bosphorus the girls from the Catholic schools of Constantinople, who were on board a French steamer, sang a hymn of welcome, and the Empress warmly bowed her acknowledgments. After sunset the vessels at the Golden Horn and in the Bosphorus, and the minarets and mosques, were lighted up, and a general illumination took place, and fireworks were displayed from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea.

The programme for her Majesty's entertainment during her five days' visit to Constantinople is sufficiently varied. It includes a call upon the Valide Sultana at Dolmatsche, a visit to the principal mosques, a gala performance at the opera, two state dinners with the Sultan, and a review of troops, besides on the Sunday attendance at mass in the Armenian-Catholic Cathedral of Pera, which has been decorated at the expense of the Sultan. On Monday next her Majesty will leave Constantinople for Alexandria. After visiting Cairo, and ascending the Nile as far as the first cataract, she will return in time to witness the opening of the Suez Canal.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has expressed his willingness to preside at the 25th anniversary festival of the Scottish Hospital, which will take place, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Nov. 30.

A tomb to the memory of Samuel Lover has been erected at the Kensal-green Cemetery, bearing the inscription, "Samuel Lover, poet, composer, novelist, and painter. Born Feb. 24, 1797; died July 6, 1868. 'Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me.'"

On Sunday the funeral of Edward Martin, the alleged "Colonel" Kelly, took place at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Leytonstone. From 3000 to 6000 (according to varying accounts) "true Irishmen" assembled at Lincoln's-inn-fields, and accompanied the body to the grave, the procession doubling by the time the cemetery was reached. All went off quietly and orderly.

The official declaration of the result of the contest for the Mayoralty for the ensuing year was made yesterday week. As already stated, Mr. Alderman Besley had a large majority over the Lord Mayor, and was declared duly elected. Both gentlemen returned thanks to the Livery, and a resolution was adopted expressive of the high sense entertained by that body of the manner in which Mr. Alderman Lawrence has performed the duties of his office during the current year.

A party of the ratepayers of St. Pancras paid a visit last Saturday to the colossal infirmary which is being erected at their expense at Highgate, and which is approaching completion. The scale on which the infirmary has been carried out led to some angry comments by the visitors, many of whom declared that the infirmary was out of all proportion to the wants of the parish, and that the provision made for sick paupers went beyond what the ratepayers could afford for their own families. Similar remarks were made with regard to the pauper schools being erected at Leweston. A resolution was carried to oppose the completion of the infirmary.

A fire broke out early on Sunday morning at Newington-butts, within a few doors of Mr. Spurgeon's "Tabernacle," in the house of Mr. McMicken, tailor, aged forty, who perished, together with his wife, aged thirty-four, and his two sons, one three years and a half and the other a year and a half old. The only survivor of the household is the servant, Louisa Woodward, who was saved by a fire-escape-man after she, as well as the others, had fallen stupefied with the smoke on the alarm being given. The father and the younger child were also alive when rescued, but died almost immediately.

At the City Registration Court, on Monday, the Revising Barrister decided not to place on the register those barristers occupying chambers in the Temple, but who did not reside there, and sublet part of their premises to others. The agent for the Conservatives asked for a case, which was granted.——The revision of the lists of voters for the City was brought to a close on Tuesday, with the following numerical results. The admitted claims were 352 Liberal and 184 Tory—the gain to the former being 168. The number of objections sustained by the Liberals was 1096, while the Conservatives sustained only 675, the gain on that score being 419. These results may be somewhat altered on the appeals.

Professor Seeley delivered an address on Monday night at the opening of the Working Women's College. He maintained that both men and women ought to be better educated, but that the two sexes ought not to be placed on a different footing. The question, he observed, was one far transcending in importance any of those now agitating the country. He considered that the present system of education for men was devised in the interests of the schoolmasters rather than of the learners, and he expressed a hope that in any enlarged scheme for the education of women the error of devoting immense labour to the study of what is supposed to have occurred hundred of years ago, before becoming acquainted with matters of everyday interest, would be avoided. The object of education, he observed, was to produce good women, and he had no doubt that the plans carried out by the Working Women's College would achieve that end.

We learn from the *City Press* that, should the health of her Majesty permit, she will open the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct on Friday, the 5th, or Saturday, the 6th, of November. The Viaduct was opened on Thursday for foot-passengers.——At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a letter from the Corporation was read stating that they could not entertain the communication of that board on the subject of the proposal of the Metropolitan District Railway to carry their line along the new street to the Mansion House and to erect a station opposite that building, the Corporation requiring to be addressed directly by the company. It was stated, in reply to a question, that the new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House was so far completed that it might be opened on Monday week.——A Court of Common Council was held on Wednesday, at which a resolution to improve the approaches to the new Poultry and Meat Market, by widening Long-lane, was adopted. A report of a committee on the improvement of London Bridge was read, the conclusion of which was that no material alteration could be determined on till it was seen what effect the other improvements in the City would have upon the traffic. The bridge, however, is to be closed for a fortnight for repairs, after Blackfriars Bridge is opened; though pedestrians will be allowed to pass.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The demise of a London daily journal is an event of note. In the case of the *Morning Star*, which ceased for the last time on Wednesday, it is an event for a certain regret. For the newspaper was a typical one; and, though its "good will" is assigned to one of the best of our Liberal contemporaries, the latter does not represent to the full what were regarded as *Star* politics. It was not necessary, I ought to observe, to hold those politics to be able to hold their advocate in respect. In fact, for many years they were somewhat irritating to moderate persons, who saw extreme views inculcated with a completeness of conviction which gave them a dignity not inherent. The *Star* was always conducted conscientiously, and there was a manifestly religious character about its Radicalism—it spoke not only the sentiments of the less tolerant Dissenters, but it had a smack of their theology. It was also marked at times by a provincialism which grated upon the sense of the Londoner, accustomed to see matters tinted with a conventional perspective, and disliking to behold small grievances thrust into position to which they were not entitled. Church-rate martyrs, pensive poachers, perhaps over-sentenced vagrants, were a good deal more championed by the *Star* than they deserved; at all events, more than was customary in a high-class metropolitan paper. Yet all this was done on a principle which was respectable. The larger politics of the *Star* were of what is called the Manchester school, and they were very ably treated. But of late the paper, changing its management, changed somewhat in its tone, and the hand of a thorough man of the world made itself felt. The politics ascended to another platform—mere radical dislike of aristocrats and bishops was no longer manifested, and two-penny grievances were no longer dignified into crimes; but a philosophical Radicalism, which was perfectly well-bred, but which assumed principles quite incompatible with aristocracy or Church establishments—perhaps with one or two things that Dissent might not willingly resign—took the place of the coarser Liberalism, and we had a gracefully written and perfectly merciless organ of wide changes, social and political. At this moment the paper, far too well written to have mischievous influence with the masses, gives up its life, and I shall be very sorry to miss it. Its epitaph, which I write with sincere respect, would not be complete if there were omitted a recognition that, though leading the way in the experiment of cheapness, the *Star* never lowered the tone of honourable journalism. Now that a penny charge is the rule instead of the exception, yet all the journals are high class, the above tribute may seem almost impertinent; but fourteen years ago people found it difficult to believe that a four-farthing sheet would be fit for a gentleman's reading. So acts the *Morning Star*.

English Judges have sometimes had occasion to castigate juries; but the severity with which an American Judge, Mr. Barrett, "went at" a box of men who had violated their oath has not lately been equalled here. A terrible railway casualty was shown to have been caused by the wilful negligence of an engineer named Griffin. This fellow, as far as I can make out, went to sleep, and, suddenly waking up, put his engine in motion and drove a train to destruction. Take the evidence from the Judge's own language. The jury, in the face of all testimony, acquitted Griffin, because they "had a spite" against the railway company he served. Thereupon Judge Barrett gives it them, as he would probably say, hot:—"Gentlemen: Your verdict was against law, against justice, and an outrage against humanity. You violated the obligations of your oath—a plain, simple obligation to render a verdict according to the evidence. Instead of that, you rendered a verdict against every particle of evidence. The cause of the defendant was abandoned by his counsel. Drowning men will catch at straws. The theory of the defence is unknown to the law, and the counsel for the defendant did not believe it themselves. I was, and still am, astonished at your verdict. I am astonished that you should in this way set aside the law and violate your oaths; and I trust that the spirits of the dead, dying, bleeding, and burnt victims of Mast Hope will rebuke you as long as you live. We have no power to cure the great wrong which you have inflicted on the community." That is tolerably plain speaking, and, *mea pudore*, a very wholesome way to talk to citizens who can so abominably forget their obligations. I may mention that in another railway case a miscreant who owned to having displaced a rail and killed twenty-seven persons was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 dols. The punishment seems light; but an American prison is a real place of punishment, not an hotel, with gymnasium and warm baths.

It is pleasant to read the account of the catching all the fishes in the Serpentine, and of their transit in water-carts, under Mr. Buckland's direction, to the Round Pond. The creatures must feel much as a Londoner does when he is suddenly extricated from the hot air and evil smells of the metropolis in August and shot out upon the breezy sea-shore. For the Round Pond, though not, I suppose, a model of cleanliness, must be free from the pollutions of the Serpentine. The fish having been thus cared for, could not something be done for the children. The exhalations from the foul mud which has now to be cleansed away are, according to a medical gentleman who writes to the *Times*, simply poisonous. But how the humbler sort love to gather where anything is going on—an open sewer is as attractive as anything else—no walker of the streets need be told. I do not suggest that adults should be kept from the Serpentine, a small army could not manage that, but notices might be put up that the works made the atmosphere injurious, and the children might be driven away by the park-keepers. I hope such a very small step towards compulsory education will not be considered tyrannical by sentimental patriots.

Eighty errors! And all of them perilous. So says his Holiness, touching the contents of the "Syllabus" which Dr. Manning defended the other day, and which has been republished in the *Times*. It seems very shocking that, after being educated at the great cost of our parents, and then being educated again at our own greater cost, and believing ourselves to be, "errors excepted," nearly in the right way, we should thus be apprised that we are altogether in the guiste and the shadows, out of which we shall emerge only for something worse. To read the act of accusation in Latin brings not the least comfort—in fact, the charge look more ministry still. But upon recovering from the first shock, and upon examining in detail the Syllabus, *complectens praecipuos nostri aetatis errores*, we begin to find that there are errors and errors. The first batch, which includes Pantheism and its varieties, of course we all repudiate; and Moderate Rationalism, and other things in the second, we get rid of, with modification of terms. But when the Pope tells me that I am in peril by reason of Error 17—"One should at least hope for the salvation of all those who are in no wise within the true Church"—I cannot meet him with a compromise, as I would heartily do in regard to Error 72, my idea that Boniface VIII. was the first to make ordination vows invalidate a marriage. I could give up my twenty-eighth error, and allow Bishops to promulgate pastoral letters without Government leave; but I adhere to my seventy-eighth, that in Catholic countries everyone should enjoy liberty of worship. So with my twenty-sixth error; I renounce it, and allow that the Church has a legitimate right of acquiring and possessing (and I make the further concession that she has used that right pretty handsomely); but I must cling to my nineteenth, and hold that the civil power must define the Church's rights. But the worst of it is that the Pope not only holds, like a much wiser prelate, the "sinfulness of little sins," but will see no difference in sins, and says that, unless we will utterly repudiate the whole *four-score errores*, we may as well make no submission at all.

At Bruges the priests have found an 81st Error, and, without waiting to turn it into Latin, have promulgated it, entailing punishment in the most summary way. They have forbidden the poor musicians who perform in the Church services to eke out their income (a scant one) by playing in the orchestras of the theatres. Dismissed from the religious orchestras and excommunication are the penalties of trying to serve two masters. As fiddlers are not usually very much afflicted with devotion to spiritual interests, and as the pay at the theatre is likely to be a good deal better than that of the church, the priests are surely not doing a wise thing, for the artists will abandon the choir, and so deteriorate the performances.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CHESTER: THE NEW TOWNHALL.

In our account, last week, of the historical antiquities and the architectural features of Chester, to accompany our General View of that city, and our Illustrations of the Phœnix Tower and Watergate-row, we described the new Townhall, opened this week by the Prince of Wales. A View of this fine building appears in our present Number. The architects named in our last, Messrs. Lanyon, Lynn, and Lanyon, of Belfast, have produced one of the handsomest structures of its class in any provincial town. Its site is nearly a square, the Northgate-street front being 130 ft. in length and the Princess-street front 128 ft.; it stands back 30 yards west of the site of the old Townhall, so that its grandeur proportions and its lofty central tower, 160 ft. in height, may be seen to advantage. It contains, on the first floor, above the police offices, a public hall, 77 ft. by 40 ft.; a town-council chamber, 35 ft. by 30 ft.; and a magistrates' court, 50 ft. by 30 ft., with other rooms and offices. It has two entrances, from Northgate-street and from Princess-street. The old Townhall and Exchange was destroyed by fire in December, 1862. The new building was commenced in October, 1866, but the death of the contractor, Mr. Clark, and a strike of the workmen, caused some delay. The contract was finished by Mr. Hughes, of Aldford; Mr. Pearce being clerk of the works. The design was chosen from many others, upon the recommendation of Sir Digby Wyatt.

We return, from this architectural novelty, to some of the curious antiquities of the city. In a narrow passage from Watergate-street is an old house, called Stanley House, or Stanley Palace, which was formerly the dwelling of the Stanleys of Alderley and Weaver, in Cheshire, an offshoot, in the time of Henry V., from the Stanleys of Lathom and Knowsley. The family obtained a peerage in 1830. The mansion, now occupied by the Chester Archæological Society, is a three-gabled edifice of timber, elaborately carved; the interior, with its massive staircase, oaken floors, and panelled walls, shows the magnificence of its former inmates. It was built in 1591—that date being inscribed on its front. Bishop Lloyd's House, in Watergate-row, has a wooden front, sculptured all over with groups of Bible history, from the Garden of Eden to the Crucifixion, including the Conception of the Virgin. "God's Providence House," with its pious motto, is a memorial of the Plague in 1652.

The Water Tower, at the north-west angle of the city walls, close to the railway viaduct, overlooks the basin for shipping at the junction of the Mersey and Nantwich Canals with the river Dee. It was built in 1322, by a mason, who bore the significant name of Helpstone, and who was paid £100 for his job. There is a higher tower upon the city wall above, connected by a steep flight of steps, and an embattled terrace, with the lower tower, up to which the tidal waters of the Dee used to flow, so that ships could be moored to the tower by the rings and bolts fixed to its foundations. The upper tower, or keep, sometimes called Bonewaldesthorne's, is now a museum of all sorts of curiosities; the lower one exhibits a flag-staff and sometimes a flag. It bore the brunt of battle in the great siege of Chester by the army of the Commonwealth, in 1645, which towers and ramparts were severely knocked about.

We shall give some Illustrations of the visit of the Prince of Wales in our next publication.

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THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL MAIL-STEAMER CENTRIC AT BRAMAN'S, GULF OF SIDE.—SEE PAGE 386

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

No doubt every public man who has essayed to deal, through the medium of speechmaking, with popular assemblies, has come to understand that the best way of managing them is to make it sufficiently palpable that he wholly agrees with them. Not in a coarse, inartistic way, but by delicate insinuation, and what may be called argumentative candour—born of suggestions which gradually deepen into conviction. Of this essential in the art of governing men and guiding the State in these days Lord Stanley is a master. To a man of his character and independence of thought in the abstract, it is not for a moment to be attributed that he has predeterminedly, and for the sake of the lesser triumphs of oratory, acquired this art; but it has grown upon him, doubtless (to use a favourite phrase of his), out of the necessity of the case. His political position has been an anomalous one. He nominally belongs to a party whose motto might well be "Malheureux celui qui est en avant de son siècle;" while in his innermost conceptions and convictions he has felt the force of the converse saying, "Malheureux celui qui est au-dessus de son siècle." Generally, if not always, thinking, and often enunciating, safe though advanced Liberalism, he has had to call himself a Conservative, and in office at least to act as such. There have been times when he must have felt it irksome to vote in a particular way, because he was an Under-Secretary or a Secretary of State; but he has never done so in any instance in contravention of his avowed opinions; though those opinions have sometimes compelled him to take the middle course of not voting at all. The undulation of his position; the vibration, as it were, of his political action between abstract opinion on the one side and what may be called a dutiful adherence to the creed of his father on the other, have necessarily had the effect of making him, so to speak, a political *tertium quid*—a middle term—a public man to whom the similitude of Mahomet's pendent coffin may be applied. Thus it has come about that, when in a state of ex-official freedom, he has to declare himself before men, he appears to have embraced a sort of fatalism, and to be an adherent of the doctrine that whatever is, is right. He lays down that, whenever you meet with a fact, good or bad, you must recognise it. You may, to be sure, if you can, avoid encountering it front-face, and in a manner get round it; but ignore it you must not, or you are not the man to deal with the political and social questions of the day. One great advantage, as a public man, Lord Stanley possesses, and that is that every one believes in him. Even those who, studying him closely and with critical eyes, find in him hesitations and shortcomings strange in so clear-thinking and so honest a man, recur to the recollection of that anomalous position to which allusion has been made above, and which arises out of personal and domestic ties, and they content themselves with saying, "What would not Lord Stanley have been if Lord Derby had continued through life a Liberal!" Those who have expected much from him, knowing that, at forty-two years of age, an English statesman has the greater part of his public life still before him, have been content to wait. Although ostensibly these remarks are made apropos of an address recently made by Lord Stanley at the inauguration of a club of co-operative workmen at Liverpool, in which he displayed all his special characteristics, they have a deeper suggestiveness, in consequence of the imminent probability that the sphere of his action will be changed. At public meetings of all kinds, in the House of Commons, when Lord Stanley rose to speak, everyone inclined to hear; the attentive attitude and the gravity of countenance which pervaded any assembly which he was about to address implied that everyone was prepared to receive sage advice, and a clear if not specially original view of the subject in hand, and this, too, when often from the "necessity of his case," he had to speak with mental reservations, and to give, so to speak, a Conservative colouring to his argument and conclusions. One thing is certain, that, if he failed in other respects, and it is not even insinuated that he did so at any time, if he sought to establish that he was nothing if not practical he was always successful. Ere long, Lord Stanley, so-called, will have ceased to exist. In a technical House-of-Commons sense he will be no longer a member of Parliament; but he will be so placed as a member of the Legislature as perhaps to be enabled to fill even a larger space in the public eye. It is difficult, without allusion to an occurrence which everyone must view with regret and even with sadness, to signify the sense in which the public will view Lord Stanley's future career. What they have expected and will expect is, that he will be true to the predilections and opinions by which it has long been evident he was inspired, and to which he has not given full play and verge, out of a feeling which is so honourable to him as to have given him an additional claim to the respect of the people of this country.

Pursuing a purpose which obviously belongs to this chronicle of memberdom, some notice should be taken of certain new representatives of the people who have been foregathering lately with their constituents. If it were possible, one would gladly say a word or two in a prominent sense of Mr. Henry Campbell, who at the last election, himself a Liberal, ousted poor Mr. Ramsay, of cognate creed, out of the seat for the Stirling Burghs, in which he had scarcely got warm since he occupied it in 1867, after the mysterious withdrawal from political and social life in England of Mr. Lawrence Oliphant. But a rigid strain on memory does not recall any occasion on which he distinguished himself in last Session, though one has a shadowy notion of his having spoken. But, doubtless, in that address of his which he recently delivered to the electors who delighted to honour him he gave them assurance that he had come up to their requirements, so far as his first Session was concerned. The apothegm that a man is not necessarily honoured in his own country has hardly been fulfilled in the case of Mr. Richard Shaw; for, being a Burnley man proper, he was thought to be a proper man to be the first representative in Parliament of the newly-created borough of Burnley; and he may be said to have won his spurs, inasmuch as he had to encounter and overthrow such a doughty antagonist as Sir James Scarlett, who so often, as Commander-in-Chief at Aldershott, a victor in the sham battles carried on there, was vanquished, not ingloriously though, at the poll at Burnley. Perhaps a demonstration at this town lately, which was ostensibly to celebrate the victory of the Liberals over the Irish Church, was really and in the main a *fête* of garrulity in honour of Mr. Shaw, who, in a quiet way, got on very well in the House. With him on this occasion was associated another new member—to wit, Mr. Peter Rylands, who, though a Warrington man, was preferred to the dignity of representing that borough at the last election. If representation means being very busy at all times and under all circumstances, verily Mr. Rylands has adequately fulfilled his mission; for last Session he was always in presence—now asking questions, now making short speeches, such as criticisms on the Estimates, and once coming forward with a full-charged denunciation of the present condition of the diplomatic service, his object apparently being to reduce our Corps Diplomatique at foreign Courts to the status of the Legations of the United States, so far as emolument is concerned. Perhaps the best answer he received was from Sir Henry Bulwer, who, himself a Foreign Department reformer, showed conclusively that, unless there was a great change in the social distinctions of English life, it would be impossible to have this country adequately represented, and up to the prestige which England has abroad, at any less salaries than are now paid to our Ambassadors and Ministers at foreign Courts. Owing to a certain good-humour, indicated by a perpetual smile beaming on his face, and by an inoffensive though forcible manner of speaking, Mr. Rylands got on well with the House, and was in better favour with it generally than are many of that small knot of Radical independents who cluster together on the benches just below the gangway.

In a notice of members out of Parliament it may be thought an "error of the press" if all allusion to the latest appearance of Mr. G. H. Moore were foregone. It must suffice, however, to say that, in his most recent development on behalf of those Irish patriots who are known as Fenian convicts, doubtless Mr. Moore sought to convince that he is a representative of all Ireland and a typical Irish member; and probably there are many people who are willing to accept him as such.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Last week was one of minor racing activities in England. About fifty horses came to Leicester, where Barrier, bred by Templeman, the celebrated ex-jockey, and owned by an East Riding farmer, gave Bonny Swell 21 lb., and ran him to a head for the Nursery Plate. Myrtle won the Queen's Plate both here and at Bedford. The thousand-guinea yearling Harvester won his race over four hurdles cleverly enough at Bromley; but, when the steeplechase came, he resolutely stopped on the wrong side of the first fence, and the crowd hooted him and his rider. The Caledonian Hunt was a bumper this year over the Musselburgh course. Sweet Sound, own sister to Kettledrum, was beaten off in the Nursery Handicap, for which Viscountess, receiving 18 lb., was defeated a head by Vintner. Géant des Batailles and Good Hope met twice. In the first race Lord Zetland's horse gave 10 lb., made all his own running, and won by a neck. In the second, where "The Giant" gave 13 lb. over the same distance, Good Hope, in his turn, made all the running, and was never reached. They were two very fine races, and it was thought the higher scale of weight in the second race told against Lord Zetland's horse. Mr. Sharpe won the Golfer's Cup; and The Sawyer, under his new name of "My Uncle," finished up with the Consolation Plate.

Those untiring sportsmen who commenced racing on Monday had the benefit of a genuine Newmarket day. The card was made up of two matches, several heavy and one small sweepstakes, one 100-sov. and two 50-sov. plates, which plates swallowed all the added money. Three walks over did not tend to improve matters, and the third meeting of Sunshine and Mantilla was the only interesting race. The Rawcliffe filly won pretty easily at the finish, but she required an immense amount of riding, and just within the cords appeared beaten. The indefatigable Pâté came out for the twentieth time, and beat Agility and nine others over the T.Y.C.; she has won nearly a dozen races, and is the only animal that has beaten Frivolity. The Madame Eglantine filly had no trouble with Mabensa, while it was curious that the Brother to Strafford—Maid of Masham filly (a genuine Lord Glasgow) after running a dead heat, should win by twenty lengths. Duke of Beaufort did not care to oppose Pero Gomez for the rich Royal Stakes, so the Leger winner, with influenza and a 10 lb. penalty "all in," got a walk over. Sister to Hermit was too much for Sister to Lady Elizabeth, in spite of having 6 lb. the worst of the weights; and Sunlight, after getting all his field in trouble, declined to win the Clearwell. "May and December" fought out the Greenwich, and, as usual, May got the best of it; for Cherie (5 st. 7 lb.) was much too fast for John Davis (6 st. 12 lb.) at the finish. Had there been something to make the running for the old horse and secure a strong pace throughout, it is just possible that he would have won. Cecil (8 st. 9 lb.) and Taraban (8 st. 7 lb.), the top weights, finished eleventh and ninth respectively.

The fourth and last of the Middle Park Plates, to which Mr. Blenkiron has added a thousand pounds annually, brought out seventeen runners. Kingcraft and Sunshine were in "the bird-cage" for a short time, but were saddled near the Ditch Gap. There were "great expectations" in some quarters of Normanby, a short, compact, little horse, and very much resembling his sire Thormanby in his quarters. Kingcraft has lengthened out considerably, and has very grand quarters, but he is a somewhat delicate feeder, and it is only very recently that the stable tried him to stay. Sunshine is rather "in a heap," with a good back, but a little light from her hocks downwards, and it was said that she was slightly off. Hawthornden is rather hollow in the back, high in his neck, and not good on his legs. There is no prettier mare out than Frivolity; but she is somewhat upright in front, and carries her head rather high. She also wore a strap on her hoof for a sand crack. They got off very well, and kept, with two or three exceptions, in a pretty unbroken line till half way down the dip, when Kingcraft, Sunshine, and Frivolity singled themselves out. At one time French, who was thought to have come a little too soon with all the weight, had won his race; and Daley, who was in the centre, complained that he could not get up his whip. Frivolity cannoned against Sunshine about thirty yards from home, but seemed to suffer more from it than Mr. Merry's mare. However, Challoner drew her well together, made his effort in the last stride, and just beat Sunshine by a head, the crack defeating Kingcraft by the same distance for second place. This is the first time Sunshine has been beaten. She gave Frivolity 3 lb., and Kingcraft gave her 3 lb. Nothing else was near, and the finish was one of the finest on record. The winner, which was bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, cost Mr. Lyndon 500 gs., at Doncaster, and has won him four races out of five, and in the one wherein she was defeated she broke her shoe. It has been thought that she could not stay; but she ran very stoutly, and her trainer was full of confidence. Guy Dayrell broke down in the course of the day, and was got back to the town with some difficulty, after making a poor show with Gamos and Florian.

The Cauld Kail stock were winning again at the Wigtownshire Club meeting, where the Earl of Stair had three by him—Supplement, Swivel, and Starboard—standing to the last. Three more of his Lordship's S's were also left in for the Galloway Stakes. Sixty-seven went for the Oaks and forty-four for the Derby at Ashdown Park, which has opened its season with a most successful meeting. Surprise, a very clever runner, died after winning four courses, and the Oaks was left to Lord H. Paget's Pink Pearl and Mr. Power's (a new courser) Pauline, who eventually divided. In fact, none of the great stakes of the meeting were fairly fought out, as Mr. Power and Mr. Walton divided the Ashdown Stakes; and Mr. Morgan, with Marvel, and Mr. Austen, with Duke, did the same with the Derby. Old Trovatore could do no good with Eastley in the Ashdown Stakes; but her daughter, Margaret by Banjo, won three courses in the Oaks, and then was beaten by Pink Pearl, own sister to the 100-guinea Bagman. Royal Bride by King David beat Havelock in the deciding course of the Craven Cup.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—Monday.

October Produce Stakes.—Kingcraft walked over.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Wild Flower, 1. Miss Gratwicke, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Martinique walked over.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Sunshine, 1. Mantilla, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Agility walked over.
Plate of 100 sovs.—Pâté, 1. Agility, 2. Braemar, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Acorn, 1. Wanderer, 2. Fal-lal, 3.
Maiden Plate of 50 sovs.—Maid of Masham f., 1. Thundercloud, 2.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Roxana, 1. Lume, 2. Ismael, 3.
Royal Stakes.—Pero Gomez walked over.
Rowsdale Sweepstakes.—Gertrude, 1. Montrose Lass c., 2.
Greenwich Stakes.—Cherie, 1. John Davis, 2. Provider, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Athena, 1. Vanessa, 2.
Clearwell Stakes.—Atlantis, 1. Sunlight, 2. Bourgogne, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Electricity, 1. Venice, 2. Royal Lad, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Idee, 1. Tuneful c., 2. Geoffrey, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lincoln, 1. Zerlina, 2. Bagatelle, 3.
Town Plate.—Monkshood walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Oatlands Plate.—Compromise, 1. Acaster, 2. Clemence, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Wild Flower, 1. Vergiss-Mein-Nicht c., 2. Bulldog, 3.
Windsor Stakes.—Gamos, 1. Florian, 2. Guy Dayrell, 3.
Free Handicap.—Indian Star, 1. Maid of Masham m., 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Flash, 1. Perfume, 2. Palmerston, 3.
Middle Park Plate.—Frivolity, 1. Sunshine, 2. Kingcraft, 3.
Bedford Stakes.—Wheatear, 1. Scarborough, 2.
Frankfort Stakes.—Midsummer, 1. Tasman, 2.
Select Stakes.—Typhon, 1. Hadsworth, 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Myrtle, 1. Lambkin, 2. Workman, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Strombolt, 1. Compromise, 2. Brother to Ravioli, 3.
Bretby Stakes.—Sunshine walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Mount Pleasant, 1. Blanche, 2.
Newmarket Oaks.—Heather Bell, 1. Sylva, 2. Fairminster, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Electricity, 1. Masaniello, 2. Macduff, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Wamba, 1. Lincoln, 2.
£50 Plate.—Kensington, 1. Glenfallo, 2. Midsummer, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Mantilla walked over.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Quicksilver walked over.

FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes.—Lincoln, 1. Roxana, 2. Queen of the Valley, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Ecosse, 1. Perfume, 2. Magdalene, 3.
Prendergast Stakes.—Atlantis, 1. Atlas, 2. Hawthornden, 3.
Newmarket Derby.—Bonington, 1. Pretender, 2. Wildbad, 3.

FINE ARTS.

The approaching winter art-season promises to be a more than ordinarily busy one. The private views of the usual exhibitions of oil pictures at the Dudley and French Galleries will take place on Saturday next, and the galleries will open to the public on the Monday following. A third and new winter exhibition, to consist of works both in oil and water colours, is advertised to open about a fortnight later at the Old Bond-street Gallery. This last project is stated to owe its origin to the great success which attended the Supplementary Exhibition held in the same rooms; and the promoters represent that they have received numerous promises of valuable support. To-day (Saturday) is the last day for taking in works.

It is reported that the extensive series of painted-glass windows of Munich manufacture in Glasgow Cathedral already exhibit many traces of fading and decay. Nothing else was to be expected from the mode in which these windows are executed, and we trust the result will check the importation of further samples (for St. Paul's Cathedral and elsewhere) of a kind of art-manufacture which, besides being intensely foreign as regards style in character and feeling, is produced on what we must regard as bastard principles of art as applied to glass. The reader is aware that these windows are elaborated precisely after the manner of a picture in glazing colours or a transparency. Consequently, they receive a vast amount of hatching and stippling which must necessarily be applied in thin, tender, superficial coats, and for this reason are peculiarly exposed to injuries, fading, discoloration, and decay of all kinds—from mechanical causes, such as dust and dirt; from changes of temperature, producing disintegration, and so forth.

Mr. Shakespeare Wood, of Rome (the sculptor of the excellent bust of Mr. Tebbetts in the last Academy Exhibition), has published a lecture on the Vatican Museum of Sculpture, delivered before the British Archæological Society of Rome, previous to his hearers visiting the museum by torchlight. The lecture contains much sound criticism and a useful summary of the principal known facts relating to the masterpieces of antique sculpture in the great Vatican collections. Incidentally, also, Mr. Wood makes some very sensible remarks on certain practices in England which cause the failure of many of our public statues. "Our journals," says the author, "cry out that the public statues in the streets of London are a disgrace to the country, and doubtless, with one or two exceptions, they are so." He is fully convinced, however, that "the fault does not lie at the door of the sculptors, nor is it in any way due to the dearth of talent among them. The fault lies with the public itself. The historic statues of Greece would have been as poor and worthless as those of London had not a very different course been pursued from what is the custom with us. We let our great men, even our very greatest, die before we think of honouring them by placing their statues in our public buildings; and it is then, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, too late to admit of the possibility of a statue being made that will either honour the dead or be a credit to the sculptor, whatever his talents may be. For instance, let us suppose a case, and a very common one. A great man dies. A statue is to be erected to him. It is to be executed, say, by the most distinguished sculptor of the day. No cast was taken from his head and face after death; there is no bust of him in existence, and the form of his figure lies buried with the dead. How difficult must it then be for the great sculptor (and how impossible for the sculptor of little experience to whom such works are often intrusted) to accomplish a work that will either do credit to himself or be an honour to his subject? How can he possibly make from such a dearth of materials a statue that will in any way represent the character and individuality of the man, in the same way in which we have the character and individuality of Demosthenes, of Posidippus, and of Menander, represented in the three statues in the Vatican Museum? The Greeks and Romans, on the contrary, erected statues to their great men while they were still among them. When anyone had deserved well of his country, his statue was erected in the market-place as the greatest honour that could be offered to him; and consequently the sculptor had the man himself to work from, and could thus do full justice to his subject, and produced an object worthy of the admiration of future generations." Mr. Wood supposes the case of the advantage of a statue having been erected to Lord Napier in addition to the vote of thanks on his return from Magdala. The success of the admirable statue of Mr. Peabody, and of some other statues of living personages, and the equally conspicuous failure of several posthumous statues lately erected, fully bear out the truth and importance of the sculptor's complaint.

A restoration of the Shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey has been made by Mr. T. H. Longfield, of Dublin, in three drawings now on view at South Kensington, in a gallery overlooking the Horticultural Gardens. The restoration is elaborate and praiseworthy, though, of course, open to question in some details, the monument being so greatly decayed and injured, and some of its members having been misplaced on re-erection. The shrine itself is one of the most interesting mediæval remains in England; and, with the tomb of King Henry III., the pavement of the Confessor's Chapel, and the central portion of the pavement before the altar, are the only examples of early Christian geometrical mosaic in England. This shrine was erected for the reception of the remains of St. Edward, which were translated into it with great pomp by King Edward III. and his sons. An inscription that formerly ran entirely round the shrine, but is now only visible at the east end, recorded that it took ten years to execute; and that Petrus of Rome, who had been brought from Italy by Abbot Ware, was the author of it. The Petrus Romanus Civis of the inscription was conjectured by Vertue and Walpole to be the Umbrian painter Pietro Cavallini, and he was further supposed to have been the architect of the Eleanor crosses as well as of the shrine. But the date (1279 or 1280) would make him only twenty years of age; Vasari's dates are, however, very frequently incorrect.

Mr. John Linnell, sen., the eminent landscape-painter, has written a forcible and plain-speaking pamphlet, entitled "The Royal Academy a National Institution" (published by Hamilton, Adams and Co.), which has considerable personal and public interest. In it Mr. Linnell explains his reasons for declining for the last twenty years to become a candidate for the Academy Associateship, after having been an unsuccessful candidate for twenty years previously. The remainder of the pamphlet has an important bearing on a question which most persons interested in the welfare and progress of British art think quite ripe for solution—viz., is the Royal Academy to be considered an irresponsible private body or a responsible public body?

The last impression of the *Morning Star* appeared on Wednesday, its interests being merged in those of the *Daily News*.

According to a Parliamentary return recently issued, the total income of the City companies is £79,027. Of these, the Company of Drapers possesses the largest revenue, the amount being £16,181.

The session (1869-70) of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature will begin on Monday next, the 18th inst., when the various classes will be resumed. There are many privileges accorded to registered pupils, such as the free use of a good reading-room and library, and an opportunity of purchasing a season ticket to the Crystal Palace at half price.

The Prudhoe Memorial Convalescent Hospital, at Whitley, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, a view of which appeared in our last, is dedicated to the memory, not of "the late Duke of Northumberland," but of his predecessor, Algernon Smithson, the fourth Duke, who died in February, 1865. This benevolent nobleman was an Admiral in the Royal Navy, First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's Government of 1852, a Knight of the Garter, President of the Royal Institution, and of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. He was created Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, in Northumberland, in 1816, and was known by that title until, in 1847, he succeeded his brother Hugh, as the Duke of Northumberland. On his death, in 1865, the duchy passed to his cousin, George Percy, Earl of Beverley, fifth Duke, who died in 1867, and was succeeded by the present Duke, his son.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The President of the Poor-Law Board is making a personal inspection of the principal workhouses of this country.

The tenantry of the Earl of Carysfort were entertained by his Lordship at Arklow, on Saturday, in celebration of his accession to the title and estates.

The Archbishop of York, yesterday week, laid the foundation-stone of a new workshop and institution for the blind in Cornwallis-street, Liverpool. Mr. T. B. Horsfall presided.

An industrial exhibition was opened on Wednesday at Basingstoke. The Rev. Canon Kingsley and the members for North Hants took part in the ceremony.

Mr. Andrew Rutherford Clark, advocate, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, in room of Mr. Young, who lately received the appointment of Lord Advocate.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided, last week, at a lecture on "Popular Education," given by the president for the year, the Rev. Canon Tinling, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, in connection with the Literary Society in the Tolsey, at Gloucester.

A sad accident took place on the Midland Railway on Saturday. A special train from Nottingham to Leicester was run into by a mail-train near the Trent junction. Seven persons were killed, and several others very seriously injured.

A strike is threatened in the South Staffordshire iron trade. At a meeting of the workmen held at Wednesbury, on Monday, it was determined to turn out if the masters refused to advance wages to the extent of 1s. per ton on puddling and 10 per cent on mill work.

Prizes to deserving pupils in the Leeds Ragged School were delivered, on Wednesday week, by Mr. Baines, M.P., who stated that out of 207 boys who had been in the institution 181 were earning an honest living, and eleven out of twelve girls were also doing well.

Last week a boy of twelve was found at the Crewe station clinging to an iron stay-rod underneath one of the carriages of a night-train. He had travelled all the way from Liverpool, thirty-four miles, in this way, and could not have held on much longer. He was on his way to Bristol, in search of his mother.

The Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture has agreed to petition Parliament to adopt a uniform standard of measure for grain throughout the country, and the Central Chamber is requested to instituted an inquiry by putting itself in communication with the several local chambers as to what would be the best equivalent.

The Earl of Stair, when out shooting last Saturday, in the neighbourhood of Killochan Castle, was accidentally shot in the eye. Dr. Wolfe, of Glasgow, and Dr. Adams, were sent for, and, finding that the eye was completely destroyed, they advised its immediate removal. This operation was successfully performed.

At Methlem, twenty miles beyond Pwllheli, yesterday week, the stock of a farm was sold off. Whilst the auctioneer was selling off some articles of furniture in a room above the dairy, the floor gave way, and the 150 persons in the room fell into the dairy below, amongst the milk and butter. No one was seriously hurt.

Another outrage is reported from Ireland. Mr. James Ward, a bailiff, of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal, was sitting in his house, on Thursday week, when a tin canister filled with gunpowder and pieces of iron was thrown through the window, and fell beside him on the floor. Unaware of the explosive nature of its contents, he lifted it to throw it out, when it exploded in his hand, fortunately, however, causing him but little harm.

Mr. Dearden, a Sheffield druggist, jumped out of a train at Retford on Saturday before it had stopped, fell between the train and the platform, and was instantly killed. On the same day at Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, a foreman platelayer on the Midland Railway stepped on the up line to allow a train to pass on the down line, not perceiving that an up passenger-train was approaching at the time. He was knocked down and killed.

The distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful students in the May examination in connection with the Salford Working Men's College took place in the college hall on Monday evening. The Mayor of Salford (Thomas Davies, Esq.) presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. D. Chadwick, M.P., who had been requested to distribute the prizes, addressed the meeting at some length on the general subject of education.

The National Life-Boat Institution has sent two additional new life-boats to the coast, one to Alderney, and the other to Abersoch, on the coast of Carnarvonshire. The Alderney boat has been presented by the Earl of Strafford, who had previously given the National Institution the life-boat stationed at Weymouth. The cost of the Abersoch life-boat establishment was defrayed by Mr. Robert Barnes, of Manchester.

Yesterday week a public meeting was held in the Townhall, Oxford, for the purpose of distributing the prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department to pupils who had been successful at the last May examination. Professor Thorold Rogers occupied the chair. A resolution was carried to the effect that the various committees for promoting science and art instruction in Oxford be amalgamated into one general committee.

Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer returned to Dublin, on Tuesday, from Gowran Castle, Kilkenny, where they terminated their southern tour by a visit to their relative, Lady Clifden. Their Excellencies dined in the evening at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, with Mr. Chichester Fortescue and Countess Waldegrave, who invited to meet them his Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale and other distinguished persons. The *Daily Express* states that preparations are in progress at the Viceregal Lodge in anticipation of a visit from the Queen in June next.

The Earl of Carnarvon distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the twelfth Oxford Local Examination for the Manchester district, in the Free-Trade Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. The Mayor of Manchester presided. His Lordship spoke at some length on the importance of extending this system of examination to every portion of the community, without distinction of class or religion. He referred to the way in which they were conducted, and commended it, inasmuch as it dealt with all branches of education, classical and scientific.

The contest for the representation of East Cheshire has resulted in the return of Mr. Brooks, the Conservative candidate. The official declaration of the poll was made on Monday, at Macclesfield. The numbers were—for Mr. Brooks, 2368; Sir E. Watkin, 1815. Both gentlemen were present, and addressed the electors. Sir E. Watkin said that if, after the ballot was obtained, he should again contest the division, as probably he should, and was defeated under that system, then only he would acknowledge that he was really defeated. This was but the first contest by which the Liberals intended to free Cheshire from Tory domination.

At the annual meeting of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, recently held in the neighbourhood of Slough, the president of the day was Major Bent, formerly of the 5th Fusiliers, one of the oldest (if not the oldest) surviving officers of the Peninsular campaign. Major Bent was one of the original founders of this society in 1832, but twelve years ago he resigned his office of treasurer, and has since resided in Devonshire. Although now in the eighty-eighth year of his age, he was persuaded to visit South Bucks once more and to preside on this occasion. The gallant Major distributed the prizes in the ploughing-match field (on the farm of Mr. H. Cantrell) to a large number of successful candidates in the various classes of labourers and servants annually rewarded by this society. He then took the chair at the dinner of the members and their friends, at Botham's Hotel, Salt-hill.

The annual autumnal meeting of the members of the North Devon and West of England Golf Club was held last week, on the Golf Links, near Westward Ho, North Devon. The competitors turned out in their brilliant scarlet uniforms. On Thursday a close contest took place for Sir Hope Grant's, G.C.B., gold challenge medal. Seven couple played. The medal was won by George Hughes, Esq., of the Pau Club, at a score of 101. On Friday the silver medal of the club was won by George Guest, Esq., of North Devon, at a score of 103. Mr. Adamson, captain of the Blackheath Club, was second, winning the Moncrieff challenge cross, at a score of 109—the lowest numbers or fewest strokes winning. On Thursday there was a fashionable ball held at the large bath-room. On Friday evening the members dined together at the Royal Hotel—G. Molesworth, Esq., late captain of the club, presided. Captain Thrupp, R.N., secretary, occupied the vice-chair. On Saturday about thirty ladies competed for the Bennet gold challenge medal on a shorter golf links. Miss Hutchinson, daughter of General Hutchinson, late Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, was the winner at 64 strokes. Other prizes were won by Miss E. Hutchinson, Miss A. Charlewood, and Miss Pauline Wilmot.

The opening conference of the National Education League was held, on Tuesday, at Birmingham—Mr. George Dixon, M.P., in the chair. The object of the league is "to secure the education of every child in England and Wales," and it proposes to accomplish this by means of unsectarian free schools, under the management of the local authorities and subject to Government inspection, and supported by local rates. It also proposes that the local authorities should be compelled to see that school accommodation is provided for every child in their district; and, when that is provided, that they shall be empowered to "compel the attendance of children of suitable age not otherwise receiving education." It was resolved, on the motion of Professor Fawcett, seconded by Professor Thorold Rogers, that a bill embodying the principles of the league should be introduced in the House of Commons next Session. Archdeacon Sandford, Mr. George Dawson, and Mr. Edmund Potter, M.P., were among the speakers. At the soirée given in the evening, in the Townhall, by the Mayor, 800 ladies and gentlemen, members of the league and their friends, were present.——The congress continued its sittings on Wednesday. Compulsory attendance and unsectarian education were the chief points dwelt upon. In the evening a crowded meeting of working men was held in the Townhall, under the presidency of the Mayor, and resolutions were passed in favour of bringing into Parliament a bill embodying the principles of the league.

The amnesty and tenant-right agitations are going on in Ireland, sometimes hand in hand, meetings in furtherance of both objects being occasionally held. The Fenian demonstration in Dublin on Sunday passed off quietly, and in consequence of the police notice, given on the receipt of sworn information from some Orange magistrates, no general procession marched through the city; but the various trades, with their banners and insignia, met at different points and proceeded to the place of meeting at Cabra, near Phœnix Park. Every person in the procession, as well as those who lined the streets, wore green scarfs or ribbon, and nearly all the banners displayed had the Irish harp on them without the crown. It is estimated that about one hundred thousand persons assembled at Cabra; but the éclat of the affair was completely destroyed by the suppression of the regular procession. Mr. Butt, Q.C., and Mr. George Henry Moore, M.P., addressed the meeting. The latter exhibited some temper, particularly in attacking the English press. He denounced "the bloodhounds, the mongrels, and the turnspits who had been barking at his heels;" and heaped epithet upon epithet, in endless variety of malediction, upon "that vile, hideous, usurped tyranny of national self-conceit and national self-will that called itself English public opinion." This "usurped tyranny (he said) is an adulterated compound of sanctimonious hypocrisy and secret infidelity;" it is "half outward swagger and half inherent flunkeyism;" it is "at once arrogant and servile, overbearing and infirm of purpose;" it is "the spawn and the vilest rabble of the weakest and vainest representatives of the English social system." A priest declared that they loved their country well and wisely. The demonstrationists returned in the same order. A memorial to Mr. Gladstone was adopted, praying for the release of the Fenian prisoners.——The demonstration at Kanturk in favour of tenant-right and the release of the Fenian prisoners was attended by between ten and twelve thousand persons. The meeting was preceded by a large procession with banners and bands. The resolutions demanded fixity of tenure, and that the interest of labourers should not be overlooked. A letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne was read, expressing sympathy with the movement for the release of the prisoners, and earnestly advising moderation and the avoidance of unmeaning menace and defiance.——There was a great tenant-right manifestation on Sunday at Newcastle West, in the county of Limerick. It was under the presidency of Dean O'Brien. A declaration was adopted, in which the views and demands of the tenant farmers are set forth at great length. After disclaiming any desire to invade any man's rights or assail any wise economic law, they solemnly declare, or, at least, the Dean declares in their behalf, that "things cannot remain as they are at present, and that among the essential conditions of peace and tranquillity in Ireland—if not the essential condition—is the equitable settlement of the land question."

The French schooner Hortense, laden with naphtha, at anchor in the river at Antwerp, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

William Taylor, a private in the 57th Regiment, was hanged on Monday, in the county gaol at Exeter, for the murder of Corporal Skullen, at Devonport, in July last.

The attempts to recover the shore end of the 1866 Atlantic cable off Valencia have hitherto been unsuccessful. It was grappled on Monday week, but on being hauled up it broke, and it will now be necessary to grapple both ends before the fault can be repaired. The 1865 cable continues in good working order.

The forty-seventh report of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues has been issued. The total receipts in the year ending March 31 were £541,926, and the payments, £510,430. The cash balance in hand is £124,686; balance in stocks and Exchequer bills, £83,767.

On Thursday the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, Master of the Charterhouse; Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., chairman of the Corporation committee for controlling the ground, the local clergy, and several of the members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, proceeded to the Bunhill-fields burial-ground, where a ceremony of opening the ground for the public recreation in conformity with an Act of Parliament recently passed took place. The Corporation have taken due care to preserve the ancient monuments, and have lately caused the ground to be considerably improved, with a view to its new use, by planting trees and shrubs and laying out walks.

A meeting of policy-holders in the European Life Assurance Society was held yesterday week, at the London Tavern, and was a rather excited one. Dr. Whitmore was voted to the chair. Sir F. Smith the chairman of the board of directors, attended, and urged that the company was quite able to meet all its liabilities. He added that after the petitions for winding up had been dismissed, as he felt sure they would be, on Wednesday, the directors intended at once to call meetings of the share and policy holders and lay a full statement of the position of the company before them. Two of that body would also be admitted to seats at the board. The meeting adopted, by a large majority, a resolution requesting the directors to lay a full statement of the accounts before a general meeting of the policy-holders, expressive of an opinion that it was not desirable that the company should be wound up in equity, and that steps should be taken to have the petition dismissed.——The petitions for the winding up of the society came on again for hearing on Wednesday, before Vice-Chancellor James. The contention on the part of the petitioners was that, although the society was able to meet the claims upon it as they accrued from day to day, it was, nevertheless, taking into account the whole of the assets and liabilities, in an insolvent condition. In support of this line of argument, affidavits of several actuaries were read. These were to the effect that the society ought to have in hand upwards of £800,000 more than was shown by their balance-sheet. The case for the petitioners lasted the entire day, and the further hearing was adjourned.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

An abundance of money, and, with the exception of the disturbance in Spain, an absence of any rumours likely to produce a breach of the peace on the Continent, are circumstances which have beneficially affected the Stock Exchange Markets during the week. Nevertheless, although firmness has been the characteristic of the inquiry for most classes of securities, and an upward tendency has been generally apparent, the business doing has been only moderate. This, however, may be in a great measure accounted for by the attention absorbed by the fortnightly settlement in shares and foreign bonds. The Consol Market has been in an unsettled state. During the earlier part of the week there was a good demand, and prices gradually improved until they reached 93¼ to 93⅜; but the advance was not maintained, the quotations having subsequently relapsed to 93⅛ to 93¼ for Money, and 93⅛ to 93⅜ for the November Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 94¼; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem.; and June, 7s. to 12s. prem. Indian Securities have been purchased to a moderate extent. The Five per Cents have been done at 114 to 114⅛; and the Bonds, at 25s. to 30s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities there has been but little inquiry, and the movements in prices have been neither numerous nor important:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104¼ to 105¼; Ditto Five per Cents, 93½ to 94¼; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 102; New Zealand Consolidated, 92 to 93; Nova Scotia, 1886, 103¼ to 104¼; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882 to 1885, 104¼ to 105¼; South Australian Six per Cents, 1880 to 1900, 112 to 113; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

Although the demand for Home Railway Stocks has not been active, a fair amount of animation has prevailed, and the quotations generally have improved. Midland, London and North-Western, and Great Western Stocks have been in request, at full quotations; and, with the exception of Metropolitan, which has been weaker, on heavy sales, most other stocks have been firm in value. For Indian there has been but little inquiry. Canadian Shares have been firm, and Foreign have been steady, on the whole:—Caledonian, 82¼ to 82¾; Great Eastern, 35 to 36¼; Great Northern, 105 to 106; Ditto, A, 107 to 108¼; Great Western, 63⅝ to 64⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124 to 124⅛; London and Brighton, 44¾ to 45; London and North-Western, 117⅝ to 117⅞; London and South-Western, 90 to 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53¼ to 53¾; Metropolitan, 88¾ to 89; Midland, 118 to 118¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 116¾ to 116⅞; Ditto, York, 111 to 112; and South-Eastern, 77¾ to 78.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106¾ to 107¼; East Indian, 111¾ to 112¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 13½ to 14¼; Great Indian Peninsular, 108¾ to 109¾; Great Southern of India, 106¾ to 107¼; Great Western of Canada, 15¼ to 15¾; Oude and Rohilcund, 107 to 108; and Scinde, 106¾ to 107¼.

Foreign.—Grand Luxembourg, 21¾ to 22; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20¾ to 21.

The inability of the so-called Government to suppress the disturbances in the Peninsula has naturally unfavourably influenced the demand for Spanish Securities; otherwise, the market for Foreign Bonds has been firm. Egyptian and Turkish have been steady, and Peruvian, Portuguese, and Russian have been in fair request, but without affecting the quotations in any important degree:—Argentine, 1868, 91 to 92; Brazilian, 1865, 83¼ to 83¾; Chilian, 1867, 96 to 97; Egyptian, 1868, 76¾ to 77¼; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 98 to 99; Mexican, 12⅛ to 12⅜; Peruvian, 1865, 80 to 81; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 33 to 34; Russian, 1862, 86 to 86½; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 91¾ to 92¼; Ditto, Nicolas Railway Bonds, 63 to 63¼; Ditto, 1866, 87¾ to 88; Spanish, 27¾ to 28¼; Ditto, 1867, 26¾ to 27¼; Turkish, 1865, 66 to 67; Ditto Five per Cents, 41¾ to 42¼; and Italian, 1861, 53¼ to 53.

In American Securities not much business has been doing, but the market has ruled firm. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 84⅛ to 84¼; Ditto, 1865, 83⅜ to 84¼; Ditto, 1867, 82¾ to 83¼; 10-40, 75¾ to 76¼; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 26 to 27; Erie Shares, 23 to 23¼; and Illinois Central, 93¾ to 94¼.

Bank Shares have been dealt in to a fair extent, and prices have been supported.—Agra A, 10¾ to 11¼; Alliance, 17¾ to 18¼; Anglo-Egyptian, 23¾ to 24; Anglo-Austrian, 10 to 12 prem.; Imperial Ottoman, 3¼ to 3½ prem.; London and County, 68¾ to 69¼; London Joint-Stock, 30¾ to 31¼; London and Westminster, 65 to 66; and Union of London, 30¼ to 30¾.

Telegraph Shares have commanded a fair amount of attention, at about previous quotations. Some intimation is daily expected of the manner in which the Government intend to raise the funds necessary for the acquisition of the telegraphic system, as, according to the agreement, the settlement is to be effected before the end of the year. Anglo-American, 20 to 20¼; Atlantic, 16 to 17; Ditto Eight per Cent, 60 to 65; British Indian Submarine, 2¼ to 2½ prem.; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ⅛ to ¼ prem.; London Provincial, 3¼ to 3½; Mediterranean Extension, 6¾ to 7¼; Reuter's, 18 to 20; Société du Câble Transatlantique Française, 17¼ to 17¾; and United Kingdom, 6¾ to 7¼.

The feature as regards Miscellaneous Securities has been the inquiry for Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Shares, which have risen to 31¼ to 31¾. Credit Foncier of England have been done at 2¼ to 2½; General Credit and Discount, 1¼ to 1 dis.; Hudson's Bay, 13¾ to 14; National Discount, 10¾ to 11¼; and Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 40 to 41.

The firmness noticed in the Continental money markets has extended itself to this side of the Channel. The supply of capital has continued abundant; but, the demand for accommodation having improved, partly owing to the Stock Exchange settlement, but also to autumnal requirements, the rates have acquired a hardening tendency, and good three-months' paper has been charged 2¾ per cent.

On the Continent the Bank of Holland has raised its rates from 4 to 4½ per cent, and the tendency generally is towards enhanced quotations.

The Continental exchanges have been without movement, although the rates have been rather lower. As regards the New York exchange on London, the quotation has now risen to 109¼, so that all doubts of further shipments of specie from this side are set at rest. In fact, an export of £40,000 in specie from New York is announced as having taken place.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been on a full average scale, and the greater proportion has been taken for export to the Continent. The Avoca has reached Galle, with £410,000 in Australian gold, for England, which will probably be thrown on the market about Nov. 7. In addition, the following vessels are on passage from Australia having bullion on board for this country:—the Norfolk, with £67,000; the City of Pekin, with £31,000; the Lapwing, with £45,000, and the Dover Castle, with £44,000.

The Silver Market has been flat. Mexican dollars have sold at 59d., and bar is quoted at 60½d. to 60¾d. per ounce.

Advices from Florence state that there is no foundation for the rumour that difficulties had arisen attending the introduction of the new loan for 80,000,000 lire, on the security of the ecclesiastical property. The contract was signed on Sept. 17, and a deposit of 8,000,000 lire was at once paid into the hands of the Minister of Finance. Since this date no difficulty whatever has presented itself.

Paris advices state that the negotiations for the new Turkish loan have not yet been concluded.

We understand that a report favourable to the issue of a halfpenny stamp for the postage of printed matter under 2oz. in weight, and newspapers, will be laid before the Cabinet Council next month, by the Postmaster-General, when it is probable that the Government will resolve to bring in a bill authorising the issue of such a stamp.

The prospectus has appeared of the Bayano Estate Company (Limited), with a capital of £50,000, in shares of £2 each, for the purpose of acquiring from the Central American Association an estate of 116 square miles, suitable for agricultural purposes, and situated in the proposed American route for a ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama. The purchase-money is to be paid entirely in shares.

A prospectus has been issued of the Native Guano Company, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £5 each, to be fully paid up. This company was privately established last spring with a capital of £5000, for the purpose of obtaining from town sewage a dry and portable manure. The experiment was successfully carried out at Leamington, where the manure was manufactured at an expense of 20s. 3d. per ton, and sold at £3 10s. per ton. It is now proposed to extend the system to other places.

Winter's Freehold Gold Mining Company of Ballarat, Victoria, have invited applications for a further issue of 600 shares of £25 each, to be placed on the London register.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish National Insurance Company, the new policies for the year were stated to have been 492, for £257,843. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent was declared.

At a meeting of the Bank of British Columbia a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent was announced.

A meeting has been held of the London Gas Company, and the directors' report recommending a dividend of £4 10s. per share was adopted.

At a meeting of the San Paulo Brazilian Railway Company (Limited) it was shown that there was an available balance of £86,000, out of which a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent was declared. Owing to the improved prospects of the company, the directors have resolved to reissue the debentures falling due in January next, for a period of seven years, at 6 instead of 7 per cent per annum.

The directors of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company have resolved to declare the usual interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, carrying forward £4212.

The number of messages through the French Atlantic cable during the week ended Oct. 9 was 1062. The cable charge upon them being £2800, showing an increase of £350 over last week.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols are quiet, at 93¼ to 93⅜ for Money and the Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 91⅞.

There is a moderate demand for Railway Stocks. London and North-Western, 117⅞ to 117⅞; Metropolitan, 88¾ to 89¼; Great Western, 66 to 64¼; Midland, 118¾ to 118⅞; and Caledonian, 81¾ to 82⅛.

Foreign Bonds have been dealt in to a fair extent. Egyptian, 1868, 76⅞ to 77¼; Italian, 1861, 52⅞ to 53⅛; Mexican, 12⅛ to 12⅜; Spanish, 1867, 26¾ to 27¼; Turkish, 1865, 66¾ to 67; Ditto, Five per Cents, 41¾ to 42¼; and Peruvian, 1865, 79¾ to 80¼.

For money there has been a fair demand, and good three-months' paper has been charged 2¾ per cent.

THE NEW NAVAL ARTILLERY MUSEUM AT VIAREGGIO: VIEW LOOKING EAST.—SEE PAGE 386.

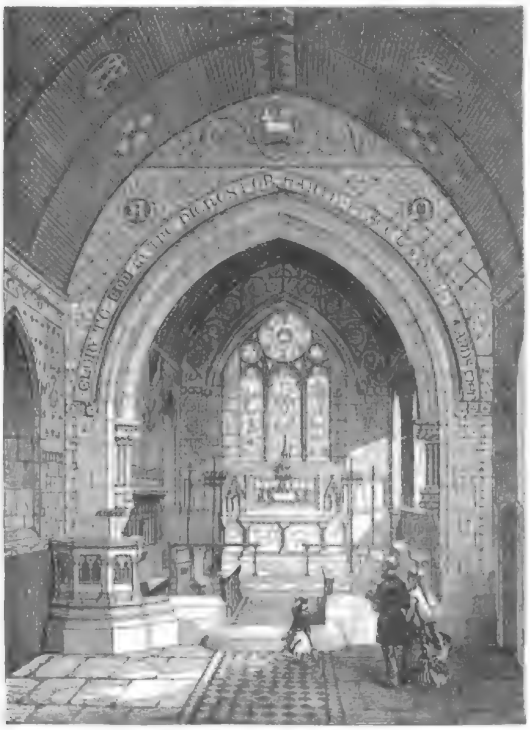
JEWELLERY FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The articles of jewellery represented in our Illustration have been mounted by Messrs. Gass, of Regent-street, for his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, and are probably intended for a gift to an illustrious lady. They consist of a massive gold coil necklace, with bracelet and brooch on suite. The necklace has revolving bands, set with brilliants; and five of its pendants are ancient gold coins of Arsinoe, Queen of Egypt, wife of Ptolemy II., or Philadelphus, who reigned about three centuries before the Christian era. The obverse side of each coin is engraved with the head of Arsinoe, wearing the diadem and veil, and a small flower on the top of her head. The reverse side bears a double cornucopia—each horn containing grapes, a pomegranate, and an ear of wheat, and adorned with a hanging fillet; it also bears the inscription, in Greek letters, of the name of the Egyptian Queen.

JEWELLERY FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ALLOA.

This beautiful little church, built at the sole expense of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kellie, has cost above £5000. The foundation-stone was laid by his Lordship on Dec. 27, 1867. The building was completed in every respect, and duly consecrated by the Bishop of Moray, acting for the Bishop of Edinburgh, on Aug. 4, 1869, when Lord Kellie presented it to the congregation. The architect was Mr. Robert Anderson, of Edinburgh. The building consists of a nave, 50 ft. by 22 ft., and a chancel, 28 ft. by 17 ft. The seats in the nave are arranged, in the newest and most approved fashion, for 150 people, with chairs for a hundred more. The east window, the west window, the two chancel windows, and one of the nave windows are of beautiful stained glass, and other stained-glass windows will be added. Three of these windows are by Mr. Charles Gibbs, of Marylebone-road, London. The west window was presented by the congregation as a mark of respect for the Earl. The tower and steeple rise to the height of 120ft., and face the Broad-street of Alloa, the east gable looking into his Lordship's park. The floor of the church is laid with beautiful encaustic tiles by Mr. Godwin, of Hereford. The pulpit and the framework of the mosaic picture of the Lord's Supper, above the altar-table, are of beautiful alabaster and marble—the mosaic part being by Salviati, of Venice. The organ, which is a remarkably rich one, was made by Mr. Nicholson, of Worcester. It stands in a chamber on the north side of the chancel. The ornamental gaslights are by Messrs. Hart and Son, of London. The ceiling and walls are most beautifully painted by Messrs. Barbistan and Grylls, of London. In its ornate character this church far surpasses any other church in Scotland.



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ALLOA.

STATUE OF MARSHAL KEITH, AT PETERHEAD.

It was mentioned two months ago that the King of Prussia had given to the Scottish town of Peterhead, near Aberdeen, a statue of James Keith, brother of the last Earl Marischal of Scotland, and Field Marshal in the Prussian service under King Frederick the Great. The biography of these two brothers is really told in a little book published by Mr. David Scott, of the *Peterhead Sentinel*. They took part in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715, when the Old Pretender landed at Peterhead; they escaped on the defeat of the insurrection, and entered, after a time, into the service of foreign Courts—Earl George as a diplomatist, and James as a soldier. The former was afterwards restored to his estates in Great Britain, but died at a very advanced age at Berlin. James Keith, born about 1696, at Inverugie Castle, two miles and a half from the town of Peterhead, became one of the most distinguished men of his age. He was denied employment in Spain because he was a Protestant, and refused, with characteristic integrity, to change his religion. He entered into the military service of Russia, and obtained high command in the wars against the Turks, the Tartars, and Sweden. In 1740 he was sent on a special mission to our King George II., in London, and was very well received. In 1747, having left Russia, he was invited by the King of Prussia to take service with the rank of Field Marshal. His deeds of skill and valour are fully pedated in Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great." In the principal actions of the Seven Years' War till his death on the battle-field of Hochkirchen, near Bautzen, in Saxony, Oct. 14, 1758, Marshal Keith was one of the ablest, readiest, and stoutest combatants on the Prussian side. He was, further, a man of considerable mental accomplishments, a scholar and statesman, and of noble personal character. "A man of Scotch type," says Carlyle; "the broad accent, with its sagacities and veracities, with its steadfastly fixed moderation, and its sly twinkles of defensive humour, still audible to us under the foreign wrappings; not given to talk unless there is something to be said, but well capable of it then; on all manner of subjects he can talk knowingly, and with an insight of his own; Frederick, the more he knows him, likes him the better."

The gift of this statue by the present King William I. must be briefly explained. In 1866, Mr. Ingram, of Peterhead, wrote a note to Count Bismarck requesting him to solicit the King to present to Peterhead, the place of the Marshal's nativity, a marble statue of the famous Keith which had some time before been taken down at Berlin and replaced by one of bronze. Three months after this note was written, Mr. Ingram received a letter from the Prussian Embassy in London expressing the King's willingness to grant a cast of the new bronze statue at Berlin, but declining to forward the old marble statue, as it had been placed alongside of other military heroes in one of the Prussian academies. The Prussian Embassy at the same time requested that a formal request be made to the Prussian Government by the Provost and magistrates of the town. A memorial was then drawn up and sent by Mr. Alexander Robertson, town clerk, and the result is now seen in this Royal gift.

The statue was unveiled at Peterhead, on Aug. 16, by the Earl of Kintore, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and a descendant of the noble and ancient house of Keith. The statue is of bronze, about 7 ft. 4 in. in height. It is a fac-simile of the one in the Wilhelms Platz at Berlin, and represents the Marshal in the attitude of command. He is dressed in the uniform of a Marshal of the Prussian army; his right arm is extended, and in his hand is his bâton of office. The face is full of character and expression, the pose of the figure easy and natural, while the details of the dress are correctly and beautifully rendered. The artist is M. Geiss, and in this effort he has been signally successful. The pedestal on which the statue stands is of polished Peterhead granite, designed by Mr. Brodie, R.A., Edinburgh, and polished by Messrs. McDonald, Field, and Co., Aberdeen. The inscription on the pedestal runs thus:—"Field Marshal Keith, born at Inverugie, 1696; killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, Oct. 14, 1758. The gift of William I., King of Prussia, to the town of Peterhead, Aug. 23, 1868. *Probus vixit, fortis obiit.*" This may be compared with the inscription placed by Sir Robert Murray Keith, his cousin, on the tomb at Hochkirchen, where the Marshal was first buried, though his body was afterwards removed to the Garrison Church at Berlin. It called him "a man famous for his ancient morals and military valour, who, while he was endeavouring to restore his line that had been forced in a battle fought not far from this place, fell, fighting as a hero ought." Our Illustration is from a photograph by Mr. J. Shiras, of Peterhead.

STATUE OF MARSHAL KEITH AT PETERHEAD.

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THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The grain trade to-day was devoid of any feature of especial interest. For most descriptions the demand was heavy, and a drooping tendency was apparent. The receipts of wheat from Essex and Kent, although still limited, amply sufficed to meet all requirements. The attendance of millers was thin, and sales progressed slowly, at about Monday's quotations. The market was well supplied with foreign wheat. The trade was heavy, at late currencies. The show of barley was moderate. Fine malting produce changed hands to a fair extent, at full quotations; but the demand for grinding and distilling sorts was inactive. Malt was dull, at late rates. There was a good supply of oats on the stands. The inquiry was only to a moderate extent, at the recent decline. Beans and peas sold slowly, at late rates. For flour the market was inactive, at previous currencies.

English Currencies.—New red wheat, 39s. to 45s.; old ditto, 44s. to 47s.; new white wheat, 40s. to 48s.; old ditto, 47s. to 51s.; barley, 28s. to 42s.; malt, 48s. to 70s.; rye, 30s. to 33s.; oats, 19s. to 27s.; beans, 38s. to 45s.; peas, 38s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 31s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—Clover-seed has ruled dull, at nominal rates. Trefoils and trefolium have been little inquired after. Winter tares are unchanged.

White turnip, 13s. to 16s.; swede, 13s. to 15s.; white mustard, 11s. to 13s.; new winter tares, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per bushel; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 62s. to 66s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The public sales of Indian tea have been fairly attended; but the biddings have not been active, and a considerable quantity has been bought in.

Sugar.—The market has ruled languid, and inferior descriptions have tended downwards in value.

Coffee.—A moderate quantity of both native and plantation coffee has changed hands on the reduced terms of last week.

Rice.—There has been a moderate inquiry for white Bengal rice, and prices have remained firm.

Provisions.—The demand for butter has been limited, and the general tendency of prices has been downwards. Bacon has been pressed for sale, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Beef and hams have ruled dull, at drooping currencies.

Spirits.—Jamaica rum has maintained late rates, but other descriptions have been less firm in value. Brandy is without change.

Hay and Straw.—The supplies of both hay and clover have been short, and the trade has ruled firm, at fully late rates:—Prime meadow hay, 80s. to 90s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; prime second cut clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw, 29s. to 33s. per load.

Wool.—The market shows no change; a fair quantity of wool has been turned over at firm prices since the sales closed.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £29 on the spot; English brown rape, £33 10s. to £33 15s.; refined, £41; foreign, £44. Fine Lagos palm is obtainable at £43.

Tallow.—The market has continued dull, with a drooping tendency in prices. Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 46s. 6d. for old and 47s. 3d. for new. The price for the end of the year is 47s.

Hops (Friday).—A fair supply of new hops has come to hand. Fine samples have continued scarce and dear, with a good demand. Other descriptions, although in but moderate request, have been firm in value. Mid and East Kents, £5 10s. to £7 10s.; Weald of Kents, £4 10s. to £6 15s.; Sussex, £4 4s. to £5 5s.; Farnhams, £5 10s. to £7 10s.; Country, £5 0s. to £7 7s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £3 5s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Oct. 14).—Prime beasts were scarce, at full currencies. With sheep the market was scantily supplied. For calves there was a moderate inquiry, at late rates. Pigs were purchased to a fair extent, on former terms.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1716; sheep, 4130; calves, 356; pigs, 40. Foreign: Beasts, 402; sheep, 80; calves, 300.

Smithfield Meat Market (Friday).—The market was moderately supplied with meat. The trade was rather firmer, and prices ruled as under:—Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; small pork, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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THE MAYOR OF LOUISVILLE, AND THE BRIDGE BURNED BY THE REBELS.

BRIDGE BURNED BY THE REBELS.

THE WRECK OF THE CARNATIC.

The wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Carnatic—having struck, on Monday, the 13th ult., an hour after midnight, upon a reef of coral off the desolate isle of Shadwan, or Shadoean, at the mouth of the Gulf of Suez—has been related in former accounts. We have been favoured by one of the passengers, Major J. U. Champain, R.E., with a sketch of the position of the wreck and the people, some clinging to the foremast, others standing up to their waists in the sea, after the vessel broke asunder, on the Tuesday. Major Champain also contributes to our Journal the following narrative, which will be read with interest:—

"At ten o'clock on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 12, the steam-ship Carnatic, a magnificent vessel of 1700 tons, commanded by Captain Jones, left Suez on her way to Bombay. There were on board, altogether, some 250 souls and a valuable cargo. The weather was lovely; and, with a fair breeze, we went at ten or twelve knots an hour. About one o'clock on Monday morning we were roused from our sleep by a smart shock; and, going on deck, we saw what had happened. The night was brilliantly clear, though the moon had set. The Ashrafi lighthouse, which we had passed an hour before, on our starboard side, showed brightly on our port quarter. Close under our bows was a long line of white surf, apparently extending at right angles to our direction several hundred yards on each side of the ship, and high in front of us loomed the island of Shadoean, some 600 ft. above the sea at its most elevated peak. At night the passengers were of opinion that the island was not more than a mile or a mile and a half distant; but when day broke it was evidently much farther, and I shall not be very wrong if I say it was three or four miles from us in a direct line. On examining our position, we found that the vessel, running before the wind at about eleven knots, had struck full on a large coral reef (plainly marked on the chart), and had forced herself into a most critical position. The reef itself lay exactly ahead of the ship, and was about a square mile in extent; nearly out of water at low tide, but about 4 ft. under at high water. Its surface was almost level, though here and there a few small rocks rose above the water-line when the tide was out. The wind was moderate, and the sea by no means rough; but, lying on the weather side of the shoal, the vessel was hamped about rather ominously. From the moment of striking every effort was made to get the ship off into deep water, there being at the time about 4 ft. under our bows, 8 ft. or 10 ft. abreast the engines on the starboard side, deep water just above the foremast on the port side, and any depth under our stern. The whole ship, besides sloping steeply from bow to stern, lay over considerably on her starboard side. The passengers were quiet and collected, from first to last; many of us were accustomed to the sensation, having been on board the Pera, which, on the previous Saturday, had been bumping for three hours and a half on the Alexandria bar. Every one did his utmost to help the crew, by hauling at ropes, throwing cargo overboard, and working at the capstan; anchors having been laid out astern, to drag the ship from an awkward position into what seemed to us one of still greater danger. We were nearly all convinced that the leaks, after a few hours' bumping, would have sunk the ship had the captain's first attempt to get her off been successful; but the general belief of the passengers was that the Great Eastern herself would scarcely have sufficed to drag the Carnatic from her place on the reef. Our meals went on as usual, and we even amused ourselves with angling unsuccessfully for the fish, of dazzling colours, that swarmed beneath us. Towards mid-day on Monday, some of those on board expressed their anxiety to hear from the captain what measures he proposed to adopt. Most of us, however, felt it would be better to remain passive and await his instructions. At half-past five in the evening Captain Jones came aft, and spoke to us for the first time, thanking us for our behaviour, and asking us to nominate a committee, to whom he would explain his views and the condition of the vessel. Three of us, having been chosen, went forward immediately; but, as the sun had set, and the boats, though alongside, were utterly unfurnished with stores and provisions, we agreed with the captain that, under the circumstances, the weather being calm, it would be advisable to remain on board for the night, and go ashore in the early morning.

"I for one went below at eleven o'clock, undressed completely, and slept till one in the morning. At that hour a man awoke me, and told me that, as the water had gained on us so far as to extinguish the fires and thus stop the engines pumping, everyone on board was to proceed at once to the foremastle. There, consequently, we assembled; and, as the wind gradually freshened with the coming day, it proved to be a rather exposed situation. The passengers, however, employed themselves in helping the crew to get out another anchor forward and to set forewall, foretopsail, and foresteysail, to prevent the ship slipping backwards into deep water. At last, too, the victualling of the boats was commenced.

"In the mean time, the angle at which the vessel lay was slowly but steadily increasing, and the rising tide was washing the quarter-deck nearly up to the companion. Some of us, after waiting hours for orders to take to the boats, went below out of curiosity, and were witnesses of a very remarkable sight. The saloon was full of water, which poured in with amazing violence through the shattered skylights, every advancing wave threatening to carry away the whole after part of the ship. Tables, chairs, and benches were careering about, washed hither and thither by the swirling water. On returning to the fore part of the ship, a climb of some difficulty, we found that the only women on board (two passengers and the stewardess), with a little girl about three years old, had just been placed in the life-boat and some of the passengers were on the point of following. It was ten minutes before eleven in the forenoon. At this instant the vessel suddenly fell back, a frightful crash told us that she had parted amidships, and we were all plunged with terrific force into a whirlpool. The ship had been, as I mentioned above, lying over on her starboard side, but after the shock she fell completely over to the port side; so that luggage, cargo, mail-bags, and men, with one eighteen-pounder gun in their midst, slid together at lightening speed down the deck until sucked under by the gigantic wave which had already swallowed up half of the ship. Bruised, bleeding, half stunned, and battered by the luggage, we were carried under till all seemed dark. On coming to the surface the sight that presented itself was one which I shall never forget, but which I find it absolutely impossible to describe. Heads, arms, and legs, bales of merchandise, boxes, sheep, fowls, and things of all sorts were being tossed backwards and forwards, up and down, by the rushing water. Drowning men were clutching at each other in their frantic struggles to reach a resting-place, which too many found only at the bottom of the sea. I myself was thus dragged under three times, but, being a good swimmer, I finally got hold of the foretop, which was half above water, and crawled up into the crosstrees, to take breath. In a short time, mutually assisting each other, all the men that could be seen in the water were hauled up. Being now in a safe position, we could look about us; but the foretopsail prevented our seeing the boats, or the men who had escaped direct to the reef, from the starboard side of the ship, as she went under; and for about two hours we knew not the state of affairs on the other side. At length a boat came off to us; we fastened those who could not swim and those half stunned by a rope about their waists, and let them down. We were all taken off in three or four trips. Many of the survivors, who had struck out for the surf, and had somehow or other got through it, were standing on the coral up to their waists in smooth water. Happily, no sharks showed themselves, though in three parts they abound, and I am told a large one had been seen the day before. The bodies of Captain Pope, of the purser, and, I believe, of Mr. Warren, were dragged from the surf and laid on a bale of cotton. In each case endeavours were made to restore life, but without avail.

"We were busily engaged during the next few hours in dragging the boats across the reef to the deep channel, which was about three miles broad, dividing us from Shadoean; then pulling across to the island, landing the stores there, and getting the boats over the cruel coral fringe to the sandy beach, where they lay high and dry. It was about eight in the evening when, after this fatiguing task, the wet and weary remnant of our company found themselves at last fairly ashore. The island is totally devoid of fresh water, and we had brought but little with us. Many of the casks were empty, having been placed unhanged in the boats, and some had been idiotically emptied by the African stokers to make unnecessary rafts for coming ashore. We knew that the next passing ship would be either the Sumatra or the Nemra, which might be expected at any moment. There seemed at first to be no possible means of making a signal in the dark. It was therefore decided that the chief officer, two of the passengers, and three Chinamen of the crew should launch a boat, make for the usual channel, and lie off all night, in hopes of stopping a ship. If no ship came in the night, the boat would try to beat up or pull up eighteen or twenty miles against current and wind to the Ashrafi lighthouse and obtain all the fresh water that could be spared. One rocket only could be found, and this, with half the only dry box of matches, was placed in the boat. But, most providentially, several hundred huge bales of Manchester calinos and cotton cloths had floated, the day before the final break up, on to the island, having been thrown overboard when we first struck the reef. These bales, very tightly pressed, had remained dry inside, and were of inestimable value in a variety of ways. From their contents we made ourselves turbans, most of us having lost our hats, as well as coats and bedding to lie on the sand. But the grandest notion of all was to collect an immense pile and set it alight. It was found to blaze gloriously, and one of our greatest anxieties was at once dispelled.

"Before this discovery, however, we had commenced to launch the cutter, when a Chinaman ran down the bank, shouting that the lights of a steamer were visible. We strained every nerve to haul the boat out over the coral, and got away about nine o'clock at night. There was a doubt whether we should mid fast enough to reach the ship before she got by on her way to Suez; but, after putting a quarter of a mile between ourselves and the land, we looked back and saw the bonfire flaring most conspicuously. By the position of the steamer's lights, it was evident that her attention was attracted, and at the critical moment we succeeded in firing our rocket. This settled the matter; the ship hove to, and we were soon alongside and on deck of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Sumatra, from Bombay, with Lord Napier and other passengers on board. Boats were at once lowered, and, with the one in which we had arrived, went back for the Carnatic's company. The wind had, however, risen, and all were not on board the Sumatra till ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, when we started on our return voyage to Suez. I cannot overrate the kindness and attention shown to us by all on board the Sumatra, and, in truth, we sorely needed help. Of all the baggage in the Carnatic, one small dressing-bag alone had been saved. We displayed our whole property on our persons; and, as we were all nearly alike, I may state, for example, that my costume consisted of a pair of tattered trousers, a shirt, and fifteen yards of Manchester calico gracefully wrenched round my temples.

"The loss of life was fifteen Europeans and as many natives; of the former were five first-class passengers—viz., Captain Pope, R.A.; Mr. Cuppage, 35th Regiment; Mr. Warren, Dr. Thomson, and Mr. Pudding; the ship's purser, Mr. Gardner; and his clerk, Mr. Mackintosh; and the doctor, Mr. Ransford; with two engineers, a steward, and others. A more complete wreck than that of the ill-fated Carnatic has rarely taken place."

SOUTH AFRICAN TRAVEL.

One of the sketches, by Mr. T. Baines, engraved for our Journal, represents "the breaking up the camp at Dukè, in the Zambesi valley." This is a scene common enough, not in short trips, but in extended journeys, in Africa, when at any particular point the party has stayed long enough to build a little homestead at their halting-place. It serves to illustrate the manner in which many of our countrymen are now proceeding to the gold-fields in South Africa, which, though known to the Portuguese since 1490, have only recently become of interest to the home public. In the background of the scene are the Damara servants loading their pack-oxen, while others are clearing out the cooking materials or camp furniture from the huts. Some are arranging the stowage of the waggons, others are taking their farewell meal under the tree, on the bark of which has been inscribed the latitude of the spot, found by astronomical observation. The oxen are being brought up to one waggon to be "inspanned" or yoked, while the yokes and gear of the other team are extended in readiness upon the ground. In front lies a bundle of thorn-trees, which has been used as a drag or sledge for training young oxen, and near it is a block of timber cut roughly to the shape of an axle-arm, in anticipation of a probable fracture. Near the fire are Bushmen and Makalaka; one of the former with his bow and quiver in a skin haversack, and with his assegais in hand. He wears on his head a cull of skin, from which the long hair radiates not ungracefully. Another man wears a tuft or ball, formed by so turning and compressing a small bit of skin that the hair shall radiate in a spherical shape. A Makalaka, with comical hat of plaited grass, sits near the fire; his war axe is lying near him, the assegais are piled like our small-arms, and gourds or calabashes are laid ready to be filled for the journey.

THE HOLBORN VALLEY VIADUCT.

The completion of this important work of London street improvement, very soon to be opened for public use, is an event upon which to congratulate the City Improvements Committee of the Corporation, and Mr. William Hayward, their skilful engineer. We gave an Illustration of the Viaduct, which was designed, as our readers are aware, to obviate the inconvenience of the steep ascents of Holborn-hill and Skinner-street, on each side of the valley of the old river Fleet, now occupied by Farringdon-street. The Viaduct, not including its approaches, is 1400 ft. long from end to end, and a little over 80 ft. wide. Of this space 60 ft. is given to a roadway throughout, and 15 ft. on each side for footways. The Viaduct forms a gentle curve from the western end of Newgate-street, and then is continued in a straight line to the western side of Farringdon-street, occupying nearly the whole of the space which recently formed Skinner-street and a small portion of the churchyard of St. Sepulchre. From Farringdon-street westward it is carried by a gentle curve to the end of Hatton-garden, occupying the sites of the houses which formerly stood on the south side of Holborn-hill, the greater portion of the old roadway, and a large part of the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Holborn. For all purposes of traffic the road may be called a level, only sufficient inclination being given to insure the surface-drainage running off. The Viaduct is built on a kind of double system of arches. These which support the roadway are plain, solid double archways, of 24 ft. span, and built of the same strength as ordinary railway arches. They are to be let as vaults for commercial stores. The footways, however, are supported by a system of, so to speak, cellular arches. These are 10 ft. diameter, and rise from one tier to three tiers. At the commencement of the incline, where the dip down is slight, there is only one tier or ground floor of these footway arches; but as the descent goes on increasing with the slope of the hill, it becomes necessary to add another tier of arches above the first, in order to keep the surface of the Viaduct at its proper level. Thus, at one, the deepest, part at the foot of the hill there are three tiers of these cellular arches, one above another. All these arches are lofty, clean, and well-ventilated, and will be used as cellars to the warehouses built at the side of the Viaduct. In front of the cellars, and between them and the main road on each side, runs a subway along the whole length of the Viaduct. This subway is 11½ ft. high and 7 ft. wide. It has three rows of cast-iron brackets along its sides—two for gas-pipes, one for water; these can be repaired without in any way interfering with the footway above. The sewage is provided for along the sides of the viaduct, below each subway. All the brickwork of these portions of the structure is most massive. In some parts the rings of the arches are as much as eight bricks thick—an ample guarantee of their strength, when it is remembered that the Board of Trade only exact five rings of brickwork for a railway arch. In every case the foundations for the masonry have been taken down to the London clay and bedded in 4 ft. of solid concrete. In some cases the clay was easily reached; in others more than 30 ft. had to be excavated before it was got at. This was mostly where the bed of the Old Bourne River and Fleet had left its deposits and made the soil too soft. One of the handsomest features of the Viaduct is the bridge which crosses Farringdon-street. It is in three spans, and its total length is 117 ft., and its width 80 ft. It is what is called a skew bridge—that is to say, it crosses the road diagonally, the angle being 52 deg. from the straight line. The three spans are formed thus—65 ft. span is given to the arch over the Farringdon-street roadway, and the two side spans are formed by the arches over the footways. The bridge consists of six cast-iron arch-ribs, the two outer ones, which are seen from each side, being of an elaborate Gothic character. Where the spans over the footway meet the great centre arch, the six ribs are supported on hexagon granite columns—six, of course, at each side. The granite columns are 5 ft. in diameter, and are formed at the lowest face of grey granite; then a moulding of black granite, polished; then the hexagon column of red granite, also polished, and surmounted with a polished capital of black granite. The granites are from Aberdeen, Devon, Guernsey, and the Mull of Ross. At the four corners of the abutments are four demi-columns of polished granite of the same kind, but beyond this the interior columns of the abutments on the side away from the curb are of richly-carved Portland stone. Between the twelve main columns which carry the centre arch are powerful cross-bracing frames of cast iron. The panel iron balustrade which bounds the footway on each side is of an elaborate design, and so are the lamps with which the bridge will be lighted. The four outer capitals of the granite columns which support the side spans are to be surmounted with bronze statues. At each corner of this bridge four flights of steps, each about 11 ft. wide, will give access from Farringdon-street to the higher level of the Viaduct. Each of these staircases is inclosed in stone structures, with ample light and ventilation. There are four landings on each flight of steps, which are formed of single slabs of Park Spring stone. The buildings at the four corners of the Viaduct rise several stories above its level. The space beneath the steps will be appropriated for shops or warehouses, and above the steps the floors are to be utilised as offices and for general commercial purposes.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts have long been identified with all that is highest in instrumental music and best in its execution; and of recent years they have been especially associated with the name of Franz Schubert, whose orchestral works have here been brought into a prominence they had long deserved, but had hitherto failed to obtain. The last and grandest of his nine symphonies (that in C major, composed in 1828, shortly before his death) has long been known and esteemed in Germany, where its great merits and beauties were first duly recognised by Schumann and Mendelssohn, the latter of whom recommended its introduction at our Philharmonic Concerts unsuccessfully in days when narrow prejudice existed that have long since given way to a more liberal policy in the direction of those entertainments. The gradual recognition of the importance of Schubert's great symphony on its various performances by the old and new Philharmonic institutions, and at the Crystal Palace concerts, led to inquiry as to the large quantity of orchestral and other music known to have been left in manuscript by the composer, and to the recovery and production of some masterpieces that might otherwise have been lost or destroyed, as some portions of his posthumous remains have been. For this fresh interest in Schubert, and for a knowledge of his exquisite genius as an orchestral writer, the English public (which before knew him only by comparatively few of his innumerable songs) is indebted to the researches made at Vienna, in 1857, by the secretary of the Crystal Palace. Within the last three years the Saturday Concerts of that establishment have brought forward the unfinished symphony (two movements) in B minor; the two completed works, in C minor ("Tragic") and in C major; the incidental music to the drama of "Rosamunde," and the two overtures "in the Italian style," besides two vocal works—a "Salve Regina" and "Miriam's" "Siegesgesang"—and an addition was made to the list at the concert of Saturday last, when the overture to one of Schubert's dramatic pieces was performed for the first time. Besides his two grand operas, "Alfonso and Estrella" and "Fierrabras," he produced various smaller stage works, and it was the overture to one of these latter—the two-act operetta, "Die beiden Freunde von Salamanka"—that was given on this occasion. As it was composed in 1816, when Schubert was but eighteen, it has naturally less of that special character and individuality which are so powerfully impressed on his later works, when his genius became imbued with a romantic shade largely derived from the influence of Beethoven. The overture referred to is rather in the school of Mozart—clear and regular in form, abounding in exquisite melodic phrases, full of bright animation, and instrumented with an alternate force and delicacy remarkable considering the youth of the composer. In its great beauty and grace it somewhat resembles the style of the two "Italian" overtures, which, indeed, followed not long after in order of production. The other orchestral piece at Saturday's concert were Mendelssohn's "Reformation" Symphony (this was also first heard at a Crystal Palace concert, nearly two years since), and the sparkling and pretty overture to Adolphe Adam's opera comique, "Giralda." Mr. Charles Hallé gave a careful and highly-finished performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" (the E flat) concerto and a graceful solo of Schubert; and Madame Rudersdorff and Mr. Edward Connell contributed several familiar vocal pieces, in each case with success. The afternoon operas, which were given in the concert-hall, will shortly be resumed on the new stage which is now being erected on one side of the great transept.

Signs of a renewal of musical activity are apparent in various other directions. The second of the Nilsson concerts will take place on Wednesday next, at Exeter Hall, and the two great choral societies will resume their oratorio performances there before long. The commencement of the short winter season at the Royal Italian Opera, and the resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall early next month, with other promised events, will offer abundant attractions for returning Londoners and provincial visitors.

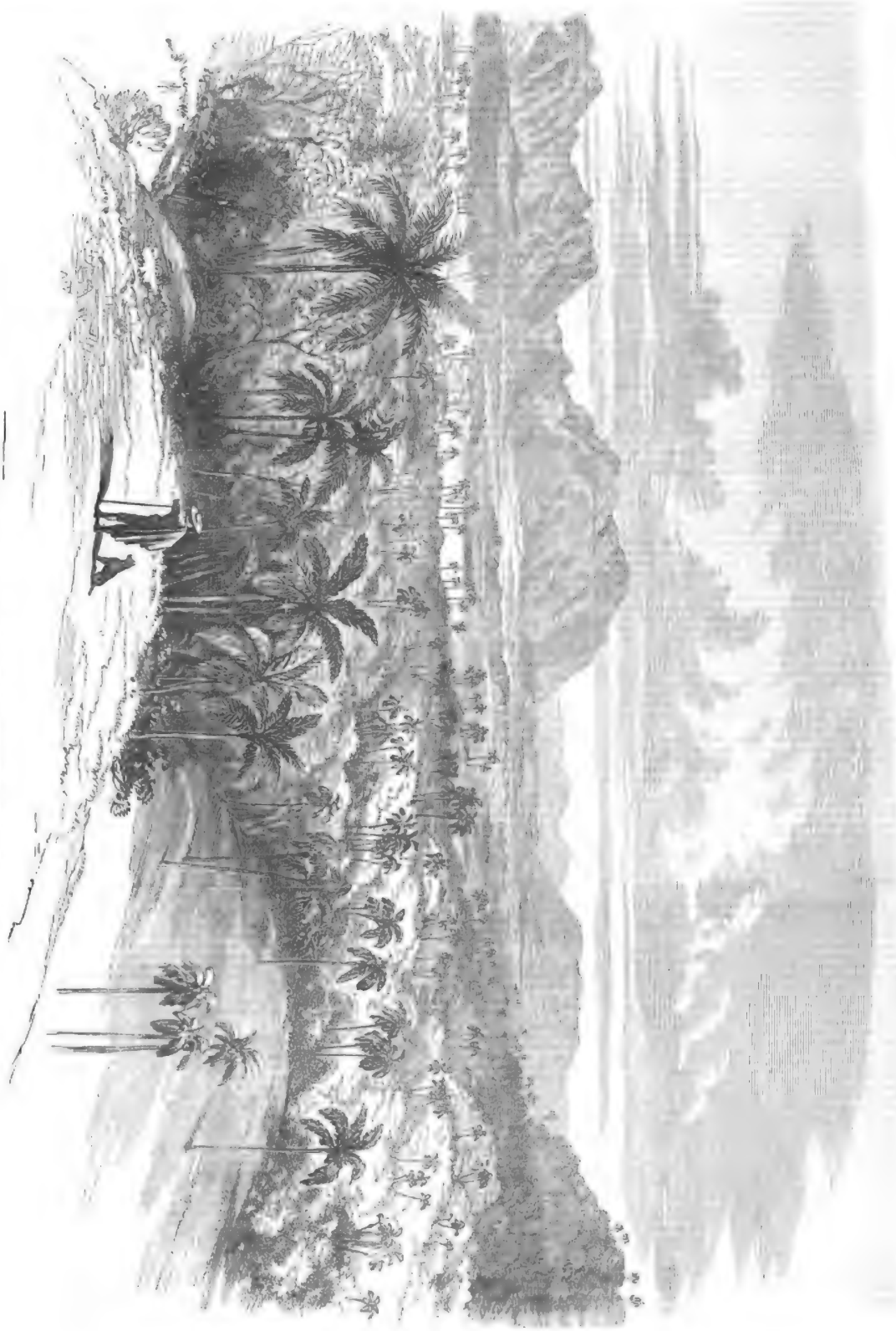
THE THEATRES.

Two new dramas were produced on Saturday, one of which was a failure and the other a success. The former was brought out at the Princess's, the latter at the Olympic.

The unsuccessful piece is an adaptation of a French drama—"Le Manoeuvre de Fer," by M. Edouard Plouvier, and is called "Escaped from Portland." As it appears to have been designed for a mere stopgap until a new piece by Mr. Boucicault should be ready, probably its failure will not much distress the management. Yet the reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews and of Mr. Vining himself was embarked on board this crazy vessel, which no skill or courage could bring into harbour. The first act contains a mysterious murder. We have a Countess and her companion, Lisa Tyrrell, who leave her on New-Year's Eve to attend Church service, after which a doctor unknown to her attends instead of the family physician, and, by changing her scent-bottle, causes her death. The deceased lady has children, who, at the opening of the second act, visit the Earl, their father, and Lady Emmeline, his daughter (Miss Carlisle), see reason to suspect foul play on the part of Lisa Tyrrell (Mrs. C. Mathews), whom she consequently avoids. Lisa attracts the attention both of the Earl and his son, the latter of whom she accepts. But the strange doctor above mentioned, now assuming the name of Gentleman Jack (Mr. C. Mathews), forbids the alliance, and demands five hundred pounds. He coolly proposes that Lisa should espouse the Earl, whom he will then dispatch, and afterwards marry her himself. To escape from these odious conditions, Lisa confides her case to Horace Brightside, Q.C. (Mr. G. F. Neville), the affianced husband of Lady Emmeline. He forthwith employs Bullhead, a detective (Mr. G. Vining), who encounters the villain at a tavern, both disguised, but is stabbed by him. Nevertheless, the criminal is taken, and is placed in Bullhead's Private Inquiry Office, for the purpose of identification; but the witnesses fail in the task. Bullhead then arrives him as the strange doctor, and he is immediately recognised. He seeks to implicate Lisa in his guilt, but the Earl acquits her; and his son, Viscount Fitzmaurice (Mr. Wm. Rignold), persists in his purpose of wedding the much-tried

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

[illegible] the Great Exhibition Building, which we have [illegible] in the Illustrated London News, [



THE ARTE ROAD, ON THE PAN DE GUAYABON, CUBA.—SEE PAGE 394.

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FOREST AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY OF CUBA.

Another Illustration of the scenery of Cuba, from a sketch by Mr. Hidlar, appears in our Journal this week. One of the most prominent mountains in the western part of Cuba is the Pan de Guajaybon. Its form rises majestically above the hilly country; and, although its height is scarcely 4000 ft., much less than that of the mountains in the eastern part of the island, some of which, as the Pic de Tarquino, attain a height of 9600 ft., its lonely position makes it very imposing. With the exception of a few scattered huts, the neighbourhood is uninhabited, and far and wide there is no trace of human cultivation. Vast impenetrable forests cover the whole country with a rich mass of verdure, and the palms and ceiba-trees, like one wood above another, raise their tall crowns far beyond the other trees. Their stems are richly clothed with the luxuriant creeping plants peculiar to these regions. The scene delineated is in the Circa de las Pozas.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.

The third quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, recently published, contains an account of discoveries as important as any that have yet been made. Having thoroughly examined the old Haram wall at the south-west and south-east angle, Lieutenant Warren has been exploring the north-east angle. Here he finds the old wall—that portion of it below the ground—continued beyond the apparent line of division above ground; the Pool of Bethesda, which he had already ascertained to be a real reservoir, concreted and plastered at bottom, has an overflow through a very remarkable chamber made of wrought stones inside the wall: the stones are cut similarly to those at the south-east angle, but not, apparently, so carefully; characters were found on them, copied, sent home, and examined. They are pronounced to be similar to those previously read by Mr. Deutsch, and Phœnician. But the shaft has yielded other and, perhaps, more important results. On reaching the rock, which was 110 ft. below the surface of the ground, it was found to be sloping downwards at an angle of 3 in 10. A valley, therefore, previously suspected by some, the lowest point of which has not yet been reached, runs across this corner of the Haram area. And the platform of the dome of the rock is at least 165 ft. above one part of the valley in the northern part of the Haram area. Among other results which might be mentioned we may name, therefore, this. The Haram area, on one part of which once stood the Temple, may now be compared to the lid of a box, of which the walls are the sides. Its corners are respectively the S.W., about 120 ft.; the S.E., about 100 ft.; the N.E., about 130 ft. above the rock. At the south-east corner are substructures, long since known, called "Solomon's stables." Are there none at the other angles, and, if so, of what kind are they? All questions relating to the inside of the Haram area must, however, be postponed till permission can be obtained to dig there. Lieutenant Warren and all his party have been obliged to retire to the Lebanon to recruit their health. They return, it is expected, at the end of this month, when it is to be hoped that the requisite funds will be in the hands of the committee, at their office, 9, Pall-mall East, to carry out the work of excavation, which now approaches completion.

THE ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA.

The sixth report of the central board appointed to watch over the interests of the aborigines in the colony of Victoria has been issued. It states that the number of these people on May 31, 1869, was 1834, of whom one hundred were wanderers, and the remainder were distributed over six districts, in which nearly 20,000 acres of land have been reserved for their use. Their condition has been greatly improved in the last few years. Certain ailments from which they formerly suffered have almost disappeared from among them; and if they have not altogether ceased to be drunkards, that vice is less prevalent than it used to be, while there are some who wholly abstain from intoxicating beverages. They have flocks and herds of their own, which they tend with fair skill and turn to good account. They grub, fence, and cultivate land, raising both corn and root crops, and they are not altogether ignorant of the economy of the dairy. They erect dwelling-houses and farm-buildings, of stone and of wood, and lay out gardens and orchards. They also work for wages, at certain seasons, and are competent hands, whether in the harvest-field or the shearing-shed. Their offspring are receiving a good education, and are represented as showing an efficiency in the commoner branches of tuition that would compare not unfavourably with that exhibited by average common school pupils, age for age. The girls, as they grow up, are taught many of the more useful arts of civilised life, and are reported to make good domestic servants. In short, the result of the nine years' labours of the board and its officers have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Hitherto, however, the board have been powerless beyond a certain point. They are at the mercy of persons who seek a profit by buying or exchanging for liquor clothes and blankets supplied by the board; and the children arriving at maturity can leave the stations and attach themselves to publicans and depraved characters who are on the watch to inveigle them from their homes. The Government are about to lay before the Parliament a bill providing for the management and protection of the aborigines; and with this aid the board trust that this people may be preserved from the miseries which in other countries have afflicted aborigines whose lands have been taken by those against whose power they could offer no effectual resistance. The very helplessness of the Australian blacks, their patience under wrong, their mildness, and their loyalty when their faith has been relied on, should move a wealthy State to deal with them more than generously.

A telegram from Portland, Oregon, to the San Francisco papers, reported that the Chinese there were loading a barque for Hong-Kong "with a miscellaneous cargo of old scrap iron, boxes of dead Celestials, broken glass, flour, and other produce."

On April 25 the Diana, a barque-rigged yacht of 163 tons register, sailed for Norway, under the command of Captain Iversoy, a Norwegian, with a crew of twenty-one men. The Diana was built for an Arctic excursion by Mr. Lamond, late M.P. for Bute, who, with Mr. William Lersey, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, were passengers in the vessel to the North. Having reached Norway, the little expedition of which the primary object was to endeavour to advance beyond Spitzbergen, reached the island in June. Its purpose was, however, frustrated by the obstacles presented by huge blocks of ice which the vessel encountered in her course. The most northerly point reached was 80 deg. north latitude. At this place five seahorse hunting vessels from Norway were observed surrounded by ice-floes in the Henlopen Strait, the crews of which had been compelled to abandon them. The vessel left Spitzbergen on Sept. 5 from Tromsoe, in Norway, from which she sailed to Christiansund, where the party remained three weeks, hunting rype, a sort of Norwegian partridge. The cargo consists of thirty sea-horses, ninety large seals, two bears, 102 deer, and a large quantity of oil.

At the last reported meeting of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg M. H. Wild sent in a note on the Aurora Borealis of April 15 and 16 and May 13 and 14 last, and on the relations which exist between these phenomena and magnetic perturbations. On April 14 a very severe magnetic storm was recognised by the people in charge of the electric telegraphs; but the cloudy condition of the sky prevented the aurora being seen, and thus the cause recognised. All the directors of the Russian observatories reported simultaneous magnetic disturbances of a similar order. M. Wild remarked also that similar perturbations were recorded in France, England, Italy, and all over Europe. The aurora of May 13 furnished another example of the same kind. On this occasion M. Rudnoff called M. Wild to show him the extraordinary oscillations of the magnetic needles. In spite of an attentive observation of the northern sky, no trace of aurora was seen, probably owing to the cloudy state of the sky. But the author remarked there was now no doubt that on that evening a very splendid aurora was seen at Moscow and other observatories better placed for the purpose. M. Wild then gave long quotations from the reports of MM. Struve, Wagner, Gylden, and others.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Baron Kenyon, Bart., M.A., of Grellington, Flintshire, was proved in the district registry of St. Asaph. The executors and trustees appointed are the Hon. George Thomas Kenyon, his eldest surviving son; the Hon. George De Grey; and William Lee Brookes, of Whitchurch, Salop. The personality was sworn under £30,000. The will is dated Aug. 9, 1866, with two codicils, Nov. 1, 1866, and Aug. 27, 1868; and his Lordship died at Eastbourne, July 14, 1869, aged sixty-four. His Lordship was a Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Salop and Flint. The first Baron was Lord Chief Justice Kenyon of the King's Bench (1788). The testator devises his estates at Glanclinyd or elsewhere in Merionethshire to his eldest surviving son, the Hon. George Thomas Kenyon. He leaves the advowson and perpetual rights of patronage and presentation of and to the Rectory of Pelverstatch, Salop, to his third surviving son. He leaves the estate of Grellington to his wife for her life, and after her decease to his grandson, Lloyd, born 1864, the only son of his Lordship's eldest son (who died in 1865), and the successor to the Barony and Baronetcy. He bequeaths to his wife the carriages, horses, and farming stock absolutely, and appoints her Ladyship residuary legatee of the personal estate. He leaves her Ladyship the use of the plate not bearing the coronet, and after her decease the same is to be divided amongst his three sons, George, Edward, and William. He has left annuities to each of his younger sons, and also to each of his daughters, in addition to other bequests and their interests under his Lordship's marriage settlement. His Lordship had made provision for keeping on foot the salaries of the master and mistress of the schools at Penley, Flintshire.

The will of Dame Charlotte Whitehead was proved in London under £9000.

The will of William Henry Forman, Esq., of Pipbrook House, Dorking, Surrey; and of Doncaster, Yorkshire, was proved in the London Court, on the 8th inst., and the personalty sworn under £1,000,000. The executors and trustees appointed are William Anthony Collins, Esq., of Stone-buildings, barrister-at-law; Henry Keshel, Esq., of All-Hallows-lane, London; and Mr. George Hardry, of 28, Queen-street, Cheapside. The will is dated April 24, 1860, and a codicil Nov. 14, 1868; and testator died at Fonthill House, Tunbridge Wells, Aug. 23 last, aged seventy-five. He leaves to each of his sisters an annuity of £1500, and a like annuity to the widow of his brother Thomas, the widow of his brother Edward, and to his brother Richard Forman; and to the latter he leaves a further bequest of £10,000. He has left a legacy to each of his godchildren. To each of his executors he leaves an annuity of £100 for ten years for the trouble they will have in the execution of the trusts. He has left his residuary Pipbrook House, to his sister-in-law, the widow of his brother Thomas, and in succession to others of his family, and provides for the sum of £250 a year to keep in good condition the plantation and shrubbery; also, £300 a year for the clothing of domestic servants, and £60 a year for coal, coke, and other fuel. He bequeaths the residue of his property, real and personal, to his nephew, Alexander Henry Browne, the eldest son of his sister Helena, wife of Major Alexander Browne, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The wills of the undermentioned have been recently proved—Robert Higgin, merchant, of Quarry-bank, West Derby, Lancaster, under £140,000 personalty; Robert Kelsall (Lancaster and Sussex), £50,000; C. Simpson (Kingston-on-Hull), £30,000; James John Rocke (Somerset), £30,000; Charles Joseph Vining (Bristol), £10,000; and John Tabor Howard, £60,000.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9:—

In London the births of 2248 children, 1149 boys and 1099 girls, were registered last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2084.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1357. It was the fortieth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1312. The deaths in the present return exceed by 55 the estimated amount. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 449, the corrected average number being 382. Four deaths from smallpox, 22 from measles, 216 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 9 from typhus fever, 14 from enteric fever, 10 from simple continued fever, and 57 from diarrhœa were registered. The mortality from scarlet fever in the week is still high, but the disease is less fatal than it was in the preceding week. One hundred and fifty-five deaths occurred from phthisis, 74 from bronchitis, and 54 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 151, from bronchitis 79, and from pneumonia 62. One hundred and forty-seven persons died from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and 67 from diseases of the organs of circulation. The deaths of 2 persons from delirium tremens, of 2 children from burns or scalds, of 7 persons from drowning, of 2 infants from suffocation, and of 6 persons who committed suicide were recorded.

In the week 4413 births and 2870 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 23 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 22 per 1000 in London, 25 in Edinburgh, and 21 in Dublin; 18 in Bristol, 21 in Birmingham, 25 in Liverpool, 23 in Manchester, 26 in Salford, 24 in Sheffield, 24 in Bradford, 27 in Leeds, 20 in Hull, 22 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 25 in Glasgow. The death-rate from scarlet fever had somewhat declined, but was again excessive last week in Liverpool, Newcastle, Leeds, and Sheffield, as well as in London.

The annual rate of mortality in Berlin during the seven days ending the 7th inst. was 27 per 1000.

The Board-of-Trade investigation relative to the loss of the Mary E. Campbell was completed last week. The Court exonerated the master from blame and returned his certificate to him.

The Rev. F. C. Routledge, inspector of schools, in a report to the Committee of Council on Education, gives the following "exact copy" of a Life of David, written, he states, by "an otherwise shrewd and clever boy":—"David was the son of Saul, and when he was quite young he could play upon the harp; when his father was in trouble he used to send for his son. But above when Beltashazzar were having a large feast there were an hand upon the wall, and Beltashazzar were afraid, but he called for his physicians together, so has he would get to know what the handwriting was? But they could not tell him, so then he said he would give any man a new suit of clothes that could tell him. So then he sent for David and David told him."

The *Agricultural Weekly Journal*, published by the Ministry of Agriculture at Vienna, gives some interesting information as to the results of the harvest of the present year in the principal Austrian provinces. In Bohemia the harvest was, on the whole, satisfactory, especially in cereals. The wheat and rye harvest was unusually plentiful. Beetroot, potatoes, and flax gave a good yield, but hops and rapeseed failed completely, and the grass crop was below the average. Fruit and grapes were abundant. In the Alpine districts (Salzburg, &c.) the corn harvest was middling; hay good. In the districts north of the mountains the wheat and hop harvest was one half of that of previous years; barley middling. In Lower Austria the yield was, on the whole, satisfactory; grass only was bad. In the district east of the Alps the harvest was very good, except that the fruit suffered greatly from the intense heat. In the Vorarlberg the corn harvest was middling. The Southern Tyrol had a moderate yield of wine and mulberry-leaves. Hay and corn were good, but the vines suffered from the moths. In Western Galicia the harvest was below the average. In Istria corn was middling; fruit scarce; wine good; olives and silkworms excellent. The corn harvest was a failure in Dalmatia; but, on the other hand, the vintage promises to be an unusually good one.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL ST. MAUR.

Edward Adolphus Ferdinand, Earl St. Maur, who died in London on the 30th ult., was only son and heir apparent of Edward Adolphus, present Duke of Somerset, K.G., by Jane Georgiana, his wife, daughter of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. He was born July 17, 1835, and was summoned to the House of Lords, in his father's barony, July 6, 1863. In that year the Duke of Somerset obtained by patent the Earldom of St. Maur, and the young nobleman whose death we record then changed his courtesy designation of Baron Seymour for that of Earl St. Maur. He was in early life an officer in the 4th Dragoons. In 1856 he was attached to Lord Granville's special mission to Russia on the occasion of the Emperor's coronation; in 1857 he visited India, and witnessed some of the terrible scenes of the mutiny; and he served subsequently as Assistant Adjutant-General, under Garibaldi, in Italy. By his death his uncle, Lord Archibald Henry Algernon Seymour, becomes heir presumptive to the ducal honours conferred by King Edward VI. on his uncle, the Protector Somerset. Earl St. Maur's sisters are Lady Jane Hermione Graham, Lady Ulrica Frederica Jane Thynne, and Lady Helen Gwendolin Ramsden. His only brother, Lord Edward Percy St. Maur, formerly an attaché at Paris, died, in 1865, from the effects of an encounter with a tiger in India.

LORD DYNEVOR.

The Right Hon. George Rice-Rice-Trevor, fourth Baron Dynevor, of Dynevor, in the county of Carmarthen, D.C.L., honorary Colonel of the Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia, and late Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, died at Great Malvern on the 7th inst. He was born Aug. 5, 1795, the only son of George Talbot, third Lord Dynevor, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney, and succeeded to the family honours April 9, 1852. He had previously assumed by Royal license, Nov. 2, 1824, the additional surname and arms of Trevor, under the will of John, Viscount Hampden; and, as the Hon. George Rice Trevor, had sat in the House of Commons as member for Carmarthenshire for a long series of years, always supporting the Conservative party. His Lordship possessed very extensive estates, and had considerable Church patronage. By paternal descent he was the representative of the ancient Welsh family of Rice, of Newton, Carmarthenshire (sprung from Sir Rhidir Ddu, Knight of the Sepulchre, temp. Richard I.); but the Barony of Dynevor he derived from his grandmother, Cecil, Baroness Dynevor, only child of William, first Earl Talbot, who, having no male issue, was created Baron Dynevor, with special limitation to his daughter, Lady Cecil Rice. The nobleman just deceased married, Nov. 27, 1824, Frances, eldest daughter of the late General Lord Charles Fitzroy, by Frances Anne, his second wife, sister of the late Charles William, Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., and had four daughters—the eldest, Frances Emily, married to E. F. Wingfield, Esq., died Nov. 26, 1863; Caroline Elizabeth Anne, the second, is wife of the present Sir Thomas Batson, Bart., of Belvoir Park; Selina, the third, is the present Countess of Longford; and Eleanore Mary, the fourth, remains unmarried. Lord Dynevor is succeeded in his peerage by his cousin, the Rev. Francis William Rice, Vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire (son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., Dean of Gloucester), who has been twice married and has issue.

LORD CRANSTOUN.

The Right Hon. Charles Frederick Cranstoun, twelfth Lord Cranstoun, of Crealling, in the Peerage of Scotland, died, at Brighton, on the 29th ult. He had but held enjoyment of the ancient title of his family, having succeeded to it only in June last, at the decease of his elder and only brother, James Edward, tenth Baron. His Lordship was born in 1806, the second son of James Edward, ninth Lord, by Anne Livingston, his wife, eldest daughter of John Macnamara, Esq., of Kitts. He completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford, and there took his degree of B.A. He was never married, and by his death the peerage of Cranstoun probably becomes extinct. It is, however, possible, from the extensive limitation of the patent "to the heirs male of the grantee, Sir William Cranstoun, bearing the name and arms of Cranstoun," an heir may exist. The family is one of great antiquity and of some historical distinction. The Lord Cranstoun whose death we are recording had two sisters, both deceased—the elder, Elisa Livingston, the second wife of the late Richard Ford, Esq., of Heavitree, Devon, the fine-arts critic and writer.

LORD MANOR.

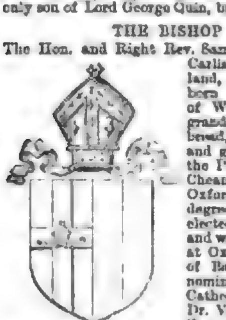
George Dundas, LL.D., a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, under the title of Lord Manor, and previously Sheriff of Selkirkshire, died suddenly, in Edinburgh, on the 7th inst. He was younger brother of the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, Q.C., formerly M.P. for Sutherland and Judge Advocate General, and son of the late James Dundas, Esq., of Ochtertyre, near Stirling, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Graham, Esq., of Airth Castle. He was born Nov. 19, 1802, and, after passing through the High School of Edinburgh and the University of Glasgow, finished his education at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated A.B. in 1824. In two years afterwards he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and was appointed a Judge of the Court of Session in October, 1868, just before Mr. Disraeli's Ministry resigned. Mr. George Dundas married, in 1846, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Colin Mackenzie, Esq., of Portmore, in the county of Peebles, and by her, who died in 1868, leaves a large family. The Dundasses of Manor were a branch of the house of Dundas of Duddingstoun, itself a scion of Dundas of that ilk. Their representative, Ralph Dundas, of Manor, who died in 1789, left four sons—Ralph, a Captain, R.N.; James, of Edinburgh, Clerk to the Signet (father of George Dundas, Lord Manor); David (Sir), Bart., the well-known physician of George III.; and George, Rear-Admiral, R.N.

THE HON. MRS. J. BOYLE.

The death of the Hon. Mrs. John Boyle took place, after a fortnight's illness, at Cavendish House, Brixton, on the 6th inst. This lady was the Honourable Cecilia FitzGerald de Ros, youngest daughter of the late Lord Henry FitzGerald, a younger son of James, first Duke of Leinster and his wife, Charlotte Boyle (only

surviving child of the Hon. Robert Boyle-Walsingham, Commodore, R.N., brother of the second Earl of Shannon), in whose favour the Barony de Ros was called out of abeyance in 1806, when Lady de Ros assumed the surname and arms of De Ros for herself and her issue; and sister of the late and present Lords de Ros. Mrs. Boyle was born Aug. 23, 1811, and she married, December, 1835, the Honourable John Boyle, eldest surviving son of Edmund, eighth Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., by whom she leaves surviving issue three sons—Gerald Edmund, born June, 1840, Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, who married Lady E. Theresa Pepys, daughter of Charles, first Earl of Cottenham, Lord High Chancellor, by whom he has two surviving children, Arthur Gerald, born 1865, and Caroline Elizabeth, born 1868; Robert Frederick, born June, 1841, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; and Edmund Montague, born July, 1845;—and one daughter, Georgina Olivia, married June, 1868, to Rear-Admiral Richard Robert Quin, R.N., only son of Lord George Quin, brother of the Marquis of Headfort.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.



The Hon. and Right Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, died at Rose Castle, Cumberland, on the 1st inst. His Lordship, born Sept. 13, 1817, was second son of William, eighth Earl Waldegrave, grandson maternally of Samuel Whitbread, the well-known Whig politician, and grandnephew of Earl Grey, K.G., the Prime Minister. After studying at Cheam School he entered Balliol College, Oxford, and took a double first-class degree in 1839. He was shortly after elected a Fellow of All Souls' College, and was for some time Bampton Lecturer at Oxford. After holding the Rectory of Barford St. Martin, Wilts, he was nominated to a Canonry in Salisbury Cathedral in 1857, and in 1860 succeeded Dr. Villiers (translated to Durham) in the see of Carlisle. The Bishop was the author of "New Testament Millenarianism," being the Bampton lectures for 1854; and of other minor works. He married, Jan. 23, 1845, Jane Anne, eldest daughter of the late Francis Pym, Esq., of The Hazells, Bedfordshire, and leaves one son, Samuel Edmund, born May 21, 1856, and one daughter, Elizabeth Janet. The Bishop's elder brother was the young and gallant Viscount Chewton, who died of wounds received at the battle of the Alma.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON JONES.

Hugh Chambres Jones was the only son of John Chambres Jones, and was born in Liverpool in May, 1783. He was first at school in that town and afterwards at Macclesfield, whence he was removed to Westminster in 1796. In the following year he became a King's scholar on that foundation, and, after the usual period of four years in the college, was elected, in 1801, to a Scholarship of Trinity, Cambridge, in consequence of Dr. Mansel, then Master of that house, persisting in asserting his right to elect four of the candidates, though Jackson, Dean of Christ Church, would have taken him as a fifth student. This disappointment, however, proved the most fortunate event of his life. Declining the Trinity Scholarship, he went as a Commoner to Christ Church, and was admitted at the following Christmas, with his former schoolfellows, to a studentship on the nomination of Canon Burton. In 1807 he took orders, and was appointed, on the Dean's recommendation, as resident Chaplain to the Duke of Portland, then Prime Minister, who, on his death-bed, in 1809, obtained for him the nomination to the Vicarage of West Ham, Essex, which he held thirty-six years, and resigned it in 1845, receiving from his parishioners a handsome testimonial of their gratitude for his ministration during that period. He also became, in 1816, Treasurer of St. Paul's, and, in 1823, Rector of Aldham and Archdeacon of Essex; the living he resigned in 1840, and the Archdeaconry in 1861. He married Helen, daughter of John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford, Essex, who predeceased him a few years, without issue. He passed the remainder of his life between his residence in Portland-place, which he quitted in 1867, and his country seat, Brynsteddfod, Conway, where he died, on Sept. 29 last, after an illness of two years, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

MAJOR-GENERAL ADAMS, C.B.

Major-General Frank Adams, C.B., died at sea, on board the Tanjore, on the 19th ult. He was born in 1809, the third son of Henry Cadwallader Adams, Esq., of Ansty Hall, in the county of Warwick, by Emma, his wife, daughter of Sir William Curtis, Bart. He entered the Army in 1826, commanded the 28th Regiment throughout the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, and was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He subsequently proceeded to India, and was appointed Major-General, commanding the Mhow division of the Bombay army. He had the medal and three clasps for the Crimea, besides the Sardinian and Turkish medals; was created a C.B. and an officer of the Legion of Honour, and was made a Knight of the Medjidie, third class. Adams became a Captain in 1831, a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1852, a Colonel in 1854, and a Major-General March 4, 1866. He married, in 1845, Ellen, relict of J. Straith, Esq., and leaves several children.

COLONEL C. W. STRONG.

Colonel Clement William Strong, whose death occurred recently, was the younger son of the Rev. Thomas Linwood Strong, B.D., late Rector of Sedgefield, and Hon. Canon of Durham, by his wife, Anna Maria, daughter of George Tritton, Esq., of West-hill, Wandsworth. He was born in the year 1820, and, having been educated at Harrow and at Sandhurst, obtained thence a commission in the 48th Regiment of Foot, from which he exchanged into the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. Colonel Strong served with distinction in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5 with that regiment up to May 5, 1855, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol. He commanded the first battalion the greater part of the day at Inkerman and brought it out of action. For his Crimean services he received the war medal and four clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the Legion of Honour, and the Order of the Medjidie. He retired, as Major, on half pay (Coldstream Guards) in 1867.

MR. WOODWARD.

Mr. Woodward, Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen at Windsor Castle, died on Tuesday night. He was born at Norwich, in 1816, and graduated at London University. Mr. Woodward was a man of considerable literary and artistic culture. He wrote a history of Wales, a history of America, and a local history of Hampshire, was editor of the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, and was lately engaged on a Life of "Leonardo da Vinci."

Formal proclamations appear in the *Gazette* proroguing Parliament to Thursday, Dec. 23, and the Convocations of Canterbury and York to the following day.

A despatch from Earl Granville to Sir G. Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, in reply to a communication in reference to the detention of the 18th Regiment in that colony, is published. Her Majesty's Government adhere to their already-expressed policy, that the Queen's troops should not be employed in the hostilities between the colonists and the natives. The consequence of carrying on war under a divided authority are forcibly pointed out, and the removal of the regiment in question from the colony is ordered to take place without further delay.——A casualty return, forwarded by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, contains the names of more than 200 soldiers, constabulary, civilians, women, and children, who have been killed or wounded by the rebel Maories between June 1 and Aug. 1, 1869. A justice of the peace and a resident magistrate are included in the list of the dead, and in the column of remarks several are enumerated who had been compelled to suffer amputation of their limbs.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. Gorgias.—1. We have marked one of your compositions (No. IV.) for insertion this or the following week. The others are either incorrect or otherwise defective. 2. If you inclose us stamps for the price of the book and cost of postage, altogether [illegible], we suppose, it shall be sent you by post.

G. Hassey.—You are wrong in every way. Our solution begins with 1. R to Q Kt 8th, and R. to Q Kt sq, which is an impossible move. Again, you propose 1. R to Q B sq, which is also impossible. You mean, of course, R to Q B 8th, but with that move you cannot in any way mate as you propose. We cannot give more space to this discussion.

D. G. writes—"In a very useful and entertaining brochure I came across lately, to wit, 'Dramatic and Musical Almanack for 1869,' by J. W. Anson, Secretary of Royal Dramatic College, &c., the author, in a description of Vauxhall Gardens, has a passage which chessplayers would be glad to have authenticated. It is as follows:—'Near the gardens was formerly a tavern called the Three Mariners. On repairing it in 1781, there was found a remarkably high elbowed chair, covered with purple cloth, and gilt nails. Charles II., when he was disguised, on his water tours with his ladies, used to frequent the above tavern to play chess, and that was the chair in which the King sat.' It is not likely Mr. Anson will ever see this paragraph in the Illustrated London News unless he happen to be addicted to the 'Royal game,' but some of your multitudinous readers who are will do so, and one of them may be able and ready to inform us who is Mr. Anson's authority for the statement that Charles II. was in the habit of playing chess at the ancient tavern mentioned."

G. W. F. [illegible].—They are both neatly constructed, but in both the solution is too obvious.

L. Lindsay.—The reason is simply that, as we have before had occasion to say, we can only publish one diagram in the week, while there are always ten times that number of problems awaiting publication.

W. D.—Very elegant in form. If it abide the test of analysis, we shall have pleasure in providing it.

Solutions of Problem No. 1336 (as corrected), by W. R., of Glasgow; B. A., F. G. M., D. C. L., Ferris, J. Bailey, V. Portilla, Kingsgrave, Cleo, W. F. G., Miles, Boreas, R. A., S. P. Q. R., of Bruges, F. T. C., Andrew, J. Sabrwell, [illegible], Fidele, Charley, R. D., M. P., [illegible], D. T. M., [illegible], H. G. R., Vanguard, Trial, [illegible], Letty, Garibaldi, Valentine, [illegible], G. Rodger, Stanley, Ableriey, [illegible], Violet, Brown, H. Bradshaw, L. S. D., Felix, Box and Cox, Lionel, A. [illegible], Cassanee, T. K. B., Barney, W. G. H., are correct. All others are wrong.

[illegible].—A reply to your remarkable challenge has been forwarded.

J. Watson.—The collection of "J. B. of Bridport's" Problems can be got of Mr. Trubner, 60, Paternoster-row, price 5s. From the same publisher you may obtain the American Chess Nuts and the book of the Congrès International des Échecs of 1867.

Derby.—There are few Chess Problems in the world finer than the best of the Rev. Horatio Bolton; none, certainly, more neatly representing actual end games.

Solutions of Problem No. 1337, by Alma, Q. E. D., F. H. S., F. D., Gunner No. 6, Felix, Trial, Tom Tag, Samson, D. G. L., V. Portilla, I. B. K., Lucy, Phantom, G. N., W. H. R., Victoria, Blue Beard, R. D. T., S. W. S., H. A. K., Fitzalan, Box and Cox, Norma, R. B. O.; S. P. Q. R., of Bruges, I. N. Reyons, Jeremy Artilleryman, Ableriey, Francis, D. D., White Sherry, Greyshire, [illegible], T. P. C., Jeremy, R. A., Perry, Constant Reader, [illegible], Chessonian, Stanley, Dares, T. Roser, Lionel, M. Trevor, [illegible], Rex, F. C. H., and R. M. are correct. All others are wrong.

Solution of Problem No. 1337.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes P	B to Q 4th

If he play K to Q 6th, then White moves his Kt, dis. ch, &c. If he take the Kt with his Bishop, then follows 2. Q takes B, and mate next move.

WHITE.	BLACK.
2. Q to Q R 8th	Any move
3. Mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1338.

By Mr. V. Portilla.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

The following Game, between Mr. Cochrane and Sauncheun Guttack, has some features of interest, though the time it occupied—forty-three minutes only—was not sufficient to allow of very profound combinations.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. B to K Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd
6. Kt to K 2nd	Castles
7. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 5th
9. K to R sq	B to Q 2nd
10. P to K B 3rd	P takes Q P
11. B P takes P	P to K 4th
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd
13. P to K R 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
14. K to R 2nd	P to K R 3rd
15. Q to Q B 2nd	K R to Q B sq
16. P takes K P	Kt takes P
17. P to K B 4th	B to K B 4th
18. Q to Q sq	Kt to Q 6th
19. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 5th
20. Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes B
21. R takes Kt	B takes B
22. K takes B	B to Q B 4th
23. P to K B 5th	B to K sq
24. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q B sq
25. Q R to K sq	B to Q R 2nd
26. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt sq
27. P to K 4th	B to Q B 4th

An inconsiderate move.

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
28. P takes P	R to Q sq

If, 28. [illegible] B takes K; 29. R takes R, Kt takes Q P; 30. R to Q sq, &c.

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
29. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
30. P takes P	R takes Q Kt
31. Kt takes R	Q to Q 3rd
32. R to K R sq	Q takes Q Kt P
33. R to Q Kt sq	Q to K B 5th
34. R takes Q Kt P	B to K 4th
35. Kt to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th
36. R to Q Kt 8th	P to K R 4th
37. R to Q R 8th	P takes P
38. P to K R 4th	Q to K R 3rd
39. Kt to K Kt 3rd	

Here the Brahmin plays without due reflection, and deservedly pays the penalty for his incaution.

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
39.	B takes Kt
40. K takes B	Kt to R 4th (ch)
41. K takes P	

If he had played the King to B 2nd, or to R 2nd, White would have won immediately by P to K Kt 4th (ch), &c.

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
41.	Q to B 5th (ch)
42. K to 3rd	

He dared not take the Kt, as White would have mated him in three or four moves by R to Q 3rd, &c.

BLACK (S. G.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
42.	Q to B 7th
43. R to Q R 4th	R takes Q P
44. Q to Q B 3rd	R takes P
45. R to Q R 2nd	R to K B 5th
46. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
47. Q to Q 8th	R to B 6th (ch)
48. R takes R	Q takes R (ch),

and mates next move.

A fine Game between Mr. Cochrane and Mohesuchunder Bonnerjee.

(*Giuoco Piano.*)

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd	Castles
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
10. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K R 2nd
11. B to K B 4th	Kt to K 2nd
12. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q B 3rd
13. P to Q 5th	

The opening—nay, the whole game—is played by Mohesuchunder with remarkable force and spirit.

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
13.	Kt to K Kt 3rd
14. B to K Kt 3rd	B to Q B 2nd
15. R to K sq	K to R sq
16. P to K 6th	P takes K P
17. B takes P	B takes B
18. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
19. R takes Kt	Q to K B 3rd
20. R to K 3rd	P takes P

Kt to Kt 4th would, perhaps, have been less injurious, but, at this point, Mr. Cochrane had no satisfactory move at command.

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
21. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th
22. Q to K 2nd	B to K 3rd
23. R to K 4th	Q to Q sq
24. Q R to Q sq	Kt to K Kt 4th
25. K R to Q 4th	Q to Q B sq
26. P to K R 4th	Kt to K R 2nd
27. R to Q R 2nd	B takes Kt
28. B takes B	Kt to K B 3rd
29. R to Q R 4th	Q to Q Kt sq

To a player of Mr. Cochrane's temperament the being driven to these shifts must have been an excruciating trial.

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
30. B to K B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
31. Q to K 7th	R to Q R 2nd
32. R to Q B 7th	

This is "piling the agony" with a vengeance!

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
32.	K to Kt sq
33. R takes Kt P	R takes R
34. Q takes Q R	Q to K B 8th
35. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q R 8th
36. K to Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
37. P takes P	P takes P
38. R to Q 6th	Kt to K sq
39. R to Q 8th	

We should rather have played 39. R to K Kt 6th (ch). For suppose—

39. R to Kt 6th (ch) K to R sq

If P takes R, then follows 40. R. to Q 8th (ch), &c., and if K to R 2nd, then 40. R to R 6th is equally fatal to White's hopes.

40. R takes K Kt P,

and Black should win easily.

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
39.	P to K B 4th
40. R to Q B 8th,	

and wins.

LAW AND POLICE.

A Royal Commission, with the Lord Chancellor at its head, has been appointed to inquire into the general constitution and functions of the various law courts, and the arrangements for holding assizes and other courts for the transaction of judicial business. The object of this inquiry is to ascertain whether it may not be possible to devise some scheme for "the more speedy, economical, and satisfactory" administration of justice.

Lord Manor, Junior Lord Ordinary in the Outer House of the Court of Session, Scotland, was found dead in his bed in Edinburgh on Thursday week. His death is attributed to heart disease.

In the matter of the Albert Assurance Company, several applications were made to the Chief Clerk at chambers yesterday week. The most important related to the appointment of an official liquidator. The Chief Clerk made an order directing a meeting to be held for the election of the liquidator on Nov. 2, when a sharp contest for the office is expected.

At the same place an application was made for the appointment of a guardian to Miss Esther Lyons, the heroine of the Cardiff abduction romance. It was stated on the young lady's behalf that she had embraced Christianity and objected to the proposed guardians, who were Hebrews. Finally it was decided that the young lady should be seen by the Vice-Chancellor.

In the Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, the case of Messrs. Evans, hop merchants, of the Borough, was again before the Commissioner. It appeared that their liabilities amount to £120,000, while their assets are under £20,000. A resolution having been come to by the creditors to take the case out of the court, that step was sanctioned.

The Attorney-General for Ireland made a motion on Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, with a view to enable him next month to move for a change of venue in the next trial of Barrett for the attempted assassination of Captain Lambert. The application was granted.

An attempt was made, last Saturday, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, to obtain a magistrate's order for the removal of the Dogs' Home at Islington. Mr. Pavitt, the manager of the canine institution, appeared before Mr. Mansfield to answer a complaint made against him by Mr. Baker, of Islington. The substance of the complaint was that the house was an intolerable nuisance and injurious to health. It was stated in the examination that "the contract of the person who removed the dead dogs was to carry away any number not exceeding in the whole three tons a week." After hearing the evidence on both sides, the magistrate said until something further was proved he should refrain from ordering the removal of the home.

Albert Buchler, who is charged with forging a bill for £1857 with intent to defraud Messrs. S. and A. Worms, of Austinfriars, was re-examined, on Monday, at the Mansion House. The defence was that the fraud, if there was one, was against a Hungarian bank and not against Messrs. Worms; therefore the Court had no jurisdiction. The Lord Mayor took a different view of the matter, and intimated his intention of committing the prisoner for trial.

At the Marylebone Police Court, last Saturday, Percy Robinson, who stands charged with bigamy, having married three different persons, all of whom are still living, was brought up for final examination. Great surprise was caused in court by the extraordinary evidence of Mrs. Boyes, the mother of the third wife, who positively denied any knowledge of the prisoner, and stated that he was not Percy Robinson, her son-in-law, who was, she said, at present on the Continent. Mr. D'Eyncourt, the magistrate, repeatedly cautioned her as to the apparent untruthfulness of her evidence, and finally gave her a quarter of an hour to consider whether she would adhere to it. Upon her return into court she stated she wished to withdraw the evidence she had given, and admitted the prisoner to be her son-in-law. Mr. D'Eyncourt committed the prisoner for trial.

A serious charge was made on Tuesday, at the Mansion House, against William M'Lachlan, a stockbroker. It was stated that he had appropriated to his own use securities amounting to £7975, the property of his employers. A sum of £3000, it was also stated, had been kept back by him which he ought to have paid on account of certain business transactions. He was remanded.

A number of youths were brought up at Bow-street, on Monday morning, charged with behaving disorderly and annoying passengers on the Thames Embankment on Sunday evening. Twenty policemen, mostly in plain clothes, were specially employed to look after the rioters. Fines were inflicted in nearly every instance, one young man having a penalty of 20s. imposed upon him for breaking off branches from the trees on the promenade.

Yesterday week John Durrant, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., bankers, of Lombard-street, was charged at the Mansion House with stealing nearly £600. In October last year the prisoner went away for a fortnight's holiday and never returned. The books were examined, and it was discovered that three bills of £500, £57 4s., and £25 had been withdrawn, and the money appropriated by the prisoner, who had accounted for it by fictitious entries. The prisoner was remanded.

At the Brentford Petty Sessions, last Saturday, five cattle-dealers, attending Southall Market, were summoned under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, and fined £5 each for exposing for sale a number of sheep suffering from disease. The full penalty was not enforced, these being the first prosecutions under the Act.

At the Manchester City Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Page, superintendent of the city markets, charged Thomas Patch, of Upper Moss-lane, Hulme, manufacturer of pies, sausages, and other prepared meats, with having upon his premises a quantity of veal and a pig's head in a state of putrefaction, the same being intended for the food of man. Mr. Kennedy, the presiding magistrate, said the magistrates had made up their minds to endeavour to stop such people as the defendant from poisoning the public; and he must be committed to hard labour for one month.

George B. Norman, lately manager and traveller to Messrs. Keller and Sons, jewellers, Birmingham, was charged, last Saturday, with embezzlements amounting to over £2000. The case was remanded.

A desperate encounter between poachers and gamekeepers took place at Belmont, near Bolton, early on Monday morning. The poachers, sixteen in number, were proceeding on the highway, and the gamekeepers, who were only half as numerous, attempted to capture them. The poachers, who were armed with small hatchets, stood their ground, and inflicted some serious wounds on their assailants, four of whom were dreadfully cut about the head, and one is not expected to recover.——An outrage was committed on Monday by three poachers upon a farmer named Eastham, brother to the town clerk of Clitheroe. Mr. Eastham was on the New-bridge, Hurst-green, near Stonyhurst, when three rough-looking men with a dog came along the bridge. Suspecting that they were poachers, he said, "What's your game?" The poachers then kicked and struck him, and threw him over the bridge into the brook, a depth of about twelve yards. A constable who was on duty in the neighbourhood, hearing Eastham's groans, went down to the brook and found him bleeding about the legs and face and dreadfully injured. He is not expected to recover. Three men have been apprehended and charged with attempted murder.

The prolonged magisterial investigation into the late riots at Strabane has terminated in twenty-eight Roman Catholics and eight Protestants being sent for trial to the assize for riots. Bail has been accepted for their appearance.

At an inquest, yesterday week, on the body of Richard Muston who was found dead on Plaistow Marshes, with his throat cut, the jury, after hearing the medical and other evidence, found that he had committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind.

Mr. Green, eighty-two years old, who lived at Whitton, near Hounslow, quarrelled with his landlord—Mr. Kyezor, aged seventy-five—shot him, and then destroyed his own life. Mr. Kyezor died on the following day.

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CHESTER: THE PRINCE OPENING THE NEW TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 413.

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THE NEW ZEALAND CORRESPONDENCE.

The last published despatch of Governor Bowen and Earl Granville's reply to it bring out into the strongest relief the troubled relations between the United Kingdom and her colonies which have resulted from a new, and we may add a just, colonial policy carried into effect with too little regard to antecedent circumstances. No one, we presume, will seriously dispute the position that when a colony has acquired the privilege of self-government, it has also assumed the correlative responsibility of providing for the maintenance of its internal security and order. To grant to colonists perfect freedom to adopt the policy which best pleases them, and, at the same time, to allow them to hold the mother country bound to relieve them of the ill consequences of their mistakes or their follies, would unquestionably, in the long run, be equally prejudicial to the interests of both. As a rule, it is both just and wise to hold colonies which have passed out of a previous condition of tutelage answerable for the effects of the use they see fit to make of their own liberty of action. The extent, however, to which the rule should be pressed ought to be determined by a reasonable regard to the influences which moulded the public opinion of the colony before it became master of its own affairs; and if those influences emanated from home authorities, so much the more reason is there that the fact should be fairly taken into account in the methods resorted to for substituting the new for the old system. A parent cannot always keep his son in leading-strings. A time must come when it is better for both that authority should cease on the one hand and self-help should become a well-understood law on the other. But no father to whose mode of rearing his child the bent of his mind, and even the specialty of his position, can be undeniably traced, can fairly refuse to make some allowance for defects and failures arising out of his own bygone administration of affairs; and, although it may be his duty to insist steadily upon the establishment of new relations, he cannot release himself from the obligation of gaining his end by considerate, gentle, and occasionally indulgent means.

The history of the relations between England and the colony of New Zealand does not reflect much credit upon either. There is little room to doubt, we are afraid, that the New Zealand settlers are what they are, and occupy the position which, unfortunately for themselves, they do occupy, chiefly as the natural result of the fussy, meddlesome, and uncertain policy formerly imposed upon them by the Colonial Office at home. We fully believe, indeed, that the errors of successive colonial Ministers were errors of judgment, and not faults of motive—that they generally meant well both to the settlers, the natives, and the mother county. The practical problem given them to solve—how to reconcile the growth of what Europeans mean by "civilisation" with the interests of a barbarous race into the very midst of which it had been transplanted—was admittedly a very difficult one; nor can it be doubted that settlers who witnessed, who sometimes counselled, and who were often employed in abortive attempts to find a solution for this problem, absorbed, we may say, into their character not a little formative influence evolved in such attempts, and have succeeded to a heritage of difficulties really made by them. Perhaps we hardly deal justly, certainly not generously, with them in their present straits, if we resolutely efface from our recollection that we have contributed something towards placing them in their present circumstances, and that, however wayward may have been their proceedings since the conduct of their affairs came into their own hands, we have earned some title to share with them the penalty of their indiscretions.

The correspondence which has suggested our train of remark amounts to this:—There yet remains in New Zealand a regiment of the Queen's troops under orders from home to quit. The colony is the seat of a native insurrection, to the ruthless ravages of which the northern island is particularly exposed. The settlers have expressed their desire, through Governor Bowen, to retain this regiment until the insurgent tribe has been subdued—not necessarily to take an active part in putting down the rebellion, but because the moral effect of its departure just at this moment may be disastrous. The Legislature of New Zealand has avowed, by resolution, its readiness to meet the expense of the retention of the Queen's troops; but, in the Act passed for the purpose of giving effect to the resolution, has made no precise provision in the shape of a legal guarantee. Lord Granville declines acceding to the application. The regiment, he says, must leave. In justification of this decision of the home Government, he first points out the insufficiency of the legal guarantee for repayment of the expenditure. Then he objects to any division of military command, proved by experience to be so pregnant with mishaps. There must be one supreme authority in war. It cannot be given to the colony, because Ministers would then be responsible for military movements over which they would exercise no control. It cannot be in the Government at home, because the colonists would naturally expect that an enterprise the expense of which they had bound themselves to meet should, under any circumstances, be prosecuted to a successful issue, and might therefore involve a far more serious outlay of strength on the part of this country than public opinion would sanction. Earl Granville therefore counsels the colonists to cut their coat to their cloth. The insurrection he attributes to the double blunder of confiscating native lands and of failing to keep afoot a sufficient force to support that policy. They should abandon their intention, or make the necessary sacrifices to enforce it. It will be best both for them and for us that they should be left exclusively to their own resources to deal with the emergency which their own impolicy has brought upon them.

In strict justice, the decision of Earl Granville may doubtless, be sustained. The Colonial Secretary, it should be borne in mind, is bound, as one of her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, to recognise a responsibility much wider than that which attaches to his special department. It is for him to judge between the claims of the New Zealand settlers and the consideration due to the people of the United Kingdom. The colony has entailed, from first to last, heavy expenditure upon this country—that is to say, the labour of the Queen's subjects at home, less remunerative to individuals and more burdened with taxation, national and local, than in the colony, has already contributed largely towards the protection and fiscal relief of the labour of New Zealand. Whatever may have been the case in days gone by, it is certain that the immediate distress of the colony has mainly resulted from the causes to which Lord Granville traces it. Its Government and Legislature, when called upon to pay a fair proportion of the expense incurred by quartering English troops in the islands, preferred what was called "a self-reliant policy," and undertook thenceforth to defend themselves. But, instead of pursuing a policy of caution and moderation towards the natives—who, after all, are a small minority as compared with the settlers—and of establishing and maintaining an efficient militia for their own protection from unfriendly tribes, they adopted measures sure to spread dissatisfaction, because inherently unjust, and they neglected to provide more than a scanty, ill-equipped, and badly-disciplined force to meet the exigency they should have anticipated.

It may be said—and, we fear, with truth—that the colonists are now reaping the harvest of which they wilfully sowed the seeds. Well, so far as our information reaches, we cannot gainsay it. But are we really obliged to leave them in the midst of their strait? "Blood is thicker than water." These settlers are our kinsfolk. They have been very indiscreet, it is true; and perhaps they deserve what has come upon them. But is it not just possible that we also may be a little inconsiderate? Much, of course, depends upon their present state of temper, of which Lord Granville possibly knows more than is known to the public. If the colonial authorities are still indisposed to subject the settlers to inconvenience, privation, and self-sacrifice in defence of their property and their lives, while they clamour for assistance from home, the Colonial Secretary's decision is really a wise one. But if it be true—and the allegation has been publicly made—that they are doing their utmost and are yet in no small danger, a generous commiseration finding expression in immediate countenance and help would not, we think, be resented by the British people. In such case, however, it would be necessary to take effectual steps to guard against the concession being drawn into an additional precedent. England has heard rather too much from New Zealand, as she used formerly to do from South Africa. The present trouble over, it will be time that the account should be finally closed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The Emperor is combining business and pleasure at Compiègne in a remarkable degree. Almost every day he presides at a Council of Ministers, at which, we are told, the terms of certain important measures proposed to be submitted to the Corps Législatif are discussed, article by article; and to take part in whose deliberation the Presidents of the Senate and Corps Législatif have been summoned, ostensibly, it is said, to give their opinions on an Imperial decree about to be issued with the view of establishing a constitutional intercourse between the Government and the great bodies of the State. People, however, regard the presence of MM. Rouher and Schneider at Compiègne as indicative of the talked-of Ministerial changes; but this is emphatically denied by the *Journal Officiel*. The Emperor walks about the forest and the town, presides at banquets of forty and sixty covers, and has even taken part in shooting expeditions in the Imperial preserves, bringing down as many head of game as in his best days. His health may, therefore, be considered as perfectly re-established.

The body of the elder Kinck has, it seems, not been found, and the interest excited by the Poulin murders is dying out. Moreover, Paris has a new source of excitement at the present moment. The shopmen at the great mercery establishments—*Magasins de Nouveautés*, as we style them over here—struck work on Saturday evening last, and as a consequence all these "emporiums" were closed on Sunday. Their grievance is of long duration, and they had made several small but ineffectual attempts to get it remedied. What they demand is to have their day's work limited to twelve hours, with a complete cessation of business on Sundays. At present they say they are frequently required to work sixteen hours a day, and in many establishments are employed the whole of Sunday. Not merely the subordinate hands are mixed up in the movement, but chiefs of departments seem to have taken part in it. On Sunday afternoon they held a monster meeting in the circus of the Champs Elysées, to concert measures for sustaining the strike. Letters were read from abroad, including London, volunteering pecuniary assistance, and steps are being taken, it is said, for opening new establishments which shall find employment for the hands on strike. Several large wholesale firms are understood to have come forward with offers of assistance in the way of goods and credit. The newspapers are crowded with advertisements from the *magasins* offering situations to any number of hands to fill up vacancies, and several of the more important establishments have increased their female staff with the view of dispensing, as far as practicable, with male assistants. Others, who know how much more readily the latter satisfy the whims and requirements of their female customers, have thought it best to come to terms with their present employés. Still, quite a tempest is raging in the Parisian mercery and linendrapery trade, which for the moment puts the contemplated political demonstration of the 25th into the shade.

Certain influential deputies of the Left have at last issued a manifesto declaring they will not go to the Palais Bourbon on Tuesday next, as doing so would excite a popular demonstration which they could not control, and give to the Government a pretext to regain their lost strength in suppressing an *émeute*. They assert, however, that they are prepared to demand from the Government an account for the new insult which they put upon the nation by their illegal postponement of the meeting of the Corps Législatif.

People are asking why, if the Emperor and Prince Napoleon are of accord, as it is over and over again stated they are, in their views with regard to the present political situation, does M. Paul de Cassagnac publish his autumnal attacks upon the Prince in the semi-official journal, *Le Pays*. Everyone knows that M. de Cassagnac is not one of those free lances of the press who run amuck at all who displease them, but is an Imperialist of the deepest dye. Why, therefore, does he attack the Emperor's cousin after the following bitter fashion:—"Residing in the Palais Royal, the Prince has found within those walls of unhappy memory all the too famous traditions of discord, disorder, and more especially desertion. And the Dukes of Orléans seem to have had a mischievous pleasure in raising up in their own palace against the Napoleonic dynasty a heir to their own ambition and culpable rivalry in the person of him who is already called *Prince* Egalité. Therefore, for ourselves as well as for the major part of the Bonapartist and Conservative parties, Prince Napoleon is now and henceforth outside the pale of the Empire. . . . The thought tranquillises us with respect to Prince Napoleon and the chance he may have of sitting on the throne with the title of Napoleon IV. Let him come forward and insult the nation. The army will renounce its arms as a refusal to accept him, the clergy will close their churches as a sign of mourning, and we, Bonapartists from the commencement, we will resolutely bar the way, for we consider the three words of Napoleon I., which bind all his heirs, 'My name will be with my posterity only so long as they shall have no other aim than the glory and happiness of the French people.'"

M. de Sainte-Beuve, Academician, Senator, the well-known writer, and first of literary critics, whose weekly article in *Le Temps* was read by every person of education in Paris, and whose fame was European, died on the 13th inst., at his little house at Mont Parnasse, where he had resided for many years past. He had been for years a regular contributor of the *Moniteur* when that paper was the Government organ, and was one of the few literary men of eminence who accepted the Second Empire and the emoluments at its disposal. Latterly, however, he returned to his old faith, and was accustomed to proclaim liberal opinions in a quarter where they found small sympathy—from the tribune of the Senate itself. As a consequence, he experienced as many and as continued interruptions as M. Gambetta had to put up with in the Corps Législatif; but the speeches of both were reported and read with equal eagerness by the entire public. M. de Sainte-Beuve was a proclaimed enemy of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and had, it seems, little sympathy with the faith itself, for in his will he ordered that his body should be conveyed direct to the cemetery of Mont Parnasse and laid beside that of his mother "without passing through the hands of the Church, which I could not do," he observes, "without violating the sincerity of my sentiments. I wish to have no speech or religious rites made over my grave." This injunction was strictly observed at the funeral, last Saturday, of the brilliant critic; nevertheless, a considerable number of men eminent in politics, literature, and science attended the corpse to the tomb.

Paris is full of a duel which has recently taken place between Count de Beaumont, a French cavalry officer, and the Prince de Metternich, Austrian Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries. As usual, there was a lady in the case, in whose behalf the Count and his younger brother had already fought a couple of duels, wounding their adversaries severely. In his last encounter the Count had his choice of weapons, but waived his right in favour of the Prince, who chose the sabre, with which he himself was expert, but his adversary, it is said, was not familiar. However, the Count, laying about him in opposition to the strict rules of fence, succeeded in inflicting an ugly wound in the Prince's arm just above the elbow, severing the artery and causing the blood to flow freely. For some time the Prince's life was thought to be in danger, but later accounts say that he is rapidly becoming convalescent.

SPAIN.

There seems to be good reason to believe that the Republican rising is suppressed throughout Spain.

At Valencia the attack was commenced by the artillery at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and, before surrendering, the place sustained a heavy fire of three hours. Much damage was done and many houses were burnt. A large number of prisoners have been taken. The Directory and the members of the Ayuntamiento secreted themselves, and arms were thrown out of the houses into the streets. A day or two before the attack the Republicans asked a parley, and offered to surrender on conditions; but the Government refused any but an unconditional surrender. The telegrams state that no taxpayers or proprietors of houses took part in the insurrection, "and therefore the destruction of as many houses was a matter of no consideration to the rioters." It is added that in many of the streets they had chalked on the walls in large letters the words "Here stood Valencia." The amount of loss on the side of the insurgents is not known, but the troops had only two killed and seven wounded in the final bombardment. Thirty battalions of infantry, 1500 cavalry, fifty-six pieces of artillery, and a siege-train were collected round the city when the attack was commenced.

Various defeats of Republican bands are reported from other provinces.

The Cortes met again on Tuesday, and unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the army, navy, and volunteers that had remained faithful to the Government. General Prim made a speech declaring that he greatly desired that the Cortes should shortly elect a King, and, if it were possible, unanimously.

General Prim has issued a circular to the army, the civic guard, and the volunteers of liberty, thanking them for the services they had rendered the country in crushing the insurrection.

PORTUGAL.

A committee has been appointed by the Cortes to consider a general reform of the Customs tariff.

ITALY.

A Florence telegram says that the reopening of the Parliament is fixed for Nov. 16.

In consequence of a difference of opinion between Signor Ferraris and other members of the Italian Government, which is said to arise from his opposition to the dissolution of the Parliament, he has again tendered his resignation.

General Menabrea, who returned to Florence from Turin on Tuesday, is the bearer of Royal decrees accepting the resignation of Signori Ferraris and Pironti, and nominating Signor Rattazzi (Prefect of Naples) to the post of Minister of the Interior, and Signor Vigliani (President of the Court of Cassation) to the post of Minister of Justice.

The British Minister, Sir Augustus Paget, and his family, have returned to Florence.

BELGIUM.

The statement published by some Belgian newspapers that M. Bara, the Minister of Justice, intended to resign, and that he would be replaced by M. Orts, is contradicted.

The prize of honour offered for competition by the British Rifle Association has been carried off by M. André, of the Charleroi Infantry, who won by 21 points.

On Tuesday the Gulf coal-pit at Chatelineau was inundated with water. Thirteen men were drowned, and seventeen others are missing.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, left Venice on Thursday week and arrived at Brindisi on Sunday. He started on the same day by the steamer Adriatic for Corfu, which he reached on the following day. His Royal Highness remained there three days, and then proceeded to Athens.

The Crown Princess left Berlin on the 13th inst. for Baden Baden. She was accompanied by her two sons, Princes William and Henry. Her other children and the Princess of Hesse will rejoin her Royal Highness in Switzerland.

The preparations for the erection of the equestrian statue of William III. at Berlin have commenced. It is to be placed in the Lustgarten, and, according to a plan approved of by his Majesty, the present arrangements of that square will be changed. The new statue is by Professor Wolf, and surpasses in size the great monument to Frederick the Great, which is familiar to all who have visited Berlin.

In Bavaria the preliminary elections will take place on Nov. 16, and the elections of the members of the Diet on the 25th of the same month.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Reichsrath will probably be opened early in December, and the Emperor desires to open the session in person. The Speech from the Throne will, it is stated, chiefly have reference to the internal affairs of the Empire.

According to the accounts presented to the Hungarian Diet, which held its first sitting on Monday, the actual revenue of 1869 is in excess of the estimate, and the receipts for 1870 will amount to 140,716,000 florins. The revenue derived from the State domains has increased threefold. An extraordinary credit of 150,000 florins is required to pay the expense of the journey of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the East.

A puny rising—seemingly an anti-conscription riot—is reported on the border near Montenegro. A body of insurgents assembled near Risano, and surrounded Fort Dragali. The garrison held out, and the little ebullition was soon suppressed. The insurgents were dislodged by artillery from the heights above Risano.

AMERICA.

President Grant has written a letter to Mr. Bonner, the editor of the *New York Ledger*, in which he emphatically declares that he had no connection with the recent gold excitement in New York, as was insinuated by certain journals and irresponsible persons. He denies also the truth of the report that he had an interview with an agent of Messrs. Rothschild relative to the contraction of a loan for the redemption of the public debt of the United States.

The pastors of the Evangelical Churches of Boston have tendered Father Hyacinthe a public reception.

The Cuban privateer Hornet has been liberated by the United States courts at Wilmington; but as soon as this decision was made known she was seized by the naval authorities, and her officers were made prisoners. The crew were put ashore.

The Virginia Legislature has elected Lieutenant-Governor Lewis and Judge Johnson to be members of the United States Senate.

The new University of California began its courses, on the 22nd ult., by the admission of thirty-six students. The corner-stone of the University building at Oakland is to be laid about the 15th inst.

On the 2nd and 3rd inst. a tremendous storm of wind and rain visited a large area of the United States. There were floods in all directions, from Washington to Philadelphia, Albany, and Syracuse. Landslips are also reported, and great damage has been done—bridges broken down, lines of railway wrecked and swamped at different points, and houses and workshops thrown down.

The roughness of Philadelphia is illustrated by a riot which lately occurred there, the Keystone Club attacking the Republican Invincibles with pistols and various missiles. Eight persons were badly wounded, but none were killed.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Fillmore, Utah, on the 1st inst., which lasted, with the subsequent trembling, two minutes.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Empress of the French paid a visit to the Sultana on Wednesday week, and afterwards dined with the Sultan. On Thursday her Majesty visited St. Sophia and other objects of interest in Stamboul. The Empress received in the afternoon the return visit of the Sultana Valide. On Friday her Majesty witnessed from a window of the Dolmabachtsche Palace the Imperial procession to mid-day prayer, at the mosque of Beshiktach, and afterwards received the members of the Diplomatic Body and their wives at the Beglerbey Palace. Later in the day she steamed up the Bosphorus in the Sultan's yacht, to witness the promenade to the Sweet Waters. The Empress and her suite landed at the Sultan's kiosk, where a military reception took place. Her Majesty, who wore a yellow and blue dress, a yellow plumed hat, and a black lace mantilla, drove up the valley in an open carriage, and afterwards spent a short time among the Turkish ladies. On her Majesty's return to Beglerbey Palace the grounds were lighted up and the ironclads and men-of-war in the harbour were illuminated. There was a review of 20,000 troops at Besicos, on Saturday, before the Sultan and the Empress. After the review the whole length of the Bosphorus was illuminated; the hills were lined with troops, saluting with platoon firing; the riggings of the men-of-war in the Bosphorus were brilliantly illuminated with lamps; and fireworks were thrown up from rafts moored on the water.

The Empress left Constantinople on Tuesday for Alexandria, taking the direct route. The Sultan bade her Majesty farewell at the Palace of Beglerbey. The Imperial yacht Aigle was accompanied by the French men-of-war Ajaccio and Fortin, and by the Sultan's yacht and four Turkish ironclads. Troops lined both sides of the Bosphorus, and the forts fired a parting salute.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

Sir Titus Salt, Bart., is providing a park for the people of Saltaire. It will extend over eleven acres.

Colonel Algood has been appointed Chief Constable of Northumberland.

On Wednesday Lord William Lennox gave a lecture, "Personal Reminiscences of Wellington," at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Bridport, to a large and appreciative audience.

The tenth great annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs will be held at Curzon Hall, Birmingham, on Nov. 29 and three following days, under the presidency of the Earl of Roslyn.

The new pack of stag-hounds in Surrey, which has been selected from some of the best kennels, is complete, and has had one trial hunt to a deer uncarted on Epsom Downs. The Duc de Chartres is the new master, and the hunting season will commence next week.

The Revising Barrister for Reigate has struck out the whole of the claimants who appeared in the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners appointed to inquire into corrupt practices in the borough of Reigate (1868) to have been bribed.

The first lecture of the season at the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, which has entered upon its fiftieth year, was delivered on Tuesday—Dr. Heaton in the chair. Professor Huxley was the lecturer, and his subject was "The Ethnology of India."

The Town Council of Oldham have decided to ask Parliament for powers to construct additional waterworks for the supply of the town in the Denshaw Valley, Saddleworth. Last year they sought powers to impound the Greenfield stream, but a Committee of the House of Commons found the preamble of the bill not proved.

While a party of five young men were sitting on a rock on the coast near Montrose, during the gale on Sunday afternoon, a large wave swept over them and carried them away. Three of the number clambered up and were saved, but the other two, aged twenty and twelve, were drowned.

The powder-works belonging to Messrs. Dixon and Co., situated about four miles from Lake Windermere, was the scene, on Tuesday morning, of an explosion. The press and charge houses were demolished, and six mills completely wrecked. Three men at work at the time were blown to atoms.

The secretary of the Limerick Amnesty Association has received a letter from Mr. Gladstone stating that the Government have carefully considered the various memorials for the release of the Fenian prisoners, and that it is their decided conviction that to advise the release of the prisoners would be contrary to their duty as guardians of the public security and peace.

At the last meeting of the Ramsgate local board of health it was resolved to take immediate measures for the erection of a seawall to remedy the encroachments of the sea under the West-Cliff promenade. Similar works are also in progress at Bognor, Worthing, and other towns on the Sussex coast, where the inroad of the sea caused much damage during the recent storms.

The guardians of the Warwick Union, which comprises thirty-two parishes, at a special meeting on Saturday decided to board out the whole of the orphan and deserted children, instead of maintaining them in the union. They agreed to pay the cost of schooling and medical attendance, and 3s. per week with each child, with an outfit, and 6s. 6d. per quarter for preparing and renewing clothing.

Dr. Temple, the Bishop-designate of Exeter, presided on Tuesday night at a great meeting held at Manchester in connection with the movement for the total suppression of the liquor traffic, and met with a very warm reception.

The programme of lectures at the Birmingham and Midland Institute for this autumn includes, among others, the following:—"The Physical Constitution of the Sun," by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer; "Periodical Criticism and the Early Edinburgh Reviewers," by Mr. Robert Carruthers; "Imperialism in France," by Professor Seeley; and "The Moncrieff System of Working Artillery," by Captain Moncrieff.

An extraordinary case of attempted abduction is reported from Teddington. A boy aged ten years was standing at the gate of his father's residence, when a passing tramp seized and gagged him, and, by means of threatening to kill him with a large knife, so intimidated him that he allowed himself to be led through Twickenham and Richmond to Hammersmith. There the boy managed to elude his companion, and escaped home.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was opened at Wolverhampton on Tuesday, the inaugural address being delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Dale, of Birmingham. The union passed a series of resolutions relating to the Irish Church, one of which expressed the cordial sympathy of the union for the members of the disestablished Church in their difficult task of reconstruction, and welcomed her as a new and powerful member into the fellowship of free churches.

A large and influential meeting was held in the Townhall at Leicester, on Thursday week, for the purpose of considering the desirability of establishing a School of Art and Design in Leicester. The Mayor (Mr. John Barber) occupied the chair. Mr. Buckmaster, who was present from the Science and Art Department, explained the aid given towards instruction in drawing in schools for poor children; the aid given towards drawing taught in night classes; the aid given towards instruction in schools of art. He pointed out the liberal assistance afforded by the Government, and urged the necessity of science and art as a means of cultivating and refining the feelings of those who live by manual labour. A series of resolutions were passed appointing a committee and asking the support of the inhabitants to the proposal.

The recent inclosure of 140 acres of Wimbledon-common for farming purposes by Earl Spencer (lord of the manor) is likely to form the subject of expensive litigation, as the right of the Earl to appropriate any portion of the common for special purposes is disputed by the ratepayers and others of Wimbledon, who possess the rights to pasturage and other privileges on the common, and a committee has been formed for the purpose of trying the right in a court of law; and a sum of £2000 has been subscribed, of which Mr. Henry Peak, M.P. for Mid-Surrey, contributed £500, for that object. A bill has been filed in the Court of Chancery against Earl Spencer, and the committee report that £3000 will be required to conduct the suit to a final issue. This sum is double the value of the land in dispute.

An influential meeting of the Bath, West of England, and Southern Counties Association was held at Guildford, last Saturday, with regard to the 1871 exhibition of the above association. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Cubitt, M.P., who said that if Guildford showed a good spirit there was every chance of an application to the council to have the show held there being favourably entertained. The place inviting three must have a guarantee fund amounting altogether to £1600, and a committee has been formed to raise subscriptions. Mr. Baker then read a list of donations towards a guarantee fund amounting to upwards of £1250. Mr. Godwin Austen, after alluding to the advantages that would accrue to the neighbourhood from the show being held at Guildford, moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the preliminary arrangements in the event of the association accepting the invitation. An influential committee was appointed.

An exciting scene took place at Brighton on Sunday. A pleasure boat, the Sealark, while out for a sail with thirty persons on board, struck, about half a mile from shore, against a pile connected with the Western Outfall Works, and began to fill rapidly with water. The passengers were seized with a panic, and shrieked and waved their handkerchiefs for help. Their cries attracted the attention of some of the people on shore, and several boats put off to their assistance and took off many of the passengers. The Sealark began to lurch heavily, and the passengers still left in her got upon the gunwale, and held on to the rigging, calling loudly for help. Shortly afterwards the boat, with a heavy lurch, and just as a wave carried her into comparatively shallow water, went down head foremost, and left her passengers struggling in the sea. They were, however, all picked up by the boats which had put off from the shore, and brought safely to land.

Demonstrations in behalf of the Fenian prisoners were held on Sunday at Charleville and Queenstown, in the county of Cork, and in Bruff, in the county of Limerick. Vast numbers attended each, including persons of considerable local influence. The Very Rev. Dr. Croke, who presided at Charleville, counselled firm but respectful language. They should pray the Government to forget what the Fenians had done in consideration of their motives.——A meeting, intended to demonstrate the adhesion of the people of the county of Kilkenny to the doctrine of fixity of tenure, was held on Monday in a field near the city. It was attended by about 25,000 persons, mostly of the small farmer and cottier class, with a large proportion of labourers, for whose special convenience all work was suspended for the day. On the platform and amongst the mass of the people were displayed a large number of green flags, with the mottoes—"Tenant-right—No Surrender," "Fixity of Tenure," "Ireland for the Irish," "United we stand in Defence of our Land." Several Roman Catholic priests were present and took a leading part in the proceedings. Mr. George Bryan, M.P., of Jenkinstown, occupied the chair. The speakers generally advocated "fixity of tenure at fair rents."

Both the Bridgwater and Norwich Election Commissions adjourned, on Saturday, to hold their next meetings in London—the former on Nov. 2 and the latter *sine die*. The Beverley Election Commissioners reassembled on Monday. Mr. Kinglake, who was examined before the Bridgwater Commissioners on Thursday week, detailed his early connection with the borough, and admitted having spent upwards of £1000 in bribery at the election in 1859. He considered his absence from the town absolved him from responsibility for the acts of his agents. Patrick Cunningham was examined at Cashel, yesterday week, and admitted having arranged with large numbers of electors for the purchase of their votes for Munster, the average price being £35. A witness named Ryan alleged that Mrs. Boylan asked him to distribute £1200 to common voters. After a day's consideration he consented, resolving to keep half; but she would not give the money then. Extraordinary admissions have been made of giving or receiving bribes. In the case of the forced candidates there is mostly a sweet simplicity and a happy ignorance of money matters, strange, indeed, in sharp men of business; and the "free and independent electors," who sell their votes, seem to be quite surprised and grieved to find that their right to do what they like with their own is called in question.

During the severe gales of the past week several of the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution have been instrumental in performing gallant services in saving life from various wrecks. The Birmingham, No. 1 life-boat, at Sutton, Lincolnshire, saved six persons, including the master's wife and two children, from the Billyboy Swan, of Hull. The Cotton Sheppard life-boat, at Porthdinllaen, North Wales, took off the crew of three men of the schooner Gleaner, of Carnarvon; and the life-boat men also rescued two men from the schooner Nymph, of Carnarvon. The London Sunday School life-boat at Moelfre, Anglesey, saved the only survivor of the wrecked schooner Gipsy King, of Glasgow, the man being found floating on a spar. The Royal Berkshire life-boat, at Aberdovey, Merionethshire, saved the smack John James, of Chester, from being wrecked, both vessel and crew being safely brought into harbour by the boat. The life-boat Broadwater, at Ilfracombe, in like manner rescued the sloop Ann Elizabeth, of Barnstaple. The New Brighton tubular life-boat, Willie and Arthur, saved one man from the flat Elephant, of Preston. The North Briton life-boat at Donna Nook, Lincolnshire, saved the crew of twenty-six men of the steam-whaler Diana, of Hull, besides performing other services. The Samuel Morrison Collins life-boat, at Broadstairs, was the means of rescuing the master and twelve of the crew from the ship Frank Shaw, of North Shields, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The life-boats at Withernsea and Saltburn, Yorkshire, were also out on service; and altogether during the recent gales the boats of the society were instrumental in saving the lives of upwards of sixty shipwrecked sailors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A donation of £1000 has been contributed to the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, 21, Regent-street. The resources of the society are very low.

On Tuesday a scullers' race for £100 came off, from Putney to Mortlake, between James Griffiths, of Wandsworth, and William Biffen, of Hammersmith. Biffen won by three lengths.

An open-air meeting was held, last Saturday afternoon, on a space of ground near the Middlesex end of the new Chelsea Bridge, to demand from the Government the release of the Fenian prisoners. It was estimated that between 2000 and 3000 persons were present. Mr. Hogan was in the chair, and the speeches were of the usual violent character.

The representatives of various working-class organisations met again, on Wednesday evening, at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, to resume the discussion on the land question. Resolutions were adopted in favour of a restoration of the land to the people, and the abolition of the practice of usury; and against the present system of land holding and letting.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Monday, a silver medallion was voted to Denis Holland, of her Majesty's ship Orwell, for saving the life of John O'Neil, of that ship, on Aug. 11 last. Bronze medallions were voted to Hugh M'Millan, coastguardsman; to William Thompson, of the Royal Irish Constabulary; to William Churchill, shipwright; and to Captain T. N. Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

An accident of a singular nature is reported. A journeyman tailor, while in the act of pressing a coat which he had been making, knelt on a needle left in the garment. It entered the knee, and broke in two pieces, one of which remained in the limb until it was extracted at the hospital. He seems not to have taken any alarm at the occurrence, and went about his work as usual; but in a few days violent inflammation set in, followed by erysipelas, and his death was the result.

At a recent meeting of the Middlesex magistrates the question of a site for the new prison which a former meeting had resolved to erect was discussed, and a site in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell prison was approved of by a large majority, which negatived an amendment made by Mr. Serjeant Payne, that communications should be opened with the Home Secretary, with a view to clear out of the present gaol prisoners confined for minor offences, and thus render a new prison unnecessary.

The "Revivers of British Industry" held a meeting at the Townhall, Shoreditch, on Wednesday night, and passed resolutions attributing the present stagnation of trade, and the consequent distress among the working classes, to the importation of foreign manufactures duty free, without other countries meeting us with reciprocity, and calling on the Legislature to place duties on foreign manufactures equivalent to those which are levied upon ours. There was a numerous opposition party present, and some of them, amidst much uproar, opposed the resolutions, against which a considerable number of hands were held up.

We are requested to announce that the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works, &c., intends to have distributed this autumn, among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, the Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested, will make application to the superintendents of the parks nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in the cases of persons residing in that neighbourhood, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

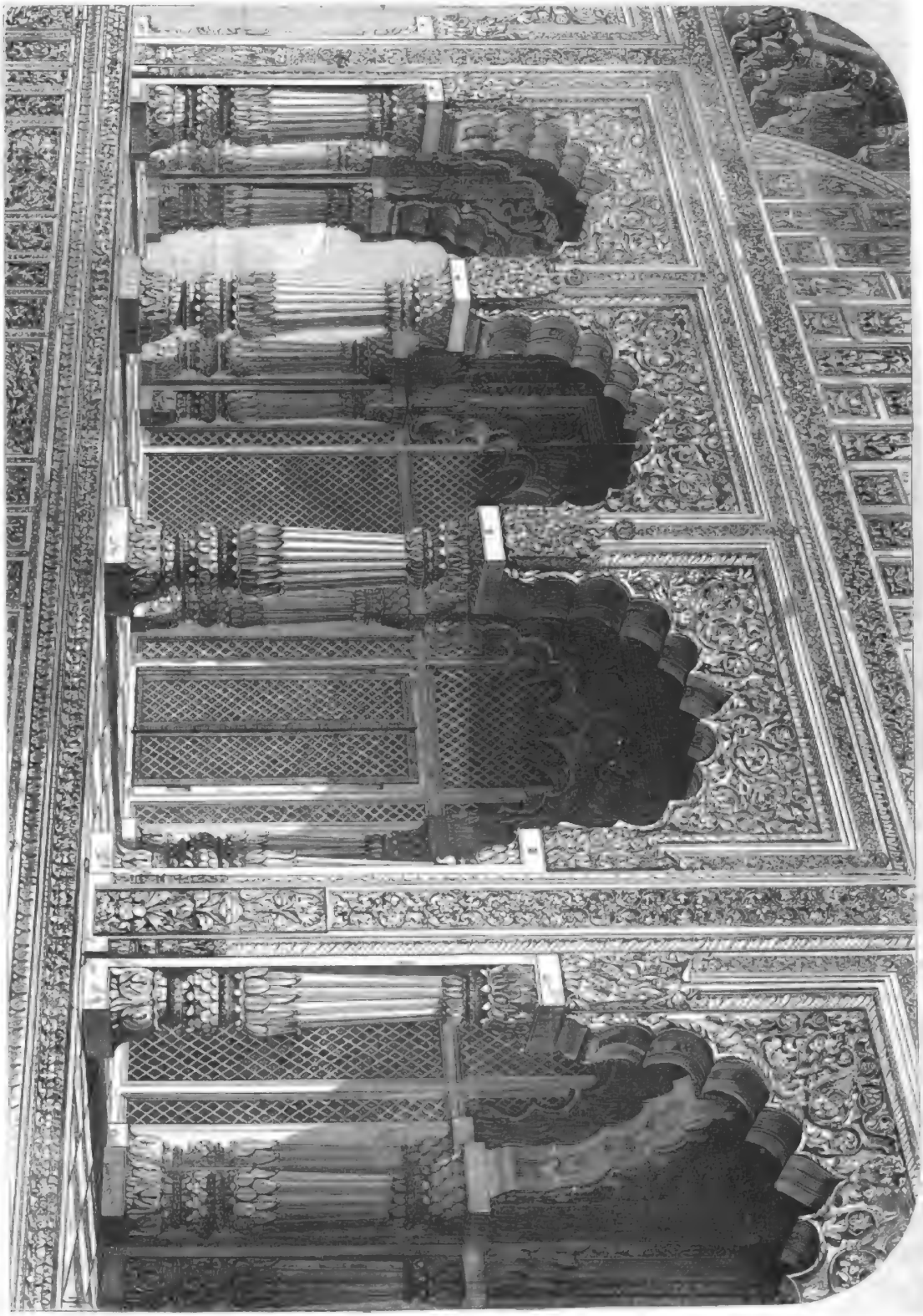
The resolution of the Middlesex magistrates to purchase a site at Highbury-vale, at a cost of £12,250, for the purpose of erecting thereon a new county prison, at a further cost, it is said, of an additional £130,000, is beginning to excite opposition. On Wednesday the St. Pancras vestry, at a special meeting, resolved to convene a public meeting "to devise some means to prevent the constant mortgage of the parish rates in the purchase of land and the erection of huge buildings, and to urge upon the Prime Minister the necessity of a fair representation being afforded to the ratepayers in controlling the expenditure of the county rate." It was also resolved to communicate on the subject with all the vestries and district boards in the county.

An agreeable phase of the question of farming out pauper children came before the Bethnal-green board of guardians on Wednesday. The Rev. Septimus Hansard said that he was authorised by Mrs. Prenaser, a lady residing in Cumberland, to express her willingness either to take charge of a number of destitute girls from that parish, and to train them up as servants, the board remaining their guardians and paying a small sum weekly for their maintenance; or to adopt half a dozen girls altogether, or for a limited time. The parish in which this benefactress resides is, she states, in the happy condition of having no poor. Mr. Hansard was authorised by the board to state that they were willing to place a number of children in the lady's charge, and to contribute to their support.

Saturday, Nov. 6, is fixed as the day for opening the new bridge at Blackfriars by her Majesty. The Holborn Viaduct will be opened to the public on the same day, with much ceremony.——A great City improvement was rendered partially available to the public on Monday. The new street from the Mansion House towards the north end of Blackfriars Bridge was opened as far as Cannon-street, and at once relieved Cheapside of a large portion of the omnibus and cab traffic from the Bank to the West-End.——As far as the Metropolitan Board of Works is concerned, the proposal of the Metropolitan District Railway Company—to extend their line to, and erect a station at, the Mansion House—has fallen to the ground, the solicitor to the board having given an opinion that the company have no power to make the deviation and extension suggested without a special Act of Parliament.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have decided to make the following alterations in the names of metropolitan streets:—The names Prospect-row and Gloucester-row, Newington, to be abolished, and the line of thoroughfare to be re-named Deacon-street; Union-row, New Kent-road, to be incorporated with Gurney-street, and the houses re-numbered; Albion-place, Newington, to be incorporated with Heygate-street, and the houses re-numbered; Bath-street, Cambridge-road, to be re-named Birkbeck-street, and the houses re-numbered; Cross-street, Bethnal-green, to be re-named Ames-street. The houses in Osnaburgh-place, Euston-road, to be incorporated with Osnaburgh-street, and re-numbered, and the remaining two houses to be numbered with Euston-road. The houses in Cornwall-terrace and Chelmsford-terrace, Paddington, to be re-numbered and incorporated with Chichester-road. The order of the Board of June, 1869, directing the incorporation of Lower Grosvenor-road-place with Arabella-row will not be acted upon. The houses in the following streets to be re-numbered and the subsidiary names abolished:—York-street, Newington; Lorrimore-street, Walworth; Olney-street, Newington; Princes-street, Newington; Montpelier-street, Newington; Edward-street, Penton-place, Newington; Finchley-road, Newington; Lion-street, Newington; Lawson-street, Newington; Ann-street, Bromley; Rane-square, Wandsworth; Charlewood-road, Putney; and the houses in the portion of Bow-lane extending from High-street, Poplar, to East India Dock-road.

[illegible] Sunday morning, [illegible] the Sunday School [illegible]



ANCIENT HINDOO TEMPLE AT BINDRABUND—SEE PAGE 408.

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BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at 12, Wilton-street, Mrs. Walsham, of a son and heir.

On the 18th inst., at Newbus Grange, Darlington, the wife of Charles Wm. Bell (late of 13th Hussars), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at St. James's Church, by the Vicar, the Rev. Henry Ball, assisted by the Rev. James Hall, Vicar of St. Paul's, William A. Patterson, Esq., J.P., The Park, Nottingham, to Fanny Gertrude, third daughter of Edward Munk, Esq., The Park, Nottingham.

On the 14th inst., at St. James's Church, Croydon, by the Rev. D. R. W. Fidler, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. G. Watson, M.A., Incumbent, Francis Macdonald Robertson, fourth surviving son of the late Honourable Duncan Robertson, a member of her Majesty's Council of Jamaica, to Eleanor Maria, youngest daughter of Marmaduke Wake, Esq., of Monkwearmouth, Durham. No cards.

On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Sir R. Knightley to the Hon. Miss Bowater, daughter of Lady Bowater.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Tempest House, Seaham Harbour, Robert Anderson, Esq., J.P., aged 82.

On the 14th inst., at Cheadle, Cheshire, Thomas Dunnington Kershaw, second son of the late William Kershaw, of Edge-hill, Liverpool, aged 46.

On the 14th ult., at Nevis, W.I., the Hon. Thomas Huggins, aged 49 years.

On the 17th inst., at Bredenbury Court, Herefordshire, Edmund Henry, infant son of W. Henry Barneby, Esq., aged 3 months and 17 days.

On the 17th inst., Osmund Charles, the second surviving son of Ambrose L. P. de Lisle, Esq., of Garendon Park, Leicestershire. R.I.P.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30.

SUNDAY, Oct. 24.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. John Edward Kempe, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; afternoon, 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Dale. Chapel Royal Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Professor Brewer, Preacher to the Rolls.

MONDAY, 25.—Sts. Crispin and Crispinian, martyrs. Battle of Agincourt (King Henry V.'s victory over the French), 1415.—London Institution Lectures, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics.)

TUESDAY, 26.—A north-west passage discovered by M'Clure, 1850. Victor Emmanuel saluted as King of Italy by Garibaldi, after his victory at the Volturno, 1860.

WEDNESDAY, 27.—Cuba discovered by Columbus, 1492. Servetus burnt for heresy at Geneva, 1553.

THURSDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude, apostles. The new Royal Exchange opened by the Queen, 1844. Moon's last quarter, 8.34 a.m.

FRIDAY, 29.—George Morland, painter, died, 1804. John Leech, humorous artist, died, 1864.

SATURDAY, 30.—The new Corn Exchange, London, inaugurated by the Prince Consort, 1842. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 50	4 15	4 30	4 47	5 5	5 24	5 44	6 3	6 20	7 6	7 43	8 20	9 6	9 5

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Oct.	13	30.047	56.4	48.8	.77	8	55.3	64.8	WSW.W.WSW.SW.	252	.000
	14	30.123	47.7	38.4	.73	8	40.5	54.1	WNW.SW.WSW.	372	.025
	15	29.761	52.6	47.5	.84	10	46.6	58.2	WSW.SW.	455	.000
	16	29.224	51.4	46.9	.86	7		57.7	SSW.WSW.SW.W.	456	.140
	17	...	...	...	...	...	38.1	47.0	NNW.W.	274	.070
	18	29.401	43.3	42.8	.93	8	37.8	49.0	NNW.S.SW.	255	.035
	19	29.645	40.4	30.3	.70	6	37.5	46.3	NNW.N.NW.	435	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.043	30.130	29.820	29.309	29.763	29.571	29.693
Temperature of Air	59.0°	49.7°	54.0°	53.7°	54.7°	[illegible]	44.0°
Temperature of Evaporation	53.7°	43.9°	52.3°	50.7°	50.7°	43.3°	40.0°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	SSW.	NNW.	NNE.	NNW.

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TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

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EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES in OIL, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The Third Annual Exhibition will OPEN on MONDAY, 25th inst. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gas at dusk, and on dark days. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Dusk. Admission 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Chastely Decorated; New Scenery; New Proscenium; New Stage, with sunken footlights, New Sun-burners, &c., rendering this Hall the most elegant Place of Amusement in London.—GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' [illegible] ANNUAL SEASON [illegible] [illegible] The Christy Minstrels are open all the year round every Night [illegible] [illegible] No fees or extra charges whatever. Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

MR. FRANK VIZETELLY, late War Correspondent of the "Illustrated London News," will narrate the CAMPAIGNING INCIDENTS of his Life, at the EYRE ARMS, St. John's-wood, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27; and at The Horns, Kennington, on Oct. 28. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Body of the Hall, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEEK FULL of SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.—On Monday the new Stage and Theatre on the north side of the Great Transept will be opened, with a performance of Balfe's favourite Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton; Dresses by May. Principal characters by Mr. George Perren, Mdlle. Florence Lancia, Mr. R. Connell, &c. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns.

Wednesday and Friday.—Popular Shilling Operas in the new Theatre.

Tuesday and Thursday.—Last appearance of Blondin and Elliarto. Blondin will perform his new marvellous feat of traversing the Rope on a Stepping, &c.

On Thursday will also be given the Last Grand Display of Fireworks and Illumination of Fountains in full play. More magnificent than ever. Blondin and Elliarto at 4; Fireworks, 6.30. Extra Trains as required.

Monday to Friday, notwithstanding the special attractions, One Shilling Days.

Saturday, Concert and Afternoon Promenade, Half-a-Crown, or by Guinea Season-Tickets. Present ones date Twelve Months from Oct. 1.

MACCABE will RESUME his HUMORISTIC and VENTRILOQUIAL ENTERTAINMENT in LONDON, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 25, at the GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL, and takes this opportunity of announcing the extreme pleasure it will give him to meet once again, and, he hopes, "many a time and oft," the kindly faces of the warmly-appreciative friends who, for 800 and odd nights in London and the provinces, have, by their support and most welcome applause, induced him to believe his Original Entertainment of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN [illegible] Popular Music [illegible] Ventriloquial Effects and natural but not overdrawn Illustrations of Personal Eccentricities, at present [illegible].

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, OCT. 25, and during the Week, will be performed a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven, and Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, Pall-mall.—Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—This Theatre, redecorated and reconstructed, OPEN EVERY EVENING. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Operetta by Offenbach, called TREASURE TROVE, with the famous Laughing Song by Miss Susan Pyne. At Eight o'Clock, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, with new Scenery, new Costumes, new Music, and new Appointments. Characters by Misses [illegible], Larkin, and Sallie Turner; Messrs. Lionel Brough, [illegible], Hill, Mark Smith, Young, &c. At 10.45, new Ballet called THE MAGIC WALTZ [illegible] the great Russian Danseuse, will appear. Music by Montgomery. The Magic Bouquets. Close at 11.30 with "God Save the Queen." Prices—Private Boxes [illegible]; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Family Circle (including Pit and Upper Boxes), 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Box-office open from Ten till Four o'clock. Mr. E. P. Hingston, Acting Manager.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Every Evening, at Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET—Mr. George Honey. At Eight o'Clock THE GAMESTER—Barry Sullivan, J. C. Cowper, A. W. Stephens, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, &c. To conclude with THE WATERMAN.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.—Entirely New and Sensational Programme. Olivier's Wonderful PERFORMING MONKEYS. The greatest novelty of the age. EVERY EVENING. In addition to the above extraordinary performance, the incomparable SCENES in the ARENA, including the Messrs. H. A. and W. Holt, the Leclair Brothers, the Martinetti Family, Les Trois Freres Rentz, MM. Alexandre, Mdlle. Isabelle, Hernandez, and H. Brown; Omega, on the Invisible Wire; Mdlles. Loyal, Vallini, Clara Reach, Moffatt, &c., forming the largest and most brilliant Company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together in one establishment. Open at 7, commence at 7.30. Morning Performances Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at Half-past Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.—Immense success of OLIVIER'S wonderful PERFORMING MONKEYS, the greatest novelty of the age. "The statement made that the performances of these extraordinary creatures would 'fully bear out all that had been said in preliminary announcements' is strictly true, and it is marvellous that they could have been so perfectly trained to take a difficult trick act."—Standard. "The agility and grace of the great Ducrow himself were emulated, if not surpassed, in a series of brilliant acts. The monkey posed, jumped, danced, did pantomime, and then sat down on the horse exhausted, with the most perfect imitation of the human equestrian. The performance, from beginning to end, was emphatically a sensation, and a new one; and will, we have no doubt, fill the Amphitheatre for many weeks to come."—Daily News. "One of these sagacious creatures rides on horseback round the ring at a spanking pace, stands upon his head on the saddle, throws lofty somersaults, leaps over banners, and through balloons, jumps upwards upon a wooden bridge, and thence downwards on to the back of the horse at the other side of the arch, stands upon one leg, assumes the 'Perfect Cure,' and concludes his astonishing performance by carrying a smaller monkey standing erect upon his shoulders. M. Olivier has brought the animal's instinct to a perfection that almost seems to border upon intellect."—Morning Post.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Mr. Russell's Grand Duchess Opera Company from Covent Garden Theatre every evening in the opera of THE GRAND DUCHESS. The original artists in their original characters. The scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

It is not surprising that the artisan class should have been somewhat disappointed at the result of the last general election, in so far as it directly concerned that portion of her Majesty's subjects. A Reform Act had passed by which the numbers of the constituency had been doubled, and it was notorious that the principal extension of the suffrage had been in favour of those whom we call working men, though the designation is inaccurate because it excludes the hardest workers of all, professional persons. Registration had not been neglected. Before the electors was placed a question which was thought to be easy of comprehension, and one on which oratorical appeals had been for years made to the newly-enfranchised class. Several artisans, known to their fellows and some to society generally, started as candidates. There was every reason why the artisan vote might be expected to be largely given. Yet when the Parliamentary returns were complete, not one single artisan was found to have a seat in the House of Commons. Although this fact might not much surprise those who have the habit of looking a little more closely into matters than is the average custom, we repeat that it is not wonderful that it should disappoint and even irritate the class that is taught to believe that numerical superiority is and ought to be victor in all kinds of contests. They have unwillingly been compelled to believe that there are other forces besides those of numbers; but even a complete demonstration of the existence of such forces has by no means led them to acquiesce in the verdict delivered in by what we may call the nature of things. A great effort is to be made to set that verdict aside.

To the manner in which this is sought to be effected there can be no objection—the objection lies deeper. A "league" has been formed for the purpose of promoting "the better representation of labour"—its "direct" representation in Parliament. The league is to be managed by an executive council; and, as matter of course, we turn to the list to see whose wisdom is to control the operations of a body which alleges itself to be the organ of twenty millions of artisans. We find the names of five or six persons of whom we have frequently heard, not to their discredit. They are among the most trusted leaders of the trades unions. One barrister, of whom we never heard, has got among them; but the rest are nearly all men who belong to the artisan class. They proclaim their object. It is that "the newly-acquired political power of the people may be organised and directed so as to act in promoting the legitimate interests of those who live by their daily labour." To this end the league is to promote the registration of workmen's votes, without reference to party, in order that an electoral power may be brought to bear with effect on any important political, social, or industrial question, in the issue of which the interests of the operative classes are involved. The principal duty of the league is defined to be the procuring the return to Parliament of qualified working men, and, when necessary, others who have studied "the great labour problem." The executive council is to sit in London, and direct operations; it is to be composed of thirty-two members, working men are to subscribe a shilling per annum, and the council may expel any person whose membership may be considered detrimental to the league. Any candidate for the representation of any constituency, before he can receive the votes of the league, must be approved by a majority of the executive council, who, however, are to take into their consideration the views of the "local branch" where such candidate is required. That is the programme of Messrs. Applegarth, Conolly, Cremer, Holyoake, Howell, Odger, Potter, and their colleagues.

Earnestly disclaiming any idea of treating disrespectfully a movement which, if in our belief unwise, is certainly not unnatural, we are disinclined to waste time and space in pointing out to those who will certainly refuse to be convinced the unsoundness of the political belief which makes such proceedings possible. The artisan class has accepted, with a trustfulness which is somewhat curious in men who habitually declare and prove themselves to be very suspicious of one another, a scheme of political economy which is opposed to that of orthodox teachers. It is too late to contend against the creed that has found such favour. That favour is due, not to its merit, or even its originality, but to its making direct appeal to the vulgar instinct (we do not use the words offensively) and in its refusing to refer the complex problems of society to aught higher than the rule of thumb. The creed is very easy, very defiant, and very well suited to the man who is, with or without reason, discontented with his lot. The main feature is that inequality of temporal fortune is not a destiny ordained by Providence, but a mistake to be corrected by man. The wealthy are against the poor. We are not stating this in any alarmist fashion; we do not bring against masses of our countrymen a charge that they are revolutionists or communists; but we merely point out the key to the movement which we are announcing, and of which it is fit that society should be aware. The movement is one of labour against capital, not in the sense of mere democratic action based on class hostility, but in the faith that capital is wronging labour, and that such wrong can be redressed by legislation. It is not to the purpose to repeat what every student of true political economy knows, that the belief betrays utter ignorance of certain causes and effects which are as fixed as any physical phenomena, because the artisans have long got beyond the stage of argument.

We have brought forward the facts, not because we believe that there is anything to be apprehended from the movement except what we will presently mention, but because it is well that those who are not likely to read the organs of the artisan class should be informed that a discontent exists, and that a means of curing it is thought to have been devised. The league may seat a candidate here and there; but the causes which prevented the return of workmen to the present Parliament will continue to operate, because the condition of society in England will be unchanged. We shall not have portioned ourselves off into divisions antagonistic, if not hostile. "The people" are not those for whom the programme somewhat foolishly arrogates the name—we are all the people, and nobody, no clique can break up our republic, whole and indivisible. Herein is the answer to all such addresses as that on which we comment. Not to the knowledge of the great social problem—another thing from the bubble called the "great labour problem"—a vast mass of persons have not attained, and in the mean time follow guides who are not wiser than themselves. We are sorry to see these attempts at class agitation, because, being begun in error, they end in disappointment, and we hold in too much honour the industrious and upright myriads of English artisans not to feel sincere regret at their being captive to a superstition.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. Prince Augustus and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg went shooting in the coverts of the Marquis of Huntly at Aboyne. In the evening the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince and Princess Augustus and Prince Philip and Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg, were present at a dance at Abergeldie Castle given by the Prince of Wales to the tenantry and servants upon the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell had the honour of being invited, and was present at the dance.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Augustus and Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, drove to Glen Eyg. Princess Louisa and Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg rode out. Prince Leopold walked out. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. Princess Louisa and Princess Augustus and Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg drove out. Prince Augustus and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg went deerstalking.

On Saturday the Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Prince Leopold walked out. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Charteris, Chaplain to her Majesty, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, took her customary drives. Prince and Princess Augustus and Princess Amélie and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg took leave of her Majesty, and left the castle for Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. Charteris left the castle. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell had the honour of dining with the Queen.

Mr. J. E. Boehm, who has been engaged in executing for the Queen models illustrative of Highland games, has left the castle.

Major-General Viscount Bridport has succeeded Lieutenant-General Seymour as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Yesterday week the Prince of Wales opened the new Townhall at Chester. The ceremony is described at page 413. His Royal Highness left Chester on Saturday morning for Marlborough House. On the same day the Princess, attended by Viscountess Walden, returned to Marlborough House, from Chiswick. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Marquis of Blandford, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, left Marlborough House for Gunton Hall, the residence of Lord Suffield, his Lordship having placed his mansion at the disposal of the Prince and Princess for the winter. Telegraphic communication has been laid on to the hall. The Prince travelled by the Great Eastern Railway to Norwich and drove thence to Gunton. The Duke of Cambridge arrived on Tuesday on a visit to the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses have passed much of their time shooting.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Viscountess Walden, left Marlborough House on Monday, and rejoined her children at Chiswick.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur has gone upon a hunting excursion in the Ottawa valley.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived in town from their seat in Scotland.

The Duchess of Wellington has arrived at Apsley House from Strathfieldsaye.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left town for Savernake Lodge, Marlborough, Wilts.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp arrived in town on Monday from Madresfield Court, Great Malvern.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere have arrived at Bridgewater House from Worsley Hall, Lancashire.

The Dowager Countess of Ellesmere has arrived in town from Worsley Hall, Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess of Kinnoull have arrived in Wilton-crescent from the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey and Lady Mary Dawson have left their residence in Curzon-street for Dublin, en route for Dartrey House, in the county of Monaghan.

The Earl and Countess of Lisburne have left Thomas's Hotel for Crosswood Park, their seat, near Aberystwith, North Wales.

The Earl of Malmesbury has arrived in town from Heron Court, Christchurch.

The Earl of Stair has so far recovered from the effects of the accident which recently befell him as to be able to be removed to Lochinch on Saturday last.

Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P., has left town for Ceylon, on a visit to his son, Mr. G. H. D. Elphinstone.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes, Richard T.; Curate of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury.
Brown, Frederick; Curate of Beckenham.
Clark, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Thornton.
Cobb, B.; Curate of Lydd; Rector of Newchurch, New Romney.
De Vine, Thomas; Curate of St. Luke's, Wellington.
Edwards, H.; Vicar of Llanbeblig, Carnarvonshire.
Fowler, J. T.; Perpetual Curate of Whittle-le-Woods.
Goodwin, John; Incumbent of the new Church of St. Mary, Moston.
Gray, Frederick Henry; Rector of Hockliffe, Leighton Buzzard.
Greenham, Henry; Curate of Ludburgh, Lincolnshire.
Hine, Evelyn J.; Chaplain in King's College, London.
Hoggar, John Hill; Curate of Staplehurst.
Hugues, Thomas Morris; Curate of Clifton Campville.
Lang, William Francis Dashwood; Rector of Instow, Devon.
Lowe, Michael; Curate of Beckingham, Notts.
MacColl, Malcolm; Senior Curate of St. Giles's, Camberwell.
Neame, William Richard John; Rector of Tremaine, Launceston.
Paten, H.; Senior Curate of Doncaster.
Porah, J. V.; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor elect.
Raywell, Lemuel; Curate of Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire.
Sidwell, Albert Hurt, Vicar of St. Peter's, Stepney; Vicar of Minster.
Storey, Robert Baker; Rector of St. John's, Wednesbury.
Thorpe, R. Oscar T.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Camberwell.
Vincent-Jackson, W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Stephen's, Nottingham.
Winter, John; Rector of Norton Canes, Staffordshire.

Dr. Goodwin, the Dean of Ely, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Carlisle, vacant by the death of Dr. Waldegrave.

The parish church of Plympton St. Maurice, Devon, thanks to the exertions of the zealous churchwardens, having been partially restored, was reopened on Tuesday week.

The whole question of the fees paid for maintaining guides to show and protect the chapels and tombs in Westminster Abbey is under the consideration of the Dean and Chapter.

On the evening of Sunday week the Bishop of Peterborough preached in Rushden church, Northants, on behalf of the National School Building Fund, and on the following day his Lordship laid the foundation-stone of the schools.

The conference of lay delegates from the Irish dioceses reassembled, at Dublin, on Thursday week; and having, after a long day's debate, finished their labours, adjourned sine die, with the understanding that the Duke of Abercorn was to summon them to meet again should any necessity arise for doing so.

St. Bride's Church, near Haverfordwest, was reopened on Wednesday week by Archdeacon Clark, who preached. The fabric, which has been entirely rebuilt on the old site, at the cost of Mrs. Philipps, of St. Bride's Hall, consists of a nave, chancel, and transept. The architect was Mr. Buckridge, and the expense of the work was £1400.

The Bishop of Peterborough delivered a brilliant address, on Tuesday evening, at a large meeting at Leicester, to which the working classes were specially invited. The subjects treated by the Bishop were Church extension, the tendencies of the times, and the position of the working classes. The spacious and handsome temperance hall was filled in almost every part.

A meeting of clergy and laity avowedly opposed to the appointment of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter was held, on Wednesday afternoon, at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, at which a committee of twenty-one persons was appointed to organise a petition to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter and the Crown on the subject, and take any other measures they may deem advisable.

St. Barnabas Mission-House, Wandsworth-road, was opened yesterday week, when a hearty address was delivered to the poor people of the neighbourhood by the Archdeacon of Surrey. The house, built at the cost of £600, has been erected by a London merchant, and is meant to serve as a school and a working man's institute, besides being also used as a temporary church.

The Church of St. Luke, in Burdett-road, Stepney, the first that has been erected in the parish for the last thirty years, was consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of London. The sacred edifice will accommodate upwards of 800 persons, and has cost more than £5000, nearly £500 of which is still unpaid. It originated in a mission established under the Bishop of London's Fund.

Wilsford church, Wilts, was reopened on Wednesday week, after an outlay of some £600. Among the chief subscribers were Sir Francis Astley and Mr. W. P. Hayward, sen., each £100; the Rev. W. Raymond and Mr. W. P. Hayward, jun., each £60; and other members of the Hayward family contributed £76 more, besides which the altar-cloth was the gift of the Misses Hayward.

The chancel of the parish church of Cloford, near Frome, was reopened on Saturday week, after being beautifully restored at the cost of the patron, Prebendary Horner, of Mells. Besides the rebuilding of the chancel, a new organ-chamber has been erected, also a vestry, and the Horner Chapel has been restored; and in the nave also many improvements have been carried out. Bishop Chapman preached.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Peterborough preached at the reopening of Lowick church, which has been restored by Messrs. Slater and Carpenter, architects, at a cost of £1400, of which Mr. Morgan Vane gave £200, Mr. W. B. Stopford and the Rev. H. G. M. Pretyman, Rector, each £100; and Mr. S. O. Stopford, M.P., Miss Tolson, and Mr. G. Gunnel, £50 a piece. There was a full choral service.

Pendine church, situated in the Bay of Carmarthen, having been thoroughly restored, from the designs of Mr. J. Pritchard, architect, was reopened for Divine service on Thursday week. The services were choral, and were well and heartily rendered by the united choirs of Pendine, Laugharne, and Brook school-church. The restoration has been accomplished mainly through the exertions of Mrs. Morgan Jones, of Penylan and Llanmiloe.

The Bishop of Oxford consecrated the new Church of St. Barnabas, Jericho, Oxford, on Tuesday afternoon, when there was a grand Ritualistic procession from St. Paul's Church, Walton-street, in which the Bishops of Nassau and Minnesota took part. His Lordship afterwards preached the consecration sermon. The architect is Mr. A. W. Blomfield, M.A., of London, and the site was given by Messrs. W. and G. Ward, of Oxford.

Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., has laid before the St. David's Cathedral restoration committee a full report, in which he shows what work has been accomplished, and directs attention to that of a pressing nature which still remains to be done. In this report appear some very interesting details of the discovery of valuable specimens of ancient carving and sculpture. Mr. Scott recommends the perfect reparation of the interior and the necessary, rather than the perfect, repair of the exterior. He comments strongly on the dilapidated condition of the nave and aisles, particularly of the roof, and concludes by recommending a strong appeal to the diocese and the public generally in order to raise £12,500, which he considers necessary for the complete restoration of the cathedral mother-church of Wales.

A presentation of £1000 in a large silver salver has been made to the Rev. Matthew Anderson, M.A., on the occasion of his leaving the parish of St. Paul's, Herne-hill, of which he has been Vicar twenty-five years. The Rev. Arnold Letchworth, M.A., has received a handsome timepiece and a purse containing twenty sovereigns, from the parishioners, on his leaving his curacy at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire. The Rev. Thomas Nash Hicks, M.A., Curate of Upton parish, Torquay, has been presented with a handsome silver salver and a purse of one hundred guineas, in affectionate regard for and in recognition of faithful services in his sacred calling for twelve years; and at the same time with a royal quarto copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, handsomely bound in morocco and gilt clasps, with a suitable inscription.

The Primate of Ireland has delivered a charge which discusses all the circumstances of the Church. He objects to wasting time in recriminations on the conduct of adversaries or the failings of friends. He expresses an earnest hope that no alterations, save such as may be absolutely unavoidable, may be made in the Liturgy of the Church. As to commutation, when they saw what arrangements were made for a charter of incorporation and a sustentation fund they would be better judges of what course to pursue. The limitation to hold land only applied to the Church body. There was a danger in organising voluntary churches, that arrangements might be made as to government, patronage, and maintenance of the clergy, by which their independence would be impaired. A great protection to the independence of the clerical body was the voting by orders. The Bishops could also exercise a salutary control. In the absence of such provisions a free Episcopal Church would fall into anarchy.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Prince Hassan, the second son of the Viceroy of Egypt, and suite arrived in Oxford on Sunday, and proceeded to Grandpont House, St. Aldates, which has been taken for his Royal Highness during his stay at Oxford. He will at once enter on the duties of college life. Mr. G. S. Murray, student of Christ Church, has been appointed private tutor to his Royal Highness.

In a Convocation, on Saturday, it was unanimously agreed to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers the teacher of Hindustani in the University during the present term.

The election to the four vacant fellowships at Queen's terminated in favour of Messrs. E. Armstrong, Scholar of Exeter; E. Bond, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's; W. H. Laverty, B.A., late Taberdar of Queen's; A. H. Sayce, B.A., Taberdar of Queen's.

At Christ Church, W. Fitzgerald, St. Mary Hall, and V. W. Lucas, formerly at Christ Church Cathedral School, have been elected to open exhibitions; and at the same time J. B. Little, of Norwich Grammar School, was elected to a Slade Exhibition. There were nineteen candidates.

Hawes, from the City of London School, has been elected Bible-clerk of St. Edmund Hall.

The election to the vacant scholarships at Jesus terminated as follow:—Welsh Classical Scholarships—Mr. D. Lloyd and Mr. W. L. Nicholas, Commoners of Jesus, and Mr. J. Bancroft, of Ruthin School. Welsh Mathematical Scholarship—Mr. A. R. Grieve, from Cowbridge School. Open Physical Science Scholarship—Mr. A. W. Davies, from Cheltenham Grammar School.

The election to the vacancies at Lincoln has terminated as follows—viz., Classical Scholars—R. K. Gunton, Glasgow University; P. K. Cradock, Loughborough School; J. Williams, Liverpool College; K. L. Burke, Trinity, Dublin. Tatham Scholarship—J. Meade, Eton. Exhibition in Natural Science—A. Hopkinson, Owens College, Manchester. There were fifty-seven candidates.

The following scholars at New have been admitted from Winchester College—viz., W. H. Cam, G. R. Scott, H. H. Risley, A. F. Leach, A. K. Cook, T. F. Green, and C. H. H. Hill.

The authorities of Christ Church are constructing a reading-room for the use of the college servants.

CAMBRIDGE.

The undermentioned have been elected Scholars of Sidney:—In Classics: W. J. R. Pochin, St. Peter's School, York; W. J. Newcomb, Bedford Grammar School; R. C. Fletcher, Rossall School. In Mathematics: W. Griffin, private tuition; W. A. Downing, private tuition; W. B. Eddy, Collegiate School, Bromsgrove. In Natural Science: J. Smith, private tuition. The following were elected Sizars:—J. Hough, H. W. Orford, H. M. Willington.

The electoral roll for the ensuing academical year contains 292 names. The list of members of the Senate upon the Parliamentary Register comprises about 6730 names. The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that he will attend the public schools this day to hear objections to the retention of any name on either of the lists, or claims for insertion of any therein.

The number of freshmen, with the exception of Corpus Christi, is as follows this year:—St. Peter's, 10; Clare, 19; Pembroke, 10; Caius, 38; Trinity Hall, 35; King's, 8; Queens', 11; St. Catharine's, 9; Jesus, 27; Christ's, 21; St. John's, 107; Magdalen, 13; Trinity, 146; Emmanuel, 30; Sidney, 24; and Downing, 7.

The annual public meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland, for the purpose of conferring degrees and honours, was held, on Thursday afternoon, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. As usual, a large and distinguished company was present on this occasion, including many ladies. The Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland were present. The proceedings were opened by an address from the Chief Baron. He stated that the total number of students in the three colleges of the Queen's University had been 740 in the academic year which had now concluded, of whom 214 were members of the Established Church, 170 were Roman Catholics, 263 Presbyterians, and the remainder, who number ninety-three, belonged to other smaller denominations; 302 candidates had attended the University examinations of the year. This was the number of separate individuals, not counting twice those who might within the year have attended two University examinations. Of these candidates, seventy-three had undergone the first University examination. In engineering there had been twenty-one candidates at the first University examination, of whom sixteen had been successful; and fourteen candidates at the degree examination, of whom twelve had been successful. Having referred to the honours which the students had gained in the colleges, the Chief Baron gave the names of the alumni of the University who had competed successfully for places in the Civil Service of India, for places in the Army medical service, the Naval medical service, and the Public Works Department of India. He enumerated those who had obtained other appointments at home, in England, in Ireland, and in Scotland; and especially mentioned that Mr. Samuel Dill, M.A., Queen's College, Belfast, had obtained a double first at Oxford, and was now Lecturer at Lincoln College and a Fellow of Corpus Christi. His Lordship, having conferred the honours and degrees and distributed the prizes, proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Lieutenant, which was passed by acclamation. The Lord Lieutenant delivered an address, which was continuously applauded. His Excellency said that, both as the Queen's representative and as a member of the Government, he took the deepest interest in the institution. "Her Majesty's Government in Ireland (he added) must always be intimately connected with the Queen's University and the Queen's Colleges at Galway, Cork, and Belfast." Their desire had always been to appoint the best men as professors; they always did so on the recommendation of the president of the college in which the vacancy occurred and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Earl Spencer concluded by referring to the career of a number of graduates of the Queen's Colleges who held places of distinction in the Civil Service or who had distinguished themselves in India.

Earl Fortescue distributed the prizes at the Devon County School, West Buckland, last week, in the presence of the Dean of Exeter; Mr. Acland, M.P.; Canon Gregory, Prebendary Brereton, and others. In doing so, he stated that since the commencement of the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations 263 certificates had been obtained by the school—a greater number than by any other school. The prize as head boy was obtained by J. M. Odger.

THE EARL OF DERBY.

At the time we went to press with our early edition Lord Derby remained in a state of extreme weakness. Despatches received at Liverpool from Knowsley stated that his Lordship still lingered, but was gradually sinking. He has taken no nourishment since Sunday. Drs. Miller and Gorst were still in attendance, but their illustrious patient was felt to be beyond the skill of medicine.

THE STOLEN CHILD.

The infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hickie, of Kidwells Park, Maidenhead, which was carried off by the nurse on the 5th inst., has been recovered at Liverpool. The detective police found both the nurse and child in a house in that city. From the woman's statement, it appears that she had received a month's notice to leave Colonel Hickie's employ; that she suddenly left a fortnight before her time, and that, having a liking for the child, she determined upon taking it with her. She went to Liverpool with the infant, and they had been staying at St. Jude's-place. The woman was taken into custody; and the child, which was clean, well dressed, and had evidently been kindly treated, is now with its parents.

On Thursday morning Elizabeth Barry, the nurse, was brought before the magistrates at Maidenhead, charged with the abduction of the child of Lieutenant-Colonel Hickie, of Kidwells Park. The justice-room was crowded.

The prisoner made a statement, which was in substance as follows:—"Mrs. Hickie said I was not fit for service, and she would advise me not to take another situation. That was the reason I resolved not to take another situation; and I thought I would take a parlour and commence dressmaking; and I was grieved to leave the child because I loved it so; and I made up my mind to take the child with me. I did not think, at the moment, of the grief of the parents, or I would not have done it. The day following I was very sorry, and would have returned the child if I had had the means to do so. I took a parlour until I thought what I could do. I would have seen to sending the child back again, only I took a very severe cold on the morning I arrived in Liverpool, and I was very ill and was unable to see about it for two or three days. On the Saturday week following I asked the landlady's daughter to go to the priest and ask him to come to me as I had something very important to tell him. I received word I must go to the priest myself. She accompanied me to the chapel, I had to wait for the priest until he came in from the confessional. I told him if he would come to my house I would explain the thing better, as it was concerning the child I had taken from its parents. He did not say he would or he would not. I went home, and on the Sunday (last Sunday) I thought he might come, but he did not up to the afternoon, and then I resolved to write to Mrs. Hickie myself. I asked the landlady for an envelope and paper, as I had none. The daughter brought the envelope and paper to me, and I wrote as follows:—'Mrs. Hickie, if you are desirous of your child, you will find her at No. 7, St. Jude's-place North, Liverpool.' I addressed the envelope and put on a postage-stamp, and I was just going to put my things on to post the letter when the detective came. I gave the detective the note. While the child was with me I treated her well; and for the cutting off her hair, it was to strengthen it, as it was very weak, very uneven, and wanted cutting, and was always coming in her eyes. I had no bad feeling whatever towards Mr. or Mrs. Hickie."

The prisoner was then committed for trial at the quarter sessions.

The latest advices from Paraguay by the Brazil mail are to Sept. 5. Lopez was still at large, but the whole of the country was submitting to the Provisional Government. It is said that more than 100,000 Paraguayans were on their way to Asuncion in a state of misery and starvation.

With reference to our View of the Bounty Islands, a group of desolate rocks in the South Pacific Ocean, about a hundred miles south of New Zealand, which was sketched by a passenger on board the homeward-bound Australian packet-ship Essex, on the voyage from Melbourne to London, we are favoured by the commander of that vessel, Captain Robert Ridgers, with the correct geographical position of the Bounty Islands. The longitude was ascertained, by three chronometers, to be 179 deg. 3 sec. east, and the latitude is 47 deg. 45 sec. south, instead of that stated in our notice.

An inquiry, instituted by direction of the Board of Trade, was concluded last week, at the Greenwich Police Court, before Mr. Maude, the magistrate, and Captains Hight and Hunter, nautical assessors, into the circumstances attending the abandonment at sea of the ship Old England, Captain Thomas Bulman, master. The judgment of the Court was that the vessel had been improperly abandoned, as during the time the pumping had ceased there was only an increase of eight inches of water an hour; and that, as the pumps sucked when last worked, there were sufficient hands on board to have kept at the pumps until the vessel was got into port—more particularly, with the boats belonging to the ship, that there was no risk of losing life in such tranquil regions. Captain Bulman's certificate has therefore been cancelled.

OLD TOMBS IN BUNHILL-FIELDS CEMETERY.

JOHN BUNYAN'S TOMB.

DR. ISAAC WATTS'S TOMB.

This ancient City burial-place, having been converted into a public walk, laid out ornamentally and planted with trees and flowers, was formally reopened by the Lord Mayor of London on Thursday week. The Lord Mayor (Mr. James Clark Lawrence), accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Causton, Mr. Sheriff Valentin, and the Under-Sheriffs, went in state from the Mansion House to attend the ceremony. They proceeded first to the Royal Military Barracks in Finsbury, and were thence escorted to the ground by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Alderman Wilson, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. Charles Reed, M.P.; Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P.; Mr. John Holms, M.P.; the Chamberlain of London (Mr. Scott), the various chairmen of the Corporation committees; the Rev. William Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate; the Rev. Dr. Brock, the Town Clerk of London (Mr. Woodthorpe), Mr. W. F. Rock, Mr. G. S. Nottage, Mr. R. N. Phillips, and the members of the Preservation Committee appointed by the Corporation. Having arrived upon the ground, where many hundreds of well-dressed people, admitted by tickets, had assembled, Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., Chairman of the Bunhill-fields Preservation Committee, addressed the Lord Mayor and gave him the following brief historical account of Bunhill-fields:—

Five centuries have passed since this manor was granted by the Prebend of Halliwell and Finsbury to the citizens of London in return for services rendered to the Church; and it was by virtue of this grant your predecessors in olden times bore the title of Lord of Finsbury, as well as Lord Mayor of London. In the midst of the fen beyond the City wall a tumulus or mound marked traditionally the site of Saxon burial. So this as it may, this spot has been so used from time immemorial; and in 1549 more than 1000 cartloads of human remains were removed from the charnel-house of St. Paul's Cathedral and deposited here. From that period there were burials around the Bone-hill, which soon acquired the name of Bunhill-in-the-Fields, when the archers and bowmen of the City converted the profitless waste around into a place for pastime and military training. In the days of the first Stuart and during the period of the Commonwealth, burial in this ground was much sought after by families who could claim no right of interment in the City churches; and this fact led the Corporation of London, in 1665, to inclose this hitherto unprotected spot for the use mainly of the Nonconformists. From 1666 to 1852, when the ground was closed, 123,000 bodies are registered as buried here, and though only 5000 tombs are now discoverable, it is found that vaults are

TOMB OF THOMAS STOTHARD, R.A.

DANIEL DEFOE'S TOMB.

MRS. SUSANNAH WESLEY'S TOMB.

lying buried at depths varying from 6 ft. to 12 ft. beneath the surface. Some of these, on account of their historic interest, have been raised, but many more must continue to lie for ever out of sight. This is not the place to explain the circumstances under which this ground, as part of the great Finsbury Estate, passed from the Corporation into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is enough to state that, by the aid of the Corporation, an Act of Parliament has secured for ever this parcel of ground from any possible perversion from its original and sacred uses. It is true that this place boasts no gilded shrines or splendid mausoleum; and yet through England, in America, and in the colonies, an interest is felt in this humble spot of earth scarcely second to that with which the Abbey of Westminster itself is regarded. It was a Saxon tongue that gave first to a place of burial the title of God's acre; and, recollecting that through two centuries past generations of just men lie here, Bunhill-fields is no more the common soil of Finsbury, but it is emphatically "holy ground." Not the "rude forefathers" are buried here, but the founders of families, honoured in our city and in the State; not solely the citizen, but the pious and learned pastors and teachers of every religious community; not divines alone, but men distinguished in literature, science, and art. Men lie here whose names are household words in every clime; for I may claim that John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe, and Isaac Watts are the property not of any nation, but of all mankind. In the presence of representatives of families whose dead was buried here, and of the delegates of churches and societies whose pastors and founders rest in this ground, I desire to say that in all the reparations and alterations carried on within this inclosure, not a fragment of stone has been taken away, nor has any portion of the soil been removed. Tombs have been raised from beneath the ground, stones have been set straight, illegible inscriptions have been deciphered and recut, hundreds of decayed tombs have been restored, paths have been laid, and avenues planted; and in all the sacred rights of sepulture have been scrupulously respected. An accurate copy of all the principal inscriptions exists, a complete register of all interments is preserved, an exact plan of the entire ground has been taken; and it is now hoped that the Corporation of London having voluntarily done so much, the families owning graves here may come forward to do the rest. Within a few weeks the committee will have discharged a trust readily undertaken in the public interest. They have considered themselves as fulfilling a sacred duty, while renewing to posterity the decaying emblems of the soul and the sufferings of their forefathers, and thereby, in the language of one buried here—"Trimming, as it were, the beacon-light left to warn future generations to defend their religion, even unto their blood."

In concluding his address, Mr. Reed invited the Lord Mayor to declare the new ground open henceforth to public use, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Act of Parliament. The Lord Mayor replied, and expressed the deep interest with which this occasion must be regarded, not only by Nonconformists but also by many Churchmen. Looking back to former times, when there was great need for a protest against immorality in high places and general laxity of manners, they must all revere the monuments of the honoured dead who then refused to barter truth and right for any considerations of worldly expediency. The Earl of Shaftesbury added a few words, dwelling upon the pure and lofty sentiments to be inspired in sober minds by the contemplation of the monuments in this burial-ground, which he viewed as an historical record of great principles and the great examples of virtuous men. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., speaking on behalf of the public, thanked the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London for having preserved this ground. The Lord Mayor then declared it open, and the ceremony ended. In the evening a company of about eighty persons, who had taken part in these proceedings, were enter-

TOMB OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FLEETWOOD.

TOMB OF THE REV. JOHN RIPPON, D.D.

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tained by the Lord Mayor, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

Our Illustrations of a few of the many interesting monuments in Bunhill-fields ground will speak for themselves with the eloquence of familiar names, and of cherished historical, religious, or literary associations. They are those of John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress;" Daniel Foe, or Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe" and many other popular works; Dr. Isaac Watts, author of the favourite hymns and psalms of Evangelical Christians; Mrs. Susannah Wesley, the aged mother of John and Charles Wesley; Lieutenant-General Fleetwood, son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, and next to him in fame as a commander of the "Ironside" armies; Thomas Stothard, R.A., the graceful artist; and the Rev. Dr. Rippon, sixty-three years pastor of a Baptist church in Carter-lane, and editor of an approved hymn-book. Among other persons of note buried in this place are Dr. John Owen, the theologian; Dr. Thomas Goodwin; George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends; Ritson, the learned antiquary and scholar; Neal, author of a History of the Puritans; Dr. Abraham Rees, editor of the Encyclopædia; Hardy and Horne Tooke, the political reformers; and Mr. David Nasmith, founder of the London City Mission. Bunhill-fields, in short, is filled with venerable dust.

MUSIC.

The second of Mdlle. Nilsson's series of four concerts at Exeter Hall (on Wednesday night) was similar in many respects to the first of the two morning concerts given by that artist at St. James's Hall, in June last. On each occasion her performances were the chief attractions, the selection of music in both instances having been very much alike. The early half of the concert consisted of a somewhat disjointed selection from Haydn's "Creation," comprising, it is true, some of the best pieces in the oratorio, but given with omissions which destroyed all effect of continuity. How exquisitely Mdlle. Nilsson sings the airs "With verdure clad" and "On mighty pens," and what an added charm she imparts to Haydn's graceful rather than sublime music, we have before recorded, and need now merely say that her effort on Wednesday night was fully equal to that produced on the previous occasion referred to. As before, the purity of voice and brilliancy of execution of this great artist were also especially displayed in the solo commencing and combined with the chorus "The marvellous work." Mr. Sims Reeves, who was to have sung the tenor solos, was prevented by illness, and was efficiently replaced by Mr. Montem Smith, whose ready preparation in such emergencies has often before been proved. His chaste delivery of the air, "In native worth" was received with much applause. Signor Foli gave the principal bass solos, "Rolling in foaming billows," and "Now heaven in fullest glory," and some incidental recitatives, with impressive powers of voice and style—notwithstanding a false start with the latter air, owing, apparently, to his not having been duly apprised of the omissions made in the selection, and his having consequently taken the recitative which came next in order ("And God created great whales") instead of that leading immediately to the air referred to. The second part of the concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection of secular music, commencing with the overture to "Guillaume Tell" and terminating with that to "Oberon"—both effectively played by the orchestra. In this portion of the programme Mdlle. Nilsson exhibited her high accomplishments and versatile powers in a dramatic scena, "Xenia," by Herr Meyer Lutz (which was also included in the June concert), and the graceful romance "Connais tu le pays," from Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon." Beethoven's "Adelaida," which was set down for Mr. Sims Reeves, was sung with admirable style and expression by Madame Trebelli-Bettini, who was greatly applauded, having been previously encored in her brilliant execution of "Non piu mesta." Signor Bettini gave with excellent effect Mozart's "Il mio tesoro," and Donizetti's "Deserto in terra," inserted in lieu of a song set down for Mr. Sims Reeves. Signor Foli sang a dashing sea-song by Reyloff, and was associated with the three other artists in the spinning quartet from "Marta" (encored). Signor Pinsuti's part-song, "In this hour of soften'd splendour," was given with great refinement by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir; by whom also the choruses selected from "The Creation" (including, of course, "The heavens are telling") were sung with much effect. Mr. J. M. Wehli contributed a brilliant fantasia of his own on airs from "Faust," in which strength and rapidity of finger and large powers of manipulation were displayed. Mr. Leslie conducted, and Mr. J. G. Callcott was an efficient accompanyist, especially in the important pianoforte part of Beethoven's "Adelaida."

THE THEATRES.

The week the proceedings of which we have now to record has been a busy one for the theatrical reporter.

First in importance is the reopening of the St. James's, under what promises to be the vigorous management of Mrs. John Wood. This lady will be recognised as having at no distant period appeared at the Princess's as an eccentric comédienne, and who commanded attention by the extraordinary force of her delineations. She has reopened the house with an evident command of resources, both of capital and talent. The auditorium has been improved and decorated with taste and judgment; it has, in fact, been restored to its original model. What was recently the pit is now wholly converted into stalls, furnished with chairs covered with blue Sardinian cloth relieved with ruby gimp and brass nails. In place of the pit a family circle is incorporated with the upper boxes, being also decorated in blue, with panels of gilded cupids. The dress circle is lined with rose-pink paper and filled with chairs in blue damask. Outside the original ornaments remain, but are regilded, with the addition of festoons of raised and coloured flowers. All the private boxes have been furnished with chairs like those in the stalls and dress circles. The gallery is fronted with empanelled wreaths of raised and coloured flowers, separated by gilded cupids. Altogether, the style of ornamentation is different from that of any other theatre in London, and is exceedingly elegant. Everything has a luxurious appearance, well calculated to attract and satisfy an aristocratic audience. The class of entertainment proposed to be given is even more significant—it is that of our old high-class comedy, introduced and supplemented by operetta and ballet. Those of Saturday were Offenbach's "Treasure-Trove," and a new ballet in one act, the music composed by Mr. W. H. Montgomery, called "The Magic Waltz." The first is in the composer's best manner, and is exceedingly pleasing. It is illustrated with a characteristic scene painted by Mr. Lloyds, and contains two quartets, having in them the elements of popularity—namely, "The Angelus" and the "Drinking Song." Miss Susan Pyne and Miss H. Everard effectually represented the two widows who set their caps at Guillot (admirably acted and sung by Mr. Frank Crellin); and Miss Bessie Lovell was charming as Mdlle. Denise, the treasure which the young farmer so happily finds. The ballet—illustrated with a scene by Mr. Grieve—introduces a Russian danseuse, Mdlle. Rabet, who personates Beauty, and an Anglo-American pantomimist, named Mr. Frank Lacey, who personates Mischief and sows discord among the dancing villagers, until defeated by the power of Beauty. The central piece was Goldsmith's famous comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," and here the intentions of the management become manifest. The play has been placed on the stage precisely in the manner in which it was originally produced, and the costumes have been directed by Mr. Planché, who has been engaged by the management to superintend this department, and was present at the performance. The scenery has been supplied by Mr. Grieve and Mr. Lloyd in conjunction with Mr. O'Connor. The first has painted "The Three Pigeons," the second Mr. Hardcastle's dining-parlour, and the third his drawing-room: all excellently designed and set. Advantage has been taken of the hints in Goldsmith's text, which mentions the gallery, the best room, and the parlour, and particularises some of the furniture—such as "the easy-chair by the fireside, the pair of silver candlesticks, the fire-screen, the brazen-faced bellows, the set of prints of 'The Rake's Progress,' and the mahogany table that you may see your own face in." And, to crown the whole, an excellent company has been employed to impersonate the characters. Here a strong American element prevails. Mr. Hardcastle is personated by a portly American artist, Mr. Mark Smith, who wears the great flaxen wig of the period, and looks remarkably handsome in it. Mr. Barton Hill, also an American, sustains very creditably the part of the bashful Mr. Marlow; and Mr. A. W. Young, that of Diggory. These three performers reflect honour on the Transatlantic stage. Other parts are filled by well-known names: those of Miss Hardcastle and Miss Neville by Miss Herbert and Miss Henrade, and that of Mrs. Hardcastle by Miss Larkin. Mr. Hastings found an excellent representative in Mr. J. G. Shore. Mr. Lionel Brough was Tony Lumpkin, and carried off the laurels of the evening away from all competitors. Thus acted, the comedy could not fail of success. Not the least remarkable feature of the house is the act-drop, which represents St. James's Palace during the reign of Charles II., designed and painted by Mr. O'Connor, the figures by Mr. White. Here we are shown the King's coach, preceded by the Duke of York's, just emerging from the gateway, followed by two Life Guards. Near the palace are two of the Yeoman Guard in the dress of the day; and on the opposite side groups of courtiers, ladies, and gallants, including the Earl of Rochester and Samuel Pepys. The design and execution of this picture are equally admirable.

In natural connection with this we may mention that a new revival was produced the same evening at the Holborn Theatre. "The Gamester" of Dr. Moore, a tragedy of considerable power, was placed on the boards with all that care which Mr. Sullivan has made a point of bestowing on all his performances. This drama is very popular, and generally attracts large audiences. On this occasion the characters were well supported. Mrs. Hermann Vezin, as Mrs. Beverley, thoroughly impressed the audience with her original conception, and the natural pathos of her style. Mr. Sullivan, as her unhappy husband, acted with great power, and exhausted the resources of his art in the elaborate delineation which he so skilfully portrayed; Mr. Cowper was excellent as Stukely; Lawson was finely indicated by Mr. Lin Rayne, and Jarvis by Mr. Stevenson. The drama was preceded by the farce of "The Lottery Ticket;" and the performance concluded, as usual, with the musical farce of "The Waterman." The house was crowded.

Mr. Halliday's version of "The King o' Scots" has been transferred to Sadler's Wells—the part of the Miser Trapbois being taken by Mr. Edmund Phelps, that of the Monarch by Mr. James Johnstone, and that of Captain Colepepper by Mr. W. M'Intyre. New scenery, by Mr. T. Evans, presents certain localities of old London; and the appointments and costumes are appropriate and correct. The performance met with decided success.

The Surrey, under the management of Mrs. C. Pitt, has opened with an elaborate drama, in five acts, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, entitled "The Watch-Dog of the Walsinghams." It is abundantly illustrated with local scenery. In one, the city of Hereford is seen from under the bridge; it is an excellent set, and accompanies a prominent situation in the play. The motive of the plot lies in the desire of Squire Dutton (Mr. J. L. Warner) to obtain possession of the estates of Walsingham, but he is thwarted in his plans by William Hatley (Madame Celeste). Mrs. Walsingham has become a governess under the name of Margaret Clare (Miss A. Goller); she has, however, a son, a lawyer, Miles Walsingham, under the name of Herbert (Mr. A. Lilly), who is destined to take an important part in the ultimate development. She marries the advocate, Lambourne; the miller, Mathew Howlett (Mr. Alfred Rayner), concealing the fact of her previous marriage from her second husband (Mr. H. Forrester). Herbert returns from abroad, and Howlett makes use of his presence in his mother's room to excite the jealousy of Lambourne, and Herbert is accused by Lambourne of the supposed crime, which he denies, but proceeds to prove his parentage by the production of papers which would show him to be the heir of Walsingham, when he finds they have been abstracted from his desk by Squire Dutton and William Hatley. A duel ensues between him and Lambourne. Herbert is wounded and Lambourne is taken to prison. William Hatley is now of service; Lambourne, convinced of Herbert's claims, fears for his life, and even contemplates suicide, but William Hatley restores the papers. He is seen rowing across the river, pursued by Howlett; he is then dashed out of the boat against the pier of the bridge, but climbs up a rope and saves himself. In scenes of this kind Madame Celeste is especially efficient, and the character altogether suits her style. The piece is serious, with the exception of one character, that of Tabitha, a domestic in the service of Lambourne, which is capitally played by Miss Leigh, and acts as a relief to the rather gloomy interest of the main action. The costumes, which are of the period of George II., are correct and attractive; the scenery is good, and the acting throughout respectable. The drama was preceded by a new farce by Mr. T. J. Williams, called "Who's Who? or, All in a Fog." It consists of a series of complicated errors, which show to advantage a new actor, Mr. John Murray, and Miss Harriet Coveney.

The Haymarket will reopen on Monday with the new drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. Dubourg, entitled "New Men and Old Acres." The play has been acted at Manchester. Miss Madge Robertson, it is said, will sustain the character of the heroine.

We understand that Mr. Frank Vizetelly, late one of the war correspondents of this Journal, intends giving in public a narration of the campaigning incidents of his life. His experiences extend over a period of seven years, commencing with the Italian war of 1859, and comprise the battle-fields of the Old and New Worlds.

The death of Mrs. Charles Mathews, at the age of eighty-seven, is a noticeable event. Her attention was directed early to the stage; for her father, Mr. Jackson, had studied as a pupil of Mr. Samuel Foote, and while yet young she entered the profession at the York Theatre. On March 23, 1803, she married Mr. Mathews, who was engaged with her at the Haymarket, then under the management of Mr. Colman. Her début in London was as Emma in the farce of "Peeping Tom." She soon became a favourite with the public, and successively appeared as Ophelia, and other feminine characters of the gentler sort. Her son, the present Charles James Mathews, was born Dec. 26, 1803. From this time Mrs. Mathews devoted herself to literature, and became the author of "Tea-Table Talk; or, Anecdotes of an Actress," "Ennobled Actresses," and other works. Mrs. Mathews died at her residence, Chelsea Villa, Brompton, on the 12th inst., in full possession of her faculties, surrounded by many affectionate friends, and cheered by the presence of her distinguished son.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

How our Turf lawgivers can condescend to such leather-flapping days as abound during the two last October meetings and not boldly cut down the days to four instead of dragging them out to five and six is a problem which may well continue to puzzle the world. Thursday was saved from being almost a *dies non* by the match between Blue Gown and Fripponnier. Few could understand why it was made at all, as Fripponnier had only gone into training again very recently, and the event proved that it was only five hundred thrown away. Martinique could not stay in the Oaks, so Challoner was lucky in having been previously retained for Heather Bell; and both Prince Soltykoff's match essays ended in reverses. In the Prendergast Stakes, which proved another victory for Thormanby through Atlanta, the much-talked of Hawthornden convinced his Derby backers that he is no good; and Pretender's weak loins failed to carry 7 lb. extra against Boulogne up the severe last mile and a half of the Beacon Course. Martyrdom, the first favourite, showed the white feather, as he did in the St. Leger. Pretender seems to have fallen into the same vein of ill-luck as Hermit; and his slovenly win at Stockton was, as the trainers thought to a man, a sure proof that his spring form was gone. His stable have, however, in Stanley a more likely Derby winner than anything we have seen this year. The Jockey Club have abolished selling races, and, after '69, no horse taking part in them can run at any meeting over which they have the control. Lessees of small meetings will no doubt find some substitute, and they need only copy Newmarket, with its 3-sov. entrances to £50-plates and "added money"—which is made up, as in the Cesarewitch, by a 2-sovereign extra charge on every man who enters a horse—one of the most barefaced contrivances that ever club or clerk of the course conceived.

The cub-hunting has been good so far, and there have been some nice things with old foxes. Up to Saturday last Lord Fitzhardinge had killed forty brace of cubs. Mr. Henry Hope has [illegible] to hunt both the Lothians, and will find it an arduous task, even with an energetic huntsman like Atkinson, and the [illegible] handy. There is a good supply of foxes in Fife. One day the horsemen lost the hounds in a fog; but they [illegible] and killed their fox alone.

Her Majesty has declined to accede to the prayer of the [illegible] petition that the Prince of Wales's harriers should be [illegible], and hence the seven servants' horses and the hounds will be sold on Monday at Tattersalls'; the latter will not be brought up to [illegible]. A Windsor committee is canvassing the townsmen and [illegible] with a view to establishing another pack. A new [illegible] huntsman had only been completed a few months back. The [illegible] were in existence "when George III. was King;" [illegible] were discontinued for a time, and re-established about 1841 by the Prince Consort.

A scarcity of hares was the only drawback to the [illegible] meeting, where Mr. S. T. Simpson's Sandridge, which had only the week before divided the St. Leger at the Scottish National [illegible] Lord Binning's Balista, won the St. Leger Stakes. Carwell [illegible], where the burly figure of poor John White from [illegible] much missed, cut up but poorly this year; while [illegible] and Whinfell made quite a fresh start. Old [illegible] Village was beaten easily for her second [illegible] Brougham Cup, which was won by Jolly [illegible]. Lurgan had five runners out of six left in after the [illegible] the Clermont Cup (county of Louth), which he [illegible] Lady Edna. It is said that Bab at the Bowster may [illegible] this autumn. At the South Lancashire (Open) Meeting, [illegible] out of sixty-seven puppies went for the Derby, and [illegible] out of forty for the Oaks. Jerry by Blaze and Bel [illegible] Portland were the respective winners, and the latter [illegible] vase when they ran together. Better Still by [illegible], one of the last litter that the late Mr. G. A. Thompson bred [illegible] old Tirzah, ran remarkably well, and only lost by [illegible] a piece of ill-luck. There were not many cracks in the [illegible] Cup, which was won by Duty Repealed beating Fire Brigade.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Commandant's half-yearly inspection of the [illegible] Royal Artillery was held on Tuesday morning at Woolwich. In the afternoon the Commandant inspected the 11th Brigade.

The ceremony of handing over into the custody of the [illegible] Argyll the old colours of the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders, lately replaced by a new set, took place at Inverary Castle [illegible].

A War-Office order announces that the Secretary of State for War is willing to dispose of the percussion fire-arms [illegible] the Tower, which have been superseded by those now in use.

Captain J. R. Oliver, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Brigade-Major to the Royal Artillery at Aldershott, vice [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Goodenough.

A memorial window to the late Cadet George Aynsley [illegible], son of the Vicar of Clandown, Bath, has been erected in the [illegible] end of the Royal Military College Chapel at Sandhurst.

We are informed (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that [illegible] and the Netherlands have agreed to accept the yellow flag and [illegible] cross proposed by Dr. Steinberg as an international [illegible] hospitals, ambulances, and the like, in war time.

The Channel squadron, under the command of [illegible] Sir T. M. C. Symonds, K.C.B., is under orders to sail [illegible] Madeira, Canary Islands, and Gibraltar, returning to Lisbon, [illegible] it will in all probability remain for the winter.

A ball was given by the officers of the 51st Regiment [illegible] Own Light Infantry) at the Burdon Hotel, Weymouth, on [illegible] day week. About 500 invitations had been issued, and [illegible] persons were present.

The annual inspection of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. [illegible] Fiennes, was made by Major-General Lord George Paget, [illegible] at Hounslow, on the 14th and 15th inst.

Telegrams have been received announcing the arrival of her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Jumna, on Sunday [illegible] the departure from that port on the same day of the [illegible] the former with the 90th Foot, the latter with the [illegible] Royal Artillery.

The newly-established Army Signalling School is [illegible] tion at Chatham, a number of non-commissioned officers [illegible] of various cavalry and infantry corps having arrived at the [illegible] of Military Engineering from Aldershott, for the purpose of [illegible] through a course of instruction in military telegraphy.

The troops stationed at Aldershott camp, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, [illegible] went through a sham fight on Wednesday. Major-General [illegible] C.B., was appointed to command the attacking force, and [illegible] General Carey, C.B., was in command of the defending [illegible].

The official inquiry as to the policy of amalgamating the [illegible] Military Academy at Woolwich with the Royal Military [illegible] Sandhurst has terminated. The Commissioners appointed [illegible] concluded not to recommend the adoption of the [illegible] is believed that various improvements will be carried out [illegible] to the training and the standard of elementary [illegible] required from candidates before their admission to the [illegible].

The half-yearly inspection of the head-quarters [illegible] was held at Woolwich on Saturday afternoon. The [illegible] officer was Major-General Sir David Wood, K.C.B., [illegible] of the garrison. The force, which was in command of [illegible] Bird, consisted of five troops, or about 300 officers and [illegible] David Wood addressed the corps, saying that [illegible] his inspection that he should dispense with the [illegible] ordered for Sunday morning.

The Duke of Cambridge made an inspection of [illegible] rison on Wednesday week. There was an extended [illegible] ments, under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] Murray showed the Duke the improved "lance" [illegible] for the Mounted Engineers. His Royal Highness [illegible] panied General Murray to the ground near St. Mary's [illegible] where the new "spade drill" has been carried [illegible] and the Duke inspected the large redoubt which [illegible] recently with great rapidity by various bodies of [illegible] corps hitherto have not been specially drilled to [illegible].

A special general order has been issued from the Horse Guards stating that the following campaigns will form the [illegible] examination in Military History and Geography at the [illegible] for admission to the Staff College, to be held in July, [illegible] 1st: The operations in East Prussia and Poland, from [illegible] 1806, to June, 1807, with the battle of Friedland [illegible] 2nd: The campaign of 1859, with the battle of Solferino [illegible] Candidates will be expected to have an accurate [illegible] geography of the seat of war in both campaigns, with [illegible] more especially to military operations.

A proposed infantry uniform and new equipment [illegible] at Dover, on Saturday, for the inspection of the [illegible] Chief by Lieutenant-Colonel Bray, 4th (King's Own) [illegible] ment. Among the changes proposed by Colonel Bray [illegible] striking is that the model soldier carries a spade [illegible] and a cape made of waterproof canvas, in addition to [illegible] service kit, and yet he has only to bear the same [illegible] soldier equipped according to the present regulations. The new great coat, weighing 5 lb. 9½ oz., and it is carried [illegible] of the valise, where it cannot get wet. Colonel Bray [illegible] a pair of thick, serviceable shoes, weighing 1 lb. 6 oz., [illegible] pair of ammunition boots, which weigh 3 lb. 7 oz.

order, the soldier is protected from wet by his cape, which completely covers him. It has a stand-up collar, and reaches below the knee. The cue pouches are replaced by two leather ball-bags slung to the waist-belt. Each bag will carry forty rounds of loose cartridges, and twenty-nine extra rounds can be carried in the valise when necessary. The dress and equipment were minutely inspected. The dress was pronounced to be very neat, and much handsomer than the one at present in use. It consists of a red patrol jacket, with removable collar, finished with white lace braiding; and a red cloth waistcoat to be worn under the patrol jacket in winter, and without the jacket in barracks and on fatigue. The patrol jacket and waistcoat weigh 3 lb. 6¼ oz.—that is, 5¼ oz. less than the regulation tunic.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The members of the E company of the 1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteers have presented their captain, Mr. Henry Newman, with an illuminated address and a sword, in token of their appreciation of his efforts in the interests of the corps.

With a view to prevent the purchase and sale of adjutancies in volunteer corps, Mr. Cardwell has issued a series of regulations in reference to those appointments. One of these regulations is that before an appointment is made the commanding officer shall make a declaration that he believes there has been no transaction in the nature of a purchase or sale of the office.

The annual rifle contest of the 2nd City of London for prizes, value £100, at the ranges at Sheen, has, with the exception of a few minor competitions, been concluded. The following were the winners:—First series, open to members who have never won a prize previous to the present meeting: Sergeant Wiltshire, Lieutenant Timms, Private Batten, Corporal Thomas, Private Boyes, Private Williams, Private Hayward, Corporal Hansant, and Private Clark. Second series, open to first and second class shots of this year: Private Hinde, Private Love, Colour-Sergeant Auterac, Captain Rimington, Sergeant Engledew, Quartermaster-Sergeant Jenkins, Colour-Sergeant Franklin, Private M'Intyre, Private Marshall, Private H. Johnson, Sergeant J. W. Morgan, Sergeant Newman, and Private Boyes. Third series, open to all. Sixteen prizes, value £30. Winners: Private Hinde, Colour-Sergeant Franklin, Private Sparks, Quartermaster-Sergeant Jenkins, Private Johnson, Sergeant Morgan, Sergeant Kershaw, Private Boyes, Private M'Intyre, Private Smith, Colour-Sergeant Auterac, Sergeant Newman; Privates Burch, Marshall, and Batten; Sergeant Bassett, and Privates Thomas, Otley, and Wheeler. Fourth series, open to all first and second class shots of the year: First prize, a challenge cup presented by the Worshipful Company of Jetmers, Captain Rimington. The other prizes were won by Privates Marshall, Boyes, and Batten. The fifth series was postponed. Sixth series, Alderman and Sheriff Cotton's prizes for the greatest number of marks in five minutes, at 100 yards, at a target 6 ft. by 2 ft.; centre, 2 ft. by 1 ft.; no bulls'-eye; competitors to run round a post 25 yards to the rear after every two shots had been fired: Captain Rimington, Sergeant Newman, Private Love, Private Johnson, Private M'Intyre. Seventh series, Chaplain's prizes, for the members making the greatest number of marks in three minutes, at 200 yards: Private Boyes, Colour-Sergeant Franklin.

The final individual competition for the Devon and Cornwall challenge cup was held at the Warren range on Thursday week. A few weeks ago the cup was won, after five annual competitions, by the Devon Twenty, and the shooting now was to decide which of the Devon men should retain the prize, valued at £50. The winner was Private Peake, of the 15th Devon Rifles.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Justice Mellor, Mr. Justice Byles, and Mr. Baron Bramwell will be the new election judges.

The appointments of Mr. Moncreiff to the office of Lord Justice-Clerk; of Mr. Young to the Solicitor-Generalship; and of Mr. Andrew Rutherfurd Clark to the office of Lord Advocate—all for Scotland—are notified in the *Gazette*.——In the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, Mr. Moncreiff presented his commission as Lord Justice Clerk to a full bench of Judges. After going through the usual probationary trials he took the oath and his seat as President of Second Division. The new Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General also presented their commissions. Mr. Moncreiff takes the title of Lord Moncreiff.

The death is announced, at Paris, of Mr. J. E. Walsh, the Master of the Rolls Court in Ireland, from an attack of diarrhœa. He was returning from a tour in Italy.

Mr. Wells attended, yesterday week, before Baron Cleasby, at Judges' Chambers, on behalf of the petitioners in the Nottingham election case, for an order for the return of the £1800 paid into court as security for costs. There was no opposition, and his Lordship granted the order as desired.

The petition for adjudication of bankruptcy against the Duke of Newcastle, whose pecuniary difficulties have been for some time before the public, came on for hearing on Monday, before Mr. Commissioner Winslow. The petitioning creditor is a money-lender, named Morris, who claims £10,000. An objection to the petition was taken on the part of the bankrupt on the ground of privilege, and his Honour took time to consider the point.

The petitions for winding up the European Assurance Company again came on before Vice-Chancellor James yesterday week. After hearing the arguments of counsel for the company, individual shareholders, and policy-holders, all of whom resisted the winding up, his Honour said he did not consider it had been satisfactorily made out that the company was in an insolvent condition, and dismissed the petition with costs.

The further hearing of the charges of conspiracy to defraud against the directors of the Albert Assurance Company was fixed for Saturday, after an adjournment for three weeks for the purpose of affording the prosecutor, Mr. Lee, an opportunity of examining the company's books and accounts. That gentleman's counsel stated at some length the result of this examination; but, as the prosecutor himself was not forthcoming, the summonses were dismissed, the magistrate commenting strongly on his absence.

Mr. Wilkinson, the manager of the Joint-stock Discount Company (Limited), which is being wound up, was, it will be recollected, prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment for malpractices in connection with that unfortunate company, but was some time ago released from custody. He has since been in business as a bill-broker, but yesterday week figured in the Court of Bankruptcy, on the petition of a creditor for £140. The Joint-Stock Discount Company, however, are in the list of liabilities for £36,000, and the official liquidator was appointed creditors' assignee.

Another name unpleasantly associated with the late financial crisis was that of Mr. Shipman, the manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. He was also sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, but has been released, having served only half his term. Mr. Shipman is said to be in bad health.

Mr. M'Lachlan, a stockbroker, charged with fraudulently converting to his own use foreign and railway stock, was again before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday. It was stated that securities to the value of £140,000, the property of the executors of a Mr. Dunlop Douglas, of Ayrshire, who died last January, were intrusted to him, some for safe custody, and others for sale; that he had paid £13,500 on account of sales; that he had sold and applied to his own purposes other of the securities; and that the estate would be prejudiced by his default to the extent of £13,000. Some further evidence was given and the case was again adjourned.

At Guildhall Police Court, on Saturday, Eliza Phillips was charged with ill-treating her two step-children. The evidence showed that the prisoner had been guilty of gross and inhuman conduct for a considerable time, and she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The police are making efforts to put down the disgraceful nuisance which has so long prevailed on the Thames Embankment on Sunday evenings. A second batch of youngsters, of both sexes were, on Monday, charged at Bow-street with having been guilty of disorderly conduct, and in some cases with assaulting the constables in addition, on the previous evening. The magistrate seriously reprimanded the accused and inflicted fines, some of them of rather heavy amount.

Thomas Bulman, a master mariner, was brought up at the Mansion House, last Saturday, on the charge of scuttling the ship Old England on the high seas, of which vessel he was captain and part owner. The witnesses were the cook and the steward, who deposed that they saw the captain and the carpenter down in the after-hold with a couple of augers; that before that the ship was free from water, but soon after she began to fill and the crew took refuge on board a Portuguese brig. The witnesses admitted that no secret was made of the augers, that the ship had been leaking, and that the crew were tired with pumping. The magistrate remanded the prisoner and refused to take bail.

An alleged career of swindling, remarkable for a long period of success, is under investigation at the Marlborough-street Police Court. The persons charged are Alfred Howard, a gentlemanly-looking man, who has also assumed the designations of Captain Howard and Captain Herbert, and a woman named Nicholson, of lady-like appearance, who passed as his wife. Their operations have included not only the metropolis, but various watering-places and provincial towns, and their booty comprised almost every thing retailed by shopkeepers. The goods so obtained found at their lodgings, or at the pawnbrokers, turned the magistrates' library into a bazaar. It is stated that the duplicates of goods pawned indicated that the prisoners had obtained in that way £600, and the goods pawned would probably be of double or treble that value.

Calcraft, the hangman, was defendant in an action at the Taunton County Court on Wednesday. About two years ago he went to that town to hang George Brittain, a farmer, who murdered his wife and burned her body in a malthouse. During his stay in the town he took up his quarters at the County Inn, where he ran up a bill of 13s. 8d., which he left without paying, and to recover which the present action was brought. Defendant did not appear; but a letter was read from him complaining that he was overcharged, especially as he had "stood treat" for the landlord. The latter asked for immediate payment; but the Registrar pointed out that Calcraft's trade had been bad of late, and the Judge allowed a month for payment.

A young fellow, who describes himself as a medical student, and who is said by the newspapers to show not the slightest symptoms of insanity, turned out in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, last Saturday, in the most approved Turpin fashion. He had obtained possession of a powerful black horse; he wore a mask, and his dress was copied from the cute of the sensational literature of the road. In broad daylight, he stopped a lady's carriage, presented a pistol at the coachman's head, and frightened the lady into giving him a sovereign. He afterwards came upon a bricklayer who was driving home with his wife. The pistol was again produced, and the alternative of "your money or your life" was given in due form; but, upon the bricklayer pleading poverty, the magnanimous scamp rode off. He was apprehended next morning.

Charles George, who, having become involved in some betting transactions, had robbed his employers of a large quantity of jewellery, was yesterday week committed to prison for six months by the Liverpool magistrates.

Before the Sheffield borough magistrates, on Thursday week, Alfred Tingle, of the Victoria and Albert Mills, Brightside, was charged with having unlawfully adulterated flour with alum. It was proved that the defendant had purchased from a druggist 600 lb. of alum, with which he had adulterated about 800,000 lb. of flour. Defendant had three retail shops besides his mills, and carries on a large trade. The magistrate fined the defendant £10 and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

At the Edinburgh Police Court, yesterday week, Marquis Townshend appeared against a boy for begging; and, on the evidence, the youth was sentenced to five years in the industrial school, and his parents to three days' imprisonment.

A gunner named Cooper, belonging to the 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, cut his throat with a razor, at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, last Saturday morning, and is not expected to recover. He had been military servant to Sir Edward Wardle, the late commandant; and he assigns, by writing upon a slate, that he had "the horrors," that he was not fit for soldiering after being in service, and that he "never could clean harness."

A man entered a hairdresser's shop in Exeter-street, Chelsea, last Saturday morning, asked to be allowed to shave himself, and, upon obtaining permission to do so, cut his throat with the razor. He was taken to St. George's Hospital, where he soon died.

Peter Christy, who got his living by making puzzles and selling them in the streets, threw himself under the wheels of a cart, in Birdcage-walk, Westminster, on Thursday week, and was killed. The jury at the inquest found a verdict of temporary insanity.

A verdict of "Manslaughter" was, on Wednesday, returned by a Coroner's jury against Richard Lister for having caused the death of a man named Charles Swift by throwing him into a copper of hot water during a quarrel.

John Dick, a farmer, of Muirhead, Arbroath, on Wednesday locked the door of his house and shot his wife dead. He then tried to shoot himself, and afterwards cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He died almost immediately after he cut his throat. He had been for some time in embarrassed circumstances, and entertained the delusion that a man was constantly following him. The deceased had a family of five children.

Another assassination is reported from Ireland. A farmer named Hunt was waylaid by three men at Gooloury, in the county of Sligo, and was beaten so brutally that he died in a few hours. No cause is assigned for the outrage. Two men who have been arrested are said to be identified.

The *Windsor Express* asserts that the Whitton murderer was Edwards, the Cato-street spy. As a reward for his services the Government found employment for him in the stamping department of Somerset House, from which establishment, upon his retirement, he received a superannuation of £66 13s. 4d. per annum. During the time he was at Somerset House he was remarkable among his fellow employés as a very irritable man. He was greatly annoyed by the allusions frequently made by his colleagues to the part he took in connection with the Cato-street conspiracy, and the Lords of the Treasury of the day issued an order threatening with dismissal any employé who persisted in doing so. The annoyance continuing, however, Edwards left London and went to Windsor, where, having a taste for carving figures in stone, he took a house at Eton and used to imitate the ancient grotesque carving of Windsor Castle and Eton College, and sell his productions to visitors and the Eton boys as antiquities. Mr. Charles Knight, in his autobiography, speaks of Edwards as having a face "which said he was a rogue by nature. He was a diminutive animal, with democratic looks and stealthy face, and seemed capable of any evil."

Professor Begas has finished his statue of Schiller, which is to be erected in Berlin.

The Hon. William John George Napier has been appointed an attaché in the diplomatic service.

The *Levant Herald* states that the Porte has consented to allow outward-bound vessels to pass through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus at night.

The International Congress on the St. Gothard Railway has concluded its deliberations, and the draught of the treaty and the final protocol have been signed.

The *Gazette de France* states that among the dishes composing the bill of fare of the dinner given by the Sultan to the Empress of the French on the evening of her arrival at Constantinople, was one composed entirely of the brains of ostriches.

LITERATURE.

Lost Amid the Fogs: Sketches of Life in Newfoundland. By Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. McCrea, Royal Artillery. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This volume, of handsome but somewhat antique appearance, must be put down by tracers of first causes to the account of Commodore Wilkes; for, had not that zealous commander been betrayed by his patriotism into an excess of duty in the matter of the Trent, a certain gallant British officer would not have been ordered to Newfoundland, and the volume under consideration would not have been written. How much additional odium will accrue to the Commodore's memory in consequence of the publication is a question not to be decided offhand, and depends upon the number and the taste of the readers. It is certain that the gallant author had some reason for supposing that a hearty welcome would be afforded to a book containing trustworthy information about Newfoundland; for, when he was preparing to start thither and was anxious to discover for what manner of place he would have to make provision, he found that the knowledge which prevailed upon the subject was of a foggy description appropriate enough to a mist-bound coast, but highly unsatisfactory to the personally interested inquirer. He entered a shop to buy a map, and had not much more success than old Mother Hubbard when she went to the cupboard to get her poor dog a bone; for the Admiralty chart which was offered to him seemed to him as great a mockery as if a stone had been given to one asking for bread, and was of no more use than he would have derived from a sheet of paper that had been danced over by a daddy-long-legs dipped in ink. One friend of whom he sought enlightenment informed him that it was a "tremendous place for salt fish;" another, who professed to "know it very well," that it had "banks you know—tremendous banks of mud, and awful fogs;" and another had "never heard anything of it except they cook everything in cod-liver oil," adding the comforting words "rather not go there myself; good-by, God bless you!" The gallant author, however, can say from experience, "not even excepting dear old Corfu, have three happier years than those (perforce at first, and very willingly afterwards) in Newfoundland been ever spent abroad;" and it was therefore natural, and even commendable, that he should strive to enlighten his neighbour. And, no doubt, there is much to be learned from his pages. It is something to know that Newfun'lan' is the proper pronunciation of a word more suggestive of water-dogs than of anything else; and there is, besides, a great deal of light thrown upon the beings and doings of Fish-and-fog-land. It had been better had the gallant author confined himself to simple, unvarnished narrative; his book would have been far more readable and far more instructive. Unfortunately, he displays a tendency occasionally towards fine writing, occasionally towards sentiment-and-water, occasionally towards the melodramatic, occasionally towards romancing, and occasionally towards a kind of fun provocative of laughter on the wrong side of the mouth; and the mixture not only is unpalatable but tends to weaken the credibility of the main record. Irrelevant matter, moreover, is introduced too freely, and it is not until the seventieth page is reached that one can be said to have arrived at the real matter in hand. At page 67 a story is told of a marvellous woman whose gifts are more incredible than those of Mother Shipton; she is employed at a telegraph station, and "as I sit at work," she says, "I listen to the click, click of the needle, and understand all it says." Well may the gallant author reflect: "marvellous power and advance of science, never before to me more forcibly illustrated. Here was a woman sitting at needle-work, in a hovel in the backwoods, understanding, by a noise which might be mistaken for the scratching of a mouse in the cupboard, the thoughts of men distant hundreds of miles from each other. The medium of writing, and therefore of sight, cast utterly on one side, and that of the ear alone employed." Simon Magus would have given a good deal for such a gift, which would be very useful even in this civilised country, where the telegraph-clerks, it is believed, are still obliged to have just so much eyesight as will enable them to read an index-plate.

Notes on Un-natural History. By the Author of "Notes on the Months," &c. (Ward, Lock, and Tyler.) This little volume is said to contain "a selection of fictions accounting for facts." If it be anything more than a somewhat meagre collection of classical and other myths, neither altogether new nor particularly instructive, an apology is humbly offered for misapprehension. It is, however, amusing enough, and will be found pleasant to take up at odd half hours. A laughable anecdote is told about the late Archbishop Whately (and, elsewhere, about other dignitaries, perhaps). The Archbishop was one day, it is said, walking with a young relative, an artillery officer, who suddenly asked his Grace a riddle—what was the difference between an Archbishop and a donkey? His Grace replied that he would give it up, and was informed that the former carried his cross before (on his apron), and the latter behind (on his back, which has cruciform marks). His Grace laughed good-humouredly, and then, in his turn, asked the difference between an artillery officer and a donkey; and, being requested to solve so unanswerable a riddle, said quietly, "There isn't any."

Nuts for Boys to Crack. By the Rev. John Todd, D.D., Pittsfield, Mass. (Nottingham: R. J. Pike.) Mrs. Prairie and Mr. Mountain one day fell a-conversing, and from their conversation it is made evident how "the mountain ministers to the prairie, and the prairie to man;" and in a similar manner the author endeavours to impress upon children all kinds of useful lessons. The work may do good, and can certainly do no harm.

Ursula's Love Story. (Hurst and Blackett.) Three volumes, bearing no author's name, are required to unfold the story of Ursula's love. Ursula is a charming girl, and was far too good for the arrant cur with whose proposal and acceptance the tale opens, and whose ultimate fate is far better than he deserved. Combined with the love-story, which might otherwise have been compressed into one very small volume, is what was probably intended to be a social satire. An elderly lady, of strong mind, indomitable perseverance, and restless energy, fights an unequal battle for the recovery of worldly possessions and succeeds; but the hour of her success is the hour from which to date her ultimate failure. She shows us an example of the pride that goeth before destruction, and her victory is speedily turned into mourning. Her punishment is, perhaps, greater than she merited; but the measure meted out to her younger son is perversely unequal to his deserts. The characters are numerous, and are, for the most part, drawn with unusual skill; and many of them it is a real pleasure to contemplate, so agreeable are their features and so engaging their manners. Love affairs are, of course, differently carried on amongst different people; but the way in which they are managed by Ursula and her friends, neighbours, and acquaintances is, to say the least of it, peculiar. Such shiftings and changes, such public discussion of delicate business, such open avowals, such unmaidenly candour may be common in certain circles, but these circles are undoubtedly of small circumference. A little more constructive art would have made the novel more readable, and would have prevented the clumsiness which is apparent in certain parts of the story, especially where the horrible death of the eldest son comes like a sudden blow from behind upon the unsuspecting reader. There was no Gordian knot requiring such extreme measures; but the tangle-maker must be allowed to undo his tangles according to his own fancy.

To the poetry of the period belong *Poems*, by Wrangel Hall (Chapman and Hall); *Lord Harris and Leila; or, A Romance of the Isle of Wight; and other Poems*, by Henry George Hutton (Provost and Co.); *Cole's Whispers*, by the Knight of Morar; with Illustrations by George Cruikshank and Gustave Doré (William Blackwood and Sons); *The Fountain of Youth*, extracted from "Sketches by the Wayside," by the *Rev.* Herbert Todd (Provost and Co.); *Songs of a Wayfarer*, by William Dudes (Longmans); and *The Ministry of Song*, by Frances Ridley Havergal (Christian Book Society), which has reached a second edition. *Reading Made Easy in Spite of the Alphabet*, by M. H. M. (Longmans), resembles an offshoot of the phonetic growth; *Notes on the Geology of North Shropshire*, by Charlotte Eyton (Robert Hardwicke), explains itself by its very title; and *The World We Live In*, by D. T. Ansted, M.A., F.R.S., &c. (William H. Allen and Co.), contains "First Lessons in Physical Geography."

NEW BUILDINGS OF DULWICH COLLEGE.

The College of God's Gift at Dulwich was founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, the actor, a contemporary and doubtless a familiar acquaintance of Shakspeare, being one of the same profession; indeed, a rival theatrical manager of that day. Alleyn was part owner, with Henslowe, of the Rose Theatre, in Bankside, Southwark, which stood near the Globe. He had also a share in the patent office of master of the King's games of bull-baiting and bear-baiting; and he was chief proprietor of the Fortune Theatre, between Golden-lane and Whitecross-street. By these concerns, and by his marriage with an heiress, he made a large sum of money; and, some years before his death, he founded, by the King's letters patent, and established near his residence at Dulwich, a college for the maintenance of poor men and women, and for the education of poor children. It was to consist of a master, a warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, and twelve poor scholars. In 1857, by order of the Charitable Trust Commissioners, the old corporation was dissolved, its members being pensioned off for life; and the funds, which now amount, after deducting these annuities, to £8600, being derived from a large estate of valuable building land, have partly been applied to the erection and endowment of a Grammar School. The new school buildings, of which we present an Illustration, have been provided by the governors with the money paid by the two railway companies, whose lines intersect the estate. The main buildings are of four stories, and comprise residences for the under-master of the upper school, and the head-master of the lower school, besides library and board-room. There is a detached house for the master of the college. One wing takes the upper school, the other the lower; both communicate by a cloister with the central hall, for collective gatherings, such as speech-day celebrations. The space occupied by the school buildings, official residences, and administration offices, with play-grounds and play-fields for both schools, is twenty-five acres. A further area of twenty acres is reserved, to be appropriated for boarding-houses or other college requirements, as may be found desirable. The new buildings are designed to provide accommodation for 600 boys, equally divided between the upper and lower schools, for education on the class-room system and according to the "curriculum," provided by the Act of Parliament. Boarders or foundation scholars, clothed, fed, and educated free of all cost to their parents or guardians, will be accommodated to the number of twenty-four in the upper school and thirty-two in the lower school. The usual appendages to great schools are provided, such as libraries, reading-rooms, day-rooms, and bath-rooms, with hot and cold rooms, and lavatories. The buildings are disposed so as to keep the upper school (south wing) and the lower school (north wing) while the central mass of building (connected by the play cloisters with each wing) contains the great hall, library, lecture theatre, and laboratory, which are for the common use of both upper and lower schools. The new buildings are from the designs of Mr Charles Barry, architect and surveyor to the governors. The style is Northern Italian, of the thirteenth century. The materials are almost exclusively brick and terra-cotta of various colours, the use of which latter material has been of late much studied, and the manufacture for building purposes brought to considerable perfection. The roofs are covered with Taylor's patent dull-red tiles, glass tiles being inserted where light is required. The whole building is fireproof. The contract for the buildings was taken by Mr Downes, of Union-street, Southwark, at £62,000; and the fittings and finishings will cost an additional £15,000. The terra-cotta work was executed by Mr. J. M. Blashfield, of Stamford.

NEW BUILDINGS OF DULWICH COLLEGE.

THE FENIAN AMNESTY MEETING AT DUBLIN.

The great open-air meeting got up by the "Amnesty Association" of Dublin to pass resolutions demanding the liberation of the Fenian conspirators and rebels now in prison was mentioned in our last week's news. It was held in a field at a place named Cabra, in the neighbourhood of the city, on Sunday week, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Dublin Police Commissioners had issued a notice that no party procession through the streets would be allowed; in consequence of which the managers of the Amnesty Association determined to give up their plan of a general demonstration within the city, and directed that the flags and banners should not be displayed till the place of meeting was reached. But this order was very imperfectly observed. The trades unions and various other societies marched separately from Ormond Quay, or Sackville-street, through Cavendish-row, Frederick-street, and Berkeley-street, and along the North Circular-road, with their banners and bands of music, all the people wearing green sashes and rosettes, or green feathers, while some had green mixed with orange colour. Each trade guild was

SCENERY OF NEW ZEALAND.

headed by an open carriage or car, drawn by four horses, and about thirty trades were represented. They began to come on the ground at ten o'clock. The whole number of people assembled in the afternoon was reckoned by tens of thousands. Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., was in the chair; and the speakers were Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P. for Mayo; Mr. Hickey, of Castlebar; the Rev. Mr. Leverett, of Tyrone; Mr. G. Russell, of Limerick; and Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, President of the Dublin Trades Association. The proceedings were orderly and quiet.

WAIRARAPA, NEW ZEALAND.

The views of New Zealand scenery which we have engraved, from two of the photographs sent us by our correspondents at Wellington, were taken in the Wairarapa Valley, a fine grassy district in the north-east part of that province, extending from the head of Palliser Bay sixty miles inland. The view of the Kaumingo creek is characteristic of the bush country, at certain seasons of the year. Wairarapa is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the whole colony for pastoral and agricultural uses; and the province of Wellington, containing, besides this district, those of Wanganui, Marawata, and Rangitiki, with the Hutt river, and the noble harbour of Port Nicholson, has more abundant elements of permanent prosperity than any other in the Northern Island. Its central situation, commanding the passage of Cook's Strait between the two principal islands of New Zealand, has caused it to be preferred to Auckland, the former metropolis; and we trust the removal of the seat of Government will be fully justified by the future political harmony of the colony, when its present financial and military difficulties shall have been overcome. If a good understanding prevail between Wellington, the leader of the northern provinces, and Canterbury, which has some claims to a corresponding social eminence among those of the neighbouring island, the remaining six or seven provinces of New Zealand must suppress all local and sectional jealousies and combine their efforts in a closer union for the common welfare.

IN THE BUSH, WAIRARAPA

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

In the newly-acquired territory of the North-West (says a letter from Toronto) there is room for the most extensive operations. It comprises about 2,000,000 square miles, and contains an area of about 300,000 square miles of prairie or natural meadow land, which extends from the Lake of the Woods to the base of the Rocky Mountains west, and from the 49th parallel to latitude 60 deg. The rivers afford an admirable system of internal navigation, in extent no less than 8000 or 10,000 miles.

The growth of vegetation is rapid; wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, tomatoes, and all the ordinary vegetables attain perfection. Wheat has in some sections averaged 65 lb. to the bushel. There are coal measures without end, and salt springs in abundance; and, if the evidence of geology is to be relied upon, the metallic resources are among the most promising in the world. Fever and ague, the bane of the Western States, are here comparatively unknown. The winter commences about Dec. 1, and the spring in the latter part of March. Seed time commences about April 15, and harvest in the first week of August. The winters are colder than in Central Ontario, but more equable than in the United States or Canada.

The population of the Red River Settlement is about 14,000 souls, dwelling upon the banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. The people are mostly of Scotch and French Canadian origin. There are three routes to Fort Garry—from Hudson's Bay to York, open only about six weeks in the year; from the head of Lake Superior at Pidgeon Bay, and from St. Paul and St. Cloud, in Minnesota—the latter being the best for travel. There are stage connections between St. Cloud and Fort Abercrombie, 280 miles; thence one proceeds by a Red River conveyance.

HINDOO TEMPLES AT BINDRABUND.

The small town of Bindrabund, or Bindraban, in the district of Muttra, about a hundred miles from Delhi, stands on the right bank of the Jumna. The water of that river being regarded by the Hindoos as sacred, multitudes of devout pilgrims come to perform their ritual ablutions. To give them easier access to the stream, its shore is provided with fine ghauts or flights of steps, constructed of the peculiar red stone brought from Jeypoor. These steps, placed at intervals for a mile along the river-side, have numerous temples and shrines, which the worshippers can enter for their prayers or sacrifices. Here they pay their respects to Krishna, the Indian Phœbus Apollo, who is fabled to have played the flute and sported with the milkmaids in this pastoral neighbourhood, as well as to have slain the great serpent, Kaliya Naga, which lay across the river, and stopped its flow. The victory of Rama, assisted by Hanuman, the Monkey God, over the giant Ravana, tyrant of Ceylon, is celebrated also in these temples, and herds of monkeys are gratefully preserved by the Brahmins in the adjoining groves. The buildings, usually erected by the zeal and munificence of wealthy rajahs, are costly in their structure and adornment, but not of large dimensions. The ground plan of the chief temple is cruciform, like that of a Gothic church in Europe; its walls and pillars are decorated with sculpture, and from its vaulted roof hang rows of idols carved in wood. Two other buildings, which are cylindrical towers rounded at the top, resemble the black pagoda of Juggernauth in form, but are much inferior in size. There is a square platform of stone on the bank of the river, where, in September and October, when the festival of Krishna is held, the Brahmins and their acolytes perform sacred dances in honour of that deity, as they have done for two or three thousand years.

KAUMINGA CREEK, WAIRARAPA.

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PROGRESS OF POPULAR TUITION IN MUSIC.

The following statement of facts on this important subject, contained in the memorial of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association to the Committee of Council on Education, is extracted from the *Tonic Sol-Fa Reporter* for September:—

"First, the London Tonic Sol-Fa Association has for thirteen years past held large concerts at the Crystal Palace, and for six years two annual concerts in which the choruses have consisted of from 3000 to 5000 children and young people.

"That other associations and individual teachers throughout England, Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies, have emulated their example; that many of our publications are translated into the Welsh language, and our method is making rapid progress in the Principality.

"That at the later Crystal Palace concerts, compositions specially written for the occasion by Mr. G. A. Macfarren and Mr. Henry Smart were sung at first sight, and at the great international competition at Paris the London association sent a choir, which was successful in obtaining an equal first prize.

"Second, that our method and notation is, we believe, far more extensively used for the purposes of school instruction than any other, and that our notation is regularly used in the great demonstrations of the Ragged School and Reformatory Unions at Exeter Hall, and of the Band of Hope Union at the Crystal Palace, as well as at many similar meetings in the provinces; that it is either publicly recognised or privately allowed in many of the Normal Colleges, though it has not until now been brought before your Lordships' attention.

"Third, that for the more important purposes of church music, the use of our method has so fully established itself, that the principal church music-books of England, Scotland, and Wales are printed and commonly used in our notation, among which may be mentioned the publications of the Rev. W. Mercer, M.A.; the Rev. Sir Henry Baker, Bart.; the Very Rev. Dean Alford, and the Christian Knowledge Society; of Messrs. Nelson and Son, for the Established Church of Scotland, the Free Church, and the United Presbyterians; of the Rev. Thomas Binney, the Rev. Henry Allon, and others, for the Congregationalists; of Messrs. Chappell and others, for the various bodies of the Wesleyans; and of the Rev. John Roberts, for the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales.

"Fourth, that the president of our college preserves the names and addresses of more than 3000 teachers, most of them voluntary teachers, who are engaged more or less efficiently in promoting our movement.

"Fifth, that for the last eighteen years we have been engaged in promoting, in addition to our class teaching, individual study and individual examination, and that we have every year issued an increased number of certificates—that during the past year we have issued 8431 elementary certificates, 1550 intermediate certificates, 119 certificates of membership in the Tonic Sol-Fa College, and thirty-four advanced certificates.

"Sixth, that for the last few years this college has sought to promote the study of harmony and elementary musical composition, partly through direct teaching and partly by correcting exercises sent by post, and that during the last year thirty-eight pupils obtained Hon. Men. in Harmony Analysis, and eighty-five in Elementary Composition.

"That in consequence of these studies our pupils have competed in the Society of Arts Examination, on the 'theory of music,' and that for the last three years all the prizemen, and 80 per cent of those who obtained first-class certificates, were tonic sol-faists. The Society of Arts has now, in conjunction with the Tonic Sol-Fa College, established an examination in elementary musical composition under Mr. G. A. Macfarren, and in this first year certificates have been given to fifty-five persons, fifty-two of whom are already known to be tonic sol-faists. In the year 1867 tonic sol-faists had more than one half of the total number of certificates in music, in the year 1868 two thirds, and this year nearly three fourths. It is also a gratifying fact that this has been done, not by lowering the number of students, on other systems, but by adding to them.

"Seventh, that the tonic sol-fa notation has already by its cheapness, as well as the ease with which it is learnt, come into general use. Very many publishers now employ it especially for people's music of all kinds. It has been carefully calculated that there must be at the present time about 16,000 pages of music published in the tonic sol-fa notation."

EMIGRATION RETURNS FROM LIVERPOOL.

During September thirty-two ships, under the Act, containing 1393 cabin and 14,224 steerage passengers—total, 15,617—sailed from the Mersey. Of these, twenty-four ships were for the United States, with 13,273 passengers, of whom 6549 were English, 844 Scotch, 2700 Irish, and 2510 foreigners. To Canada, seven ships, with 2243 passengers, of whom 1613 were English, 1 Irish, and 629 foreigners. To Victoria, one ship, with 102 passengers—63 English, 11 Scotch, 17 Irish, and 11 foreigners.

Of "short ships," sixteen sailed, with 795 passengers, who were thus distributed:—To the United States, five ships, with 530 passengers; Victoria, one, with 61; New Zealand, one, with 11 passengers; New Brunswick, one, with 13; South America, five, with 157; Africa, one, with 8; East Indies, one, with 3; West Indies, one, with 6. Compared with the same month of last year, this gives an increase of 3602 passengers.

During the quarter ending Sept. 30 there sailed under the Act ninety-one ships, of which sixty-eight went to the United States, with 2903 cabin and 34,186 steerage passengers; to Canada, twenty ships, with 831 cabin and 6563 steerage passengers; to Victoria, three ships, with 127 cabin and 719 steerage: total cabin, 3864; total steerage, 41,468—making a total under the Act of 45,332.

Of short ships, nineteen sailed to the United States, with 1638 cabin and 210 steerage passengers; to Canada, one ship, with 46 steerage passengers; to New Brunswick, three ships, with 22 cabin; to New South Wales, one ship, with 3 steerage; to Victoria, six ships, with 23 cabin and 173 steerage passengers; to New Zealand, two ships, with 23 steerage passengers; West Indies, one ship, 6 cabin; South America, fifteen ships, 219 cabin and 128 steerage; to Africa, six ships, 75 cabin; to the East Indies, three ships, 14 cabin: making a total for the quarter of 2027 cabin and 583 steerage passengers.

The total of the emigration for the quarter is 47,912, an increase, compared with the same quarter of last year, of 12,224.

The fishing-smack Jeune Désirée, of St. Malo, picked up a dead porpoise weighing 600 lb., a few days ago. It measured eight feet in length, and, judging by the teeth, was of a great age. On opening it twenty-three cuttle-fish were found in its stomach. Some of the cuttle-fish had got into its windpipe and choked it.

The steamer Capel, of North Shields, with a cargo of grain, on her first voyage from the Black Sea to Great Britain, was caught in a gale, on Saturday week, and foundered, about twenty miles from the Bosphorus. Seventeen officers and men went down with her, but about half a dozen of the crew were saved.

The betrothal of the Prince of Roumania with Princess Elizabeth of Neuwied took place at Niuwied, near Cologne, on Saturday last. Their marriage is to take place between the 10th and 15th of next month, at the Castle of Wied. The Prince and his bride will immediately afterwards leave for Roumania.

The members of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association met at York on Tuesday, being the guests of the Yorkshire Law Society. Mr. Edward Lawrence, the chairman of the association, presided. After the president's address, the remainder of the day was spent in reading papers on legal topics, and the members dined at the Station Hotel in the evening. The meeting was resumed on Wednesday.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., has addressed a letter to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reference to the case of Mr. Nathan, a British subject, who has been imprisoned by the Italian Government since April last, without trial, and, it is alleged, without having committed any offence. The promised interference of the Foreign Office not having produced any result, Mr. Taylor again urges that department to take steps to ensure the release of Mr. Nathan.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that money has been rather dearer during the week, and that the business doing in all classes of securities has been only moderate, firmness has been the feature of the Stock Exchange, and a hardening tendency has been imparted to prices. Consols have been steady, at 93⅞ to 93¼ for Money, and 93⅜ to 93½ for Nov. 4; Reduced and New Three per Cents have been done at 91⅞ to 92; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem., and June, 4s. to 9s. prem. Indian Securities have been quiet—the Five per Cents have marked 116 to 116¼, and the Bonds 25s. to 30s. prem.

In Colonial Government Securities the transactions have been restricted; but prices have improved in some instances. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 102¼ to 103¼; Ditto Five per Cents, 94¼ to 95¼; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 104 to 106; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 104 to 106; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 102; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 103 to 106; Ditto Five per Cents, 91 to 93; South Australian Six per Cents, 1891, to 1908, 112 to 113; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114½ to 115¼.

Home Railway Stocks have been steady in value, although the inquiry for them has not been active. Midland and London and North-Western have been favourably influenced by the satisfactory nature of the traffic receipts. Great Western has further improved in price, and Great Northern and Great Eastern have been steady. Metropolitan, however, in consequence of extensive sales, has given way in value. In Indian Stocks very little business has been doing, but the quotations have ruled firm. Canadian Shares have been quiet. Foreign Shares have been dull, and in some instances rather lower. Caledonian, 80¼ to 80¾; Great Eastern, 39⅞ to 39¼; Great Northern, 107 to 108; Ditto, A, 104 to 105; Great Western, 56 to 56¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124¼ to 125; London and Brighton, 44¼ to 44¾; London and North-Western, 119 to 119¼; London and South-Western, 89 to 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 52¼ to 53¼; Metropolitan, 86 to 86¼; Midland, 118⅞ to 119⅛; North-Eastern—Berwick, 117 to 119; Ditto, Leeds, 77 to 79; Ditto, York, 114 to 116; and South-Eastern, 76¾ to 77⅛.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106¼ to 107¼; Cape, 65 to 68; East Indian, 111¼ to 112¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15 to 15¼; Great Indian Peninsular, 110¼ to 110¾; Great Western of Canada, 15¼ to 15¾; Oude and Rohilkund, 101 to 103; and Scinde, 103¼ to 105¼.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 12¼ to 12¾; and South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20¼ to 20¾.

The suppression of the insurrectionary movement at Valencia has caused more confidence to be placed in the Spanish Government, and Spanish Securities have been in improved request in consequence. Egyptian and Turkish have been steady, and Peruvian as well as Portuguese have maintained late rates. In Italian very few changes have taken place. Argentine, 1868, 81½ to 82½; Brazilian, 1865, 83½ to 84½; Chilian, 1867, 17 to 18; Egyptian, 1868, 76¾ to 77; Ditto Nine per Cents, 98¼ to 99¼; Ditto Government Debentures, 88½ to 89½; Mexican, 12¼ to 13; Peruvian, 1865, 80¾ to 81¾; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 33¼ to 34; Russian, 1862, 86 to 87; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 91¼ to 92¼; Ditto, Nicolas Railway Bonds, 63¾ to 64¼; Ditto, 1869, 17¾ to 18¼; Spanish, 1867, 26¾ to 27¼; Turkish, 1865, 66 to 67; Ditto Five per Cents, 41¾ to 42¼; and Italian, 1861, 52¾ to 53¼.

American Government Securities have been in fair request, at full prices. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 81¼ to 82¼ ex div.; Ditto, 1865, 81¼ to 81¾ ex div.; 10-40, 75¾ to 76¼. Erie Shares, however, have been unsettled; at one time they were done as low as 20¼ to 20¾, but the price has since recovered to 21¼ to 21¾. Atlantic Bonds have been done at 25 to 26; and Illinois Central, 94 to 95.

Bank Shares have changed hands quietly, but the quotations have been fairly maintained. Agra, A., 10¾ to 11¼; Alliance, 12¾ to 13¼; Anglo-Austrian, 7 to 9 prem.; Imperial Ottoman, 2¾ to 3¼ prem.; London and County, 48½ to 49½; London and Westminster, 59 to 60; London Joint-Stock, 30½ to 31½; and Union of London, 39 to 31.

For Telegraph Shares there has been a moderate inquiry, and prices have ruled firm. It is stated that the Government plan for the payment of the telegraph companies has been settled, and has been approved of by the directors of the Bank of England, but the date of its promulgation is not yet fixed. It is believed to be based on the principle of terminable annuities. Anglo-American are quoted at 19¼ to 20¼; Atlantic, 13 to 14; Ditto 8 per cent, 45 to 50; Anglo-Mediterranean, 11¼ to 11¾; British Indian Submarine, 12¼ to 12¾; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ¾ to ¼ prem.; Mediterranean Extension, 6½ to 7¼; Société du Câble Transatlantique Française, 16¼ to 16¾; and United Kingdom, ¾ to 1¼ prem.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in moderate request. The principal transactions have been in Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, the former being quoted at 32 to 34, and the latter at 31¼ to 31¾; Crédit Foncier of England, 2¼ to 2¾; General Credit and Discount, 1¼ to 1 dis.; General Steam Navigation, 28 to 30; and Royal Mail Steam, 45 to 47.

More firmness has prevailed in the Money Market during the week; and, although capital has been abundant, the rate for negotiating good three-months' paper has been 2¾, with occasional transactions at 2⅞ per cent.

On the Continent the value of money has acquired a hardening tendency, notwithstanding that a fair amount of capital remains unemployed.

The arrivals of bullion during the week have been only moderate, and nearly the whole of the supply has been taken for export.

The New York exchange on London has risen to 109⅞, and further shipments of specie to this side may be expected. As regards the Continental exchanges the rates on Italy are rather higher, otherwise no material alteration has taken place.

The silver market has been flat. Bar is quoted at 60½d., and Mexican dollars are selling at 60½d. per ounce.

It is rumoured that a new Russian loan for £12,000,000 for railway purposes will be introduced early next year. A new Indian railway loan for £1,000,000 is also thought imminent.

The prospectus has appeared of the British-Indian Extension Telegraph Company, with a capital of £460,000, in 46,000 shares of £10 each. The company is formed for the purpose of laying a cable, 1756 miles in length, between Ceylon and Singapore, thereby forming the first important link of the communication between India and our Australian colonies. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company have undertaken to manufacture and complete the laying of the cable in the course of 1870, at a cost of £460,000, taking £130,000 in shares. In connection with the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, and the British Indian Company, a message of twenty words will be dispatched from England to Singapore for £4 4s., of which £1 7s. will fall to the Extension Company.

The tenders for £600,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £181,500; and to Madras, £18,500. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 1d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅜d. will receive about 11 per cent above that price in full. These results show no material change in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

The prospectus has appeared of the Anglo-Australian Gold-Mining Company, with a capital of £60,000, in shares of £2 10s., to work a mining property in Victoria, to be purchased for 6000 fully paid-up shares and £5000 in cash.

At a meeting of the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company, a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum was declared, against 2 per cent for the corresponding half of last year. For the six months ending Dec. 31, 1868, the dividend was at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. A sum of £10,000 was voted to the directors for their services.

The directors of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company recommend the payment from the insurance fund of £1 per share, free of income tax, for the half year ending June 30.

The directors of the Singapore Gas Company have issued a report showing that the profits for the half year amounted to £1443. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum is recommended, after payment of which there will remain a balance of £179 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was declared.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	£220,128
An increase of public deposits of ...	61,238
A decrease of other deposits of ...	337,327
In Government securities no change.	
A decrease of other securities of ...	227,217
A decrease of bullion of	292,317
An increase of rest of	25,913
A decrease of reserve of	18,227

The circulation, including Bank post-bills, is now £24,516,792; public deposits amount to £3,548,096; and private deposits to £18,173,412. The securities held represent £30,818,109; and the stock of bullion is £19,820,314. The rest figures for £3,100,114.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols are firm, at 93⅜ to 93½ for Money and the Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 92.

Railway Stocks are steady. Metropolitan, 86⅞ to 87; Caledonian, 80¼ to 80¾; London and Brighton, 44¼ to 44¾; South-Eastern, 77 to 77¼; Great Northern, A, 104¼ to 105; Midland, 118⅞ to 119⅛; Great Western, 56¼ to 56½; and Great Eastern, 37¼ to 37½.

Foreign Bonds are in fair request. Egyptian, 1868, 76¾ to 77; Ditto, Nine per Cents, 98¼ to 99¼; Italian, 1861, 52¾ to 53¼; Spanish, 1867, 27¼ to 27½; Turkish, 1865, 67 to 67¼; Ditto, Five per Cents, 42¼ to 42¾.

For Money there has been a fair demand, at 2¾ to 2½ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Firmness has been the feature of the grain trade to-day, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. From Essex and Kent the receipts of English wheat were limited. There was a fair attendance of millers, and the demand was steady for both red and white produce, Monday's advance being well maintained. As regards foreign wheat the supply was good. The business doing was not extensive, but the quotations ruled firm. Moderate supplies of barley were brought forward. Fine malting produce met a fair sale, at full currencies. Grinding and distilling sorts were quiet. Malt sold quietly, on former terms. The show of oats was good. The trade was firm, at full currencies. Beans and peas were quiet, at late rates. Flour was steady in value and inquiry.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1180; barley, 653; malt, 690; beans, 51; peas, 110 qrs. Irish: oats, 1700 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 22,110; barley, 6360; oats, 27,210; maize, 4800; beans, 140 qrs; flour, 180 sacks.

English Currency.—Wheat, red, 40s. to 47s.; ditto white, 41s. to 51s.; barley, 25s. to 42s.; malt, 54s. to 70s.; rye, 31s. to 33s.; oats, 18s. to 26s.; beans, 38s. to 48s.; peas, 33s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 33s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 47s. 6d.; barley, 39s. 1d.; oats, 24s. 1d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 62,774; barley, 45,220; oats, 4510 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—Most agricultural seeds have been neglected, and the quotations have ruled nominal. Winter tares have been dull and lower to sell. Linseed and rapeseed have been inactive.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s.; white mustard, 11s. to 13s.; new winter tares, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per bushel; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 68s.; rapeseed, 66s. to 70s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 15s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The market has ruled dull for all descriptions, and prices have had a downward tendency.

Sugar.—There is rather more activity in the demand for sugars, and the quotations have been well supported. Stock, 88,023 tons, against 87,149 tons in 1868.

Coffee.—Only a moderate business has been passing in both plantation and native sorts, but prices have been maintained. Stock, 23,023 tons, against 24,209 tons last year.

Rice.—A few sales of white Bengal have been reported, on former terms. Stock, 41,584 tons, against 23,518 tons in 1868.

Provisions.—The butter market has ruled quiet, but prices are without change for both English and foreign descriptions. Irish bacon has sold on former terms. The supplies of foreign have been light. Hams and beef have ruled inactive.

Spirits.—The rum market has been quiet, but prices are without change. Stock, 2,021 puns, against 22,316 puns last year. Other spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—The demand for hay and clover has ruled inactive. The supply has been large, but prices have remained without change:—Prime meadow hay, 85s. to 95s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw 25s. to 32s. per load.

Wool.—There is no feature to notice in the English wool market. A moderate demand exists for fine qualities, but the market is otherwise dull.

Potatoes.—Liberal supplies have been on sale, but the trade has ruled dull, and prices are without recovery.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £29 15s., on the spot; English brown rape, £36 5s. to £38 10s.; ditto, refined, £40 10s. to £41; foreign, £44. Olive and cocoa-nut oils have continued in limited request, at late rates.

Tallow (Friday).—The market has been steady. Old Y.C., on the spot, 46s. 6d.; new, 47s. 3d.; October to November, 47s. to 47s. 3d.; December, 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d.; January, 47s. 3d.; and March, 47s. 6d. per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Newcastle, 16s.; Sunderland, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s. 3d. to 20s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Moderate supplies of hops have been brought forward. The business doing has been on a more liberal scale, and an improved tendency has been noticed in prices. Mid and East Kents, £5 15s. to £7 10s.; Weald of Kents, £4 10s. to £6 15s.; Sussex, £4 5s. to £5 5s.; Farnhams, £6 12s. to £7 12s.; Country, £5 0s. to £7 7s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £3 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The show of beasts was only moderate. Prime breeds were scarce, and were disposed of at the full prices of Monday. Otherwise the trade was quiet. With sheep the market was scantily supplied. The demand was firm for all breeds, and prices were well maintained. The show of calves was limited. Sales progressed steadily, at full quotations. Pigs were quite as dear, with a fair inquiry.

Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots and Herefords, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown 6s. 2d. to 6s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; large hogs, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1800; sheep, 7240; calves, 390; [illegible] Foreign: Beasts, 748; sheep, 1260; calves, 231; [illegible]

Smithfield Meat Market (Friday).—The cool weather imparts a firmer tone to the meat trade, and prices are well supported, with a fair inquiry. The supplies are moderate. Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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"J. M. DRAGO, Treasurer of the National Government.
"JOSE TOMAS ROJO.
"JUAN M. ALVAREZ."
"A true copy—A. M. BELL."

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MADAME ADELINA PATTI, AS ROSINA, IN "IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA"

THE ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN—SCENE IN THE BARBER'S SHOP, IN "IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA"

been varied for this occasion to speak of "the Earl and Countess." The park is a pretty inclosure, bounded at the bottom by the river. A statue of the Marquis of Westminster stands in the centre. After going round it, the procession left the park and passed slowly along Eastgate-street, Watergate-street, Nicholas-street, Grosvenor-street, Bridge-street, and Northgate-street, to the new Townhall. The city guilds and friendly societies lined the entire route, all girt with sashes, cedars, and emblems, and decorated with favours and medals. The flags and street decorations were all properly placed; and "rare old Chester" certainly wore a proud appearance. The ranges of seats around the space before the Townhall were well filled. The soldiery and volunteers formed three sides of a square, and their band played the National Anthem when the Royal party appeared. The Prince rode with Lady Constance Grosvenor by his side and Lord Grosvenor and Lord Egerton opposite. Previous to their arrival at the Townhall, Lord de Tabley, Lord Wenlock, Lord W. Campbell, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Ebury, Sir Watkin Wynn, Sir E. Cust, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gladstone, and other distinguished guests had driven up in private carriages, and were now waiting on the steps to receive the Prince. An address was read by the Recorder on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation. The following passage occurred in it:—

"The inauguration of this hall by your Royal Highness will be ever memorable in the annals of Chester, and it will be a source of special gratification to us that the ceremony of its dedication to the purposes of municipal government has been performed by a Prince bearing the proud and time-honoured title of those Earls who here held their court and exercised regal sway; and, while the history of our city reminds us of the origin of that title and the object of its creation, we pray that the cordial fellowship and goodwill which have so long subsisted between the neighbouring Principality and ourselves may, like the felicitous union of the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, ever continue."

The address concluded by regretting the absence of the Princess. To this address the Prince read the following reply:—

"I thank you for your address and for your hearty welcome, connected as I am with your city by a title bearing so ancient a date. It has possessed a peculiar claim on my interest, and I have long looked forward to an opportunity which would make me better acquainted with your town and its inhabitants. Chester occupies so conspicuous a page in English history that in your expressions of loyalty I recognise the fidelity towards its Sovereign which distinguished it in a bygone century. On the other side the Royal favour, bestowed upon it at an early period, created the city and the neighbouring country into a County Palatine, with separate laws, privileges, and offices of its own, and granted the title of the earldom to the heir to the throne. I beg you to believe that I am not less proud than my predecessors were to hold the two titles combined, and to regard with the same interest the union of feeling and goodwill which exist between the County Palatine and the Principality. It has been a severe but unavoidable disappointment to the Princess of Wales to be deprived of the opportunity of visiting your town with me. It would have been a sincere pleasure to her to have been associated with me in the proceedings of this day, and to have assisted in the inauguration of a building itself destined to become an object of historical interest in a city already so rich in memorials of the past."

There were loud cheers as the Prince ended. The band played, and the Prince and party were conducted by the Mayor to the council-chamber, where several distinguished guests were assembled. The mover and seconder of the address, the Town Clerk and Sheriff, were presented. Addresses were then handed, unread, to the Prince from the Nonconformists, Catholics, and Episcopalians of the city. They all declared their attachment to the Throne, and expressed their best wishes for the future of the Prince and his family.

His Royal Highness next explored the building, after which he appeared on the steps at the front, and formally declared the new Townhall opened, an announcement which was received with loud applause. He then visited the cathedral, which is very near. On returning to the Townhall, at half-past two, the Prince was entertained at a dejeûner in the hall. The Mayor, Mr. Thomas G. Frost, presided. On his right were the Prince of Wales, the Mayoress, Lord Grosvenor, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Chester, the Hon. Miss Lawley, Lord A. L. Gower, Mrs. B. Davenport, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord de Tabley, Sir W. Wynn, and Mr. B. Davenport, M.P. On his left were Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord Egerton, Lady Vane, Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Wynn, General Sir W. Knollys, the High Sheriff, and Sir P. Egerton, M.P. The body of the hall was occupied by about 200 of the principal citizens and their wives. The band of the 4th King's Own was stationed in the vestibule, and played selections. After thanks had been returned by the Bishop, the Mayor gave the health of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, which was received with loud cheers. His Worship then gave the health of the Prince of Wales. In reply to the toast of his health the Prince said:—

"I can assure you it has been with the greatest pleasure I have paid this my first visit to the ancient and loyal city of Chester. I had long looked forward to this visit, and am glad my wish has now been realised. This town should be of great interest to me, on account of its loyalty to the Throne and for having remained true during many troublous and trying times. I am also proud that I bear the title of this city and that the two names can always be borne together. The Mayor has expressed, on the part, I feel sure, of all the citizens, his regret that the Princess was unable to accompany me. I need hardly assure you that regret is deeply shared by me. She would gladly have come here if circumstances had not prevented it; and I am sure she would have been much gratified by your reception of her. Before sitting down, allow me to propose the health of the Mayor. I thank him for the admirable way in which he has carried out everything during my visit. I have great pleasure in making to you an announcement. I am authorised by the Prime Minister to state that her Majesty the Queen is about to confer upon the Mayor the great honour of knighthood."

This announcement was very cordially applauded; the Mayor responded, and the company separated. After leaving the hall the Prince visited the racecourse—the Roodee, or Roodeye—to see the sports there, under the management of a town committee. The programme included foot-races, donkey-races, pony-races, races for men and boys, and races in sacks. Money prizes and medals were offered to the successful competitors. The Prince did not stay here long, but drove out to Eaton Hall with Earl Grosvenor. At seven o'clock in the evening there was a grand display of fireworks on the Roodee, concluding with a splendid device, which showed the illuminated portraits of the Prince and Princess, with the crown and Prince's feathers in the centre. At night there was a ball, given by the Mayor of Chester in the assembly-room of the new Townhall, to which the Prince, his suite, and about 300 noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen had accepted invitations. The hall was suitably lighted, draped, and carpeted for the occasion. By ten o'clock it was tolerably well filled, and in the course of a little time longer it was crowded. The Prince arrived about eleven, accompanied by the Mayor and followed by Earl Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Earl and Countess Vane, and other personages of distinction. The ball was formally opened by his Royal Highness and the Mayoress and the Mayor and Lady Vane. The Prince stayed till two o'clock, dancing frequently. He supped in a private room with Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Gladstone, the Mayor, and a few other gentlemen. The general supper was laid in the Council Chamber, and lighter refreshments in the Sessions Court.

The departure of the Prince from Chester, at noon on Saturday, was attended with the same tokens of respect as his arrival on the Thursday evening. A guard of honour of the 4th (King's Own) was stationed at the door of the Grosvenor Hotel; a troop of the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry and the 6th Battalion of Cheshire volunteers were ranged along the street. The Prince went from the hotel to the railway station in a carriage and four, accompanied by Earl Grosvenor, Lady Constance Grosvenor, and Lord Egerton of Tatton, and followed by two other carriages, one of which contained General Sir W. Knollys, Colonel Keppel, and two other gentlemen of the Prince's suite; the other contained the Prime Minister, with Mrs. and the Misses Gladstone. The streets and roads all the way to the station were filled with people, who cheered heartily as the Prince went by them. The scene in the City-road, with the triumphal arch there erected, is shown in one of our Illustrations. This arch, though built in nine days, is more than a nine-days' wonder. It was constructed from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. John Douglas, architect, of Chester. Its height from the ground to the top of the vane was 80 ft., and its total width 60 ft., but the open archway over the road was 24 ft. high by 26 ft. wide; the four turrets at the angles were 64 ft. high; the depth of the archway was 17 ft. 6in. The heraldic decorations on the shields, which were both artistic and accurate, were executed from the drawings made by Mr. J. H. Metcalfe, of London, who designed those for the Leeds Fine-Arts Exhibition last year. At the railway station the platform on each side was filled with ladies and gentlemen, admitted by tickets, as on the Thursday evening; and a guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the 4th Royal Regiment, was drawn up there. Among those in waiting on the platform were the Mayor and principal officers of the Corporation and the Bishop and the Dean of the diocese. At ten minutes past twelve his Royal Highness arrived at the station, where he shook hands with the Mayor and bade farewell to Earl Grosvenor, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone and the Misses Gladstone, the Lord Lieutenant, and other personages. In a few minutes the train was put in motion. There was a salute from the guns, and the guard of honour presented arms, whilst the regimental colours were lowered. As the train was moving off his Royal Highness bowed to the Mayor and the other civic officers, amidst much cheering from the occupants of the platform.

MEMORIAL OF LEIGH HUNT.

In the ten years that have passed since the death of Leigh Hunt, which happened about the end of August, 1859, at the good old age of seventy-five, the affectionate esteem for his character most warmly felt by those best acquainted with the spirit of his life and writings has been cherished as a personal and social faith. The monument erected over his tomb in Kensal-green cemetery, around which a company of his friends and literary admirers met on Tuesday for a very interesting ceremony, is a permanent expression of their regard for his virtues as a man and for his merits as one of the most graceful and genial of English authors. Lord Houghton, whose own disposition and accomplishments are such as to render him a most fitting person for the leading part on this occasion, presided over them with his accustomed graceful cordiality of manner. His address was spoken, on account of the bad weather, in the hall adjacent to the chapel, instead of from the temporary platform erected for the purpose near the tomb. The kindred of Leigh Hunt were there. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Hunt and family, Mr. Walter Leigh Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Leigh Hunt, Mr. Darrell Hunt and sister, Mr. and Miss Baumer, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall and the Rev. Carter Hall; Mr. Alexander Ireland, of Manchester; Mr. R. H. Horne, author of "Orion;" Mr. Gerald Massey, Mr. Henry Spicer, Chevalier de Châtelain, Mr. Arthur Moxon, Mr. W. Smith Williams; Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S.; Mr. Edmund Ollier, Mr. and Mrs. Townshend Mayer, Dr. W. B. Hodgson, LL.D.; Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, F.R.G.S.; Mr. W. Harry, Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. W. W. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Dalby; Mr. J. Durham, A.R.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gliddon, and several others. Letters of apology for absence were received from Robert Browning, Charles Dickens; Earl Russell, K.G.; Dr. Westland Marston, B. W. Procter; Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L.; the Right Hon. J. Bright, M.P.; Lord Lytton, George Cruikshank, and the Rev. Canon Kingsley, all contributors to the memorial fund. Lord Houghton said:—

My presence here to-day suggests a remonstrance and a regret. It is strange that a man of letters whose acquaintance with Mr. Leigh Hunt can only have been in the later years of his life, and who had no other intimate associations with him, except from the circumstance of having been the biographer of a young poet in whose fame he was deeply interested, should be addressing you now, instead of one of those eminent men who have become the glory of our English literature. I am told that one reason why such a person is not here is that objections are entertained in some quarters to ceremonials like the present. I can have no such plea, because I cannot see how such simple ceremonials as these can be injurious to any one, while I am sure they are useful to ourselves and to the community. We are not a hero-worshipping people; there is no fear that such meetings would degenerate into vulgar adulation. We are reticent of our praise; we are careful of our applause. Therefore I will say I cannot admit that plea for the absence of such men. At the same time it is a matter of deep regret that, among the great contemporaries of Mr. Leigh Hunt, so few are left who could be present at this ceremony. Perhaps the only one who might be considered of his generation of literature is Mr. Procter, known as Barry Cornwall, who I am sure would have been here to-day had not the infirmities of age prevented him. It is true Mr. Leigh Hunt represents the past generation of our literature, and that I think is all the more reason why we should honour him to-day. The tomb which we are about to visit will not stand alone in the association of men of letters. It will beckon many an observer to the marshy shores of Greece, where the tumultuous spirit of Lord Byron passed away—to the beautiful Roman cemetery where the autumnal flowers are at this moment growing over the young form of Keats and the storm-cast heart of Shelley; it will lead many a one to those pleasant hills among the Westmoreland lakes, where the placid fame and frame of Wordsworth rest; it will take some of us to the more familiar graveyards, not far from this, where the witty tongue of Charles Lamb is silent, and the busy brain of Coleridge speculates no more. Among that generation of poets Leigh Hunt was recognised as a companion, and by the best he was beloved as a friend. This is not the time nor am I the man to adjust his place in that illustrious company, but I will say here and everywhere that he was a true English poet. Not merely the faculty of imagination, not merely the presence of wit, not merely his great and various accomplishments in our literature—not these alone made him a poet; he was born one, and he died one. There is one sphere of literature in which I think I may say he was absolutely eminent—I mean that of poetical criticism. In that field I place him before any other man of letters in this country. What made him so eminent in this was no less the acuteness of his penetration, and the tenderness of his taste, than the generosity and nobility of his disposition. With him criticism—which is too often an enemy and a detective—was a gracious patron and a faithful friend. He criticised because he admired and loved, and would have passed over error and fault, which he could not conceal from himself, and rested upon everything that was gracious and beautiful. So, in his contemplation of the past, he has brought forward and presented to the English reader for ever the beauties of our poetic literature in a manner so vivid, and in a style so graceful, that it is impossible to overrate the value of this contribution to the intellectual adornation of our country. Much as Mr. Leigh Hunt did for literature, he might have done and would have done still more but for the circumstances of his position. His life was not that of the easy man of letters; it was that of the hard-working journalist of the daily press. And this occupation led him early in his youth to mix himself with the politics of his time. Those were hard times for a young man to connect himself with political writing. They were the saddest times in which perhaps the politicians of our country have ever lived. They were the days when the highest hopes of humanity, generated by the French Revolution, had been crushed down and trampled under foot with every circumstance of cruelty and indignity. It was bad enough for those hopes to be lost, but it was worse to find that the sneers of the malicious were all of them justified, and that the prophecies of the stupid did come true. In those days, therefore, no wonder that Mr. Leigh Hunt got himself into political difficulties; and for an article in a newspaper which now would have been passed over altogether, or at the worst regarded as a piece of bad taste, he was, as you all know, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and separated from his fellows and his kind. And this was not all; for after he left prison he was followed for many years by a persistent obloquy and injustice which in these times seems absolutely incredible, and which can only be explained by the fact that those who wrote about him were utterly ignorant of the man. He was regarded as a rabid Republican, while in fact, though half an American, he had a special dislike to Republics, and had no objection whatever to the monarchical form of government, except that he did not think monarchs did all the good which they were capable of doing. He was regarded and held up to shame as an enemy of religion; whereas he was a man from whose heart there came a flowing piety spreading itself over all nature and in every channel in which it was possible to run. I remember a passage in one of his writings in which he says he never passed a church of brewery unreformed a faith without an instinctive wish to go into it and worship for the good of mankind. And all this obloquy and injustice—all this social cruelty—never for a moment soured his disposition or incited a revengeful feeling in the breast of this good man. He had, if I may be allowed the expression, a superstition of good. He was unwilling to believe in the existence of evil; and when it pressed upon him, even in its bitterest form, he shut his eyes to it, and believed it to be good. With this character, this disposition of life, surely we do well in honouring the man to-day. Surely it is something that ten years after his death there should have been men who felt it was not well but that there should be some substantial memorial of his existence—something which could tell people, besides the books they will be reading, that there had been in England such a man. In uncovering the monument we are soon to see, we shall honour not only the man; we shall honour the poetic intellect; we shall honour that delightful faculty which gives to mankind its purest form of intellectual contemplation, and which, somehow or other, adapting itself to the varied temperamente of mankind, always either strengthens or purifies, or expands the minds of its possessors. This it is that Mr. Leigh Hunt, though a man naturally of a tender, and perhaps timid temperament, confronted the bad public opinion of his day with a courage quite equal to that of either the angry Byron or the enthusiastic Shelley. Thus it is he never for a moment lost the connection between literature and liberty. We therefore shall honour not only the English poet, not only the great essayist, not only the partially successful dramatist, but we shall honour the honest and brave politician; and, as a man who has mixed himself up both in literature and politics, I feel I am much honoured in being allowed to pronounce these words to-day. It is not my business to enter upon the circumstances of Leigh Hunt's private life: all we know is, they were not easy; and, with the sensitive enjoyment of luxury such as belongs to the poetical temperament, he was a man self-denying man. But, though cognisant of all the advantages which social position could give him, he nevertheless carefully refused all temptations of society which might hamper his independence or injure his political work. We also know that through all the difficulties of a more than usually hard life he kept to the end a cheerfulness of temper which the most successful might have envied and the wealthiest have admired. In his own beautiful words, all we can now think of is—

> The woe was short, is fugitive, is past,
> The song that sweetens it may always last.

The delivery of this address was frequently interrupted by involuntary bursts of applause. The company then proceeded to the tomb. The monument was uncovered, Lord Houghton saying—"In the name of the subscribers to this monument, and of the friends of Mr. Leigh Hunt, and of all who remember him, and are careful of his fame, I present this monument to his family, to the country, and to posterity." Mr. Thornton Hunt acknowledged the gift in a few appropriate words. Thanks were given to Mr. Joseph Durham, A.R.A., the sculptor, and the ceremony concluded. Our Illustration represents the bust, which is placed on the top of the pillar, forming the simple monument. On the front of the pillar is this inscription:—"James Henry Leigh Hunt, born Oct. 18, 1784, died Aug. 28, 1859. Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."

We are told that a selection of the choicest of Leigh Hunt's essays, from the *Indicator*, the *Companion*, and other literary journals of a past time, has been edited by Mr. Edmund Ollier, and will be published before Christmas.

THE NATIVES' SOCIETY OF WINCHESTER.

In the year 1660, upon the cessation of the plague which had destroyed many lives in the good old Saxon city of Winchester, a society was formed to provide for the kindly succour and relief of the distressed widows and orphans. It has been kept up ever since with laudable public spirit, under the title of "The Charitable Society of Natives," holding a modest yearly feast at St. John's House, after due attendance upon Divine worship at the cathedral and a procession through the streets. In 1739, as a permanent memorial of this institution, the ancient market-cross just outside Westgate, which had fallen into decay, was superseded by an obelisk erected on the very spot where, during the festivities, buyers and sellers had been accustomed to do business without closely approaching each other. This was done by the peasants of the country carrying their corn, meat, eggs, or butter and laying it upon a large flat stone, after which they retired to a distance, waiting till the townsfolk came to take up those commodities and to throw the money for their purchase into a pail of water, so as to prevent infection. The old brick obelisk having become dilapidated, in 1821 a new one of stone was erected, with iron palisades, its four sides bearing suitable inscriptions. Further repairs and decorations have now been executed by the society; but since 1805 the bulk of its funds have been applied to the education and apprenticeship of poor children. The festival of this year, which was the bicentenary, took place on Thursday week. It was managed by a joint committee of stewards and trustees of the Natives' or Citizens' Society, and the Alders' Society of Winchester. The cathedral bells rang at intervals during the day. The trustees, stewards, and apprentices, having met at St. John's House, were joined by the Mayor and Town Council, the Dean and Chapter, the Warden, Fellows, and Masters of Winchester College and School, the clergy, gentry, and other principal persons of the city and neighbourhood. At two o'clock, having formed a procession, with the bands of the 1st Hants Volunteers and the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and with the banners of the two societies, they marched to the obelisk, where the Archdeacon of Winchester delivered an address. The procession then went through High-street and Market-street to the cathedral, at the west door of which it was received by the choir, and accompanied with chanting as it passed up the nave. The commemoration sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Moberly, Fellow of Winchester College, and Bishop Elect of Salisbury; and a collection in aid of the charities was made at the close of the service. The procession was again formed in the Cathedral Close, and returned to St. John's House, where the company dined together—Lord Eversley in the chair. The townspeople made it a general half-holiday, at the Mayor's request, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks in the Broadway, in front of St. John's House.

"THE BUTT—SHOOTING A CHERRY."

This popular picture—part of Mr. Sheepshanks's noble gift to the nation (so rich especially in works by Mulready)—we engrave in continuation of our series of illustrations of the principal works of art belonging to the South Kensington Museum. Familiar as the picture is to Londoners and the many myriads of visitors to the museum, its humorous design will be conveyed, through the medium of this Journal, to countless homes in the colonies, in America, and in the remotest corners of the world, which otherwise it would, in all probability, never have reached. Our Engraving sufficiently tells the story of the picture. At first sight of the subject the stickler for the dignity of art might complain at the triviality of the incident represented. But the subtle observation of the painter, his delightful geniality, and the exquisite finesse with which he has caught all that is most characteristically boyish in gesture and expression, raise the picture into a region of purest humour, infinitely higher than the vulgar, coarse, and often brutal comicality of many of the old Dutch masters. The painter, like the poet and novelist, who enlarges the range of our

sympathies, deserves the gratitude of all human kind; and in the moral, as in the physical, world there are inexhaustible materials for wonder and pleasure, in the lowly as in the elevated. Besides, in the realm of boyhood may we not find many analogies full of suggestiveness with more advanced life? How often, for instance, do we not see "children of a larger growth," greedy for gain, ready to become the "butt" of all kinds of indignities for the sake of a chance advantage—like the butcher-boy in the picture? Look at him; how anxious he is to aid the marksman—how, for steadiness, he plants his feet wide asunder; how, to facilitate the aim, he protrudes his head and gapes his widest to catch the cherries! his eyes he protects with his fingers, but little he cares for the ridiculous smears on his cheeks from stray shots, which, of course, are more visible in the painting. Boyhke, again, how totally oblivious in the excitement of the game are the urchins of the errands on which they were sent—the one for his orders, the other with his basket of linen! The fun affords unmixed enjoyment to the cherry-selling girls, for does not the sport entail a rapid consumption of their wares? The only individual of the group who entirely preserves his gravity is the dog, and that evidently because he is not quite sure whether he should not, from his canine point of view, resent the mysterious liberties taken with his master. This, by-the-way, is a genuine well-fed butcher's cur; like all the dogs in Mulready's works, the breed is selected with perfect propriety. Of the technical qualities of the picture—its admirable composition, its faultless drawing, consummate delicacy of handling, and brilliant genuine colouring—it would be idle to speak; suffice it to say that the picture was executed at the zenith of the master's powers, as indicated by the date, 1848, of its exhibition at the Royal Academy—that is, two years after the exhibition of the famous "Choosing the Wedding Gown."

THE FARM.

The October series of public wool sales in Edinburgh and Glasgow have been dull for all kinds. In fact, some of the dealers wished to avoid a public sale altogether, and had reluctantly to yield to the wish of their consignors. Still prices are better than might have been expected. "The reports from the manufacturing districts," according to Mr. Gladwood of Edinburgh's circular, "show that there is a steady consumption of wool going on, and that, if wools are not unduly pressed on the market, prices are likely to be well maintained." Bred and half-bred hoggs ranged from 36s. to 42s.; Cheviot hoggs, 30s. to 37s.; and Southdown, 30s. to 35s.

Mr. Kearney's sale of shorthorns in Ireland was not a very lively affair; the cattle were poor, and the company small. The county is in rather an unsettled state, and the very next farm to Mr. Kearney's is that of Mr. Nicholson, who was recently shot at and his coachman killed. At the sale fifty-six head averaged only £26 10s. One of them, Victoria Alba, a pure Booth cow, made 200 gs., and was bought by Mr. How (the owner of the prize-winner Lady Anne); and five others were bought for Durham, Cumberland, and Leicester. Mr. Stratford sells fifty head of Mr. Woodward's shorthorns on Oct. 27; and "this sale will be followed by a much larger one in the spring." Mr. Thornton sells Mr. Hall's Alderney herd, on Nov. 9, at Harrow Lodge, Hornchurch, near Romford; and 180 pure Herefords, "grand," "superb," and "splendid," are to come to the hammer at Shrewsbury, on Monday.

The Smithfield Club prize-list waxes stronger and stronger since it has begun to make so much by letting implement space in its Agricultural Hall galleries. This year special pieces of plate (we conclude with the option of plate or specie) are offered as follow:—£100 for the best beast, £50 for the best pen of sheep, and £10 for the best single sheep. The above are in addition to the usual cups and prizes. By the new rules, "the herdsman, shepherd, or pig-feeder who has fed and attended the stock gaining the first prize in each class will receive a sovereign and a framed diploma."

In these times, when good farm buildings and labourers' cottages are such all-important points, Mr. G. A. Dean's work of "Selected Designs for Country Residences, Farm Offices, Cottages, &c." (Longman and Co.), is of especial value. The author has, by long experience, well earned his title to be a leading authority on rural architecture. Among the designs for farm offices are those erected by him for the late Prince Consort in the Home Park, Windsor, which were illustrated a few years since in this Journal. He has also erected farm buildings for the Earl of Leicester and other leading British agriculturists, as well as some on a very large scale for Count Zelenski in Hungary. Soil, site, drainage, sewerage, planting, building materials, principles of construction, &c., are all passed under review; and cottage-building and the comforts of the labourer are especially considered.

By a recent return issued by Mr. A. W. Fonblanque, the Comptroller of Corn Returns, we find the following comparisons of the price of wheat:—The average price of the twenty-one years, 1826-46, was 57s. 4d. Its maximum price during that period was 70s. 8d., in 1839; and its minimum, 38s. 4d., in 1835. Again, taking the twenty-one years, 1847-67, since Sir Robert Peel's bill came into operation, the average has been 52s. 6d.; with the maximum price, 74s. 8d., in 1856, and the minimum, 38s. 6d., in 1861.

An abstract which has been published of the Trade and Revenue Returns of New Zealand for the quarter ending June 30 last states that the value of the total imports in that period was £1,273,655, and of the exports, £1,088,587. The export of gold was 148,611 oz., valued at £561,139. The export of wool was 7,624,655 lb., valued at £381,213. The European population, by the Census of December, 1867, was 220,123. The revenue of the quarter was £194,337 1s., of which customs produced £212,931 4s. 2d., and land sales, £30,411 1s. 9d. The quantity of wool exported from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868, was 28,875,153 lb., and the value, £1,516,548.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order in which he states that, on account of a notification received from the Union Steamship Company that their packets conveying mails to the Cape of Good Hope will in future call at Madeira, additional mails for Madeira will be made up in London on the evenings of the 9th and 24th of each month, and at Devonport on the 10th and 25th. If, however, the 24th or 25th of the month fall on a Sunday, the mails will not be despatched until the 25th or 26th, and the packet will not sail until the following day.

The Great Eastern steamer, with the Anglo-Indian telegraph on board, is ordered to leave the Medway to-day (Saturday) for Portland-roads, where she will take on board her cable, and immediately after start for her destination. Owing to the great size of the ship the expense of docking her is very considerable; arrangements have therefore been made for the examination and cleaning of her hull below the water-line during the time she has been lying in the harbour. For this purpose six divers were employed, under the direction of Captain Oldham, C.E., and Captain Halpin, the commander, to remove the animal and vegetable accumulations on her bottom, the operation, which has occupied the divers six weeks, having been completed a few days since. Several hundred tons of mussels and other shell-fish have been removed from the Great Eastern's bottom, the mussels on which were, in many parts, a foot thick. The entire hull has been painted white, which gives the huge vessel a remarkable appearance, white being chosen as not absorbing the rays of the sun so readily as a darker colour. An ice-making machine is being fitted on board capable of producing a couple of tons of ice per day. This great quantity of ice is required not only for consumption by the officers and crew, but for mixing with the water in the tanks to keep the cables as cool as possible when in the tropical seas, and to prevent the melting of the covering of tar protecting the wires. The Great Eastern proceeds direct to the Red Sea, and will round the Cape of Good Hope for the first time. Immediately after laying the cable connecting Suez with Bombay and Calcutta she will return to the Medway, early in the ensuing year, for the purpose of commencing the shipment of the cable intended to be laid between Falmouth and Malta, which will thus place England in instantaneous telegraphic communication with her East India possessions.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

One of the shower of Baronetcies which has been flowing from the fountain of honour has alighted on the head (if it had been a knight-hood, one would have said on the shoulder) of Mr. Bazley, some ten years one of the members for Manchester. If for no other reason than that he is one of the features of the House of Commons, the distinction, such as it is, would have been well conferred. No spectator of that assembly can have been there twice without observing a gentleman who sits in one particular place, and that a conspicuous one, cede to him by the concurrent courtesy of all members, whose hair is gracefully white, but which blanching time has not thinned, the expression of whose countenance is a mingling of benevolence and wisdom (he does look very contemplatively wise), and whose attitude and demeanour betoken patience and careful consideration of every word that is spoken. The position which he invariably occupies is one very advantageous for anyone who wishes to speak; for it is one whence it is easy to catch the Speaker's eye, and the point whence the voice comes is well calculated to cause it to be heard generally. As Sir Thomas Bazley has a full though equable voice and a distinct enunciation, when he does address the House, which is by no means too frequently, every word he utters is audible; and, as he talks only of what he understands, what he says is usually oracular, in the best sense of that term. As, besides all this, he is perhaps the most regular and constant attendant of all members, it will be admitted that, apart from his representation of Manchester, as a consistent Liberal, he is one to whom a Baronetcy adds but one more distinction. The reason why Sir Thomas Bazley is introduced here at this time is the obvious one that he has been recently making a public appearance. He has been addressing the National Reform Union, of which institution he is a pillar, and with something of novelty in his topic; for he has been touring in Ireland, socially and politically, apparently, as well as pleasurably, and combining observation of men and manners with admiration of scenery and the witchery of Killarney. One very decisive opinion he has delivered, which is certainly very remarkable, inasmuch as it indicates progress in the effect of the Irish Church Bill which could hardly have been expected yet to be very patent. He says that he has been enabled to see the "blessings of disestablishment:" he affirms that the course of the Government is exercising a soothing and peace-making effect on the people; and he seems to lay down that the adoption of Ulster tenant right in relation to the land question will complete the pacification of that country; and that happiness, mutual love, and loyalty are imminent as the characteristics of the people. Though he looks a sage and is really a man of experience, it is to be feared that Sir Thomas Bazley has this time been under the influence of a mere sensation, which, despite of his kindliness and good-doing, he has not hitherto been suspected of—namely, enthusiasm, which has led him into optimism.

In 1857 the borough of Birmingham was called on to give Mr. Bright a new colleague, in the place of Mr. Scholefield, who died, in many senses prematurely. After a struggle Mr. George Dixon, who is freely entitled to be designated a magnate of the town, was chosen as the representative of the Liberal interest; and last year he was again returned at the general election. In his first and probationary Session Mr. Dixon made himself known, and he has since become in a manner conspicuous in the House as an education-member. That is his specialty, and he has been supplementing the efforts of his memberdom in this regard by creating, or at any rate originating, a kind of educational league, which has lately been holding its first conference in Birmingham. In all that he has said in the House Mr. Dixon has presented the idea of a thoughtful, sensible, and earnest, though not brilliant, man; his speaking is fairly good, though he is, perhaps, a trifle too sententious. As a matter of course, he has been presiding over the conference in question, and no doubt he is, in many respects, well fitted to be the assessor and arbitrator of a meeting like that. He was not very much to-membered; for there were only gathered round him Mr. Mundella, who made one of his half-slashing contributions to the proceedings; Mr. E. Potter, of Carlisle, who, however worthy and sensible, and in the cause of education sincere and active a man, always, when he is speaking, suggests that he is conjugating his own name, in all moods and tenses; and Mr. Fawcett, whose trade, in a certain sense, education is, and who, in the position in which he then stood, was more entitled than he is in the House to assume that attitude which may be intimated by the quotation, "I am Sir Oracle," &c. It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Bright should be present—firstly, because he is now a Cabinet Minister; and, secondly, as was said of Lord Brougham, in Ingoldsby's comic account of the Queen's coronation, "he was missing, having gone a-fishing."

Every now and then one hears of a more or less old member declining re-election for a borough on the score of ill-health, and, perhaps, three years afterwards finding himself quite sturdy enough to reappear as a county representative. There is not needed much philosophy to find out why this is, because it is quite conceivable that the concentration of electors in a borough brings them into readier contact with their representative, and so their opportunities of boring his life out are made use of till human and members' nature give way, and hence the inevitable retirement. Supposing the same man to return to the House as the representative of a division of Cornwall, he is doubtless in Parliamentary clover, with his correspondence considerably less than when he was the chosen of three or four hundred electors; and certainly his personal contact with his constituents is reduced to a comparative minimum. Such has been the course pursued by Sir John Trelawney, who, for many years the Radical member for the Russell-Whig borough of Tavistock, in 1865 found himself physically unequal to the charge of even that, most probably, lamb-like constituency; and though he was the possessor for the time of the question of the abolition of church rates—then ripe for solution—he quietly disappeared from the Parliamentary scene. He did certainly look ill and feeble at that time; but since his return, in 1868, as member for East Cornwall, he looks fresher and brighter, and, but that his powers of locomotion are rather deficient, his resurrection would seem to be complete. He was, in common with the great bulk of the Radical party, very quiet last Session, confining himself to voting always straight on the Irish Church Bill, and so by no means renaming his character of a tolerably continual talker on all high politics from the most enforming point of view. As he has been recently giving some of his constituents at Looe a taste of his quality, it is a pretext gladly embraced to tell the little tale of him which has been here set down.

Perhaps amongst those M.P.s for Ireland who profess that which the Irish *par excellence* (as certain extreme people amongst them fancy the inferiors) denominate patriotism, no one is more calculated to be a leader than The O'Donoghue. He is personally and politically very popular, and he has an advantage which few Irish members possess—that of having the ear of the House. He is always listened to because he is always worth listening to. If he had chosen to put himself at the head of the Fenian movement, he might have been, nominally at least, a prime revolutionary leader; but he has always dealt with that subject with so much tact and discretion that he has managed at once to maintain his popularity in Ireland and his position as a responsible politician. In that which is the favourite movement of the Irish *par excellence* just now, the amnesty for the Fenian convicts, though no doubt he has duly exercised his influence in their behalf, so far as he could consistently with his judgment, he has taken no prominent part in the bubbles-and-squeak meetings at which clamours for their release have been the theme. But lately he has taken a very decided and a very admirable step in relation to this matter, for he has made a declaration in writing which is in the nature of a protest against the course taken by the blatant patriots, and has so aptly described their characters and proceedings, that it would seem as if, in this regard, he had been drawing from the life a portrait of Mr. G. H. Moore.

The *St. Thomas Times* says:—"Examinations have shown that the rock on which the steam-ships Germania and Cleopatra were wrecked off the Newfoundland coast, has been lately upheaved by volcanic agency. The British Government are about to send out a surveying party to mark and buoy all the dangerous rocks."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. and Rev. William Edward Pellew, M.A., of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, was proved in London under £35,000 personalty. The testator, who died at the age of seventy, was the fourth son of Admiral Pellew, G.C.B., first Viscount Exmouth, upon whom the peerage was conferred for his distinguished services in the Royal Navy.

The will of John Matthew, Esq., formerly of Greenwich, but late of Burford Lodge, Boxhill, Surrey, and 13, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, was proved in London under £350,000 personalty, the executors and trustees appointed being his relict, Maria Matthew; his daughter, Elizabeth Matthew, John Gosling, and Charles Henry Hall: to each he leaves for their trouble a legacy of £200. The will was made in 1861, and testator died Aug. 7 last, aged fifty. He bequeaths to his wife a legacy of £20,000 and all his furniture and plate, his daughter being permitted to make a selection therefrom, to whom he leaves his philosophical and other instruments and a legacy of £10,000. To his wife he also leaves for her life the enjoyment of his residence Burford Lodge, together with the interest arising from one third of the residue of his property; and the residence and furniture, with the remainder of the property, he leaves to his daughter for her life, and afterwards to her children.

The will of Harrison Watson, Esq., of 13, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, was proved under £200,000 personalty. The executors appointed are his relict; John Harrison Watson, Esq., his son; Thomas Watson, his brother; and Henry Edmund Cartwright, Esq. The will is dated Aug. 18 last; and the testator died on the 20th of the same month, at Oatlands, near Weybridge, aged seventy-one. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture and household effects, an immediate legacy of £1000, and a life interest in his property not otherwise bequeathed, with power of disposition by will over £6000. He leaves to his son John Harrison Watson a legacy of £7000, and to each of his younger sons £6000; to each of his four daughters, £5000; and to his brother and executor, Thomas Watson, £1000. The residue of his property, on the decease of his relict, is to be divided equally amongst all his children.

The will of John Saunders, Esq., formerly of St. Anne's Villa, Burnham, but late of Bathealton, both in Somersetshire, was proved, in London, on the 6th inst., under £80,000 personalty. The executors and trustees are John Nesbitt Malleson and Thomas Morgan, and he leaves to each of them a legacy of £1500. The will is dated 1868, and there are four codicils, the last dated June 23, 1869, and the testator died Sept. 14 last, aged fifty-nine. There are numerous legacies and annuities to near relatives and friends, and others, and also to his servants. To his grandson, John William Saunders, he leaves a legacy of £20,000. He has left a large portion of his property to charitable purposes, and in doing so he makes this observation, that he considers it the duty of everyone, after providing for their family, to devote a portion of their means to the relief of the distressed, to which end he bequeaths to the Lock Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Cancer Hospital, and the Field-lane Ragged School and Night Refuge, each £2000. To his executors he leaves the residue of his property to distribute among such other hospitals, infirmaries, and the like institutions as they may think proper, and to divide the residue amongst such other charitable objects as are named in his will.

The wills of the undermentioned have been recently proved—namely, William Moore, Esq. (Staffordshire), £70,000; William John Campion, Esq. (Sussex), £30,000; Thomas Cole Mackey, Esq. (Surrey), £40,000; Henry Brereton Trelawny, Esq., £40,000; William Whitmore, Esq., £45,000; and Charles Clowes, Esq., £35,000.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 16:—

In London the births of 2053 children (1009 boys and 1044 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1859-68) the average corrected number is 2162.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1305. It was the forty-first week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1324. The deaths in the present return are less by 19 than the estimated amount. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 471, the corrected average number being 570. Eight deaths from small-pox, 27 from measles, 224 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 7 from typhus fever, 16 from enteric fever, 13 from simple continued fever, and 24 from diarrhœa were registered. The deaths from scarlet fever exhibit a slight increase when compared with the number recorded in the preceding week. Ten cases occurred in the west districts, 41 in the north, 29 in the central, 76 in the east, and 71 in the south districts. Small-pox, measles, diphtheria, and whooping-cough were more fatal than in the preceding week. One hundred and forty-one deaths occurred from phthisis, 72 from bronchitis, and 56 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 153, from bronchitis 85, and from pneumonia 70. Diseases of the brain and nervous system proved fatal to 115 persons, and 61 persons died from diseases of the organs of circulation. The deaths of 7 children from burns or scalds, of 6 persons from drowning, and of 8 persons who committed suicide were recorded. The deaths of 5 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were registered.

In the week 4221 births and 2870 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 23 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 21 per 1000 in London, 21 in Edinburgh, and 22 in Dublin; 24 in Bristol, 24 in Birmingham, 26 in Liverpool, 27 in Manchester, 31 in Salford, 22 in Sheffield, 27 in Bradford, 23 in Leeds, 20 in Hull, 24 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 24 in Glasgow. The fatality from scarlet fever continues excessive in most of the above English towns. The deaths referred to this disease last week showed an annual death-rate of 4·1 per 1000 in Liverpool, 3·7 in both Hull and London, 2·8 in Newcastle, 2·2 in Sheffield, 2·1 in Leeds, and 1·8 per 1000 in Bristol.

In Paris, the annual rate of mortality in the week ending Oct. 16 was 21 per 1000; the rate in Berlin during the seven days ending the 14th inst. was 24 per 1000; and in Vienna 21 per 1000 during the week ending the 9th inst.

Mr. Albert William Woods, Lancaster Herald, has received the appointment of Garter King of Arms.

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, the organ of the Vatican and of the personal opinions of the Pope, states that the Bishops are not summoned to the Œcumenical Council to deliberate or to decide questions by the votes of the majority, but to ratify decisions already resolved upon by the sovereign and infallible Pontiff.

In the afternoon of Aug. 21 a shock of earthquake at Schemnitz, in the Carpathians, which destroyed not only the greater part of the houses in the town, but also those of the village of Sundi, at a distance of eighteen versts. The duration of the earthquake was from fifteen to twenty-two seconds.

The *Presse* tells the following story of the only duel in which M. Sainte-Beuve, the celebrated French critic, recently deceased, was ever engaged. While Sainte-Beuve was a contributor to the *Globe* he had a quarrel with a M. Dubois. Sharp words were exchanged between the disputants, and ultimately a meeting was arranged. Sainte-Beuve arrived upon the ground with an old flint-lock pistol, manufactured some time in the sixteenth century, and an umbrella. It began to rain sharply, and the future senator at once unfurled his "gingham." His adversary and the seconds on both sides vehemently protested against a proceeding so irregular, but Sainte-Beuve would yield nothing to their remonstrances. He had, he observed, no objection to be killed, but he did not intend to get wet. There was no alternative but to let him have his own way; and the duel went on, Sainte-Beuve holding up his umbrella all the time. Four shots were exchanged, but neither of the combatants sustained any injury.

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CHESTER: BALL-ROOM IN THE TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 413.

FORT BEAUFORT, SOUTH AFRICA.

The place of which a view is given in one of our Engravings, from a sketch by Corporal W. Austin, R.E., is Fort Beaufort, an important station in the eastern province of the Cape Colony. It is situated about fifty miles north of the city of Grahamstown, on the banks of the Kat River, a tributary of the Great Fish River, and near the border of British Kaffraria, which lies to the eastward. Fort Beaufort is about 26 deg. 33 deg. 40 min. south latitude. The geographical position of 40 min. east longitude, and It is the capital of a county bearing the same name.

FORT BEAUFORT, SOUTH AFRICA.

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THE TOWER AND THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.*

There is more unity of interest and connected narrative in this second volume than in the first of Mr. Dixon's entertaining collection of biographical stories. Its contents relate almost entirely to the series of conspiracies, including the Gunpowder Plot, which were carried on, during many years, by some of the fanatical Papists and partisans of Spain, usually at the instigation of the Jesuits, for the destruction of King James I. In addition to the course of these plots, and the fate of their authors and agents, he relates the pitiful affair of Lady Arabella Stuart and Edward Seymour; and the intrigue of the Countess of Essex with the King's favourite, Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, followed by the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, as the obstacle to their adulterous passion. The book is fuller of sensational horrors than any of Miss Braddon's or Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's novels; and these exciting incidents lose nothing by the author's mode of treating them, with as little as possible of judicial or political disquisition, and with a supple strength of style which lashes the reader's mind into continued attention, though one is too much fatigued at the end. Among the principal actors in this dismal succession of "treasons, stratagems, and spoils," were some of the wickedest people that have disgraced any age of English history; and Mr. Dixon lays on the black paint, with plentiful streaks of bloody crimson and sordid yellow, more profusely than Macaulay ever did. He works himself up, apparently, into an intense personal hatred of two or three individuals, more particularly the King's Councillors, Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and Lord Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, who were, doubtless, two very bad men, serving a very bad master, and capable of any deed of corruption, treachery, or cruelty for their own selfish gain. On the other hand, the mixed qualities of character, not wholly vile but scarcely noble, which distinguished several of the luckless conspirators of that period, such as Catesby and the men and women who shared in his desperate scheme, are brought out in full relief, and their romantic adventures are told with a high dramatic skill. There are serious faults, however, in Mr. Dixon's historical method. The total suppression, at least the systematic omission, of all circumstances which are not susceptible of graphic description, and which have other than a mere biographical or dramatic interest, renders his narrative quite useless to the serious student. The absence of dates and the want of any reference to documents or other evidence leave an impression of unreality which does not satisfy the inquiring mind. From these defects of its plan, which must have been deliberately chosen, the work is not likely to be esteemed a valuable contribution to our knowledge; but it is exceedingly readable, and that is what Mr. Dixon intended to make it.

The most essential fact to be remarked, in order to understand the very intricate affairs touched upon in this volume, is the division of the Catholic party in England, at the accession of James, in 1603, into sections which hated, thwarted, and persecuted each other to the death. There were the old-fashioned English Catholics, numbering one third of the peers, one half of the country gentlemen, and two thirds of the rustic labourers, who were as loyal and patriotic as the Protestants, and, though not friendly to a Scotch Protestant King, would have defended their country, as they did before, against a Spanish invader. There were the Roman Catholics, as Mr. Dixon calls them in contradistinction to these—new converts and pupils of the Jesuits—malignant enemies of the kingdom, who solicited Philip of Spain and the Cardinal and Viceroy in Flanders for arms to overthrow the heretical Sovereign. Failing of military assistance, and finding that Philip, who had bribed Cecil and other English Ministers to serve his interest, really wished for peace, as James also did, the fanatics began to plot the murder of James and his family and his councillors, hoping to obtain, after all, some foreign support in putting a Catholic Prince or Princess on the throne. Nothing is more certain than that this treasonable design, in every shape it assumed, was favoured only by a small faction of Ultra-Romanists, and that it was regarded with the utmost abhorrence by nine-tenths of the English Catholics. There was another scheme, indeed, which was comparatively innocent, though rash and inconsistent enough, got up by the priests Clarke and Watson, with their confederates Anthony Copley, Brooke, Markham, and Parham, Catholic gentlemen of ruined fortunes, who proposed only to make a harmless demonstration of the force of their party and frighten or persuade James into forsaking the Protestant side. It was upon the false and incredible accusation of being concerned in that plot that Lord Grey of Wilton, the bravest and truest Englishman of his age, and a Puritan by religious conviction, was condemned to death, and was actually confined during eleven years in the Tower, till he died of sickness and a broken heart. The really dangerous and traitorous conspiracy, that of the Romanists in correspondence with foreign Courts and acting under Jesuit direction) though Mr. Dixon acquits both the Pope, Paul V., and the General of the Jesuits, Acquaviva, of assenting to this plot), forms the main subject of this volume. It is worthy of notice that all the men actively engaged in this detestable business were English converts from Protestantism—Father Hugh Owen, Father Parsons, Father Garnet; Robert Catesby, the prime author of the gunpowder scheme; Thomas Percy, his ally; Winter and Wright, Morgan and Guy Fawkes, and several others; while its next aiders and abettors were the Hon. Ann Vaux and the Hon. Helen Brooksby, daughters of Lord Vaux, of Harrowden; the renegade English General, Sir William Stanley, in Flanders; some other Jesuits, Fathers Oldcorne, Fisher, Greenway, and Roberts; besides Sir Everard Digby, a few country squires, like Ambrose Rokewood, of Coldham Hall, Suffolk, and some idle younger brothers, whom Catesby had seduced to join him. That singular young man, a gentleman of good estate and high accomplishments, the owner of Lapworth and Ashby St. Leger, in Warwickshire, is the sinister hero of this ugly story. His devotion, however mistaken, to a cause which he did not scruple to serve by an atrocious wholesale murder, even more than his courage and ability, commanded the obedience of his comrades. The Gunpowder Plot of Nov. 5, 1605, has been so often alluded to in jest, and so constantly associated with the ludicrous popular festival of fireworks, that one is apt to forget what a terrible attempt it really was. The story has never yet been told in so effective a style as here by Mr. Dixon; but we may expect that the recent discovery of a mass of additional evidence by the Historical Manuscripts Commission will oblige him to make some alterations. Meantime, let us briefly notice some features of this curious though horrid affair.

The idea of killing James and his Court by blowing them up with powder was, perhaps, borrowed from the manner in which his father, Darnley, had been killed in 1567, in the lone house of Kirk-o'-Field, at Edinburgh, by the contrivance of Bothwell, the paramour of Queen Mary. But exploding mines were very commonly used about this time in the wars of Flanders; and Thomas Morgan, a spy and tool of the Jesuits, who was, like Guy Fawkes, the sometime servant of Father Hugh Owen, at Brussels, may have suggested the scheme to Catesby. The head-quarters of the standing conspiracy in this country was in the secluded country house named White Webbs, on the edge of Enfield Chase, ten miles from St. Paul's, a rambling old Tudor mansion on the banks of the Lea, which the Jesuits and their friends had hired four or five years before. Here was Father Garnet, prefect of the English Jesuit mission, corresponding with Father Owen, at Brussels, and with Father Parsons, at Rome, and directing the complex motions of all the Jesuits and their pupils throughout England. The two sisters, Mrs. Brooksby and Miss Ann Vaux, at whose pecuniary cost this establishment was kept up, lived here with their servants, and received many visitors, some of them disguised in false costumes and called by false names. Mr. Catesby and Mr. Thomas Winter, of Worcestershire, the lay managers of the conspiracy, spent much of their time at White Webbs; Mr. Frank Tresham, whose father, with Lord Vaux, had suffered for his religion, joined them here, as well as Mr. Rokewood, in their treasonable designs. It seems that they had sent a secret agent, named Kit Wright, to Madrid, to ask the Spanish Government for help; and this man, while travelling, fell in with Guy Fawkes, an agent of Father Owen, from Brussels; and it is likely that the device of the Gunpowder Plot was then discussed between those two desperadoes, when they found that the Court of King Philip would not hear of their message. Now it happened that Mr. Catesby had a lodging on the river bank of Lambeth, just opposite Horseferry, where the new Suspension Bridge now is; from which point he cast his eye on the opposite House of Lords. He bethought him, hereupon, that the King and Queen and Prince Henry, with the Ministers of State and Lords of the Council, the chief personages concerned in the Protestant establishment of this realm, would be gathered there at the opening of Parliament; and it might be feasible at once to destroy the whole Court, as the King's father had been put away by his enemies in Scotland when James himself was a babe.

Catesby was not a man to hesitate about the execution of such a plan. In the diverse shifts and the persevering labour by which he and his accomplices prepared for its accomplishment, we find a most interesting part of the narrative. Tom Winter was immediately sent over to Dunkirk and Ostend, to confer with Father Owen and Sir William Stanley, and to procure the services of Guido Fawkes, who came back with him to Lambeth. The next point was to get possession of some premises adjoining the House of Lords. A small building in Parliament-place, a narrow lane going up from the river stairs to Old Palace-yard, abutted on the Prince's Chamber of the Westminster Palace. It was the official residence of the Yeoman of the Wardrobe; but Vinegar House, as it was called, had been underlet, and the lease was purchased, after some negotiation, by the influence of Thomas Percy, a profligate kinsman of the Earl of Northumberland, and one of the King's gentlemen pensioners, but out of favour at Court. He had joined in the plot from revenge, and from motives of fanaticism, as a recent convert to Popery. The meetings of the conspirators were regularly held, for many months, at a lodging in Butcher-row, St. Clements, where Guy Fawkes, by the name of Mr. John Johnson, resided in the household of widow Herbert. Here they all heard a private mass said by Father Gerard; and then swore, as they knelt before him, an oath of mutual fidelity, which one afterwards broke. The house in Lambeth was henceforth used as a storehouse for mining tools, woodwork, and casks of powder, which were taken care of by Robert Kay; while Guy Fawkes, passing for the servant of Mr. Thomas Percy, employed himself in the cellars of Vinegar House, Parliament-lane; and these two men, with Winter, stealthily loading a boat at night, carried all their materials safely across the Thames. It is a notable incident of this stage of the business that the Yeoman of the Wardrobe, who had no right to sublet his official house, was suddenly required to clear it for the accommodation of the Government, and his insidious tenants were compelled to quit. They had no time to remove their perilous stores from the cellars; so that the sixteen Royal Commissioners for the union of the English and Scottish Crowns, with Sir Francis Bacon on the one side and the Lord Advocate on the other, literally sat and held conference during many days over a quantity of gunpowder which might have shot them up into the sky. But the Commissioners never went down into the cellars, and nothing was discovered at this time. As soon as Catesby and Percy had recovered the occupation of the house, the whole gang, seven in number, began to work, with the proper tools, at cutting through ten or twelve feet of stone masonry, the foundation wall of the Palace, to gain access to the dark passages and vaults below the Royal throne in the House of Lords. Mr. Dixon does not tell us how long they had worked, or how far they had cut and bored, before they found an easier way of effecting the object. They could by no means feel sure that their excavation would lead them in a right direction. But Guy Fawkes, being a sharp Yorkshire fellow, pried about and found a coal-cellar occupied by a neighbouring tradesman, which actually communicated with the vaults beneath the Palace. This was the very thing they wanted. Mr. Percy, with some trouble, succeeded in hiring the coal-cellar, into which the powder-casks were presently removed, and covered with stones and faggots of sticks, with a litter of coals and broken glass, to await the fatal spark on Tuesday, the Fifth of November.

The material and mechanical preparations were now complete. We are not informed how and when the plot really became known to Cecil, the Secretary of State, who chose to let it go on to the fatal day, that he might create a sensation by catching the whole party of conspirators at the moment before their intended exploit. It is possible that the Historical Manuscripts Commission will throw some light upon this question. There is reason to think it may have been through Father Roberts, who was dwelling in the house in Parliament-place to cover the doings of Guy Fawkes, that the Government learnt every step taken by Catesby and his people. Some of the Jesuits were in the pay of Cecil, and he used Father Southwick as a spy on the others. The conspirators were narrowly watched, all that summer and autumn; in London, at Enfield, and at the country mansions of their adherents in the midland shires. Catesby and Percy, in the conceit of fancied security and expected triumph, went up and down amongst the party, attending conferences in Buckinghamshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire, and arranging for the seizure of Princess Elizabeth, at Combe Abbey, near Coventry, as soon as the King and his wife and eldest son should be killed. The second son, Prince Charles, afterwards King, was to be kidnapped by Percy in the Palace at Westminster, during the confusion of the fatal hour. Guy Fawkes had left his cellar, and had paid another visit to Brussels, for a consultation with Father Owen and Sir William Stanley, who had promised to sail up the Thames with a regiment of Catholic volunteers, whenever the signal was given. A party of the English Jesuits, and of the ladies and gentlemen who confided in them, made a barefoot pilgrimage to St. Winifred's well, in Flintshire, to pray for the success of their crusade. All these proceedings were known to the crafty Ministers of King James, Lords Salisbury, Northampton, and Suffolk, who kept the trainbands in readiness to put down the first attempt at insurrection, but allowed the conspiracy to ripen, that they might crush it with the greater éclat, and win the applause of King and Commons. The detection of the plot is often ascribed to the anonymous letter of warning from Tresham, received by Lord Monteagle, on the night of Saturday, Oct. 26; but it was due to no such accident, and it was not at so late a day. Mr. Dixon shows us the fatal position of Catesby and his accomplices in the last week or ten days before the appointed Tuesday, Nov. 5, and by what a tragical infatuation they were led to despise every token of the failure of their scheme. Such a situation might have been a fine theme for the genius of Shakspeare, who was then living in London; but contemporary politics were no safe topic for a playwright who would escape the gallows; and Ben Jonson, for his part, chose to act as a volunteer detective in the Government service.

The personal interest of the story, from Oct. 26 to the end of the affair, lies in the fate of the conspirators, for whom Mr. Dixon seems to feel, if not an unconscious sympathy, at least a degree of compassion. The haughty and resolute audacity of their leader, Catesby, who refused more than once to escape, while he had time, after Lord Monteagle's warning from Tresham, wins almost as much of our regard, in spite of his crime, as the fidelity of Tom Winter, Rokewood, and the rest of that desperate band. It was the extreme of rashness and obstinacy, however, when he and Percy insisted on hanging about London, and keeping Fawkes in the powder-cellar, to the very latest day, after hearing, through Winter, from Lord Monteagle's man Ward, that their plot was known to the King. On that very last day, Nov. 4, Lords Suffolk and Monteagle even came down into the cellar, while Fawkes was there, and walked through the vaults, asking him, with affected carelessness, about the heap of wood and coal. Catesby was then gone to Enfield; but the circumstance was reported by Fawkes to Percy, fetching him from Sion House to town. Yet Percy, with amazing folly, sent Fawkes back to wait all night in the cellar, with his burning lantern, with his slow matches and touchwood, and with the train of powder already laid for next day's performance. There could have been no use in this additional hazard. The result was, as every schoolboy knows, that Fawkes was captured at midnight, with the implements of destruction in his hands, furnishing a theatrical scene of alarm and apparent peril which exactly suited the policy of the Court. It produced a marked day in the Church calendar, and a popular festival of political Protestantism, which lasted two centuries and a half. As for Messrs. Catesby, Percy, and Co., there was no chance left of saving their lives. They were all galloping northward, as fast as the swiftest horses could carry them, on the Tuesday forenoon, about the hour when they had meant to have reduced the King, Council, and Parliament to a heap of cinders. The flight and pursuit, which Mr. Dixon narrates with great spirit, lead us to Ashby, Dunchurch, Norbrook, Alcester, and Huddington, the houses of their friends, till we arrive, with Catesby and the other lay conspirators, at Holbeach House, Staffordshire, while the Jesuits take refuge in Hendlip Hall. The catastrophe at Holbeach excites our pity. They intended, as a last resort, to throw themselves into Wales, and try to stir up a revolt of the Catholic population there. But an accident, strangely appropriate to their late attempt, put a stop to their hurried journey, and delivered them helpless victims to the hands of justice. Having wetted the ammunition of his pistols in riding through a ford, Catesby imprudently dried the powder before the kitchen fire, Rokewood, Morgan, and another being seated there with him. A hot coal from the grate ignited his powder; there was a frightful explosion, and the four men were terribly scorched and burnt. They lay groaning in torture on the floor, their skins so blackened that their comrades scarcely knew them. Tom Winter, Percy, Jack and Kit Wright, like brave fellows as they were, stayed with their luckless friends, when the sheriff and his militia troop came to surround the house. A volley of bullets was poured in; Catesby, Percy, and the two Wrights were shot dead, or soon died of their wounds; the others were taken prisoners, and conveyed to the Tower of London, where Guy Fawkes had already been lodged and questioned on the rack. Their subsequent trial was a mere private examination, but their guilt was beyond doubt. Eight of these laymen, including Fawkes, Rokewood, Winter, and Sir Everard Digby, were hanged and disembowelled, four in St. Paul's-churchyard, and four in Old Palace-yard. Tresham died in his cell, it was said, of some disease. The capture of the Jesuit Fathers Garnet and Oldcorne, with the fate of those who belonged to them, is likewise told. We have a description of Hendlip hall, a large house built by Thomas Abington, on the plans of "Little John" or Nick Owen, expressly to be a hiding-place for fugitive priests. "Almost every room in the pile had a recess, a passage, a trapdoor, and a secret stair. The walls were hollow, the ceilings false. The chimneys had double flues—a passage for the fire, and a second for the priest. One hollow in the wall was covered with the most cunning art: a narrow crevice ran to the fireplace, into which a reed was laid from Mrs. Abington's bed-room, so that soup and wine could be passed by her into the recess without the fact being noticed from any other room. Except the builders and the Jesuits, no one had a key to the whole maze of secrets." In this house Garnet and Oldcorne were concealed, with their servants, "Little John" and Chambers; while the place was searched by Sir Henry Bromley, and soldiers placed on guard in every room, except Mrs. Abington's bed-room. She feigned to be angry with the searchers, and shut herself up there day and night, as ladies will in the sulks, eating and drinking there; by which means, through the secret tube, she fed the two Jesuit fathers, squatting in their hollow of the wall upon a pile of books. But the other two fugitives were hidden, in a hurry, in a cupboard where no provision had been made for their food. The soldiers being in the room, nobody could go to this cupboard, and the two men were kept starving for days. At last they could endure it no longer; a panel of the wainscot slid open, and the famished creatures stepped out into the hall. Mrs. Abington pretended not to know them; but that would not do. Somebody told of the other recess in her bed-room; it was opened, and Garnet and Oldcorne were taken. They were conducted to Worcester, and thence to London, where Garnet was first privately examined, at Whitehall, by Cecil, Coke, and Northampton, and next day, Feb. 14, committed to the Tower. All the Jesuits, besides Mistress Ann Vaux and others, were now in custody at the Tower. The Privy Councillors and the lawyers, in a room of the Lieutenant's house, the wall of which is inscribed with a pompous Latin record, held a protracted investigation. The end of it was the hanging of Garnet and Oldcorne, who had been confined in adjacent cells, with an opening through which they talked, while the spies of the gaoler overheard and took notes of what they said. Father Roberts was allowed to vanish; Mistress Ann Vaux was released. The sequel of the conspiracy was the arrest of four Catholic peers, Mordaunt, Stourton, Montagu, and Northumberland, from whom great sums of money were extorted; while Northumberland, a man of high spirit, a learned and liberal amateur of science, was detained many years in the Tower.

Such is the main story presented by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his second volume. It contains, moreover, the romantic affair of Arabella Stuart and her young husband, Edward Seymour, both descendants, in the female line, from King Henry VII., and entitled to the Royal inheritance if King James and his offspring were set aside. Arabella's unfortunate position, with her ill-treatment, her attempted escape, her madness, sickness, and death, has been made the subject of other books. The infamous case of the Countess of Essex, afterwards Countess of Somerset, the adulteress and murderess, a near relative of the Earl of Northampton, is the last of these tales of horror. Mr. Dixon has made the most of them all.

* "Her Majesty's Tower." By William Hepworth Dixon. Vol. II. Hurst and Blackett.

The Senate of Tusculum University, Virginia, has bestowed the degree of LL.D. on Mr. William C. Bennett, in recognition of his contributions to English literature.

The awards to the successful exhibitors at the Netherlands Exhibition were, on Monday, distributed by Prince Alexander, in the name of the King. The Ministers of State and the representatives of the various countries took part in the ceremony, and a report was read by Baron Mackay, the president of the central jury, as to the results of the exhibition. A large party assembled at the banquet given in the evening, illuminations and fireworks bringing the exhibition to a close.——The official list and statement of the central jury has been published. There are in all 1317 awards, including twenty-six of a special character in respect of various Dutch schools. The Emperor and Empress of the French, the Crown Princess of Prussia, two French and two Netherland Government Departments, as also our post-office savings-bank system, are awarded *diplomes d'honneur*. The *diplomes d'honneur* have been distributed somewhat proportionately to the number of exhibitors from each country—France receiving 19; Great Britain, 14; Belgium, 13; North Germany, 6; and Austria, 4, out of a total of 68. This, however, far from being the case with regard to the gold medals, of which there are altogether 142, for France takes 49, in addition to one (collective) to the "Librairie Parisienne," represented by eleven firms; Belgium receives 32; Austria, 19; North Germany, 15; whilst the United Kingdom has but 9, and of these only 5 are awarded in respect of actual manufactures exhibited, the remaining 4 being of a public character.

A new public education law has been promulgated at Constantinople. By article 9 primary instruction is made compulsory for every inhabitant of the Turkish empire. The period of instruction for girls is fixed at from six to ten years of age, and for boys from six to eleven. Under article 10 the magistrates of districts and villages are to keep a register of the names of boys and girls whose age qualifies them for instruction, together with those of their parents or guardians. If any of these do not go to school the magistrate is to warn the parent or guardian of his obligation, and if after such notice the child is not sent to school within a month, and no valid reason is given for its absence, a fine of from 5 to 100 piasters is to be imposed, according to the means of the parent, and the child is to be taken to school by the authorities. These fines are to be paid into the educational fund. The cases in which exemption is allowed are—first, when the child is shown to have some constitutional defect; second, when the parent is poor, and would suffer loss from the child being sent to school; third, when the child is employed in agricultural labour at harvest time; fourth, when the distance from the residence of the child to the school is more than half an hour's walk; fifth, when there is no school in the district, or when the school is not sufficiently large to accommodate all the pupils; sixth, when proof is furnished that the child is being educated either at home or in a private school. The primary schools are to be either Mussulman or Christian, according to the religion which is most prevalent in the district. The higher schools, however, are to receive Mussulmans and Christians indiscriminately. An "Imperial Council for Public Instruction" has been established to see to the due execution of this law.

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2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	10	0
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1564.—VOL. LV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

LORD DERBY.

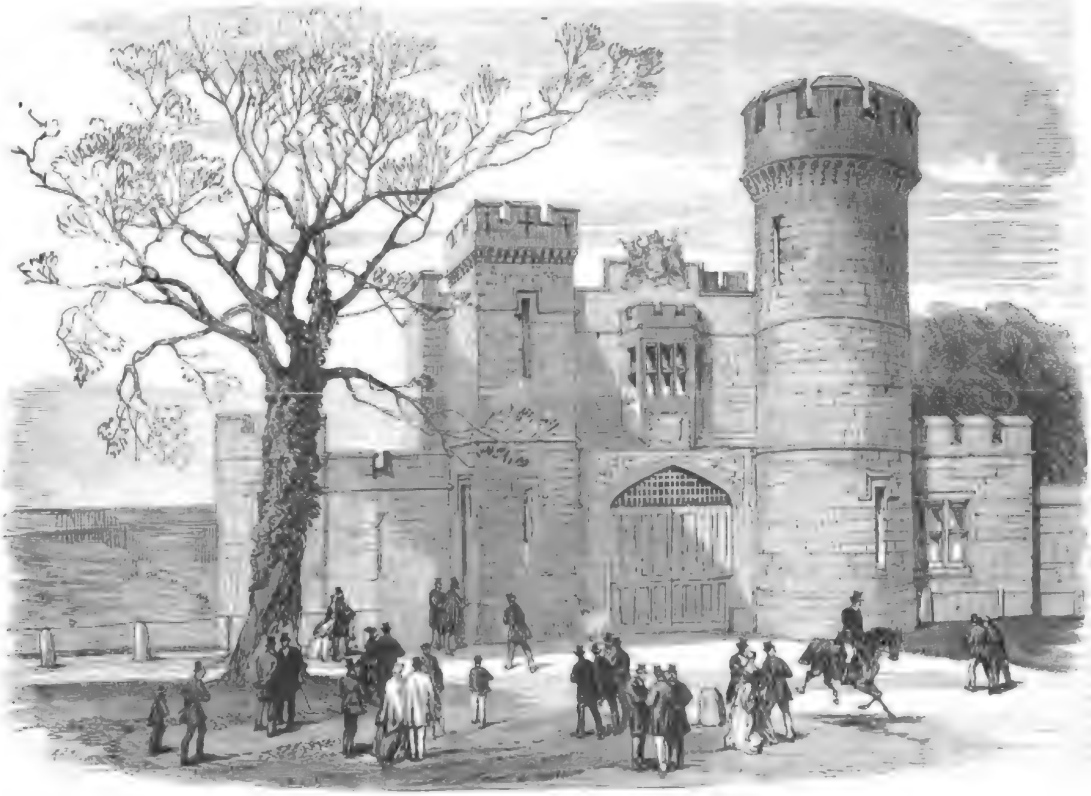
"My Lords, I am an old man, and, like many of your Lordships, past the allotted span of threescore years and ten. My official life is at an end, my political life is nearly closed, and, in the course of nature, my natural life cannot be long." Such were the touchingly-solemn words with which the Earl of Derby introduced the peroration of his last speech to the Peers—the great effort in which he denounced the one important measure of the last Session. Later he said, "If it be for the last time that I have the honour of addressing your Lordships, I declare that it will be to my dying day a satisfaction that I have been able to lift my voice against the adoption of a measure the political impolicy of which is equalled only by its moral iniquity." Of all those who listened to the aged statesman's words, of all those who believed that the measure he condemned was one of grace and justice, not one but owned the power of a perfect sincerity; not one but hoped that the "old man" eloquent would stand up among them many a time and oft, and, though he might never again have cause to be roused into passionate utterance, might often charm his hearers with oratorical accomplishment and excite them with patriotic sentiment. But the destiny which he pictured was wrought out, and the Senate was to hear him no more. Happier than Chatham's,

> His was no start of fiery pain,
> No lingering touch of slow decay.

It was his to withdraw to his ancestral home, and, amid the tender cares of those whom he loved and the consolations of a religion which he prized, to render up peacefully a life of action. Pageant and pomp he had himself forbidden in the House of Death, and in the House of Life no "pages stood mute round the canopied pall," no herald marshalled the mourners for the procession to the tomb. His son's words, announcing that his father had desired the simplest obsequies, could not but find approval in all hearts. But, though the Earl was to receive no public funeral honours, the national voice dictated his epitaph. Men of all parties united in remembering and in saying that a brave and true Englishman, a gentleman, a Christian, had passed away. If a memorial be reared to him where many may behold it, this will be done in the spirit of the exquisite lines, doubtless familiar to him who is gone—

> Nam quid ubi saxa cavata,
> Quid pulchra volunt monumenta,
> Nisi quod res creditur illis
> Non mortua, sed dulcer somno?

We are very willing to assent for present purposes to what we might otherwise think the somewhat unconsidered statement that the death of Lord Derby has no political significance. It would not be difficult to show that the very special influence which he exerted, and which was mainly personal, could not be withdrawn without certain appreciable changes in the political world. But there will come a fitter time for such inquiry. When the dead has scarcely been laid out of our sight it is well, perhaps, to think more on what we have lost than on the possible results of our loss. The character of the Earl of Derby is one which both justifies and repays a respectful study. The incidents of his life and his public



THE LATE LORD DERBY: THE LODGE GATE, KNOWSLEY.—SEE PAGE 439.

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career will be found recorded in another place, and here we would touch rather upon his nature as exhibited to us all. We profess no knowledge but what is derived from having watched him in Parliament, listened closely to his best oratory, and read, as we believe, all that he has written. That much can be added to the knowledge so derived does not seem to us probable. A good general idea of the private character of a public man is not difficult of attainment in these days, and it would not be hard to imagine Lord Derby "as he lived." We should portray a high-spirited man, with a patrician manner somewhat marked, and with a high breeding always in evidence. We could suppose that his circle of very intimate friends was not large, but that with them he was the most unrestrained and delightful of companions. That he had both wit and humour we should not need to be told, and that in private they flowed freely when he was with privileged friends we should not doubt. That he was admirable in all domestic relations we should be equally sure—that he had a great delight in children and in delighting them is perhaps the only fact that we have heard from private sources. Of his English love of sports and of hospitality the world is aware; it is also known that he was an excellent and kindly landlord, and Lancashire will never forget his splendid charity in the dark days of the cotton famine. Some affectionate hand may hereafter fill up this outline with more delicate tinting; but we have reason to believe that Lord Derby is as clearly before his countrymen as it is possible for man to be. Indeed, it was in the very nature of the Earl to be understood: he was too proud to descend to any of the mysteries of reserve and preoccupation with which smaller natures love to enwrap themselves—he chose to be what he was, and he "knew no seems."

By a pardonably rough method of classification, Lord Derby is set down as a statesman who began public life as a Liberal and ended it as a Tory. But this is by no means a just or an exhaustive method of stating the case. The Earl was brought up in the traditions of Whiggism, and this, again, is imperfectly understood by those who are content with generalities—"easy," as Mr. Carlyle says, "to the most of men, but little better, and sometimes worse, than untruths." The typical Whig was in no sense the Liberal he has been pictured. He was a Reformer, no doubt, partly from conviction, partly from antagonism. But he was a Reformer who would himself, from a lofty standpoint, work out his measures for the good of the many; he wanted neither suggestion nor aid from them; he was far more aristocratic than his opponents, and he proclaimed on all occasions that it was for the elevated and enlightened portion of society—that is to say, his own friends—to prescribe for the nation. With sincere respect for the nobleman we are going to name—indeed, there is nothing disrespectful in the description we have given of a very valuable, if not popular, class of statesmen—we may fairly assume that Earl Russell is the living representative of the faith held by Lord Derby when he started in life. In the spirit of that faith he laboured manfully at important reform, and he ably aided Lord Grey in carrying the great Parliamentary measure; he himself carried the Slave Emancipation Act, and his Irish Church improvements were denounced much as the abolition of the Irish Church has been denounced in our own day. The key to the apparent change in Lord Derby's principles lay in the vitality of his Whiggery. He saw that alterations in our institutions were being initiated and forced on by the classes whom he did not deem to be the legitimate depositaries of power, and he considered that statesmanship was ceasing to be what he believed it ought to be—namely, control. He separated himself, therefore, from his old friends on the first worthy occasion that presented itself, and thereafter circumstances made him what he was—the leader of those who opposed nearly all progress, as the word is now understood. But there was a great deal of difference between Lord Derby and the majority of his followers; and we unhesitatingly say that, though names got changed and parties dropped into new attitudes, the Earl held to much of his Whiggism to the last. He disliked further Parliamentary reform, because it was the demand from outside; but he was not afraid of it, as the ultra-Conservatives were. He was essentially an Englishman, and he trusted in his countrymen. He, at the end of his career, proposed that reform, and the mode in which he treated the subject—objectionable as we regard that treatment to have been—showed that it was no bugbear for him. The process of his political life we consider to have been inconsistent rather in appearance than in fact. The Whig tenets of forty-five years ago had, by reason of the marvellous changes in public opinion, and of the political education of the masses, become what was no doubt Toryism, but what would have been considered exceedingly mild Toryism by Canning and Castlereagh. The Earl by dint of years of leadership had acquired habits of language and of tactics which seemed a good deal more Conservative than they were, and to some extent he made concession to the blind terrors of his party. But it was impossible for Lord Derby, as it was impossible for Mr. Disraeli, having had a sound Liberal education, ever to take up the doctrines which were those of Toryism when Mr. Stanley was a young Whig; and the Earl never did so. Could it have been possible for him to command a powerful and obedient majority, it is quite upon the cards that the veteran might have been a Reformer in a way which his party would not have admired. But this being impossible, his ancient Whig training told in another manner, and a less satisfactory one. He was not inconsistent, but his consistency was but partially developed. He was true to the leading Whig doctrine that it is for the few, and not for the many, to govern a nation. We have endeavoured at some length to set out our view on this subject; for it is due to the memory of a distinguished man that judgment upon him, if hostile, shall at all events be based upon a right appreciation of his character. It is also just to add that, if upon ecclesiastical matters the Earl of Derby held strong opinions—his last words in the Chamber of Peers testified how strong—his religion was a rational, manly, earnest one; he could give, and did give, both in speech and writing, reasons for the faith that was in him; and those who believed him in error in opposing so vehemently the last great change should remember that, when he thought he could increase the efficiency of the Irish Church, he put a strong hand to the work, and fearlessly overthrew and reconstructed.

He laboured in the vineyard to the last hour, and he rests from his labours. It is honourable to the English nation that, though he perhaps more often gave offence to antagonists than any eminent man has done in the discharge of his public trust, not an unkind memory has survived him. Liberals have vied with Conservatives in showing respect for his character; and an important meeting of the former has actually been postponed because of his death. It is natural, however, that there should be this feeling. England never mistakes an honest man. The manifestation of his honesty may take a form which irritates, but the man is safe who acts up to his best lights before his countrymen. Among the masses the aristocrat was personally unknown, but they have managed to judge him fairly; and, though they utterly hated his political creed, their hearts warmed to his English courage and his English charity. Had a public funeral been given to him, thousands of heads would have been bared by men who have recorded votes in the stoutest opposition to his politics. He is a good, true man who gains the hearts of Englishmen.

We have said that it is not in this place that we discuss the work of his life. We have restricted ourselves to an outline of his character as it presents itself to us. It has often been our duty to endeavour to show that the political course which the Earl of Derby pursued was not so nearly in accordance with the necessities of the time as that of his opponents; but we have ever done this with a recognition of his conscientiousness, and with a respectful sentiment, to which, for the last time, we now give expression. The Earl of Derby was a man of whom his country might well be proud; and when his biography shall be worthily written, as we trust it will be, it will be seen that, throughout a prolonged life of nearly ceaseless activity, the brave descendant of the old Saxon house did with a strong will and a vigorous hand that which was in him to do, and nobly earned the rest to which he was yesterday laid by those whom he loved and who loved him.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

This week, which was thought to be big with the fate of France and the Second Empire, has been one of the most uneventful for some considerable time past. When M. Raspail found himself alone among the deputies in his determination to go to the Palais Bourbon on Tuesday, he availed himself of the suggestion of certain of his constituents, and wrote to the papers to say that he had abandoned his intention of formally protesting, as he had promised to do, against the illegal closing of the Chamber. Either a good many Parisians had not heard of his letter, or else curiosity was uppermost in their minds; for towards two o'clock the Place de la Concorde was alive with detached groups, and the bridge leading to the Palais Bourbon was crowded with spectators, all with their faces turned eagerly in the direction of the Corps Législatif, the iron gates of which were flung invitingly open for the free entrance of M. Raspail and any of his colleagues who chose to present themselves. There was no display of military force, simply the single sentinel who ordinarily parades up and down in front of the Legislative Palace, a couple of police-agents in private clothes, and perhaps half a dozen curious footmen attached to the Palais Bourbon, who came out in their green, crimson, and gold liveries, simply, I suppose, that the crowd of idlers might have some emblem of authority to feast their eyes on. There were a few policemen on the bridge and a few in the neighbourhood of the approaches; but, save the solitary sentinel, not a soldier was to be seen. A few deputies entered the Palais Bourbon, whether in assertion of a right or out of curiosity one knows not; and an excited orator addressed a few scores of people from the foot of the Obelisque de Luxor until a sergent-de-ville told him to move on, which he forthwith did without a word of remonstrance.

The authorities certainly never thought the long-talked-of demonstration of the 26th would be such an extremely mild one. No doubt enormous preparations were secretly made, as though a revolution were imminent. The Emperor came up from Compiègne and installed himself at the Tuileries, and, as everything seemed to be going on quite pleasantly, he showed himself in the afternoon on the garden terrace, and was very heartily cheered. He was again cheered at the Théâtre Français in the evening. The Préfet of Police had taken the precaution to placard Paris with a warning to people not to assemble, following which was set forth the law on the subject, intimating that, if requisite, recourse would be had to the armed force. The authorities had cleverly fished up one of the old decrees of the Provisional Government signed by Arago, Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, and others, and now turned it against the Republican party themselves.

A meeting of members of the Right, which for years past formed the omnipotent majority blindly devoted to the cause of personal government, was held the other day, but only a dozen members responded to the summons issued, and in this ridiculous position it was felt that the more dignified course was to dissolve the meeting without discussing the topics proposed to have been brought forward at it. The Tiers-parti, too, has held its meeting, and decided upon addressing a letter to the Emperor, asking him at once to have the extraordinary session of the Corps Législatif resumed. Rumours, however, are current that Ministers of their own accord contemplate summoning the Chambers next month.

In the transition state in which matters political seem to be over here a very wide latitude appears to be allowed to the press, which says pretty well just what it pleases, without fear of either prosecution or official communications. Possibly, this is an experiment on the part of the Government. A few evenings ago, too, I heard the outside passengers of an omnibus proceeding down the Faubourg St. Honoré shouting the "Marseillaise" at the top of their voices. The sergents-de-ville stopped and stared as the vehicle went past, and that is all. A year ago omnibus, passengers and all, would have been conducted to the Prefecture of Police.

The weather is very cold at Paris. Yesterday it was snowing all the morning, and a drizzling sleet fell at intervals throughout the afternoon.

SPAIN.

The Republican insurrection having been suppressed, the Government and the Cortes have seriously entered on the consideration of the choice of a King. A committee of fifteen members, drawn in equal numbers from the Progressist, Democratic, and Unionist parties, has been informally appointed by the Cortes, for the purpose of endeavouring to frame some compromise which shall enable a candidate for the crown to be brought forward with at least the apparent assent of all parties. This committee sat several times without coming to any understanding upon the questions which divide the parties. A telegram from Madrid on Wednesday states, however, that the Unionists and Progressists had agreed to suspend their differences as to minor points and devote their attention to the choice of a Sovereign; and therefore, for the present, the Ministerial crisis is at an end. A caucus meeting of the majority was to be held on Thursday night to discuss the candidates for the throne, the Unionists having agreed to accept the one who might be chosen by the majority.

The Republican Deputy Cosmo has been sentenced to death by a council of war. Another Republican deputy, Figueras, has attended the meeting of the Cortes.

General Prim has informed the Cortes that should the Œcumenical Council adopt decisions contrary to the Spanish Constitution they will be treated as null and void.

The Government has opened negotiations with the Bank of Spain and several Parisian banking-houses for a new loan to the amount of two hundred million reals.

The Captain-General of Cuba has suspended all the magistrates of Havannah for abuse of their judicial functions.

BELGIUM.

The communal elections in Belgium, which were held on Tuesday, were attended with a good deal of excitement. In Brussels the retiring burgomaster and nine councillors were re-elected, but a second ballot will be required to decide between the other three councillors who retire and three opposition candidates. At Antwerp, Namur, and Louvain, the Catholic, and at Tournai, Liége, and Bruges, the Liberal candidates were successful.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Florence from his beloved Turin yesterday week.

The appointment of Signors Rudini and Vigliani as Ministers of the Interior and of Justice has been gazetted.

Garibaldi is to visit Florence early in December.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

On Monday the Emperor Francis Joseph started on his Eastern tour. He arrived at Rustchuk on Wednesday morning, in good health. On the Roumanian frontier and at Giurgevo great preparations had been made for his reception.

The insurrection in Dalmatia continues. On Thursday week the insurgents surprised the fort and convent of Stagnavich, killing the Austrian commander and a number of the garrison. An attack upon the forts of Trinita and Gorazda failed. The gun-boat Streiter has successfully cannonaded the insurgents before Zaba, and the rebels have offered to capitulate. The troops have had seven encounters with the insurgents. It is reported that 1300 Christian rayahs from the Turkish province are about to make common cause with the insurgents.

From Pesth we learn that the resignation of M. Wenkheim, the Minister of the Interior, has been accepted, and that he has been succeeded by M. Rajner. M. Hurban, who in 1849 was the leader of the Panslavist agitation, has been tried on a charge of inciting to revolt, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Count Chotek, hitherto Austrian Minister at Stutgard, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

GERMANY.

The Crown Princess has received from the Amsterdam Exhibition a diploma of honour as an acknowledgment of the noble and successful efforts she has made to found an association for the employment of females.

Herr von der Heydt, the Prussian Minister of Finance, has resigned, probably in consequence of a resolution which the Lower House of the Diet adopted on Tuesday, declaring that the concession for a lottery loan of 100,000,000 thalers proposed to be issued by the Discount Company is incompatible with the welfare of the State. A resolution was also agreed to calling upon the Government to settle, by means of federal legislation, the whole question of the lawfulness of lottery loans. The Liberal Opposition in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet has moved a resolution urging the Government to reduce the military expenditure of the North German Confederation, and to bring about a general disarmament by means of diplomatic negotiations. The House has taken into consideration a resolution providing for the trial of political and press offences by juries. The first paragraph of this resolution has been carried by a majority of 158 to 121.

A monument to the great Prussian statesman and patriot, Baron von Stein, was opened at Herdeck on the 17th inst. It consists of a watch-tower, 90 ft. high, on the summit of the Kaisersberg.

DENMARK.

The King of Sweden arrived at Elsinore on Monday morning, and was received by the Danish Royal family and the civil and military authorities. Elsinore was decorated with flags, and a hearty welcome was given to the Royal visitor, who afterwards left for the Danish Palace at Fredensborg.

AMERICA.

President Grant has appointed George H. Butler, nephew of General Butler, Consul-General for the British East Indies.

The Democrats of California have succeeded in electing eleven out of the fourteen district Judges.

The Tennessee Legislature has elected Mr. Henry Cooper, Democrat, as Senator, defeating Mr. Andrew Johnson by one vote.

A shock of earthquake has been felt from Boston to St. John, New Brunswick. No material damage was done.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail brings intelligence from Cape Town to Sept. 18. The Parliament was still discussing the Estimates, and had refused to consider the proposals of the Government for additional taxation until it had ascertained whether it would adopt, in whole or in part, the retrenchments in the civil service recommended by the House.

The Free State Church has elected Archdeacon Merriman as the future Bishop.

INDIA.

A cyclone occurred near Saugor on the night of the 7th inst.

The *Gazette of India* has published a Government despatch to the Duke of Argyll which confirms the news that a reduction of £1,250,000 has been ordered in the expenditure upon public works next year, and of £800,000 during the current year. Large savings in the civil and military estimates are also contemplated.

A telegram from Allahabad brings word that Azim Khan died on the 6th inst., at Arood, midway between Meshed and Teheran.

JAPAN.

The Duke of Edinburgh met with a cordial reception at Yokohama, and sailed for China, in the Galatea, on the 10th ult.

The Japanese Parliament has voted the surrender of the Daimios' estates and revenues to the Mikado. The Daimios will receive honorary titles instead, with an allowance of one tenth of their income. They will, however, be relieved from the support of retainers.

A drunken man assaulted Sir Harry Parkes, the British Ambassador at Jeddo, but was promptly arrested.

The French Consul at Yokohama has announced that appeals from the Consular Courts of Siam and Japan will henceforth be made to the Imperial Court at Saigon instead of Pondicherry.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Empress of the French arrived at Alexandria at daybreak yesterday week, in the Imperial yacht Aigle. No salute was fired on her arrival, in compliance with her Majesty's request. The Empress disembarked at the railway wharf at half-past ten, and proceeded direct to Cairo, accompanied by the Khedive, who had arrived the day before from the capital. On Tuesday the Empress, accompanied by the Khedive, left for Upper Egypt. Before leaving Constantinople the Empress received the wives of the Turkish functionaries, and gave the grand cross of the Legion of Honour to the Seraskier, and minor orders to a few others.

The Sultan has more guests on his hands. The Crown Prince

of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, Count Palemburg, and suite, arrived in the Bosphorus, on Sunday morning, on board the Sultan's yacht. The Sultan and suite received the Princes at the entrance of the palace of Beglerbey. Subsequently the Prince of Prussia returned the visit of the Sultan at the palace of Dolmabachtscha. In the afternoon the English Ambassador visited the Crown Prince and Prince Louis of Hesse at the Beglerbey Palace. The Sultan gave a dinner in honour of the Princes at the Palace of Dolmabachtscha on Monday evening. The Duke of Aosta arrived at noon on Monday, in the yacht Vendetta, escorted by four steamers, having on board members of the Italian colony at Constantinople. The Prince was cordially received. He stays at the Sultan's Kiosk, in the valley of the Sweet Waters, on the Asiatic shore. During his stay the same ceremonial will be observed as on the occasion of the visit of Prince Napoleon. The Austrian colony at Constantinople, numbering nearly 4000 persons, has appointed a committee of forty members to make preparations for welcoming their Emperor.

It is said that the presence of the Sultan at the inauguration of the Suez Canal has been decided on.

The Grand Duke Michael, Governor of the Caucasus, has been disgraced by the Court of St. Petersburg to represent Russia at the opening of the Suez Canal.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote left Plymouth yesterday week, on board Sir George Stuart's steam-yacht, the Deerhound, to be present at the opening ceremony.

Mr. Lange, the English representative of the Suez Canal Company, announces that the *fêtes* in connection with the opening of the canal will commence at Port Said on the morning of Nov. 16, and on the following morning all vessels will have to leave for Ismailia, where they are to remain till the 18th inclusive. On the 19th they proceed to Suez, and on the evening of the 20th the fêtes will terminate at Suez.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Channel Fleet has left Milford Haven and sailed for Lisbon. The fleet includes the Agincourt, Minotaur, Northumberland, Hercules, Inconstant, and the Warrior.

A Lisbon telegram of the 26th inst. states:—"The British fleet, consisting of six iron-clad war-steamers, has arrived here from Milford Haven. All well."

On Wednesday the Allan steamer Peruvian, from Canada, landed at Liverpool four officers and 122 men from various regiments stationed in Canada who have been invalided or whose terms of service have expired.

On Tuesday the Duke of Cambridge made his annual inspection of the troops stationed at Colchester garrison. The inspection concluded with a sham fight. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the various departments in the camp and cavalry barracks.

On Sunday the whole of the men, horses, and guns of the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich were kept in constant readiness to proceed to London in case their services should be required in the event of any outbreak resulting from the Fenian demonstration in Hyde Park.

The Admiralty are about to try a novel plan of relieving the crews stationed in the Pacific. The Revenge is to take Admiral Farquhar and crew to Greytown, who will cross to Panama and there relieve the Admiral and crew of the Zealous, who will then proceed to Greytown and come home in the Revenge.

It has been reported by telegram that her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Malabar arrived at Alexandria on the evening of the 23rd inst., and that the Jumna sailed thence for Bombay on the following morning. The Serapis was to leave Malta for Portsmouth on Sunday morning (24th inst.) with troops and invalids conveyed from India in the Jumna.

General Sir David Wood, commandant of the garrison, inspected, on Saturday afternoon, the Royal Engineers stationed at Woolwich, consisting of the eighth company, under the command of Capt. E. Mitchell; also the Military Store Staff Corps, commanded by Colonel Parkyn. Sir David afterwards inspected the quarters of the troops and expressed his approval of all he had witnessed.

A gentleman writing to the *Times* pleads for beards for the Army, and states that our soldiers have a right to our consideration in this respect as strong, at least, as that of the police. The beard would contribute, he says, to the health and comfort of the men, who are exposed with unprotected throats and chins to the severities of our variable climate.

There was a full-dress parade in Chatham barracks, on Tuesday, of the whole of the officers and men of the 2nd Depôt Battalion, when medals were presented to the following privates for long service and good conduct, the first two also receiving each a gratuity of £5:—Henry Flowers and John M'Kewr, first battalion 14th Regiment; John Whelan, William Boyle, and Charles Bryne, 59th Regiment.

A large party of officers dined together on Monday evening, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Balaclava. Covers were laid for upwards of thirty guests, which included Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., who presided; General the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B.; and Major-General Lord George Paget, K.C.B. On Tuesday Major-General Sir David Wood entertained at dinner, at his official residence on Woolwich-common, the officers of the Woolwich garrison who were present at the battle.

The Dido, unarmoured screw-sloop, 1268 tons, was launched at Portsmouth, last Saturday, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope; Rear-Admiral Sir C. Key, Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard; Admiral Sir G. Talbot; a large number of naval and military officers and ladies; Mr. Robinson, master shipwright and chief engineer, and heads of departments, as well as a great many of the general public. The ceremony of "christening" was performed by Miss Key, daughter of the Admiral Superintendent. The Dido is of the Sirius class, wooden-built with rolled-iron beams, with strengthening iron arch plating next to her water-ways and mid-arch stringing plates. She is fitted with iron water-tight bulkheads and all the latest improvements, and is to be supplied with engines, by Messrs. Humphrey and Tennant, of 350-horse power. Her length is 212 ft.; breadth, 35 ft.; depth of hold, 19 ft. 4 in. After the launch she was taken into the steam-basin to receive her machinery and be fitted out.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The contest for the challenge cup, value £70, of the Covent-garden company of the Queen's (Westminster), has been brought to a close at the ranges at the Scrubbs. Sergeant Watts was the winner. Other prizes were shot for, and won as follows:—First prize, Private Webber; and second prize, Private W. J. Webster.

On Thursday week the Queen's (Westminster) and the South Middlesex competed in a rifle-match, at Wormwood-scrubbs. The terms of the match were:—Twenty men a side; ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each range, without sighting-shots. At the conclusion of the match the scores were:—For the Queen's, 969; for the South Middlesex, 997. The highest score (66) by a representative of the Queen's was made by Private C. F. Moore; Captain Radcliffe made the highest score (67) on the other side.

The St. Clement Danes company of the Queen's (Westminster) held their annual prize meeting, on Wednesday week, at Wormwood-scrubbs. The first series were won as follows:—Messrs. F. G. Bailey, C. F. Moore, T. Smith, J. G. Emslie, H. B. Scrivener, Holmes, Faulkner, Livett, and Kennett; the second series by Messrs. Bytham, Buckingham, Bentoff, and Betts; and the third series by Messrs. C. F. Moore, J. G. Emslie, Holmes, G. Stanley, Bontoft, and Carr.

On Thursday week the various companies forming the second battalion North York Volunteer regiment arrived by train at Scarborough, for completion of the requisite battalion drills for the year, and for review and inspection on the following day by Lieutenant-Colonel Wombwell, her Majesty's Inspector of Volunteers. The troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Feversham. The corps present were:—1st North York (Malton), Captain Copperthwaite; 6th North York (Scarborough), Captain Holden; 3rd North York (Hovingham), Major Worsley; 3rd North York (Castle Howard), Captain Legard; 10th North York (Helmsley), Captain Duncombe; and 16th North York (Pickering), Captain Hill.

The annual carbine prize-firing of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers was brought to a conclusion, on Saturday last, at Purfleet. The main objects of competition were the individual and the battery challenge cups, both handsome works of art, of the aggregate value of 50 gn. After a close and spirited contest, the cup was won for the present half-year by Gunner Campion. The sweepstakes, for second, third, and fourth, were taken by Sergeant Wand, Sergeant Garnham, and Corporal Brookes. The battery challenge cup, competed for annually by squads of five from each battery, was won by the detachment of H battery (Captain Whichcord's); the B battery team being second. The B battery challenge cup was won for the second time by Gunner Campion.—On the same day a match was decided for the sixth time between the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers and the 1st Kent Artillery Volunteers, under Captain Sankey—ten men a side, for university tankards; ranges as above. The 1st Kent made 332 points, and the 1st Middlesex 356. The victories being now "three all," the conquering match is looked forward to with considerable interest.

THE BELGIAN RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

Sunday and Monday were the days named for the distribution of the prizes won at Liége, Spa, and Brussels by English and Continental competitors with "military rifles," and the list of prizes forwarded by the secretary of the Tir-National shows that the English, besides being fairly successful at the short ranges, took the majority of the prizes at the longer ranges.

In the shooting at 1000 metres (1120 yards) there were twenty-four prizes, and the English volunteers, in this open competition on the Ardennes with Dutch, Swiss, Belgians, and Germans, won all the prizes with the exception of the 4th, 13th, and 19th. The best rifle in use by the foreigners was the Peabody, the service arm of the Swiss. The winner of the first prize at this range was Lieutenant Menzies, of Edinburgh, who fired with a new side lever Henry breech-loader, and won with 13 points a prize value 1200f., given by the town of Spa. Mr. Stanford, of Worthing, won the second prize, value 800f., given by the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Antwerp; Corporal Peake, of Manchester, won the third, a tourney carpet, value 700f., bearing the winner's initials and the arms of the town. Sergeant Abbot, of the 36th Middlesex, won the fifth. The other prizes in this competition were won in the following order:—Lieutenant Powell, 300f.; Sergeant Salis, of the South Middlesex, 250f.; Mr. Carmichael, of the London Scottish, 200f.; Ensign Starkie, Queen's (Westminster), 150f. (Henry rifle); Private C. Ingram, of Glasgow, 100f.; the eleventh, by Mr. Morris, of London; the twelfth, by Sergeant Lowe, of Lincolnshire; the fourteenth, by Corporal Wyatt, of the 13th Salop; the fifteenth, by Mr. Duncan, of Cambridge; the sixteenth, by Mr. Hewison, of the London Scottish; the seventeenth, by M. Anderson, of the same corps; the eighteenth, by Sergeant Herman, 18th Kent, and Corporal Ward, of Beverley, Mr. T. C. Dawson, of Halifax; Mr. Marsh, of London; and Mr. Bassett, of Manchester, won the others. The bull's-eye which the Burgomaster of Liége made at the 1000 metres did not get him a prize; but, as he tied with the last prizeman on the list, he, Mr. de Keyser, Mr. J. Wyatt, and several others who did the like, are "honourably mentioned."

In a breech-loading competition, Corporal Peake won the first prize at 1000 metres with a Henry breech-loader; and Mr. Wyatt, of Shropshire, with the same kind of rifle, won the first prize, at 750 metres.

At the general prize-shooting at 750 metres, Englishmen won nineteen out of twenty-five prizes given. The first was won by Mr. Cortis, of Worthing, value 800f.; the third by Mr. Saw, of the London Rifle Brigade, value 250f.; the fourth by Mr. Ingram, of Glasgow; the sixth by Mr. Hepworth, of the Queen's (Westminster); the seventh by Mr. Abbott, of the 36th Middlesex; and the others were taken in the following order:—Mr. Atterbury, of the London Rifle Brigade; Mr. T. C. Dawson, of Halifax; Mr. W. Hooper, of the Queen's, who, with the winner of the next prize, Mr. Damant, shot with the new side-lever Henry; Mr. F. Mander, of London; Mr. Ward, of Beverley; Mr. Whitehead, of Royston; Colour-Sergeant Hams, of the 29th Kent; Mr. Morris, of London; Captain Gorton, of the Civil Service, who fired with a Kerr bolt breech-loader; Lieutenant S. G. Purchas, Worcester; Captain Benning, Bedfordshire; Mr. Hay, of London; and Mr. F. de Keyser, of the 1st Surrey, who also fired with the Henry breech-loader.

For the 550 metres' competition, out of thirty-one prizes, our volunteers won twenty-three. The first, value 800f., was won by Private Wyatt, of the London Rifle Brigade; and Private Saw, of the same brigade, won the third, value 300f.; Colour-Sergeant Harris, of the 29th Kent, won the fourth, value 250f.; the others being Corporal W. Russell, of the 29th Kent; Lieutenant O. Hall, 2nd Manchester (who fired with a Westley-Richard-Henry); Private Hays, of London; Sergeant Salis, of the South Middlesex; Mr. C. Ingram, of Glasgow; Mr. Flirsch, of Birmingham; Mr. D. Stott, of Edinburgh; Mr. Bond, also of Edinburgh; Mr. Gilder, of the 18th Middlesex; Mr. Scruby, of the 1st Surrey; Mr. Frick, of the same corps; Dr. J. D. Ward, of Manchester; Mr. Cortis, of Worthing; Mr. Morris, of London; Mr. Murray, of the London Scottish; Mr. Woodbridge, of London; Mr. Linton, of the London Scottish; Mr. Menzies, of the Queen's (Edinburgh); Mr. Kerr, of the London Scottish; and Corporal Ormandy, of the 37th Lancashire.

Among the winners of prizes for dance were:—Mr. Wyatt, of the London Rifle Brigade; Mr. George, of the 11th Hants; Mr. Perry, of the 41st Middlesex; Colour-Sergeant Thurston, of the 29th Middlesex; Dr. Ryan, of the South Middlesex; Mr. Mason, of the same corps; Mr. Damant, of the St. George's; Mr. Menzies, Ensign Starkie, of the Queen's (Westminster); Mr. Verrall, of Sussex; Mr. Parker, of Lincolnshire; Mr. T. White, of Guildford; and Mr. Taylor, of the Civil Service.

Captain Field, Horsemidle Artillery Company, made the best *dance* at 175 metres, and won 700f.; Private J. Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade, made the greatest number of points (20 out of a possible 25) at the 500 metres, and won 800f.; Private A. Curtis, 1st Sussex Rifles, was best at 750 metres (18 points out of a possible 20), and won a sporting rifle of the value of 300f.; and Lieutenant R. Menzies, of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, won the highest prize of all, 1200f., having made the best score (13 out of a possible 20) at 1000 metres. He shot with a Henry muzzle-loader. The prize offered to the competitor who, in the shortest time, could fire fifteen shots, completely dismount the rifle and lock, and then, after remounting, fire fifteen more shots, was won by a Belgian with the Remington breech-loader.

There were, as this list will show, volunteers from all parts of the kingdom present, and they well sustained the character of our English marksmen.

Except about a dozen Swiss, French, and Dutch, the prize-winners, besides the British, are all Belgians.

LORD DERBY.

(Born 1799. Died 1869.)

Withdrawing slow from those he loved so well,
Autumn's pale morning saw him pass away:
Leave them beside their sacred dead to pray,
Unmarked of strangers. Calmer memories tell
How nobly Stanley lived. No braver name
Glows in the golden roll of all his sires,
Or all their peers. His was the heart that fires
The eloquent tongue, and his the eye whose aim
Alone half quelled his foe. He struck for Power
(And power in England is a hero's prize),
Yet he could throw it from him. Those whose eyes
See not for tears remember in this hour
That he was oft from Homer's page beguiled
To frame some "wonder for a happy child."—*Punch.*

THE PLANETS IN NOVEMBER

The Moon will be very near Mercury on the evening of the 2nd, Mars and Saturn on the morning of the 6th, Venus on the 7th, Jupiter on the 18th, and Uranus on the 23rd. She will occult several stars during the month at a favourable time for observation, and the following are the particulars:—

Date.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance.	Reappearance.
Nov. 17.	96 Ceti	4	9.49 p.m.	11.10 p.m.
,, 20.	65 Tauri	5½	5.47 p.m.	6.33 p.m.
,, 21.	Pai 4 Orionis	5	6.52 p.m.	7.44 p.m.
,, 22.	Zeta 2 Geminorum	4	8.51 p.m.	9.46 p.m.
,, 23.	56 Geminorum	5½	6.21 a.m.	7.23 a.m.

These occultations are very interesting phenomena, and may be well observed with a moderately powerful telescope. The Moon will be nearest to the Earth on the 2nd and most distant from it on the 14th.

Mercury will be well situated for observation from the beginning until about the twelfth day of the month. On the second day he rises at 5.6 a.m., or 1h. 50m. before the Sun. He will be at his greatest elongation west of the Sun on the morning of the 5th. At about this date he may be seen a little above the eastern horizon about an hour before sunrise. This planet is very seldom observed, in consequence of his proximity to the Sun; but he may soon be detected if carefully sought for, his brilliancy being nearly equal to that of a star of the first magnitude. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 2nd.

Venus may be observed in the western part of the horizon soon after sunset. She sets on the 2nd at 6.19 p.m., and on the 27th at 6.58 p.m., or three hours after the Sun. She will be not far distant from the Moon on the morning of the 7th, and very near a small star in Sagittarius on the 21st. Venus is by far the most brilliant of all the planets, and may therefore soon be distinguished from any stars that may be situated in her vicinity.

Mars rises in daylight and sets about 1h. 15m. after the Sun throughout the month. He is therefore very unfavourably situated for observation.

Jupiter is the most conspicuous object in the eastern sky during the evening hours. He will be near the Moon on the night of the 17th. His satellites and their shadows may be witnessed in transit at 7 p.m. on the evenings of the 7th, 8th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, and 30th. The four satellites which revolve round this planet may be distinctly seen with the help of any small telescope or opera-glass. The transits of these bodies cannot, however, be well observed without the assistance of a rather powerful instrument.

Saturn cannot be well seen during November, owing to his proximity to the Sun. He will be near the Moon on the 6th, and in conjunction with Mars on the 9th.

Uranus will be visible nearly all night throughout the month. He rises at 8.39 p.m. on the 2nd and at 6.19 p.m. on the 27th. He will be near the Moon on the evening of the 23rd. This planet is scarcely perceptible to the naked eye.

The concessions for the St. Gothard and Splugen railways have been sanctioned by the National Council of Switzerland.

Admiral Hornby, in a letter to the Mayor of Liverpool, declining an offer of the Mayor to send his carriage to Lord Derby's funeral, states that an offer from her Majesty that she should be represented on that occasion has been declined by the family, as the funeral must be a strictly private one.

The Great Eastern steam-ship, with the portion of the British-Indian Telegraph Cable to be laid between Bombay and Aden, left the Nore on Sunday for Portland, where she completes her coaling, and will leave next week for Bombay, touching at St. Vincent and the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Layard replaces Sir J. Crampton as British Minister at Madrid, and is succeeded at the Board of Works by Mr. Ayrton. It has been determined that the third Lordship of the Treasury, held up to the present time by Mr. Stansfeld, shall be abolished; and the right hon. gentleman has accepted the post of Financial Secretary.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, and of the delegates from the various institutes in union, was held, on Tuesday afternoon, in the Mechanics' Institute, Manchester. Mr. Alderman Rumsey took the chair, and there was a very numerous attendance. Dr. Pankhurst, the hon. secretary, read the report of the council. The council, in submitting the report of another year's educational work, state that the soundness of their policy in administering the affairs of the union has been abundantly attested by the conspicuous success of many students of the several institutes, and by the general state of vigour of all departments of the organisation. The number of institutes now in union is 132, of which six have been admitted during the past year. The following is a summary of returns from eighty-six institutes:—Number of members, 20,063; number of female members, 1756; number of members attending elementary evening classes last winter, 5000; number of volumes in library, 163,756; income, £18,000. The annual distribution of prizes awarded by the union took place in the Townhall, King-street, in the evening. Mr. Burley, M.P., occupied the chair.

WRECK CHART OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

The chart of the coasts and seas around Great Britain and Ireland is marked with signs denoting the proportionate frequency of wrecks in each locality during the year 1868, compiled from the register of the Board of Trade; and with other signs, which show where life-boats are stationed. The statistical account we here give, with the accompanying remarks, is taken from the latest number of the quarterly journal of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution:—

It appears that the number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions from all causes on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and in the surrounding seas, reported in 1868, is 1747. This is, fortunately, 343 less than the number reported in 1867 (2090), and 113 less than the number reported in 1866 (1860). It seems that the number of ships lost or damaged in the 1747 wrecks, casualties, and collisions reported in 1868 is 2131, representing a registered tonnage of upwards of 427,000 tons. The number of ships in 1868 is less than the number in 1867 by 382. The number of ships reported is in excess of the number of disasters reported, because in cases of collision two or more ships are involved in one casualty.

The following short statement shows the annual average of wrecks reported since 1850, divided into three periods of five and one of four years:—1850, 690; 1851, 1259; 1852, 1115; 1853, 832: making a total in those four years of 3876 wrecks and casualties, and giving an average each year of 969. In 1854, 987; 1855, 1141; 1856, 1153; 1857, 1143; and 1858, 1170: total in five years, 5594, or an average annually of 1118. In 1859, 1416; 1860, 1379; 1861, 1494; 1862, 1485; and 1863, 1664: giving a total in the five years ending 1863 of 7441, and an average in every year of 1488. In 1864, 1390; 1865, 1666; 1866, 1860; 1867, 2090; and 1868, 1747: total for the five years to the end of 1868 of 8743. The average number of wrecks annually in the same period being consequently 1748.

It will thus be seen that the number of wrecks reported during 1868 is just below the average for the last five years, but is in excess of the average of all the years previous to that period. With the exception of the numbers reported in 1867 and 1866, the largest number of wrecks ever reported in one year is unhappily given to the past year. Undoubtedly these 1747 shipwrecks in one year on our coasts appear a very large number; but we may account for a large number of these disasters at sea by the great increase every year of ships frequenting our coasts and narrow seas.

Among the most fearful gales that occur in given years, is called the Royal-Charter gale of 1859, which wrecked 343 ships. In three months in 1861 there were 460 wrecks; in three months in 1862 there were 540 vessels lost; and in the gales of six months of 1863, 930 ships came to grief. Again in November, 1864, there 264 wrecks; and yet the total number of wrecks in that year was 274 below those of 1863. In 1865, the gales of January, February, March, October, November, and December gave 705 wrecks; in the following year, 1866, the gales of the corresponding months yielded 793 ships to destruction. In the west of England the

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THE LAKE, KNOWSLEY PARK.

Again, there were 131 wrecks and casualties to smacks and fishing-vessels in 1868. It is always a fatal proof of the severity of a gale when fishing-smacks are lost. But excluding these 131 fishing-smacks, the number of vessels employed in the regular carrying trade that have suffered from wreck or casualty during the year was exactly 2000. If this number be again subdivided, it will be found that about half of it is represented by the unseaworthy, overladen, or ill-found vessels of the collier class, chiefly employed in the coasting trade. For the six years ending 1868 the number is more than half.

In 1863, of the collier class, 989 vessels were lost; in 1864, 844; in 1865, 934; in 1866, 1150; in 1867, 1215; and in 1868, 1014; making a total, in six years, of 6146 vessels lost, in too many cases, from clearly preventible causes. The loss of life from these very disasters must be counted by thousands.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the storm often proves destructive to ships of all classes and all ages. Thus, in the ten years ending in 1868, disasters to comparatively new ships bear a very high proportion to the whole number, for 476 wrecks and casualties happened to nearly new ships, and 297 to ships from three to seven years of age. Then there were wrecks and casualties to 420 ships from seven to fourteen years old, and to 653 from fifteen to thirty years old. Then follow 267 old ships, from thirty to fifty years old. Having passed the service of half a century, we come to the very old ships—viz., 35 between fifty and sixty years old; 26 from sixty to seventy, 9 from seventy to eighty, and 8 from eighty to ninety, and the age of 228 are unknown. In former years we have had, when unattended with the loss of life, to rejoice over the destruction of ships of one hundred years old and upwards; but this year no casualties have been reported to vessels of known greater age than ninety years. The officers of Coastguard and Customs, in their wreck returns to the Board of Trade, frequently call attention to the state of rottenness and of want of repair of some of the ships above twenty years old. Even at the age of twenty-five to thirty, it sometimes happens that a ship is so rotten as to fall to pieces immediately on touching the ground, without giving the crew the slightest chance of getting out their boats, or being saved by a life-boat.

The classification of these disasters in this register is very clearly given, and calls for a public acknowledgment. We accordingly find that of the 2131 vessels lost or damaged in 1868, 86 were rigged as ships, 150 were steam-ships, 594 schooners, 313 brigs, 250 barques, 243 brigantines, and 197 smacks; the remainder were small vessels rigged in various ways. Of the 2131 vessels referred to, 989 did not exceed 100 tons burden, 772 were from 100 to 300 tons, 248 were from 300 to 600 tons, and 122 only were above 600 tons burden.

From the table showing the parts of the coasts on which the wrecks and casualties happened, it will be seen that, as usual, the greatest number occurred on the east coast.

The numbers are as follow:—East coast, 823; south coast, 202; west coast, 427; north-west coast of Scotland, 54; Irish coast, 189; Isle of Man, 22; Lundy Island, 16; and Scilly Isles, 4.

In the Wreck-Chart (on page 432) the number and locality of the wrecks are brought before the eye. The same chart also shows us the numerous life-boats that are now happily found bringing succour to hundreds of sailors who, in their absence, must inevitably have perished. Yet, notwithstanding all the exertions of our life-boats' crews, we record with deep regret that the loss of life on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1868 was 824. It is painful to reflect on the widows and orphans and aged persons and relatives who were thus made desolate in one short year.

Again we observe that the number of lives lost in 1868 is 509 less than the number lost in 1867; but is, unhappily, in excess of all other years except 1867, 1866, 1861, and 1859 (the Royal Charter year), when the number reached 1047. The lives lost in 1868 were lost in 196 ships; 141 of them were laden vessels, 42 were vessels in ballast, and in 13 cases it is not known whether the vessels were laden or light; 164 of these ships were entirely lost, and 32 sustained partial damage. Of the 824 lives lost, 262 were lost in vessels that foundered, 86 lives were lost on board vessels in collision, and 409 in vessels stranded or cast ashore. Nearly 90 lives were lost in fishing-boats alone. We trust the loss of life from fishing-boats will be diminished year by year as the qualities of the safety fishing-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution become known and appreciated by our fishermen. The remaining 67 lives lost were lost from various causes, such as by being washed overboard in heavy seas, by explosions, and other accidents.

Whilst the greatest number of wrecks happened on the east coast of England, the greatest loss of life during the ten years ending in 1868 occurred in the Irish Sea. The number of lives lost in the Irish Sea during the ten years is more than double the number lost on any other part of the coasts.

The winds most destructive to shipping during the past year were as follow:—N., 53; N.N.E., 46; N.E., 98; E.N.E., 56; E., 61; E.S.E., 35; S.E., 64; S.S.E., 56; S., 74; S.S.W., 160; S.W., 223; W.S.W., 144; W., 120; W.N.W., 108; N.W., 116; and N.N.W., 55—showing that westerly gales are far more destructive than easterly gales; the most destructive being from south-west. We may also distinguish the wrecks in 1868 according to the force of the wind at the time at which they happened. Thus, 661 happened when the wind was at force 6 or under—that is to say, when the force of the wind did not exceed a strong breeze, in which the ship could carry single reefs and topgallant sails; 154 happened with the wind at forces 7 and 8, or a moderate to fresh gale, when a ship, if properly manned and navigated, can keep the sea with safety; and 340 happened with the wind at force 9 and upwards—that is to say, from a strong gale to a hurricane.

It appears that there are at present 210 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom belonging to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and 40 to local boards. The rocket and mortar apparatus stations now number 279, and are under the management of the coastguard and the Board of Trade.

During the year 1868 and the first eight months of 1869, 948 lives (besides 35 vessels) were saved by the life-boats of the National Institution alone, and 558 by shore-boats and other means, for which it granted rewards. A sum of £4036 was expended by the institution, in the same period, in rewards for saving life, and £33,000 on the various establishments round the coasts of the British Isles.

In the presence of facts like these the Life-Boat Institution need have no misgiving in respect to pecuniary support while it pursues vigorously and successfully the great and national objects for the promotion of which it was established.

VIEW IN KNOWSLEY PARK, LOOKING TOWARDS LIVERPOOL.—SEE PAGE 430.

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BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at 63, Christian-square, the wife of John D. H. Peyton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 26th inst., at Southampton Lodge, Highgate, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Wilkinson, R.V., of a son.

On the 27th inst., at Woodlea, Grasscroft, near Liverpool, the wife of Arthur Earle, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Berlin, the wife of Humphrey Davy, Esq., Berlin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at Parkgate Church, Cheshire, by the Rev. James Johnston, assisted by the Rev. J. Y. Dad, Quarry, only son of Robert Barbour, Esq., of Bebsworth, Cheshire, to Caroline Eaton, youngest daughter of Robert Andrew Mazie, Esq., M.P., of Dreghorn, Edinburgshire, and Ashfield Hall, Cheshire.

On the 25th inst., at the Episcopal Church at Antwerp, by the Rev. Robert Byron, Mr. William Hardenberg, Bible Hotel, Amsterdam, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of William Burnery, Esq., of London, Newcastle.

On the 21st inst., at the British Legation, Dresden, by the Rev. J. W. Klotz, Francis D. S. Neave, Esq., of the Bahama Ponds, Canterbury, N.Z., second son of the late W. A. Neave, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and Gilden Hall, Romford, Essex, to E. M. (Nina) Cornack, eldest daughter of the late Henry Cornack, Esq., of Bombay, and stepdaughter of Baron O. G. v. Eisenberg.

On the 20th inst., at the parish church, Lymington, Hants, by the Rev. B. Materia, M.A., George William, eldest son of William Kershaw, Esq., of Cumberland Lodge, Croydon, Surrey, to Jane, only daughter of Charles A. Mackenzie, Esq., of Lymington, Hants.

DEATHS.

On the 25th inst., at Barwell Court, Kingston-on-Thames, Thomas Cardus, Esq., aged 67.

On the 20th inst., at Trowbridge, Wilts, deeply regretted, Rowland Henry, son of Rowland Rodway, Esq., aged 33 years.

On the 20th inst., at Margate, Central India, of remittent fever, Anne, the beloved and deeply-regretted wife of W. H. Beatson, M.D., Civil Surgeon, H.M. Bengal Medical service.

On the 14th inst., at Hertford, of consumption, Charles Young, Esq., aged 67. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6.

SUNDAY, Oct. 31.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Luis I., King of Portugal, born, 1838. Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. Geo. Mortimer, D.D.; afternoon, 3.15, p.m.; the Rev. Canon Dale. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. James Augustus Hessey, Head Master of Marlborough Taylors' School.

MONDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints'. Queen Victoria proclaimed Sovereign of India, and Lord Canning Viceroy, 1858. National Gallery reopens. Meetings:—Royal Institution General Meeting, 3 p.m.; Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; London Institution Lectures, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics.)

TUESDAY, 2.—All Souls'. The "Judasses" Richard Hooker died, 1600. Michaelmas Term begins. Meetings:—Syro-Egyptian Society, 7.30; Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—Battle of Mentana (Garibaldi defeated by the French and Papal troops), 1867. General Grant elected President of the United States, 1868. New moon, 11.55 p.m. Meetings:—Royal Society of Literature, 4.15 p.m.; Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, 4.—First meeting of the London Missionary Society, 1794. Meetings:—Linnean Society, 8 p.m.; Chemical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Battle of Inkerman (defeat of the Russians by the Allies), 1854. Meetings:—Royal Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.; Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.; Philological Society, 8.15.

SATURDAY, 6.—St. Leonard, Confessor. Princess Charlotte of Wales died, deeply lamented, 1817. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 2 p.m. Inauguration of the Holborn Viaduct and the new Blackfriars Bridge by her Majesty.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6.

Oct.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Nov. 1	12 44	—	0 13	0 36	1 0	1 23	1 47
2	—	0 13	0 36	1 0	1 23	1 47	2 13
3	0 13	0 36	1 0	1 23	1 47	2 13	2 41
4	0 36	1 0	1 23	1 47	2 13	2 41	3 14
5	1 0	1 23	1 47	2 13	2 41	3 14	3 51
6	1 23	1 47	2 13	2 41	3 14	3 51	4 34

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 54 feet.

Day.	Daily Means of Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Saturation of Air.	Thermom. Maximum.	Thermom. Minimum.	Wind. General Direction.	Force of Wind in Miles per Hour.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Miles.	In.
Oct. 20	30·181	46·8	39·6	70	4	51·0	43·1	SSW. WSW. WSW. SW.	194	·000
21	30·226	44·4	39·4	78	5	50·1	34·3	S. SSE.	124	·000
22	30·473	43·7	38·6	84	12	54·3	42·4	E. WSW.	102	·000
23	30·227	45·4	35·2	63	10	43·5	33·3	W. WSW.	169	·000
24						48·0	34·4	SW. S.	111	·000
25	30·167	43·9	39·7	83	9	35·4	30·9	S. WSW. SW.	253	·000
26	29·914	43·2	36·8	56	8	41·6	46·7	SW. SSW.	284	·005

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (at 32deg.) corrected	30·206	30·204	30·425	30·243	29·197	29·946	29·908
Temperature of Air	39·0	42·5	47·0	46·0	42·0	41·5	46·0
Temperature of Evaporation	37·0	42·0	41·0	46·0	40·0	41·0	40·0
Direction of Wind	N.	E.	E.	W.	SW.	E.	SW.

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WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

THE BRITISH ARMY OF 1870,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

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WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT

GRATIS.

In order fully to illustrate the FUNERAL of LORD DERBY and other events of importance, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday Next, Nov. 6, will consist of Two Whole Sheets.

Price of the Number and Whole-Sheet Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, to go free through the Post Office in the United Kingdom, Sixpence.

It is requested that Advertisements for this Number be sent in as early as possible.

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IF Mr. PATRICK MADDEN, described in 1849 as of Chesham-street, Brompton, and lately of the East-End, will apply by letter to H. Sneed Pierce, Mines and Swan, 161, Leadenhall-street, he will HEAR of SOMETHING to his ADVANTAGE.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours will Open on MONDAY, Nov. 1. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence each. Open from Nine till Seven. Lighted by Gas at dusk. J. W. Haynes, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Dusk. Admission 1s.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S FINAL READINGS. Messrs. Chappell and Co. have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, having some time since become perfectly restored to health, will RESUME and CONCLUDE his uninterrupted series of FAREWELL READINGS at the St. James's Hall, London, early in the new year. The readings will be only in the metropolis, and more will take place out of London. In consequence of Mr. Dickens's pledge to those ladies and gentlemen of the theatrical profession who addressed him on the subject, there will be Two Morning Readings also on Friday, Jan. 21, when he will read his Christmas Carol, and one on Friday, Jan. 28, when he will read his Dream at the Derby (free lion, and Nancy (Bill Sikes' Victim). The Evening Readings will proceed as follows:—Tuesday, Jan. 11, David Copperfield and the Trial from Pickwick; Tuesday, Jan. 18, Doctor Marigold and Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party (from Pickwick); Monday, Jan. 24, Nicholas Nickleby at Mr. Crummles's Theatre, and Mr. Chuzzlewit's Dinner (Tuesday, Feb. 1, Barkis is Willing; Tuesday, Feb. 8, Sikes and Nancy (from Oliver Twist), and Mrs. Gamp. The Morning readings will commence at Three o'Clock, and the Evening Readings at Eight o'Clock. Each Morning Reading will be confined within Two Hours; each Evening Reading within an Hour and a Half. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. The subsequent readings will take place on Tuesdays, Feb. 15, 22, March 1, 8, and 15. Prices of Admission—Reserved Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 3s. Tickets will be obtained at Chappell's offices, No. 50, New Bond-street; Mitchell's, 33 (Old Bond-street); Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, No. 48, Cheapside; Hay's, 6, Royal Exchange-buildings, and Austin's, No. 28, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. The Director begs to announce that the TWELFTH SEASON of the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS will commence on MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, Programme: Part I. Quartet in B major, No. 1, Op. 18, for strings (Mendelssohn), Madame Norman-Neruda, M.M. L. Ries, Henry Holmes, and Piatti; Sonata "Hunted" (Beethoven), Mlle. Blanche Cole; Sonata, in D for Violoncello alone (Boccherini), Herr Hause; Part II. Sonata in B flat, dedicated to Mdlle. Antoinette, for pianoforte and violin (Mozart), Herr Pauer and Madame Norman-Neruda; Song, "Gelosia" (Mozart), Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington; Quartet, in B minor, Op. 16, No. 2, for strings (Beethoven), Madame Norman-Neruda, M.M. L. Ries, Henry Holmes, and Piatti; Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To commence at Half-a-o'Clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

EXETER HALL.—CHRISTINE NILSSON.—THE MESSIAH.—MORNING PERFORMANCE, on SATURDAY, NOV. 20, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mme. Rose Hersee, Signor Foli, Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Reserved Stalls, 10s., 15s., and 10s. 6d.; West Gallery, 7s.; Area, 5s.

EXETER HALL.—Mdlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON. THIRD GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1. Mendelssohn's LOBGESANG, or HYMN OF PRAISE. Soloists, Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mdlle. Drasdil; Signor Gardoni, Mr. Rose Hersee, Signor Foli, and Mr. J. R. Weldi. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NOVEMBER.—PALACE and RAILWAY SEASON-TICKETS. The completion of the New Stage and Theatre prevents the inconvenience of occasionally destroying the Concert Hall arrangements.

Both Concert Hall and Theatre, as well as the Great Transept, will be thoroughly warmed during the coming winter months.

Operatic or Dramatic Performances or Selections of Classical and Popular Music by the Crystal Palace Company, conducted by Mr. Manns and their Choir, take place Afternoons. Visitors will be pleased to visit and the Palace will usually accommodate on a place of resort, and resolved utilitarian attractive by the varied entertainments provided daily; while its healthy situation, and freedom from the damp and fog of less favoured localities, always render the Park and Gardens the best recreative ground in London.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling Days. Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets. Children, half price.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Nearly and Chastely New Decorated; New Scenery; New Panorama; New Stage, with novel footlights. Lessees, Messrs. Austin, sole proprietors. Mr. Beal the most popular Chief of Ambiguities in London.—GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS for the ANNUAL SEASON in LONDON.—Entirely New Programme.—Improvements of the Inimitable Brown.—The Christy Minstrels are open at the year round every Night at Eight for Evening Performances.—Pantomime, Mr. Stella, Jun.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Manager, Mr. Frederick Brough.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, NOV. 1, and during the Week, will be performed for the 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, and 55th times, a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and Assistants. The performances to commence with The Force of THE BELLS OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Cobbs Face Fawcett will appear. To conclude with the Farce of HOBNOBBY PLUCKS, Mr. Edward Keeley. Doors open at Half-past Six, overture at Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 1, and during the Week, at Seven, FOUNDED ON FACTS. Mr. Compton, Miss Wright. After which, at Quarter to Eight, the new Comedy, NEW HANDS AND OLD ACRES. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Broad, Mr. Rochester, Jun., Miss Madge Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, Miss E. Fitzwilliam. Family Circle. Box-office open Daily, from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, Pall-mall.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. John Wood.—The Theatre, redecorated and new-decorated, OPEN EVERY EVENING. Performances at Half-past Eight, commence at Seven, of New Extravaganza, called TREASURE TROVE, with the Celebrated Drinking Song, Scenery, new Costumes, new Music, and new Appointments. Characters by Mesdames Hodson, Hermann, Leclair, and Sallie Turner; Messrs. Leonard Boyne, Steven Hill, Mark Smith, Terry, &c. After, new Ballet called THE MAGIC WALTZ. Stalls open from Ten till Four o'clock. Mr. E. F. Edgerton, Acting Manager.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Every Evening, at Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET—Tickets, &c. To conclude with THE WATERMAN.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. Immense success of Oliver's Wonderful PERFORMING MONKEYS. The Celebrated Monkey Office, &c. Distinguished naturalists have decided that the performances of these extraordinary animals is without a parallel in the history of zoology.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. The wonderful PERFORMING MONKEYS.—It is marvellous that they could have been so perfectly trained to play a difficult trick of cricket.—Sunday Times. "The Dairy Farm."—M. Oliver has brought the animals to a state of perfection. Instinct almost seems to render them human.—Morning Post. "Dairy Farm."—Extraordinary situations in quick change.—Courier. "Dairy Farm."—Novel and curious instructions of habits of animals through thoughts of London in our rural fashion. Nothing more extraordinary can be seen anywhere.—Bell's Life.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—In addition to the above extraordinary performances, the Panoramic SCENES, in the new Grand Hippodrome, are now exhibited. Open all seasons at 7 p.m. Saturday Performances Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at half-past Two. Box-Office open from Ten till Five.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. DUCHESS. The Covent Garden Opera Company in Offenbach's opera, THE GRAND DUCHESS. Every Evening at Half past seven. The original music in their original characters. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

Official telegrams from Spain inform the European public that "order has been restored throughout the Peninsula." We rejoice to hear it. Civil war in any country for any long—and the insurrection of the Republicans in Spain had assumed the proportions of a civil war—can only be regarded by thoughtful men as amongst the direst calamities to which a nation can be exposed; but if that which we have been told is strictly true, we are glad of it for reasons over and above the interest we feel in suffering humanity. The appeal to arms made by the Spanish Republicans, although there is too abundant proof that it was preconcerted, and consequently deliberate, was one of those profound political mistakes which show that the party who has made itself responsible for it lacks appreciation of the first principles of civil and religious liberty. Where the government of a people has been freely organized upon a basis of universal suffrage, limited only in respect of the age of the voters; where it is fairly representative of the wishes of a large majority; where a constituent assembly, so elected, possesses the supreme power to guide the affairs of State; and where a Constitution, framed with a due regard to the rights of every individual in the community, has been solemnly proclaimed and accepted, any resort to violence on the part of a minority, whatever may be the pretext it may put forward, is, in fact, a retrogression from freedom to tyranny. By their late insurrection the Republicans have sanctioned the most ruthless acts of the exiled Bourbon family. They have virtually declared that they, and not the nation of which they are but a part, shall rule the destinies of Spain. They not only conceived the treasonable idea, but over the lengths and breadths of the land—east, west, north, and south—they endeavoured to give it effect, of imposing by force upon the Spanish people a form of government which in the exercise of its judgment, after many and various discussions, the representative organ of that people had rejected.

"A form of government," we say; *for* it was that and nothing else which was in question between the Monarchists and the Republicans. In principle, the Constituent Cortes had decided upon filling the vacant throne, but it was careful to surround that throne by essentially Democratic institutions. Whether, therefore, it was filled by a chief magistrate periodically elected, or by the representative of hereditary sovereignty, could make no difference in the existing guarantees for personal or political liberty. These are imbedded in the *law*, and theoretically, at least, the chief ruler of Spain, by whatever title he might be designated, or from whatever source his authority might be derived, would be equally bound to rule in subordination to the law. We are not sure, indeed, that either a President or a King would not, with the aid of the army, attempt to tamper with the Constitution; but experience proves that this may be done with equal facility by the one as well as by the other. The great point which it behoved the Republicans to make good and to confirm should have been to constitute law the supreme arbiter of political rule. At present, even under a free constitutional régime, the army is master of the situation. The Republicans might in time have exalted the law above it. They have otherwise chosen. They have submitted their cause to the chances of insurrection; they have everywhere met with defeat; and the result of their hot-headed decision has been to place the military element higher than ever above the civilian. They can hardly complain at being compelled to reap what they have sown.

General Prim, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, deficient, perhaps, in the qualities essential to a successful statesman, knew well, nevertheless, how to deal with an insurrection. Conspiracy had artfully contrived that there should be an uprising of the disaffected and the desperate at many points simultaneously. Events, however, seldom happen in accordance with the best laid plans. Popular explosions occurred one after another with bewildering rapidity, it is true; but they did not occur, as it seems to have been intended they should, at one and the same instant. Prim kept the bulk of his troops around him in the capital, which, of course, they served effectually to overawe. From this centre he sent forth detachments wherever they were most needed, which, having done their work, became available for further employment. The Spanish army is not disproportionately large, but it is brave, well equipped, and, on this occasion, undivided in its allegiance. The consequence has been that wherever it appeared it signally triumphed. City after city revolted, only to be subdued. There has probably been much crime, as there has certainly been much individual suffering. The well-to-do classes have been cowed. Trade has been paralysed. Serious expenses have been incurred. The machinery of government has been disorganized. Constitutional rights have been suspended; and State finances, already sufficiently embarrassed, have been thrown into utter confusion. And all for what? Merely for the purpose of asserting the will of a minority, against the will of a nation, as to a pure matter of form—as to an idea, for the most part recently adopted, but fanatically held and passionately expressed.

But now as to the future? The work of repression has been done—the far more difficult work of reconstruction remains to be completed. Spain has decided to have a Constitutional Monarchy; and the late insurrection has, among other things, disclosed the danger of postponing the choice of a Monarch. It seems strange that so ancient and splendid a Crown as that which the Cortes have to bestow should have been handed round the Courts of Europe, and yet that no candidate for it, at once suitable and willing, should have been found. It is no secret that discussion has from the first

divided the Triumvirate on this subject; and it is not at all surprising that, under the circumstances, it should also divide the Cortes. Could a frank agreement be arrived at by the former, the probability is that it would be acquiesced in by the latter. To put down Republicanism by the sword, and yet to leave the throne vacant, does not promise well for the permanence of that tranquillity which is said to have been established. The truth seems to be that neither of the three chiefs who combined to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty can endure the prospect of serving under a King whose election he has opposed. Might they not take a first step towards reunion by consenting to begin afresh with a *tabula rasa?* Is it inevitable that their choice should be confined to the families of Royalty? Is there no Spaniard whom they could raise to a dignity which, for some time to come at least, must in all probability be more formal and nominal than substantial and real? If these queries will not admit of an affirmative reply, that which the insurrection of the Republicans failed to bring about may, after all, result from the disunion of the Triumvirate. Spain, which has escaped being dragooned into a Republic, will drift into it.

This, however, is not the only—perhaps not the chief—difficulty with which the Government born of the revolution has to grapple. The relations of the Church to the State remain to be settled upon a new foundation. They cannot remain in the theoretical condition in which they now are. Practical questions of vital importance will be springing up almost daily, which will demand some Constitutional demarcation of the limits within which the authority of either is to be held paramount. Some such questions are already eliciting discordant views from the Government. The forthcoming Ecumenical Council, notwithstanding the confident assurance given by General Prim to the Cortes, will certainly not lessen their number. The strength of the Church in Spain is not very far inferior to her pretensions. These she is not likely to surrender without a desperate struggle; nor, if she boldly asserts them, can they be recognised by the State without undoing much of the work it has already done. There cannot but be a contest for supremacy, though it may be deferred for a short season—and whenever it takes place it will convulse society to its centre.

To our view the political sky of the Peninsula is very far from being clear. There is a look of unsettledness about it which forebodes coming storms. Thin scud is flying across the heavens, and dense cloud-banks are upon the horizon. May God avert the war of elements which these appearances warn us to expect!

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, makes daily excursions around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. Dr. Taylor had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glassalt Shiel.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole and Miss Murray have been on a visit to her Majesty.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell has left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, returned to Marlborough House, on Saturday last, from Gunton Park, Norfolk.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales, and attended by Viscountess Walden, returned to Marlborough House on the same day from Chiswick. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Gaiety Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service.

On Monday the Prince passed the day shooting with the Duke of Cambridge near Richmond. The Princess, attended by Viscountess Walden, took a drive.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Lord Carington and Viscount Newry, went to the St. James's Theatre.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Duke of Roxburghe gave a ball, on Wednesday week, at Floors Castle, in honour of his Royal guests, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Duchess of St. Albans, drove to Ford Castle, the seat of the Marchioness of Waterford. Their Royal Highnesses drove by the English side of the Tweed, crossing Carham Burn, and thence to Sprouston, where the inhabitants accorded the Royal visitors a loyal welcome. The school-children strewed flowers before the carriage, and a bouquet was presented to the Princess. Horses were changed at Cornhill. Their Royal Highnesses partook of luncheon with the Marchioness of Waterford, at Ford Castle. The Prince and Princess also visited Sir John and Lady Marjoribanks at Lees House, and afterwards drove, by Hirsel House and Birgham, to Kelso, upon their return to Floors Castle.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess left Floors Castle on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Minto, at Minto House.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been received at Yokohama by the Mikado publicly as well as privately, and with marked cordiality—an event considered as unprecedented, and of a highly gratifying character. A complimentary dinner has been given by the foreign residents of Yokohama to Admiral Keppel, at which the Duke was present. His Royal Highness proceeds by the Tien-Tsin route to Pekin.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House on Saturday last, from visiting the Prince of Wales, at Gunton Park, Norfolk.

The Duke of Abercorn returned to Chesterfield House, on Tuesday, from Baron's Court, Ireland.

The Duchess of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton have arrived at Chesterfield House from Eastwell Park, near Ashford.

Emily Duchess of Beaufort has arrived in town from Grimston Park, Yorkshire.

Marquis and Marchioness Townshend have arrived in town from Edinburgh.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived in town from Paris.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left town on Wednesday for Bowood Park, Wilts.

The Lord President of the Council and the Countess De Grey have arrived at their residence in Carlton-gardens, from Studley Park, near Ripon.

Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor have gone on the Continent for the winter.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick have arrived in town from visiting Mr. and Lady Jane Repton at their seat in Bedfordshire.

Earl and Countess Stanhope have arrived in town from Chevening, near Sevenoaks.

The Countess of Fife and the Ladies Duff have left Mar Lodge for the south on a tour of visits. The Earl has gone to Innes Castle.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have left Castle Caledon, in the county of Tyrone, for Dublin.

Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse have left Killarney on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, at Bessborough House, Kilkenny.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley have arrived at their residence in Great George-street from Berkshire.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has arrived in town from Hawarden Castle.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce has arrived in town from Duffryn.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

We regret to learn that Mr. George Peabody, who has for some time been in a feeble state of health, is lying dangerously ill.

The board of management of the Middlesex Hospital announce the receipt of £1000 from D. R. S.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., has consented to distribute the prizes and certificates awarded by the London Committee of the University of Oxford Local Examination, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday next.

The first annual meeting of the London Association of Certificated School Teachers was held, on Tuesday night, at the Society of Arts, Adelphi—the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, presiding. Lord Hatherley was elected president for the ensuing year, and Lord George Hamilton, M.P., vice-president.

The Marylebone vestry, on Thursday week, dismissed the appeal of the lessees of certain houses in that parish condemned by the official surveyor as unfit for human habitation. These horrible dens will therefore be pulled down. This is the first case in which the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1868, has been put in force.

The ordinary election for thirty-five inmates—thirty for five years and five for life—to the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, took place on Thursday, in the London Tavern, when Mr. Banting, a friend to the institution, presented the chairman, on behalf of the inmates, with 250 gs.

Mr. Charles Reed and Mr. John Holms, the members for Hackney, addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents on Monday evening at the new Townhall, Hackney, on the measures of the past and the prospects of the coming Session of Parliament. A vote of confidence in both hon. gentlemen was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple, will read the Greek Testament each day, except Saturday and Sunday, during the Law Term, beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 2, in the lecture-room under the library of the Middle Temple, at eight o'clock a.m. Any graduates, whether laymen or clergymen, will be admitted, if their names are sent to Dr. Vaughan beforehand by letter. The subject for this Term will be the Epistle to the Colossians.

A meeting of the executive committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Society was held, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that about 4000 people had been this year sent over to Canada by the society, and only a few had left that colony for the States. Resolutions were passed in favour of giving renewed effect to emigration as a permanent means of relief during the coming winter, and a subcommittee was appointed to effect that object.

The Hyde Park demonstration in the interest of the Fenian prisoners took place on Sunday, and seems to have been conducted in a very orderly manner. The procession from Trafalgar-square to the park numbered from 7000 to 8000 persons, including about 500 women, while the crowd in the park itself—drawn thither, for the most part, out of curiosity—is estimated by one reporter at not less than 50,000. Mr. J. J. Merriman, who was president, made a long speech, in which he disclaimed any sympathy with Hepburnism or Fenianism. Resolutions were passed urging the release of the prisoners, and a petition to the Queen was adopted.

A joint committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor and five members of the Corporation, with Sir J. Thwaites and five members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, has been appointed, under an Act of last Session, to free from toll the bridges between Kew and Staines, inclusive, on the Thames, and certain bridges on the Lea. In conformity with that Act, they now invite tenders from the public for a loan of £60,000, which is to be repaid, both principal and interest, in the year 1889. The security provided is the net produce of the London coal and wine dues for the year 1869; which are estimated to yield at least £600,000. No interest will be paid till the expiry of the bonds.

The inquiry into the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. M'Micken and their two children, who were suffocated in the fire on their premises at Newington-butts, was resumed on Monday. The nurse—who barely escaped with her life, having received severe injuries, from which she is far from recovered—gave evidence, as did the firemen and other witnesses; and it appears pretty clear that the fire originated in the back part of the premises, probably in a dustbin. Dr. Bedford volunteered a statement which reflected seriously upon the police and escapemen, it being to the effect that he could have saved the lives of some, if not all the deceased, had he not been prevented from doing so. The proceedings were further adjourned.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, on Thursday, the Lord Mayor presiding, a motion, in pursuance of notice, was brought forward by Mr. Jesse Turner expressive of the deep feeling of sorrow with which the Court had received the intelligence of the death of the late Earl of Derby, and of their conviction that his decease is a great loss to the nation; recording at the same time their high admiration of his abilities as a scholar and a statesman. The motion was seconded by Mr. Deputy Jones. The subject gave rise to some discussion, and at times uproar. Exception was taken by some that it was premature to consider such a motion, when the grave had not yet closed over the illustrious subject of it, and that it should have been brought forward by some leading member of the Court. Eventually, after some verbal amendments, the motion was agreed to with acclamation.

The sixteenth session of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, was opened on Monday evening by an address from the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A., the Principal. There was a numerous attendance. In the course of his address Mr. Maurice announced that he had withdrawn from the active duties of Principal, and he had given up his Bible class; but at the request of the council his name would continue to be connected with the college, and a new office—that of Vice-Principal—had been created. He congratulated the members on the progress of the new buildings, and stated that they had funds in hand to pay the contractor; but money would be required for furnishing. The Rev. J. S. Brewer, the Vice-Principal; Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., a member of the council; Mr. Amos, teacher of law; and Mr. Gardner, teacher of history, also addressed the students—the general tone of their speeches being of a congratulatory character on the progress of the college.

An inquest was held on Tuesday night, by Mr. Carter, respecting the death of Mrs. Chapman, aged sixty-five, a widow, who was found dead in her room in Milton-street, Brixton-road. The landlady of the house stated that Mrs. Chapman was a woman of very singular habits. She sometimes would not leave her room for days together, and would not speak to anyone. She took very little food. A pint of ale and a small quantity of bread and tea would last her a month. After her death 112 sovereigns were found sewed in her stays. Mr. William Creswell, the nephew of the deceased, said that his aunt was the widow of a retired gentleman, and had a private income arising from money in the Bank of England. She was very penurious, and would go without proper nourishment to save money. She had kept away from her family. The jury found, "That the deceased died from natural causes, accelerated by want of food and proper nourishment, which she might have procured."

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

There was something in the paper—the *Times*—on Tuesday which may have a marvellous interest for people who shall be reading the narrative of some special war correspondent ten or fifteen years hence, by which time I do not believe that wars will have ceased in all the earth. The article was an account of the new railways which, solely for military purposes, or at least on military grounds, the Emperor of Russia has ordered. The number of lines is eight, and the number of verets is 3236, and the verst is about two thirds of a mile. Upwards of 2600 miles of line to carry soldiers and the munitions of war. If anybody else likes to do what I have been doing and take a common map of Russia, and, with the aid of a great map like Mr. Stanford's "Europe," draw the railways which are now planned, he will see that the Generals have not been afraid to ask their Sovereign for a good deal. If anybody does not want the trouble, let him take it from me that the red lines suddenly illuminate Western Russia into a blaze of civilisation. From St. Petersburg, from Moscow, from Kursk, from Kharkov, soldiers will pour down upon the frontier, and Kertsch which has been quietly made into a fortress of vast strength, and Sebastopol, which has hitherto been left much as the *feu d'enfer* left it, but which will not be always so, are not forgotten—lines from Kharkov branch down to both. Moreover, the skilful engineers have, I read, been mindful that the more haste the less speed, sometimes; and they have not pedantically sought a direct course in all cases, but have preferred a longer and more protected route, where a straight line would have been exposed to an enemy. The exhaustive process by which these accomplished soldiers worked out their map must have been interesting—they must have assumed war with each nation separately, and then in combinations and alliances. There is their plan, and until some distinguished military critic, like Captain Hozier, assures me, or rather assures Prussia, France, and Austria, that the arrangements are very clumsy, and breaks up the soldier-cobweb, it seems proper to be much alarmed, and begin about Peter the Great's will. It just occurs to one that two thousand miles of rail in Russia may cost some money; but that is a detail.

The Fenian demonstration on Sunday was an utter failure, but that did not prevent the streets from being crowded with a disreputable mob, the trees in the park from being very much injured, and a great many persons, who ought to have known better, from getting their pockets picked. One Merriman talked fustian, and some other orators talked something worse. The "ladies" who attended are described as "Irish applewomen and the wives of men out of work." The boys of London, who are not reverent, arrived at a right view of the business, and expressed their sentiments with their accustomed freedom; and, had they let the park trees alone, I should have given those youths the credit of being the best portion of the people who turned out. The whole affair was a vulgar nuisance, and one would be glad to say nothing about it, but that the Home Secretary seems to see no objection to such things, and I see a great deal of objection to them. However, as regards the Fenian convicts, Mr. Gladstone, the representative of the kingdom, if ever a Minister was that, has declared that the objects of all this sympathy shall remain in gaol, and it is amusing to read the Fenian papers on the subject. Frogs were never in such danger of bursting themselves.

So the Fathers of the City have elected to take the safe if inglorious course which was suggested to them, and to have as little pageant as possible on Saturday next. We all assent, not cheerfully; but it is better not to do a thing at all than to do it badly. The bridge is a beautiful work, and the viaduct is a big work; and they recommend themselves to the notice of the world, and do not absolutely need any spectacular ceremonial of inauguration. Still, it will be rather a matter of scoff over the water that Englishmen could build such things and then were afraid to present them in a worthy fashion to the nation. Thus, having growled my last on the subject, I hope that all will go off with calm and orderly precision, and that the railway people on the left hand will not contrive to send volumes of smoke, steam, and screech out at the moment when her Majesty crosses the bridge. Such a thing would be so thoroughly in keeping with railway management generally that it would surprise nobody, but it would enrage a great many bodies, including the Corporation.

Mr. Layard's acceptance of the office of Minister in Spain makes the first change of importance in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry—the Scottish promotions can hardly be considered as affecting the constitution of the Administration. It was understood from the first that Mr. Layard rightfully looked to higher office than that which he took; but we did not calculate on losing him from the House of Commons, and the appointment comes as a surprise upon most people. He takes the Embassy at a very interesting time—that is to say, interesting to a man of active mind and political energy, and he will witness the whole process by which Spain is to restore herself—if she can—to her place among the nations. But whether this time twelvemonth he will be our representative at a Court or to a President I do not suppose that he makes a guess. One thing is satisfactory, he will have ample time for literary work; and it is to be hoped that he will continue to supply us with reading on the subjects on which he writes with an authority not to be gainsaid. Mr. Ayrton is to be our new Ædile, to have the care of all buildings, baths, and aqueducts; to examine all our weights and measures, and to sit publicly in an ivory chair. At least, I think I learned that such were the duties and such was the privilege of a Roman Chief Commissioner of Works.

In the remarkable political article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review* there is an appeal to the Conservatives to remember that their natural place is Opposition, and that it is suicidal in them to seek office by attempting to carry Radical measures. I have nothing to say here to the politics of the article; but there is a sketch of the Whigs, as viewed from a Liberal-Conservative standpoint, which belongs rather to zoology:—"As politicians, they have been singularly free from the misleading influences of enthusiasm. The same calmness of intellect that prevented them in past times from falling into the excess of a too devoted loyalty makes them now wholly impervious to the contagion of Democratic superstitions. They recognise no divinity in the voice of the multitude. They are not much given to worshiping at all; but, if they were, 'collective humanity' would probably be the last object of worship they would select. They do not appreciate the 'inalienable right' of a majority to tyrannise." Well, as far as negatives can do it, those sentences seem to describe real patriots. Two things occur to me—first, that this is a very generous yet discriminating sketch; and, secondly, that, if I had any politics at all, in my capacity of writer of this column, I should desire to bear any label which the writer of that article deemed most suggestive of the politician he has described. But the age is past for nicknames for any but politicians of the public-house sort. It is a proof of what I say that such a description of a Whig appears not in the *Edinburgh*, where it would come as a befitting Macaulayism, but in the *Quarterly*. But we may want a concrete name, too, one of these days, when thought shall have to rally against number—and yet for the good of number.

Lady Llanover, a Welsh lady, honourably proud of her kin, has been holding high festival for bards, and the triple-stringed harp has been sounded nobly. I observe that her Ladyship quoted a triad, the English of which is—

> Three things a man ought to consider:
> Whence he comes, where he is, and where he is going.

Who first thought of this? Mr. Carlyle has Englished a German triad, which is related to the Welsh, yet different:—

> Know thou well yesterday, its aim and reason;
> Workest thou well to-day for worthy things
> Then calmly wait the morrow' hidden season,
> And fear not thou what fate so'er it brings.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, ON THE THAMES.

THE LATE EARL OF DERBY.—SEE PAGE 438.

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MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace Saturday concerts are always interesting, even in the absence of any absolute novelty. The concert of last week consisted of a performance of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," a work which is always fresh, familiar as it is, and will ever be welcome when given with such general efficiency as on the occasion referred to. But one or two omissions were made of solo pieces which can well be spared—indeed, even in most of Handel's oratorios a process of this kind would be beneficial, as he unquestionably addressed himself to the taste of the public and the singers of the day in some vocal solos which stand in disadvantageous contrast to his uniformly noble choral writing. Nowhere is this latter characteristic more grandly apparent than in "Acis and Galatea," the fine choruses in which were exceedingly well sung on Saturday by the Crystal Palace choir; the warning to the doomed pair, "Wretched Lovers," with its combined sublimity, science, and dramatic character; and the pathetic lamentation "Mourn, all ye muses" were given with especial attention to the contrasts of force and refinement. The solos of "Galatea" were very nicely sung by Madame Florence Lancia, who was much applauded in several instances, particularly in her delivery of the air "As when the dove." Mr. G. Perren, in the music of "Acis," was also efficient throughout; his air, "Love sounds th' alarm," having been especially applauded, and Mr. Montem Smith sang Damon's air, "Would you gain," with much chaste expression. Mr. E. Connell, as Polyphemus, gave the fine song, "O, ruddier than the cherry" with better effect than when he sang it incidentally at the Saturday concert of three weeks since, having judiciously refrained from the attempted alteration of the closing phrase which he then made.

The new theatre just completed on the north side of the great transept, for the continuance of the Crystal Palace opera performances, was opened on Monday afternoon, when Balfe's "Rose of Castille" was given for the first time here. These representations of English operas and of foreign works in English versions have been so successful during the past five months that they have been given with temporary theatrical appliances in the concert-hall, that there is every prospect now of their further continuance, with the advantages of better stage accommodation and improved arrangements in every respect. The space newly inclosed for this purpose will accommodate an audience of between three and four thousand people, and most of the seats were occupied at the opening performance. As heretofore, Mr. G. Perren has the general direction; and Mr. Manns is the conductor, presiding over the excellent Crystal Palace orchestra. The animated dancelike music of Balfe's "Rose of Castille" appeared to give much pleasure to the audience of Monday. Madame Florence Lancia sang the music of Elvira with taste and refinement, displaying considerable neatness of execution in the florid passages of the rondo in the first act, and genuine feeling and expression in the ballad ("The convent cell") in the next act: indeed, throughout the opera her performance was very meritorious. Miss Annie Goodall was a vivacious representative of Donna Carmen, and sang her music very effectively, an encore having been awarded to her song in the third act. Mr. Perren gave a dashing representation of the Prince passing as the muleteer, and had to repeat a verse of his ballad, "'Twas rank and fame." As Don Pedro Mr. E. Connell's good bass voice was effective in the concerted pieces and in his several solos. Mr. Dussek Corri was amusingly grotesque as Don Florio; and the other characters were filled by Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Mr. E. Cotte, and Mr. R. Temple.

THE THEATRES.

The most startling event of the week is the sudden closing of the Princess's, respecting which several rumours are current. On these, however, we will at present make no remarks; but, when thoroughly certified of the facts, will point the moral lesson (and we suspect there is one of pregnant importance) that underlies them.

Meanwhile, let us record the success of Mr. H. J. Byron as an actor, on Saturday, at the Globe, in the character of Sir Simon Simple, the hero of his own farcical comedy of "Not such a Fool as he Looks." The piece is in three acts, but scarcely has the severity generally associated with dramas even of that moderate length. But the author had prepared us for this by denominating his production "an original *farcical* drama;" and at his own valuation, and no other, we have, therefore, rightly to accept it. Says the poet:—

> In every work regard the writer's end,
> Since none can compass more than they intend.

No, indeed; they are much more likely to fall short of it. Not by a high standard, therefore, do we judge Mr. Byron's new drama, which has already been tried in the country and pleased a provincial audience, whose fiat was ratified on Saturday evening. The plot is conveniently enough constructed for bringing out the points of character, and the development intended by the author in the part of Sir Simon Simple, whose name sufficiently implies his nature. Sir Simon has no right to the title of a baronet, but has been brought up in that belief by a nefarious solicitor and money-lender, Mr. Daniel Murgatroyd (Mr. Parselle), whose wish was to marry him to his niece, Felicia Craven (Miss Rose Behrend), and thus secure the estate in his own family. Simon has no objection to Felicia, but the lady has pre-engaged her affections to the lawyer's clerk, Frederick Grantley (Mr. Westland), and Simon is too honourable, as well as too simple, to enforce her consent against her wishes. The dialogue appertaining to this portion of the plot is good, natural, and appropriate, and brings out effectively the individuality of the dramatic persons. In the second act, Simon's position is changed. He is the resident in a little cottage with an old washerwoman, Mrs. Mould (Mrs. Stephens), whom he supposes to be his mother. But a new agent appears on the scene—Mrs. Merton (Miss Hughes), who is his real mother, and who had, years ago, run away from her husband and confided her child to the washerwoman's care, and now comes to reclaim it. Before the act concludes, it turns out that Murgatroyd, too, is his father; and thus, with the discovery of the double relationship, this portion of the general action ends. Simon is now again restored to a respectable position in society. All that remains to be done is to bring Mrs. Merton and Murgatroyd together as man and wife, reconciled and happy. Another character also has to participate in the common happiness—Mr. Mould, the lawyer's messenger, and husband to the soi-disant washerwoman (Mr. J. Clarke). Gladly would he have escaped from the custody of his old, garrulous, worldly-minded wife; but fate proves too strong for the condemned wretch, and he has to submit to his destiny. The situation of things at the end is so gratifying to Sir Simon that he leads off an impromptu dance, in which all the characters unite, and on which the drop descends. Three scenes, painted by Messrs. J. Dayes and Carey, adorn the action; and altogether we had reason to be satisfied with the performance.

On Monday the Haymarket reopened, under the management of Mr. Buckstone, with a new comedy in three acts, by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Augustus Dubourg, called "New Men and Old Acres." It has been illustrated with three scenes by Mr. O'Connor—two capital well-furnished interiors and a croquet-lawn in the ruins of Cleve Abbey. The proprietors of Cleve Abbey are aristocrats in trouble. The estate is mortgaged to Samuel Brown (Mr. Howe), the member of a mercantile firm in Liverpool, who is about to foreclose, when Lady Matilda Vavasour (Mrs. Chippendale) hits upon the notion of staving him off by inviting him to the mansion and introducing him to her "slangy" daughter, Lilian (Miss M. Robertson), which affair ends in an offer of marriage on his part and a surrender of his claim. But a telegram arrives with disastrous news—the Liverpool firm is in difficulties, and Brown is compelled to part with the mortgage deeds to M'Bunter (Mr. Buckstone), a self-made man, and a foreign financier and mining agent named Blasenbalg (Mr. Rogers), who, having found that the lands embosom mineral wealth, readily advance forty thousand pounds on the venture. But Brown makes the same discovery, and causes it to be communicated to Marmaduke Vavasour (Mr. Chippendale), and he, at his wife's instigation, refuses to sell. Lilian remains faithful to Brown through all his changes of fortune, and ultimately Lady Matilda, who rules supreme in Vavasour's household, consents to their union. There is also an underplot in which Mr. Buckstone, jun., acts the part of one Bertie Fitzurse with sufficient spirit and vraisemblance. The plot is somewhat meagre, and the conversation, with "linked sweetness," too much long drawn out, but it shows some originality. The love-scene merit commendation. Mr. Buckstone rather revelled in the part of M'Bunter, who is a hypocritic chapel-goer, but we would counsel the excision of some pious phrases which justly gave offence to the more sensitive portion of the audience. Mr. Braid sustained the part of Secker, an attorney, with great propriety. Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale were in their element. Miss Robertson, as Lilian, was good, but her elocution is not sufficiently distinct. The curtain fell to considerable applause, and the principal performers were recalled.

On Saturday Mr. Allerton appeared at the Lyceum, in the part of Hamlet, with the merits of which the public are already acquainted, Mr. Allerton having sustained it at the Princess's a twelvemonth ago for six weeks. He was not supported by a good company, Ophelia in particular being very deficient. He announces a new play by himself, entitled "Forbidden Fruit;" and also that he has engaged Miss Beatrix Shirley for the character in it of Ida Tyrone. The drama in question has, we believe, been previously acted in the provinces.

Mr. Frank Vizetelly, one of the Special Artists and Correspondents of this Journal during the Italian, American, and Austro-Prussian wars, commenced, on Wednesday evening, at the Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, a series of recitals of the "Campaigning Incidents of his Life." Mr. Vizetelly confined himself on this occasion to his experiences with the Confederate army; and the march, the bivouac, and the battle-field were all vividly depicted. His description of the Battle of Fredericksburg was as graphic a bit of narration as could well be given. The doomed town, the surrounding scenery, the contending hosts, the fight itself, and the bivouac at night were all conjured up before the listeners as though they beheld a panorama of the battle.

Miss Bouverie has been giving costume recitals, with the approbation of her hearers, at the Gallery of Illustration; Messrs. H. Irving and H. J. Montague have amused a small public with some excellent dramatic readings at Westbourne Hall; and Mr. Frederic Maccabe commenced a series of performances on Monday, at St. James's Hall.

LITERATURE.

Miscellaneous Poems. By the Rev. J. Keble, M.A., Vicar of Hursley. (James Parker and Co.) The brook that goes on for ever is the best similitude for the stream of poetry which never ceases. It may increase in volume (or, more correctly, volumes) but its profundity is little altered; it runs more rapidly and spreads more widely, but its channel, though it become a trifle wider, becomes no deeper. And as one brook is more sparkling and more musically murmurous than another, so one volume of verses is more lively and more rythmically tuneful than another; but they are all for the most part equally shallow. Nor is it because the author of "The Christian Year" is a notable exception to the general rule that a volume of posthumous poems bearing his name is entitled to unusual prominence; but because his name through the influence of "The Christian Year" has become a household word and his memory has become sacred. Yet the love and reverence with which he is remembered are not due to his superiority as a poet, to such gifts as make Shakspeare and Milton and not many another a joy for ever, but rather to the fact that he is one of the very few who have been able to clothe devotional thoughts in verse which has no affinity with doggerel. No one will successfully argue that "The Christian Year" contains compositions which, judged by the mere intellectual and imaginative standard, can be placed at any extraordinary height above the average; their excellence is transcendent by comparison only with the rubbish which was before their date generally considered good enough for wrapping up religious thoughts, after the fashion of Sternhold and Hopkins, Tate and Brady, and Dr. Watts. Here and there might be found a psalm or a hymn couched in language almost worthy of the glorious theme; but it remained for the author of "The Christian Year" to put forth a volume which nearly all denominations of Christians might accept as an admirable exponent, both in thought and word, of their holiest feelings, their tenderest emotions, their most devotional aspirations. Piety had previously been clothed in rags, and was still not without respect; she came forth from the study of him who wrote "The Christian Year" clad "in white samite, mystic, wonderful." It was but natural, then, that her followers should have been grateful to him, and that his offering should have been eagerly accepted and extolled to the verge of exaggeration. But even sober judgment would not deny to his best-known work the inspiration that comes of true piety, the beauty that emanates from a pure heart, the graces that flow from a focund and fervid imagination, the polish that is acquired by a cultivated taste, and the fascination that is exercised by a sympathetic soul; and so "The Christian Year" commands its due meed of unstinted praise. It is doubtful, however, whether it was wise to publish these miscellaneous poems, at least so far as the author's poetical reputation is concerned. It may be said, on the other hand, that of those whose memory we fondly cherish we gladly know all that we may; we like to see them in all their moods; we would fain find, after their death, what in their lifetime they thought proper to conceal from our eyes. Perhaps, therefore, it was less unwise than it may at first appear to have sanctioned the publication even of "Mother Out of Sight," which may to some minds seem to indicate a "doubt of the position of the Church of England as part of the Catholic Church of Christ." But, whatever the strictest sect of the Protestants may think of it, it is, from the poetical point of view, by no means out of place; many a piece, to which no doctrinal exception could be taken, could be better spared, and that consideration should be allowed to have due weight.

Edelweiss. By Berthold Auerbach; translated by Ellen Frothingham. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The title of this charming story is the name of a plant which is called by scientific ruffians, regardless of the pretty and romantic, *Leontopodium Alpinum*. Let us be thankful that technical nomenclature does not prevail amongst the German and other peasantry; and that ignorance, in its simplicity, invents more elegant and more appropriate terms than science in its pedantry. But what is the plant alluded to? It is a hardy little thing, and it grows where only the boldest hunters of the Alps dare climb to pick it; it can be preserved for years and years; its blossom is surrounded by white leaves, and its abiding-place is beneath the snow. Such a plant, the name of which suggests a combination of nobility and whiteness, would naturally suffice with such a writer as Herr Auerbach as a hint for one of his exquisite tales. A house is buried beneath the snow, and within the house are a husband and wife. The wife is young and pretty, but her heart is full of pride and wilfulness; and, through her fault chiefly, there is bitterness where there should have been sweetness, estrangement where there should have been unity, hatred where there should have been love. And at their very door is death. It is a fearful time; and in such times one day is as many years, and one whisper of conscience, one admonition of reason, one touch of nature can work marvels. A strange specimen of the alpine plant is growing beneath the snow-capped roof, and discloses itself when the rescue comes. For a rescue does come, and husband and wife are at one again. A heart has been purified, not in the fire, but in the snow; and a price has been paid for the purification. Consider that the wife was young and beautiful, and the cost of her conversion will not seem small; she has fared as Marie Antoinette, her bonny hair has turned all white. "An old woman!" is her first, faint, agonised cry, as she glances at the tell-tale mirror; but soon she falls on her husband's neck, whispering "This is my edelweiss that has grown for me under the snow." The story opens with a scene in which a young but white-haired mother dismisses her son upon his travels with the injunction, "Remember and bring home an edelweiss, if you find any on the Swiss mountains;" and it is easy to guess the main purpose of the tale. With what poetical grace, and healthy sentiment, and simple pathos, and lifelike description the story is told it were unnecessary to testify, for the author's name is enough; and the translation, which no doubt is accurate, is certainly fluent and readable. It may be observed, however, that at p. 340 "your blessed mother" is a case where literal translation is not the equivalent. We should say in English "your poor mother;" and it is really worthy of notice that, whereas the Germans apply a hopeful epithet to the departed, we, notwithstanding that we commit our dear brother or sister to the ground "in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life," and give hearty thanks for that they are delivered "out of the miseries of this sinful world," seldom or never speak of them without an epithet more suitable to those who have sustained a heavy loss or met with a grievous accident.

Who'd be an Author? With the Answer. By Frank Foster. (Printed for the Author.) The author is an invalid as well as an author, and yet he shows no symptoms of sinking under his double calamity. To the question propounded in his title he boldly and cheerfully answers, "*I would.*" And, perhaps, if he were asked "Who'd be an invalid?" he would as boldly and cheerfully answer, "*I would.*" Such a condition of mind may be happy, but how far it is worthy of praise and imitation depends altogether upon the causes from which it arises. There is a contented and a humble spirit which is to all other spirits as Aaron's rod was to the rods of the magicians; and there is a self-complacent and "as unible" spirit which would find its fittest abiding-place within the body of a tame cockatoo. By which of the twain a given man is moved, only the man himself can know for certain. In the present instance there is every inducement to take the more favourable view. The author writes a sort of literary autobiography of himself, though he chooses to use a pseudonym, and he sets an excellent example. There is something almost sublime in the tranquil satisfaction with which he looks back upon a career which has left him, so far as we can understand his history, poor in purse, small in fame, and broken down in health. It seems to have been enough for him to know that his literary efforts were directed towards a good end, met with the approval of excellent judges, were moderately successful in point of sale, and made him slightly acquainted with certain men of mark. Let it not be ascribed to vanity, but rather to simplicity, that he fills some of his pages with photographic portraits and facsimile autographs of the more prominent amongst the distinguished persons by whom he was granted interviews or favoured with short notes. If the autobiography cannot be said to hold out much encouragement to the literary aspirant of ambitious hopes, the author may at any rate be congratulated upon having attempted to comfort the desponding, and upon having done what was evidently gratifying to his own feelings.

Stonebeach. By S. O. A. (Houlston and Wright.) This story, in one volume, with a sightly frontispiece, begins well, for there is on the very first page a wedding at St. George's, Hanover-square. Unfortunately, however, the bride has not married a lover so much as an establishment; so that there is no romance and no rapturous ardour, but a peculiarly cold slice of ceremony. The bride also has the discomfort of becoming a stepmother at the same time that she becomes a wife; so that the prospect, especially as the step-children do not receive the best character for docility from their father, is not very cheerful. What is the result, and where the cheque which was supposed to have been stolen was discovered, it would be so great waste of time to find out by reading the 311 pages of "Stonebeach."

The Ship Captain's Medical Guide. Compiled by Harry Leach, resident medical officer of the hospital ship Dreadnought. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This work, which is published under the authority of the Board of Trade, has quickly reached a third edition, and is now pretty generally distributed among the vessels of our mercantile marine, according to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1867. The directions given respecting the treatment of accidents and diseases are plain and precise, and the book may be studied with advantage by many who, though not aboard ship, are frequently completely isolated as regards professional assistance. The Coast Guard and Trinity House authorities have shown their appreciation of the book by ordering copies for use at their stations and on the light-ships.

The Birthday Present; or, The Story of the Painted Bird, by M. C. Bushe (T. Nelson and Sons), is a "simple story for little boys and girls;" *Little Women,* by Louisa M. Alcott, with illustrations (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), is "a second part," pertains to Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy, and shows symptoms of "hailing" from the other side of the Atlantic; and *The Toodles; or, The History of a very distinguished Family,* by F. Colburn Adams (Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen, and Haffelfinger), is "illustrated from original drawings by A. R. Waud."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, Hugh Lefroy; Curate of Langton.
Bradley, R. H. A.; Curate of St. Paul's, Finsbury.
Broughton, H. Vivian; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.
Browne, M. E.; Curate of Milverton, Warwick.
Cachemaille, E. P.; Curate of Stepney; Vicar of St. Peter's, Stepney.
Chad, Alfred; Assistant Curate of Barnsley, Cirencester.
Chilman, William Gwillim; Curate of Bexford and Lasell.
Cummings, A. J. H.; Curate of St. Matthew's, Newington.
Curtis, Henry Eldridge; Curate of Wem, Salop.
Davis, George; Rector of Timsbury.
Galbraith, J., Curate of Stockport; Chaplain to the Salford County Gaol.
Heard, J. B.; Curate of Pinner.
Lee, William Mulland; Rector of Yaverland, Isle of Wight.
Lovely, G.; Curate of St. Matthew's, Bayswater.
Lowe, Frederick Pyndar; Curate of Church Eaton, Staffordshire.
Martyn, John; Curate of Welwang-cum-Pimber.
Mercer, W.; Curate of All Saints', Paddington.
Newlove, Richard; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
Pilkington, William; Curate of Milverton, Warwick.
Pryce, John, Vicar of Bangor; Rural Dean of Arfon.
Rawle, Richard; Vicar of Tamworth.
Secker, T. J.; Curate of Fulham.
Smith, Vincent; Curate of St. Saviour's, Hoxton.
Smith, Charles P.; Curate of St. Thomas's, Dudley.
Steel, J., junior; Vicar of Harrold, Bedfordshire.
Stephens, John Edward; Vicar of Wilberfoss.
Taylor, W. P.; Rector of West Thorney, near Chichester.
Tollemache, Ernest Celestine; Curate of Moor Monkton.
Wallace, W.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Stepney.

The Bishop of Oxford expects to be able to hold an Ordination at Christmas for the Winchester diocese.

The new Church of St. Saviour, Brechfield-road North, Everton, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of Chester.

The formal confirmation of the election of Dr. Moberly, the new Bishop of Salisbury, was made, on Wednesday, in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside; the consecration took place on Thursday, in Westminster Abbey.

The Bishop of Down has issued circulars summoning a general synod for his diocese to meet in Belfast, on Nov. 10, for the purpose of electing delegates for the General Convention contemplated by section 19 of the Irish Church Bill.

Lord Penrhyn, who during the last year contributed £200 towards the building fund of Bangor Cathedral, has promised an additional £1000 on condition that in proof of general interest another £1000 be collected in subscriptions not exceeding £1 each.

The small parish church of Shipton-on-Cherwell, near Oxford, was reopened on Thursday week by the Bishop of the diocese; the former flat ceiling having been removed and the roof cased with timber, the chancel paved with encaustic tiles, and the whole building reseated under the directions of Mr. Buckeridge, at a cost of between five and six hundred pounds, including a small organ by Bevington, and an east window by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.

The beautiful little church of Thoroton, Notts, was reopened by the Bishop of Lincoln on the 12th inst., after a complete restoration, which included the erection of a new north aisle on the site of the original one, from the designs of Mr. Hakewill, architect, at a cost of about £800. The chancel contains three memorial windows by Lavers and Barraud, representing scenes in the life of our Lord; and a fourth with a figure of St. Helena, to whom the church is dedicated, has been placed by the Vicar, the Rev. W. J. Mellish, at the west end, in remembrance of his mother. The altar-cloth and the kneeling-cushions are the work of the Misses Mellish.

The parish church of Deene, Northamptonshire, was reopened, after restoration, on Monday, the anniversary of the celebrated charge led by the Earl of Cardigan at Balaklava. The Countess of Cardigan issued numerous invitations to a luncheon. The Bishop of Peterborough preached the morning sermon.

On Wednesday week the restored nave of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Kingston-on-Hull, was opened for Divine service by the Archbishop of York. The chancel of this church, which claims to be the largest parish church in the kingdom, was built early in the fourteenth century, and the nave and tower were added about a century later. During the restoration of the nave Divine service has been held in the chancel, which will accommodate about 1500 persons, and the nave as many more. The opening service of the nave was the inaugural service of the Church Conference in Hull, under the presidency of the Archbishop. More than one hundred clergy in surplices were present, and the choir numbered eighty.

The annual meeting of the Surrey Church Association and South London Fund was held at Winchester House on Monday. The Archdeacon of Surrey was in the chair. The report stated that the income of the society during the past year was £3020, of which £1078 had been contributed to the South London Fund. From the general fund the association has made twenty-eight grants to all kinds of church work in every part of the county of Surrey. In the south of London it has maintained seven missions, and has contributed largely to the building of schools and churches. It is engaged in a special effort to provide additional schools for the parish of Bermondsey, which is reported to be more deficient in the means of education than any parish in the kingdom.

The following testimonials have recently been presented to clergymen: The Rev. R. Hale, late Rector of St. George-the-Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury—a handsome silver tea and coffee service, from the parishioners, in grateful acknowledgment of his faithful ministrations during the time he was Rector of those parishes. Also an elegant papeterie and blotting-case, from the members of the cathedral choir. The Rev. W. Fountaine Addison, vicar of Christ Church, near Reading, being about to leave England for Gibraltar, his friends in Reading, anxious to evince their appreciation of his zealous labours in that town, subscribed in the course of a few days £400, which was inclosed in an oak casket and forwarded to him.

Dr. Temple having been appealed to by a number of clergymen in the diocese of Exeter to repudiate all participation in the alleged heretical opinions expressed by the other contributors to "Essays and Reviews," has written a letter in which he declines to comply with the request. To allow, he says, that a Bishop-designate, or any other person appointed to office in the Church, should be called upon after nomination to make any other declaration than those required by law, would be so serious an infringement of the lawful liberty guaranteed to ministers of the Church that he dare not take the responsibility of giving it a sanction in his own case. He regrets that so much anxiety and excitement should have been caused by his appointment; but he feels confident that "personal intercourse will dissipate most of this uncomfortable feeling."

At a public meeting in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held in the Concert-room, York, on Monday, there was a large attendance. The two Primates and the Bishop of Colombo were present—the Archbishop of York presiding. The Rev. G. F. Wade read the report, which stated that the progress of the society during the last twelvemonths had been somewhat unsatisfactory. There had been a falling off in the funds which could ill be spared, though in York there was not much change. It was hoped that the depression under which the parent society was labouring was only a temporary one, and it was further remarked that the appeals for assistance from abroad seemed to increase daily. Both their Lordships advocated at considerable length the claims of the society. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the adoption of the report. Major Wensley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Bishop of Colombo.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

F. T. Dowding, Commoner of St. John's, has been elected to the open scholarship of the annual value of £100, tenable for five years. Number of candidates, thirteen.

Mr. Mowbray, M.P., has given £200 to Keble College. The buildings are now rapidly approaching completion, and several students are already entered on the books. The college will be opened after the next long vacation.

It is stated that a larger number of students than usual have come up this term, and that all the colleges are full; indeed, in most it has been impossible to find room for all the students, so that some are in licensed lodgings.

The number of Freshmen now in residence is 323—viz., Balliol, 27; Brasenose, 18; Christ Church, 37; Corpus, 8; Exeter, 35; Jesus, 8; Lincoln, 15; Magdalen, 8; New, 12; Oriel, 8; Pembroke, 16; St. John's, 14; Queen's, 26; Trinity, 17; University, 14; Wadham, 9; Worcester, 14; Magdalen Hall, 6; St. Alban Hall, 6; St. Edmund Hall, 7; St. Mary Hall, 6; unattached, 15.

The Chancellorship, which becomes vacant by the death of the Earl of Derby, is in the gift of the members of Convocation.

At the poll for Council, on Thursday week, the following gentlemen were elected:—The Dean of Christ Church, the Presidents of Trinity and Magdalen; Professors Price, H. Smith, and Scott; Mr. Ince, of Exeter; Mr. Liddon, of Christ Church, and Mr. Fowler, of Lincoln.

Mr. John Conington, M.A., Professor of Latin, died at Boston, in Lincolnshire, on Saturday.

Mr. J. H. Morgan, Trinity College, was on Saturday evening elected at a meeting of representatives of the various colleges to the office of president of the University Athletic Club, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. W. Laing, of Christ Church, who has so worthily filled the post for the past two years. The Freshmen's sports were fixed for Nov. 12 and 13, when the programme will be nearly the same as last year. Balliol sports will follow on Nov. 17 and 18.

At a meeting of the Oxford University Boat Club held on Tuesday, the officers of last year having resigned, the following were elected to form the committee:—President, Mr. W. D. Benson, Balliol College; secretary, Mr. A. C. Yarborough, Lincoln College; treasurer, Mr. E. Banks, Worcester College; and Messrs. S. H. Woodhouse, University College; and R. Tabourdin, St. John's College. Votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. J. C. Tindé, the outgoing president; Mr. C. Morrison, the Rev. E. Warre, and the Rev. Dr. Hornby.

CAMBRIDGE.

The office of Public Orator has been resigned by the Rev. William George Clark, M.A., Fellow of Trinity, who succeeded to it on the resignation of the present Master of St. John's, in 1857. The contest for the office promises to be very keen. The election is fixed to take place on Tuesday next.

The Seatonian prize, for the best English poem on a sacred subject, has been adjudged to Mr. H. C. J. Moule, M.A., Fellow of Trinity.

A report has been presented to the Senate by the Syndicate appointed to conduct the examination of persons not members of the University. For the examination of women held in July last, at two centres, London and Leeds, thirty-six candidates presented themselves. The examiners were well satisfied with the results of the examination. No difficulty was found in fixing standards of marks for the honour classes, and for the third or pass class. These may be expected to be adhered to in future years.

The whole of Dr. Robert Lee's valuable anatomical and pathological collection, including his remarkable dissections of the nerves of the heart and uterus, which have given rise to much discussion among anatomists, has recently been placed by Dr. Bond in the Anatomical Museum of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor has published to the Senate a report which he has received from E. H. Palmer, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, to whom grants were made by the Senate from the Worts Travelling Bachelors' Fund, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute certain researches in the peninsula of Sinai. Mr. Palmer accompanied the Sinai Surveying Expedition, and devoted his inquiries mainly to—1, the nomenclature of the country; 2, the traditions; 3, the inscriptions. From the nomenclature and traditions of the country he has obtained many important corroborative testimonies to the narrative of the Scriptures. He has copied almost every legible inscription in the peninsula, and by a perfectly independent process has corroborated the conclusions of many eminent scholars with respect to them, and has been able to supply their deficiencies. Mr. Palmer will publish the results of his investigations.

At a meeting of the members of the Athletic Club, on Monday, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present term:—President and secretary—Mr. A. J. Lumsdaine, St. John's. Committee—Messrs. J. H. Ridley, Jesus; A. R. Upcher, First Trinity; E. T. Paine, First Trinity; J. Strahan, Trinity Hall; J. H. D. Goldie, president of the University Boat Club; and M. H. Stow, president of the University Cricket Club. The undermentioned fixtures were made:—Jesus College, Nov. 8, 9; Caius College, Nov. 12, 13; Freshmen, Nov. 15; Clare College, Nov. 18; Third Trinity, Nov. 20. At the Freshmen's sports there will be a 200 yards' handicap, open to all members of the University, Freshmen excepted.

A fellowship and tutorship in St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, have become vacant. The combined position is worth £120 a year, with rooms and living in college. The electors are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, who have given notice that they will proceed to election on Nov. 16.

The following appointments have recently been made in Dulwich College:—J. B. Parish, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Mathematical Master, King Edward's School, Birmingham, to the Principal Mathematical Mastership; C. H. Everard, B.A., Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, to the post of Composition Master; Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A., late Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and C. H. Lane, B.A., Scholar of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, to assistant masterships. The great hall, lecture-theatre, and laboratory, together with another wing with class-room accommodation for 300 or 400 additional boys, will be ready for occupation early next year, when it is intended to open the new college with a public ceremonial.

The Bishop of London, on Tuesday evening, made the annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful students at the City of London College, Leadenhall-street. The success of the institution during the year was the subject of congratulation.

The annual festival of the Exeter Diocesan Training-School for Masters, at that city, was held on Monday week, and commenced with service in the chapel, when the Bishop-designate of Oxford preached, after which the Earl of Devon distributed the prizes in the school-room. The day concluded with a supper, given annually by Chancellor Harington, to whom the institution is indebted for the endowment of a theological professorship. Upwards of fifty of the old pupils, out of the 400 which the college has sent out, were present at the festival.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Ravensworth laid the foundation-stone, on Saturday, of a mechanics' institute for the village of Walker, near Newcastle.

The Leith Ragged and Industrial School was formally opened on Tuesday afternoon.

The session of the Roman Catholic University in Dublin has been opened by Dr. Woodlock, Cardinal Cullen being indisposed.

A "Missionary Exhibition"—a unique collection of objects brought home by missionaries and travellers from nearly every part of the world—was opened in Manchester on Wednesday.

Mr. Morgan O'Connell has resigned the office of Registrar of Deeds, in Dublin, and Mr. Michael F. Dwyer, barrister-at-law, has been appointed in his room.

Nine miners were killed, and four others so severely injured that their recovery is held to be doubtful, by an explosion which occurred, yesterday week, at the Newbury Colliery, near Frome.

Numerous accounts from Scotland and the north of Ireland state that on Monday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a magnificent aurora borealis was observed stretching over the entire heaven from S.W. to N.E., in shape like an enormous rainbow.

Archdeacon Parry, acting for Earl Granville, who is laid up with a severe cold, at Walmer Castle, distributed the prizes, yesterday week, in connection with the Oxford Local Examinations at Margate, the Mayor presiding.

A meeting of the members of the Alnwick and Coquetdale Foxhounds was held, in the Star Inn, Alnwick, last Saturday (Earl Percy in the chair), when it was resolved to offer the mastership of the hounds to Major Browne, of Lesbury House.

From the return of endowed charities for the county of Cambridge, issued on Wednesday, it appears that the total gross income of such charities is £20,973. Of this sum £6285 is devoted to educational purposes, and £1066 to apprenticing and advancement of young persons.

About 2000 of the tenants on the O'Neill estates were entertained on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, last week, at Shane's Castle, by Lord and Lady O'Neill. The expressions of confidence and mutual good feeling between landlord and tenant were of the most unqualified character.

The recently established Liverpool Education Aid Society appears to be successfully prosecuting the work it has undertaken. According to a report recently presented, nearly 2000 grants have been made on behalf of children sent to school by the society, the payments varying from 1d. to 3d. per week for each child.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday adopted a resolution expressive of its high admiration of the character of the late Earl of Derby and its deep regret of the recent removal by death of one who "throughout a long and illustrious career, devoted his great abilities to the service of the nation."

The railway goods station at Heckmondwike, near Dewsbury, accidently caught fire on Tuesday night and was completely gutted. The east wall fell at eight o'clock, and two men were severely hurt—John Wharton and John Alexander. The goods destroyed are cloth, carpets, wool, and grain.

Sir J. Y. Simpson, Bart., M.D., was, on Tuesday, presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, in recognition of his contributions to medical science and literature.——At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, on the same day, at Edinburgh, Mr. R. S. Gordon, Q.C., was unanimously elected Dean, in room of Mr. Moncreiff, now Lord Justice Clerk.

Mr. Robert Barnes's gift of £10,000 to the trustees of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, for the purposes of the convalescent hospital at Cheadle Hall, was acknowledged at a meeting on Monday. The best plan of recording the generosity of the giver was adopted by the trustees. It was resolved to name the hospital after him, calling it "The Barnes Convalescent Home."

Mr. H. W. Ripley, the unseated member for Bradford, was, on Saturday last, presented by his supporters in Bradford with an address and a magnificent silver centrepiece, of the value of £530, "as a memento of the general election of 1868, and in token of their unabated confidence and esteem." Mrs. Ripley was also presented with an address and a full-length portrait of her husband.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., spoke, yesterday week, on educational subjects, upon the occasion of the distribution of prizes to students of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. Alluding to the want of education among the artisan classes, which institutions of that character were expected to meet, he said that one great cause of our deficiency in this matter, compared with some other countries, was that we had trusted to voluntary effort instead of being aided by the State. But, besides this aid, power to compel the attendance of the children was necessary.

The annual soirée of the Dewsbury Mechanics' Institute was held on Tuesday, and the speakers included Mr. Serjeant Simon, the representative of the borough, Mr. Rorbuck, and Mr. Carter, M.P. Mr. Roebuck advocated compulsory education, and Serjeant Simon did the same.

The death of Lord Derby creates a vacancy in the representation of King's Lynn, of which Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby, has been, without interruption, one of the representatives for the last twenty years. Lord Claud John Hamilton has offered himself as a Conservative candidate.

At the opening of the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem, on Monday afternoon, the following letter from Mr. Ruskin was read:—"I have ordered my publisher to forward copies of four of my books, which may perhaps be found useful in the library of the Wedgwood Institute—namely, 'Queen of the Air,' 'Ethics of the Dust,' 'Crown of Olive,' 'Unto this Last.' They are the only ones I wish to be read in their present form."

The Mars Training-Ship Institution, which has been established in the river Tay for the benefit of homeless and destitute boys, was formally inaugurated on Wednesday week in presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Provost of Dundee presided, in the absence of the Earl of Dalhousie; and addresses bearing on the object of the institution were delivered by Sir Robert Anstruther, M.P.; Sir John Ogilvy, M.P.; and Sheriff Barclay.

On Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of new public baths for the borough of Ashton was laid, with Masonic ceremonies, by the Mayor of the town (Mr. H. T. Durston, P.M. P.P.S. G.D.E.L.), assisted by the P. G. officers of the province of East Lancashire. The site of the building, which has been purchased at a cost of £1100 and was formerly occupied by a school, is in Henry-square, between the Free Methodist Church and Portland-street.

Amnesty meetings were held on Sunday at Carrigaline, near Cork; at Tralee, and Tipperary. At the latter place nearly 70,000 persons assembled. The proceedings passed off very quietly, the decision of the Government being received with considerable moderation. At Carrigaline there were bands, banners, and party rosettes, as usual. The chair was taken by a Roman Catholic parish priest. Ex-Mayor O'Sullivan was the prominent orator. Mr. Gladstone was denounced. All future legislation was repudiated until the prisoners are released.

Mr. C. H. Richards, who for more than a quarter of a century was one of the most active members of the Manchester board of guardians, and during a great portion of that time held the office of chairman, was on Monday presented with a testimonial. Mr. Richards requested that a £50 scholarship, costing £1350, should be established at the Manchester Free Grammar School, where he was educated; and he received only a silver tray (upon which his services and munificence were recorded) and some accompanying articles of plate.

The Beverley Election Commissioners have had a troublesome time of it. On Thursday week they sat at the Sessions House, instead of the Townhall, in consequence of the refusal of the police to act on their orders on the previous day. Early in the day two men called as witnesses declined to be sworn, on the ground that enough evidence had been given already. The Commissioners ordered them to be taken into custody until the rising of the Court, and they, being then contumacious, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment in York Castle for contempt. The Commissioners held a final sitting on Tuesday. Mr. Wells, M.P. for Peterborough, was examined as to the cost of his election in 1852, which he said was about £1500; his two elections in 1857 costing £1000. The next sitting of the Commissioners will be at Westminster.

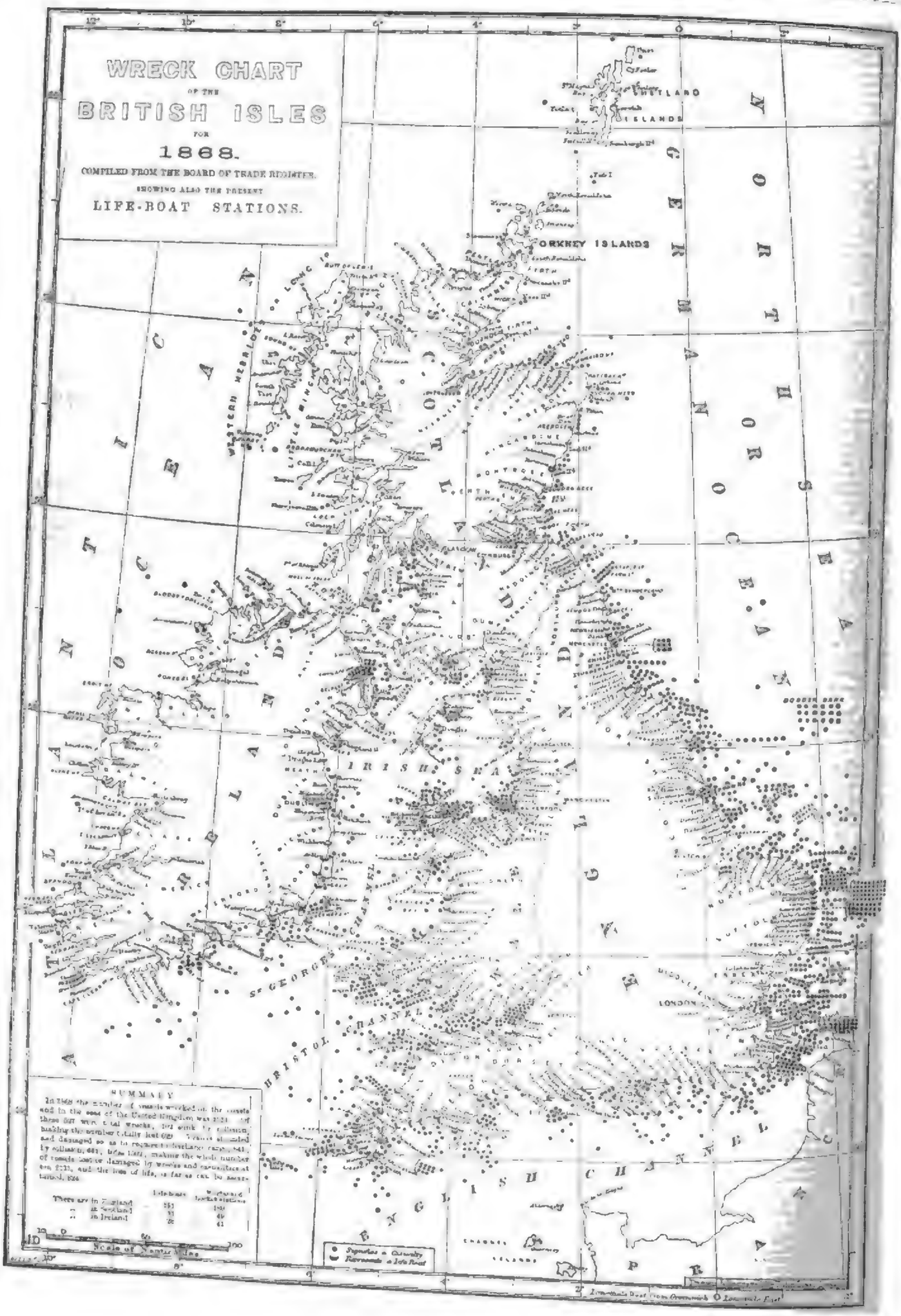
At the monthly meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, Mr. Jacob Behrens, the chairman, stated that he had received from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce a report describing an expedition up the Yang-Tse, which penetrated 1500 miles beyond Shanghai, and had opened up a country as large as Europe, a land which might be said to be flowing with milk and honey, with a population ready for trade. There were gold, iron, and silver to be found in the district, and it yielded rice and indigo. He thought the subject was deserving of the special consideration of Bradford merchants, as the report said that the demand for woollen goods was the criterion of prosperity in China. The district was one which Captain Speke wanted to open up by the land route from Burmah; but, by the route now suggested, the country could be reached to the very heart by steamers. The growth of the trade with China was astonishing. The exports of British produce to China in 1850 were only £500,000, and in 1869 they would reach £8,000,000.

MURDERS IN BELGIUM.

A mysterious murder has taken place at Brussels. A lady named Madame Vandepeul, more than eighty years of age; and her daughter, aged thirty-six, had for some time past lived alone in a large house in the Rue de Brabant, the street in which the arrival side of the Northern Railway station is situated. They possessed considerable property, but were of parsimonious habits, and had little intercourse with their neighbours, who, consequently, knew nothing of their movements. On Sunday week a relative called at the house, but found it closed and the word "Absent" placed on the door. He called again twice during the week, and, finding this unusual notice still on the door, and being unable to effect an entrance, his suspicions were aroused and he communicated with the police. On Wednesday week the premises were forcibly entered, when both ladies were found dead, in the lower part of the house, having apparently been murdered by blows on the head, inflicted with some blunt, heavy weapon, like a hammer. It is supposed that the murder was committed on the previous Thursday night, as the daily newspapers to which the ladies subscribed, dating from Friday morning, were lying in the lobby, having been pushed under the door. The remains of supper were on the table, with a lamp which had burnt out. The neighbours heard no noise or cries on the night on which the crime is supposed to have been committed. It is thought that the motive for the murder of these ladies was the obtaining possession of a sum of 11,000f., which, it appears, Madame Vandepeul sold out of the funds a few days ago, and which is missing, although 500f. in gold and silver were left untouched in the room where the ladies were killed. A workman who had been employed by the murdered lady in the repairs of her property has been arrested. His face is bruised and scratched, his clothes are blood-stained, and he cannot account for his whereabouts on the night when the murder is supposed to have been committed.

Immediately following the murder of these two ladies we have intelligence of the discovery of four murders committed by one man in a village called Hornu, near Mons. The murderer is a small farmer and sheepdealer, named Dessoms-le-Monstier, about twenty-eight years of age. He was acquainted with three brothers named Thirion, who were extensive dealers in sheep in the forest of Ardennes. The eldest brother Pierre, aged sixty-two, had considerable business transactions with him, and in March, 1868, called upon him, with 3600f. in his possession, but was never afterwards heard of. About a month afterwards Nicholas Thirion, aged fifty-eight, went to Le Monstier's place to make inquiries respecting his missing brother, and never returned home. A month later the youngest brother, Gustave, aged forty-three, went on the same errand, and also disappeared. Suspicion was aroused against Le Monstier, and he was summoned before the authorities; but made some plausible explanation, and was discharged. A few days ago his wife was seized with sickness. The doctor suspected poisoning, and the wife's statements confirmed his opinion. The woman died, the police arrested the husband, and, directed by the woman's dying disclosures, proceeded to examine an old pit in Le Monstier's garden that had been filled up, and there, at different depths, they found the bodies of the three murdered brothers. The murderer has since confessed his guilt, and has inculpated an old man, who has been arrested as an accomplice.

A notice in the *London Gazette* directs the creditors of the Albert Life Assurance Company to send in the particulars of their debts or claims before Jan. 1 next.



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THE SILVER CRADLE AT PORTSMOUTH.

A pleasant custom, which is still kept up among the social traditions of our civic municipalities, prescribes that the townsfolk shall present a silver cradle to the worshipful lady matron who happens to add one or more infant citizens to the local population in the year when her husband holds the office of Mayor. We have great pleasure in recording the fact that such a compliment has been paid to the wife of the Mayor of Portsmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Galt, commanding officer of the Hants Artillery Volunteers, upon the birth of his child, Mary Helena, and we hope that little girl will learn to be justly fond and proud of the pretty silver centrepiece, shown in our Illustration, and that she will understand, when she grows old enough, what an honour she has gained for both her parents. The list of subscribers to provide this graceful gift numbered nearly 200. It was presented to Mrs. Galt in the coffee-room of the Southsea Beach Mansion, by Alderman R. W. Ford, presiding as chairman, assisted by Mr. Albert Bennett, honorary secretary; Mr. W. Payne, honorary treasurer; and the members of the committee. Many ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst whom was the ex-Mayor, Mr. R. E. Davies. Colonel Galt accepted the gift on behalf of his wife, and returned thanks in an appropriate speech. The centrepiece was manufactured by Mr. H. M. Emanuel, silversmith, of Ordnance-row, Portsea. It stands 2 ft. high, in the shape of a silver vine-tree, with three branches, having leaves and grapes of frosted silver; the tiny cradle, a nautilus-shell of silver gilt, hangs between the branches. At the base are three shields, bearing the arms of the borough, the Mayor's crest and motto, and an inscribed record.

MANCHESTER RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The new mess-house of the 3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteers, commanded by the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P. for South-East Lancashire, is shown in our Engraving. This Manchester corps has long held a very distinguished position in our volunteer army. It consists of ten companies, numbering about 800 men. It was raised in the autumn of 1859, and has continued gradually to improve so that for the last three years every member has rendered himself efficient and gained for the corps the full Government capitation allowance. In addition to taking a prominent part in most of the large reviews, this corps has earned a reputation for producing many distinguished rifle shots. Among these may be mentioned Captain Heaton, Captain Turner, and Sergeant Martin, who have all been selected to represent their respective countries in the international match for the Elcho challenge shield—Captain Heaton having shot for England six times; and we may also mention Sergeant Kemp, Private Cunliffe, and many other winners of prizes at Wimbledon and elsewhere.

During the last twelve months considerable improvements have been made in the ranges and accommodation provided for the volunteers. The Manchester Volunteer Aid Society raised a few years ago a sum of money with the intention of erecting central headquarters and a drill shed for the whole of the Manchester regiments. But the scheme was beset with so many difficulties that it was decided to divide the money among the four regiments for buildings in connection with the respective corps. The 3rd Manchester regiment determined to devote its portion to the erection of a new building at the shooting range, in place of an old cottage which was gradually sinking into the moss. The range is about eight miles from Manchester, near Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, on the line of railway to Liverpool. It is on a portion of Chat Moss, which is noted as having presented one of the earliest difficulties in railway engineering, as we read in the "Life of George Stephenson," by Dr. Smiles. Where the building is erected the moss was found to be 22 ft. deep, necessitating the use of piles. Upon these the pavilion was erected in the fifteenth-century style of timbered houses, which has the advantage of making the superstructure much lighter than a building constructed wholly of brick would have been. It is planned in four distinct compartments, forming quarters for officers, non-commissioned officers, members, and a cottage with store-rooms and other conveniences for the range-keeper, all having connection with the bar. The officers' mess-room has an open roof exposing the timbers, and these, with other woodwork, are stained and varnished. In the upper portion of the tower is a prospect and smoking room, and from which the officer in charge of the range has a perfect view over the ground. It is surmounted by a staff, on which the flag denoting firing is hoisted. On the verge-board of the centre gable is boldly carved the motto adopted by the volunteer corps of Great Britain—"Defence, not defiance." The building was designed and superintended by an officer of the regiment, Ensign Redford, an architect.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL, TODMORDEN.

PAVILION AT THE SHOOTING-RANGE OF THE 3RD MANCHESTER RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, TODMORDEN, LANCASHIRE.

The new church at Todmorden, near Rochdale, for the use of the very numerous Unitarian congregation, was built, at a cost of nearly £30,000, by the munificence of Messrs. Samuel, John, and Joshua Fielden, in memory of their father, the late Mr. John Fielden, M.P., through whose exertions the Factories Act was obtained. The building is from the designs of Mr. John Gibson, architect, of Westminster. It is shown in our Illustration. The structure is of Cloughhead and native stone, with internal facings and dressings of Halifax stone; and it is roofed with Westmoreland green slates. The length of the building internally is 128 ft., and its width 46 ft. The width of the nave is 22 ft., and the height, to the under-side of the roof-ridge, is 43 ft. The tower, with spire, is 192 ft. in height and 14 ft. square, internally. The roof is open, of oak; there are seven large arches, springing from pillars of Appleton marble, which divide the nave from the aisles. The roof of the chancel is arched in bands, alternately of red Mansfield and Yorkshire stone. The mortuary chapel and the organ-chamber are grained in the same kinds of stone, and enriched with carved bosses. They are divided by a highly-decorated oaken screen from the chancel. The nave is paved with yellow and red stone; the chancel with squares of Sicilian marble, banded with red and green marbles, the intersecting points marked with black dots. The reading-desk, with eagle lectern, and the pulpit supported by shafts of various coloured marbles, are made in panels of rich woodwork; the font is of Sicilian marble, upon shafts of Greek green marble and Plymouth spar. The woodwork of the roofs, screens, pews, and stalls in the choir is of oak, by Messrs. Clay and Co., of Audenshaw, near Manchester. Inside and outside of the church, but especially in the chancel, are elaborate carvings of human figures, angels, fruit, flowers, and foliage, carved by Messrs. Underwood and Co., of London. The contractors for all the marble-work were Messrs. Field and Co., of London. The stained-glass windows in the chancel are by M. Capronnier, of Brussels; and the windows of the nave are filled in with Powell's glass. The organ is by Messrs. Wm. Hill and Son, of London. The church has a peal of eight bells, by Mears, London, and is heated by hot-water pipes. There are seats for 500 persons.

A letter from Alexandria, in the *Daily News*, reports the effectual punishment of the savages who murdered Mr. Powell and his family in Abyssinia. The gentlemen who went out (Mr. Powell and Mr. Jenkins) have, the writer states, succeeded in tracing the mutilated bones, which, by certain infallible proofs—such as peculiar stoppages of teeth—they were able to identify as the remains of their murdered relatives. Moreover, they have avenged the murder by marching with an armed force of Prince Kassai's, of Tigré, against the Shangallia tribe, the perpetrators of the cruel deed. On arriving in the Prince's territory, Mr. Powell and his brother-in-law were assured by him that he would always be found ready to assist all Englishmen in difficulties. Colonel Kirkham, military instructor to Prince Kassai's forces, likewise assisted his countrymen very materially in their expedition. Placing an armed force, therefore, at the disposal of Mr. Powell, and giving the two gentlemen an interpreter, the little army marched onwards, and soon arrived near the spot where the crime had been committed. The Shangallas had, however, got scent of the ambushed force, and, before the followers of Mr. Powell were ready for the attack, the greater portion had escaped scot free through the jungle, which in this neighbourhood is very high. Eight Shangalla savages were killed in the affray, one of whom, who were the murdered Mr. Powell's coat, had, it subsequently transpired, been the chief instigator of the crime. Five villages, numbering fifty-two houses, in which two guns and other relics were found, were ignited and razed to the ground. Fourteen hundred head of cattle were captured, and, in short, everything was done to show the Shangalla tribe the punishment they had laid themselves open to for their wickedness.

SILVER CRADLE PRESENTED TO THE MAYORESS OF PORTSMOUTH.

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LAW AND POLICE.

The *Irish Times* states that the Irish Mastership of the Rolls has been conferred on the Right Hon. Edward Sullivan, M.P., Attorney-General. The Solicitor-General succeeds, as a matter of course, to the Attorney-Generalship, and it is believed that Serjeant Dowse, M.P., will be offered the second law officership thus rendered vacant.—*Times.*

The case of the Rev. W. Bennett, the Vicar of Frome, came before the Court of Arches on Tuesday, on an application to admit articles containing several charges of heresy against the defendant. After hearing the arguments, which were of a technical character, Sir R. Phillimore took time to consider his judgment.

On Thursday the petition as to the adjudication of bankruptcy against the Duke of Newcastle came on before Mr. Commissioner Winslow for judgment. It is at the instance of Mr. Robert Morris, Carlton Chambers, Regent-street, whose debt amounts to £10,000. Mr. Commissioner Winslow said that after examining carefully all the clauses of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, he could come to no other conclusion but that the Legislature intended persons having the privilege of Parliament to be free from arrest or bankruptcy, and therefore the petition must be dismissed with costs.

The Court of Arbitration in what is called "the Edmunds Scandal Case" is holding its sittings at Westminster. The case against Mr. Edmunds was opened, on Thursday week, by the Attorney-General in a speech of great detail, in which the defendant was charged with numerous irregularities and defalcations. Mr. Edmunds alleges that he accepted the office upon the understanding that out of the amount of his salary he was to pay £300 a year to the Brougham family, which was to be applied to the maintenance of the widow and children of Mr. James Brougham, and the arrangement was conducted by Mr. William Brougham. The Court has decided that the question whether out of a salary of £400 Mr. Edmunds was to allow the Brougham family £300, was wholly irrelevant to the present inquiry.

An application to appoint Mr. Chatteris, an accountant, "representative of the policy-holders" of the Albert Assurance Company at the expense of the company was, yesterday week, refused by the Chief Clerk of Vice-Chancellor James at Chambers.

At the Mansion House, yesterday week, Mr. Charles Mozley and Mr. Lewis Barnard Mozley were summoned, at the instance of Mr. Michael Emmanuel, of Leadenhall-street, for issuing in June, 1865, a false and fraudulent prospectus of Barned's Banking Company (Limited), of which they were directors; and also with conspiring to defraud the shareholders to the extent of two millions. The defendants did not appear, and it was understood that warrants were applied for against them.

The October Session of the Central Criminal Court opened on Monday. The calendar contained the names of 119 prisoners, and included four charges of murder, one of manslaughter, and five of attempted murder. The brothers Webb, charged with extensive frauds committed under pretence of being agents of sham plate-glass companies, were found guilty, and on the following day were sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for two years.——On Wednesday William Bird, a ship's steward, and Charles Lake, a clerk, were tried on the charge of personating a soldier named Campbell, who had served under Sir G. Whitlock, with a view to get from the India Office the share of the Banda and Kirwee prize-money to which he was entitled. Both prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Mr. Lister was found guilty of the manslaughter of one of his workmen by throwing him into a copper of boiling water; sentence was deferred. The trial of Hassan for the Wood-green murders is postponed until the next Session.

At the Marylebone Police Court, last Saturday, a greengrocer, living at Paddington, was fined 5s. for exposing for sale, on Sunday, the 10th inst., fruit and vegetables, in contravention of the Act of Charles II. for the suppression of Sunday trading.

Sir Gideon Culling Eardley, Bart., who, it may be remembered, was convicted of bigamy some time ago and released from prison before the expiration of his sentence on account of ill-health, appears to have recovered, since he was, on Thursday week, charged, before Alderman Finnis, at Guildhall, with obtaining money under false pretences and by forged checks. He was remanded.

Joseph Walsh, charged with the murder of John Abrahams, by stabbing him in the abdomen at a public-house in Greenwich, was again brought before the magistrates on Thursday. Evidence of the death of Abrahams in Guy's Hospital having been given, the prisoner was committed for trial on the capital charge.

Mr. Edward George Craig, a solicitor, was charged at the Essex Quarter Sessions, on Thursday week, with appropriating to his own use moneys belonging to a client. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At the Guildhall Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Joseph Bentley, of Albine Chambers, Paternoster-row, was charged with libelling the European Assurance Society in a pamphlet in reference to the affairs of insurance companies, recently published by him. The defendant was fully committed for trial, reserving his defence. He was admitted to bail.

A mysterious affair has occurred at South Penge. Mrs. Fowler, living at No. 30, Weighton-road, was missed on Sunday afternoon. No trace of her could be found; but on Monday morning a servant, who happened to look out of an upper window of the next house, saw the body outside Mrs. Fowler's window, lying in a balcony formed by the roof of a bay that projects from the floor below. The face was quite black, and a phial, said to have contained strychnine, was found beside the corpse. An inquest was held, on Wednesday, on the body. The evidence showed that the husband of the deceased was much given to drink, and that when he indulged in it he was very excited and abusive towards the deceased, whom he had frequently ill-used. He was very violent on Saturday, and she had to hide herself from him. A bottle of strychnine had, it appeared, been taken home by Mr. Fowler, for the purpose, as he stated, of killing cats; but the deceased had told one of the servants that it was placed on her dressing-table for her to take. There is little doubt that this was the poison through which she came to her death by her own hand; but the inquest was adjourned until Saturday.

The police of Manchester made a raid, on Tuesday, upon a notorious betting-house in Tib-street, and succeeded in capturing a man named Oakdale, alias Slinger. Nearly 400 persons were on the premises at the time, the majority of whom escaped through the windows, every pane of glass being broken. Oakdale was at once taken before the magistrates, who fined him £75, which was paid.

Another case of child-stealing was investigated by the Portsmouth magistrates yesterday week. William Taylor, a labourer, was indicted for the abduction of a boy named Jarmaney, aged five years, the son of a publican in Portsmouth, in whose house the prisoner had been lodging. One afternoon both the prisoner and the child disappeared, and a day or two afterwards a police sergeant saw Taylor trying to force the boy to beg at Fareham. Suspecting something was wrong, he questioned the prisoner, who eventually admitted that he had stolen the child. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

At the petty sessions at Longtown, Cumberland, on Thursday week, Mr. Francis B. Graham, surgeon, was fined 6s. and costs for selling a quantity of prussic acid without labelling the bottle with the word "Poison."

Last Saturday, at the Glamorganshire Sessions, seven men charged with taking part in the late riots at Pontheryn were found guilty. They were all bound over in their own recognisances of £50 each to come up for judgment if called upon at the next sessions and to keep the peace for two years.

A labourer's wife, named Osborne, was killed by her husband at Bottisham, a village in Cambridgeshire on Saturday last. The man was under the influence of drink, and discharged a gun, the contents of which tore off the upper part of his wife's head. Osborne is in custody of the police on the charge of wilful murder.

On Monday Mr. Darlington, the Coroner for Wigan, held an inquest on Ellen, the wife of John Gregson, a collier, residing in Wood's-yard, Great George-street, who died, on Thursday week, from injuries which had been inflicted by her husband on the preceding Monday. The evidence showed that the woman refused to pledge his coat to obtain drink when he desired her to do so. He then threw her down, and beat and kicked her most brutally. Both the prisoner and his wife were under the influence of liquor when the disturbance took place. One of the kicks fractured the woman's skull, and from this injury she died a few days afterwards. A verdict of wilful murder was returned, and Gregson was sent to Liverpool for trial.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, a landlord near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim, has been murdered. This crime is considered agrarian. Mr. O'Brien had been missing since Wednesday week. His body was found yesterday week in a grass-field within a few perches of the road, near his own house and the police-barracks. His head and face were shockingly mangled. He had also been shot behind the ear.——The murder of a tenant-farmer named Carroll in the county of Waterford is mentioned in an Irish paper. He lived within a mile of that city, and was found on the roadside dead, his face and body being much beaten. His servant-man is in custody, having been the last person seen in his company.——The *Irish Times* of Tuesday states that Mr. Gargan, steward of Mr. Farnell, of Moyualty, near Trim, who was fired at some two years since there, had his life again attempted on Monday night, in a determined manner.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—Monday.

Maiden Plate.—Stumps, 1. Prelude c., 2. Thunderbolt, 3.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Compromise, 1. Islam, 2. Champagne Charlie, 3.
Criterion Stakes.—Hester, 1. Sunlight, 2. Kingcraft, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Escapes, 1. Flower Girl, 2. Venice, 3.
£100.—Blue Gown, 1. King Victor, 2. Wildred, 3.
Handicap Plate of £200.—Maid of Masham f., 1. Arcanum, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Fugitive, 1. Masaniello, 2. Electricity, 3.

TUESDAY.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Stromboli, 1. Maid of Masham m., 2.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Choral, 1. Herald, 2. Spider, 3.
Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Vestminster, 1. Cerinthe, 2. Cardinal York, 3.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Prince Arthur, 1. Tit-bit, 2. Lincoln, 3.
Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Ligurian, 1. Historian, 2. Punishment, 3.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Sunlight walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Optional Selling Plate.—Medea c. walked over.
£100 Plate.—Geoffrey, 1. Chère Amie f., 2. Sentry Go, 3.
All-Aged Stakes.—Rosicrucian, 1. Furious, 2. Heather Bell, 3.
Sussex Stakes.—Burgundy, 1. Green Riband, 2. Scarecrow, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Electricity, 1. Lincoln, 2. Hackler, 3.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Verdure, 1. Castanette f., 2. Stephanotis, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Bagpipes walked over.
Subscription Plate.—Biondella f., 1. Fernolina, 2. Masaniello, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Violet, 1. Moonstone, 2.
£50 Plate.—Blue Gown, 1. The Prize, 2.
Glasgow Stakes.—Sunlight walked over.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Rosalie, 1. Flighty, 2. Placid f., 3.
Nursery Stakes.—Palmerston, 1. Newsman, 2. Hush Money, 3.
Subscription Handicap.—Midshipman, 1. Wild Flower, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Miss Dayrell, 1. Vex, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Mrs. Wood c., 1. Semolina, 2. Salus, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Arcanum, 1. Roxana, 2. Stumps, 3.
Troy Stakes.—Sunshine walked over.
Free Handicap.—Cardinal York, 1. Border Knight, 2. Pero Gomez, 3.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The abundance and cheapness of money, and the generally favourable aspect of Continental political affairs have combined to produce a firm feeling in the Stock Exchange markets; and, notwithstanding that, apart from the transactions necessary for an adjustment of the fortnightly account in shares and foreign bonds, business has been only to a limited extent. The movements in prices, with but few exceptions, have indicated increased steadiness. The Consol market has been quiet but firm, at 93¼ to 93⅜ for Money and the Account. Reduced and New Three per Cents have been done at 91¾ to 92; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem.; and June, 5s. to 10s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 114¾ to 115; and the Bonds at 25s. to 30s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities the demand has been only to a moderate extent, but the quotations have been fairly maintained:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104 to 105; Cape Six per Cents, 1891, 111 to 113; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 102; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 104 to 105; Ditto Five per Cents, 91 to 92; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882 to 1885, 109 to 110; South Australian Six per Cents, 1900 to 1906, 112 to 113; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114½ to 115½.

The market for Home Railway Stocks has exhibited signs of increased firmness. Metropolitan Stock, however, owing to heavy sales, has suffered a reduction of fully 2½ per cent. Great Northern A Stock, also, has been unsettled in value. At one time, with a good demand, it improved to 108½ to 109; but, being subsequently freely offered, a heavy relapse succeeded. Midland, London and North-Western, Great Western, Great Eastern, and Caledonian have been firm. Indian Stocks have been steady in value, but the inquiry for them has been limited. Canadian and Foreign Shares have sold slowly. Caledonian, 80¾ to 81; Great Eastern, 36¾ to 37¼; Great Northern, 107¾ to 108¼; Ditto, A, 105 to 105½; Great Western, 54¾ to 54¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124½ to 125; London and Brighton, 43½ to 44; London, Chatham, and Dover, 16¾ to 17¼; London and North-Western, 119 to 119½; London and South-Western, 89 to 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53½ to 54; Metropolitan, 83¾ to 84¼; Midland, 118½ to 119; North-Eastern—Berwick, 116 to 119; Ditto, Leeds, 75 to 79; Ditto, York, 116 to 117; and South-Eastern, 78 to 78½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½ to 107½; Cape, 63 to 65; East Indian, 111 to 112; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15¾ to 15½; Great Indian Peninsular, 105½ to 106½; Great Southern of India, 104½ to 105½; Great Western of Canada, 15¾ to 15½; Oude and Rohilkund, 102 to 103, and Scinde, 106½ to 107½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 12¾ to 13¼; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20¾ to 21.

The tone of the Foreign Bond market has been healthy, and prices have improved in many instances. Spanish, 1867, Bonds have been in better request, in consequence of more favourable news from the Peninsula. Egyptian, Turkish and Italian have been dealt in to a fair extent; and Peruvian and Mexican, with a good demand, have risen in price. Argentine, 1868, 83 to 84; Brazilian, 1865, 83 to 84; Chilian, 1867, 98 to 100; Danubian, 1864, 86 to 87; Egyptian, 1864, 86 to 87; Ditto, 1868, 77¾ to 77¾; Ditto, Government Debentures, 98¾ to 99½; Ditto, Nine per Cents, 97 to 99¼; Italian, 1861, 54¾ to 54¾; Mexican, 13⅞ to 13¾; Peruvian, 1865, 82¾ to 83¼; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 33⅞ to 34¼; Russian, 1862, 8¾ to 8¾; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 81¾ to 82¼; Ditto Nicolas Railway Bonds, 65 to 66¾; Ditto, 1866, 67¾ to 68¾; Spanish, 1867, 27¾ to 27¾; Turkish, 1865, 47¾ to 48¼; Ditto Five per Cents, 42¾ to 42¾.

American Securities have commanded a fair amount of attention, at steady currencies. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 82¾ to 82¾; Ditto, 1885, 82¾ to 82; 10-40, 75 to 75½. Atlantic Bonds, 24 to 25; Erie Shares, 24 to 22; and Illinois Central, 97½ to 98½.

For Bank Shares the demand has been only to a moderate extent, but prices have been fairly maintained. Agra, A, 10¾ to 11¼; Alliance, 13¾ to 13¼; Anglo-Austrian, 9 to 11 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 20¾ to 21; Imperial Ottoman, 2¾ to 3 prem.; London and County, 41¾ to 42½; London Joint-Stock, 31 to 32; London and Westminster, 57¾ to 58¾; and Union of London, 34¾ to 37¼.

In Telegraph Shares the transactions have been on a full average scale, at firm quotations. Anglo-American, 20 to 20½; Atlantic, 15¾ to 16½; Ditto, Eight per Cent, 85 to 86; Anglo-Mediterranean, 17¾ to 17¾; British Indian Submarine, 12¾ to 12¾; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ⅝ to ⅞ prem.; Great Northern, 10¾ to 11¼; London Provincial, 8 to 8½; Mediterranean Extension, 6¾ to 7¼; French Cable Shares, 16⅛ to 16⅜; and United Kingdom, 6¾ to 7¼.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dull of sale; nevertheless, the fluctuations have been unimportant:—Credit Foncier of England, 2¼ to 2½; Fore-street Warehouse, 2 to 3 prem.; Hudson's Bay, 13¾ to 14; Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works, 31 to 33; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 32¼ to 32¾.

The Stock Exchange settlement promoted a temporary inquiry for money, but the demand for commercial purposes during the week has been very moderate. Capital, at the same time, has continued plentiful, and good three-months' paper has been freely negotiated at 2¾, occasional transactions taking place at 2¼ per cent.

On the Continent the Money Market has been quiet, but the quotations have ruled firm.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been moderate, but they have been insufficient to satisfy the export demands, to meet which some parcels have been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The silver market has been quiet. Bar is unaltered, at 60¼d. to 60⅜d.; and Mexican dollars are still selling at 58d. per ounce.

A fall of ½ per cent has taken place in the New York exchange on London, the quotation now being 108½. A check in the shipment of specie to this side may, in consequence, be looked for. As regards the Continental exchanges, bills on Paris, Amsterdam, and Hamburg have been in request, and the rates have been lower; but rather higher quotations have been received from Italy.

Advices from Berlin state that a resolution has been passed by the Lower House of the Diet declaring that the concession for a lottery loan for 100,000,000 thalers about to be issued by the Discount Company is antagonistic to the welfare of the State. A resolution has also been agreed to calling upon the Government to set tie, by means of federal legislation, the whole question of the lawfulness of lottery loans.

The official liquidators of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles have issued a circular, partly in reply to one emanating from the directors of the Credit Foncier, stating that no litigation had been commenced by them, but that their investigations had led to the astounding discovery that the promoters of the company, while professing to pay for the acquisition of certain property in Marseilles the sum of £1,109,333, in reality only paid £344,011, leaving a balance unaccounted for of £764,322, to recover which legal proceedings will be taken.

At a meeting of wool merchants it was resolved that the fourth and closing series of colonial wool sales for the present year should be commenced on Thursday, Nov. 11. The arrivals up to date comprise about 77,146, making, with the 30,000 held over from the last sales, a total of 107,146 bales. A resolution was at the same time passed to the effect that in future there should be five series instead of four, as at present the first commencing on Feb. 10; the second, on April 7; the third, on June 16; the fourth, on Sept. 1; and the fifth, on Nov. 17. Judging from the arrivals this year, it is expected that about 80,000 bales will be offered at the first series, 160,000 at the second, 200,000 at the third, 140,000 at the fourth, and about 100,000 bales at the fifth.

At a meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation a dividend of 30s. per share, payable on Nov. 1, was announced.

The report of the Smyrna and Cassaba Railway Company shows an available balance of £10,265, of which £5250 will be employed in paying the 7 per cent dividend on the preference shares, £2817 on the redemption of share capital, and £2178 in the payment of a distribution on the ordinary shares at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, leaving a balance of £20 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company a dividend of 30s. per share was declared.

The liquidators of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited) have announced another call of £2 10s. per share, payable on Dec. 1.

At a meeting of the Delhi and London Bank a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum was declared.

The directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro have declared a dividend of 8s. per share, being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

A further distribution of 12s. per share will be payable on Nov. 1 to the £10 shareholders of the Société Financière d'Egypte, making, with previous payment, a return of £4 4s. per share.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	£226,076
An increase of public deposits of	420,169
A decrease of private deposits of	1,323,853
A decrease of Government securities of	908,860
A decrease of other securities of	6,411
A decrease of bullion of	36,128
An increase of rest of	4,311
An increase of reserve of	331,167

The circulation, including Bank post-bills, is now £24,133,890, public deposits amount to £3,840,435, and private deposits to £17,[illegible]. The securities held represent £33,[illegible]; and the stock of bullion £[illegible]. The rest figures for £3,164,325.

Friday Afternoon.

For Consols the demand has been inactive, at 93¾ to 93⅞ for Money and the Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ to 92.

For Railway Stocks the market has been steady. Metropolitan, 83 to 84¼; Caledonian, 80¾ to 80¾; London and Brighton, 43¾ to 44; South-Eastern, 78¼ to 78¾; Great Northern, A, 106 to 106; Midland, 118½ to 119; London and North-Western, 119 to 119½; Great Western, 54¾ to 54¾; and Great Eastern, 36¾ to 37¼.

Foreign Bonds are very firm. Egyptian, 1868, 77¾ to 77¾; Ditto Nine per Cents, 99 to 99½; Italian, 1861, 53¾ to 54; Mexican, 13¾ to 13¾; Peruvian, 1865, 82¾ to 83¼; Spanish, 1867, 27¾ to 27¾; Turkish, 1865, 61 to 61¾; Ditto, Five per Cents, 42¾ to 43¼.

For Money there has been a moderate demand, and good three-months' paper has been discounted at 2¼ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The tone of the grain trade to-day was firm, notwithstanding that the trade was not active, and prices generally were well supported. The receipts of English wheat were again limited. There was a moderate attendance of millers, and the demand was steady but quiet, at the rates current on Monday. The supply of foreign wheat was good. Sales progressed slowly, but the quotations were maintained. Moderate supplies of barley were on offer. Malting produce sold at full prices, with a moderate demand. Grinding and distilling sorts were quiet. For malt the inquiry was limited, at about late rates. Full average supplies of oats were brought forward. Business to a moderate extent was concluded, at steady prices. Beans met a slow sale, and there was no great inquiry for peas. Flour was quiet, but firm in value.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1720; barley, 2[illegible]; malt, 490; peas, 60 qrs. Irish: Oats, 860 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 15,[illegible]; barley, 2[illegible]; oats, 13,830; maize, 15,920; beans, 300; peas, 50 qrs.; flour, 600 sacks and 100 barrels.

English Currencies.—White wheat, 41s. to 53s.; red ditto, 4[illegible]s. to [illegible]; barley, 29s. to 42s.; malt, 50s. to 70s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, [illegible]; beans, 38s. to 45s.; peas, 33s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 33s. to [illegible] per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 46s. 1d.; barley, 38s. 6d.; oats, 2[illegible]s. [illegible]d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 33,900; barley, [illegible]; oats, 2062 qrs.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; and of household ditto, from 6d. to 7d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There is very little doing in the English seed market. Trefoils and clover have ruled dull, at nominal currencies, and winter tares are sold in retail parcels only. Foreign canary-seed has tended downwards.

New white turnip, 15s. to 16s.; swede, 16s. to 19s.; white mustard, [illegible]; new winter tares, 9s. to 10s 6d. per bushel; foreign new tares, [illegible]; canary, 60s. to 65s.; coriander, 16s. to 20s.; hempseed, [illegible]; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, [illegible] per quarter; linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; [illegible], £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The market has ruled flat, and Indian qualities show a further reduction. At auction a considerable quantity has been bought in.

Sugar.—There has been a fair inquiry for home refining sugars, otherwise the demand has ruled inactive.

Coffee.—Both privately and by public sale the transactions have been limited, but holders have demanded full rates for both native and plantation qualities.

Rice.—A few retail sales have been effected, on former terms. The stock is still considerably in excess of last year.

Provisions.—The supplies of fresh butter have been limited, but fully equal to the demand. Foreign qualities have sold slowly, at about late rates. Prime bacon has commanded full value, but inferior parcels have been neglected. Lard has ruled dull, and drooping.

Spirits.—There has been but little inquiry for rum, but prices have been maintained. Grain spirits show no change in value.

Hay and Straw.—There have been large supplies of hay and straw for sale for which the trade has ruled dull, with a downward tendency [illegible] prices:—Prime meadow hay, 80s. to 87s. 6d.; inferior ditto, [illegible]; prime clover, 120s. to 126s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; [illegible]; clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 92s.; straw, [illegible] per load.

Wool.—The wool trade has continued in a very dull and uncertain state. A limited demand has been experienced for carding skins and for [illegible], otherwise there has been very little doing.

Potatoes.—Full average supplies of potatoes have been on sale, for which the trade has ruled dull, at declining rates.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at £29 10s.; English brown rape, £38; refined, £40 10s.; foreign, £43 10s. to £44. Fine Lagos palm oil has declined to £37 10s.

Tallow.—The market has shown more firmness, and Y.C., on the spot, has advanced to 46s. 9d. for old, and 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. for new.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell Main, 17s. 3d.; West Wylam, 17s.; [illegible] Main, 16s. 9d.; Wallsend (Hetton), 21s.; Kelloe, 19s. 6d.; [illegible] Hartlepool, 17s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The hop market continues to present an animated appearance. The supplies are short, and factors are unwilling sellers, except at a further enhancement. Mid and East Kents, £8 8s. to £[illegible]; Weald of Kents, £5 0s. to £6 [illegible]; Sussex, £4 10s. to £[illegible]; Belgian, £[illegible] to £[illegible]; £6 10s. to £8 0s.; French, £5 5s. to £7 [illegible]; Yearlings, £2 5s. to £3 10s. per cwt. American, £4 15s. to £6 0s.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—With beasts the market was moderately supplied. The coldness of the weather imparted a tone of firmness to the trade, and prices ruled steady, but the demand was not active. As regards sheep, the supply was limited. There was a moderate inquiry, on late terms. Calves changed hands to a fair extent, at full quotations. Pigs experienced a moderate sale, at late rates.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. [illegible]; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. [illegible]; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to [illegible]; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, [illegible] to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; [illegible] to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; [illegible] quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, [illegible]; sheep, [illegible]; calves, [illegible]; pigs, [illegible]. Foreign: Beasts, 249; sheep, 475; calves, 132.

Newgate and Leadenhall Meat Market (Friday).—The supply of town and country-killed meat was moderate. The demand was not active, but a fair amount of firmness was induced by the coolness of the weather. Prices ranged as under:—Inferior beef, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. [illegible]; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, [illegible]; large pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 0d. to [illegible]; veal, [illegible]; ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. [illegible]; [illegible] 5s. 0d.; small pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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PORTRAIT OF THE REV. JOHN CONYBEARE, DEAN OF WELLS.

THE NEW CHURCH AT BRIGHTON, DEDICATED ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1859.

THE HOUSE OF STANLEY.

The origin of this ancient English family name is traced to a piece of English land. In the moorland country of North Staffordshire, a mile westward of the head of the river Trent, is a bit of craggy ground, which our Saxon forefathers, long before the Conquest, used to call the Stone Lee or Stane Ley. As the inheritors of an estate in those early times would often be called after the place of their property, we find Henry Stanley, of Stoneleigh (with slight variations of sound and spelling), in possession of this lordship eight centuries ago. His only child was his daughter Mabel, whom he gave in marriage to Adam de Audithley, son of Lynlph and grandson of Adam de Audithley, a Norman knight enriched by Duke William, in whose army he fought at Hastings, with large domains in the conquered kingdom of England. But this old Adam, the grandfather, had another son, and by him another grandson, named William. The descendants of young Adam, the grandson, and of his wife Mabel Stanley, became the Audleys of Healey Castle, who were ennobled by the Normans or by the Plantagenet Kings. But William de Audithley, following the example of his cousin Adam, married another damsel of the Stanley family—namely, Joan, daughter of Thomas Stanley, of Stafford; and, receiving with her the manor of Thalk on the Hill, took the name of Stanley, by which different branches of his offspring are known in our day. The two cousins afterwards exchanged, by a deed still extant, their respective estates against each other. Adam de Audithley became lord of the manor of Thalk; William Stanley became lord of Stoneleigh, and part of Balterley. He is the common ancestor of all the Stanleys we shall mention.

The Audleys long ranked high in court and camp. One of them, in 1356, at the battle of Poitiers, being high in command under Edward the Black Prince, achieved great deeds of skill and valour. The Prince rewarded him with a gift of money, which this generous peer instantly divided among his four esquires, who had bravely fought by his side. One of the four was his young kinsman, John Stanley, born some time in the reign of King Edward III., a second son of Sir William Stanley, who was the seventh lord of Stoneleigh from the first William above named. This John Stanley, by his romantic personal exploits and adventures, and by his important public services in after life, merits particular attention.

After the victory of Poitiers, during the two years' truce between England and France, he travelled all over Europe, as far as the Emperor's Court at Constantinople, to gain more knowledge, practice, and fame in his profession as a soldier. Like a true knight-errant, he challenged many notable fighters to single combat, and overthrew them all. Upon his return to England, he was followed hither by a haughty French champion, who defied him to mortal duel. King Edward was pleased to let them be matched against each other, in his own presence, under the walls of the city of Winchester, where the Frenchman was beaten and killed. John Stanley was knighted by his Majesty on the spot, amidst the great applause of many spectators. But one of them, it seems, was a young lady from Lancashire, Mistress Isabel Latham, the daughter of Sir Thomas Latham; a rich heiress, whose heart and hand Sir John Stanley—not more fortunate than deserving—was destined to win.

Sir Thomas Latham, of Latham, near Ormskirk in Lancashire, was lord, also, of the manors of Knowsley, Huyton, Roby, and Torbuck, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. A very curious story, almost pathetic in its simplicity, is related of this old country gentleman and his wife. They were both well stricken in years, and their daughter Isabel was their only child. Like those aged couples in Judea, of whom we read in the most ancient of all our books, they longed for a son. Now it must be confessed, with due apologies for introducing this circumstance, that Sir Thomas had a male bantling of his own, then under the care of another gentlewoman, concealed in one of his houses, unknown to the Lady of Latham. He wished, with fatherly fondness, to acknowledge this youngster, to fetch him home, and to bring him up respectably, as though he were born in lawful wedlock. To this end, says the old tale, he contrived a singular fraud upon his good lady, practising on her tenderness and compassion, as well as on her feminine eagerness to believe in supernatural wonders. He led her, therefore, one day to walk in the park at Latham towards the edge of a lonely forest, where an eagle had built its nest. They heard the cries of a baby aloft in the branches of a tree, or more probably in a hole or on a ledge of some high cliff, from what we know of the habits of the bird. They stopped and bade a servant climb to see what this meant; and he came down from the eyrie with a fine little boy, dressed in rich swaddling clothes, whom the eagle had evidently carried off from his bereaved parents a hundred miles away. What was to be done? Lady Latham took it for a miracle, and joyfully resolved to treat the child as her own, being apparently the gift of Heaven. She was, moreover, easily persuaded by the knight that it would be a pity to let the whole of the Latham patrimony go to a stranger by the marriage of their girl Isabel. The boy, having been named Oakatel de Latham, because, as Sir Thomas knew, his mother's name was Mary Oakatel, was therefore brought up as an adopted son of this wealthy house. The heraldic crest of "the eagle and child" was invented at a later date; but Sir Thomas Latham is said to have assumed that of "an eagle, turning her head back, as looking for something taken from her," in pretended memory of this strange event. Sir Oakatel, being educated as a young gentleman of good expectations, was present with his half-sister, Isabel, at the Winchester tournament, where Sir John Stanley gained so much distinction; to whose affairs we must now return.

The manner of his love-suit to Mistress Isabel de Latham is left for the historical novelist to fancy; but it prospered sooner with that young lady, than in the approval of Sir Thomas, her sire. The death of his patron, the Black Prince, may have delayed his promotion at Court; but when King Richard, son of that Prince, succeeded his grandfather, Edward, in 1377, Sir John Stanley was appointed to command the royal army in Ireland, and to put down a general rebellion of the Irish chiefs or provincial kings. He very quickly performed this task; so that on the coming of Richard in person, a year or two later, Sir John brought them all—the O'Neil, king of Ulster; the O'Connor, king of Connaught; the O'Rourke, king of Meath; the MacMurrough, king of Leinster; and the O'Brien, king of Thomond, with one or two more—to do homage to the King of England as their sovereign liege lord. This great service, besides other labours in Ireland, was recompensed with a grant of the manor of Blake Castle, a yearly pension of one hundred marks, and the office of Lord Justice in that kingdom, where Sir John employed himself during most of Richard's reign; but in 1385 we find him Constable of Roxburgh Castle, successfully defending the Border against a Scottish invasion. Long before this time, as one might easily have supposed, this highly-trusted royal officer, renowned and honoured as he was, had been permitted to espouse the daughter of the old Lancashire knight. Lady Stanley had three children. The prospects of her lineage were most hopeful; and now came the time for Sir Thomas Latham to reconsider his determination in favour of his equivocal heir, Sir Oakatel, the feigned foundling of the eagle's nest. Before he died (we know not if in his wife's lifetime) Sir Thomas therefore published the fact of his son's illegitimate birth, and settled the bulk of his large estates upon the children of his daughter Isabel, Lady Stanley, bestowing only a moderate portion on Sir Oakatel de Latham.

But the favours of fortune, added to the rewards of valour and prudence, continued to flow in upon Sir John Stanley. He had the discretion, like another Stanley of later date, to secure his own advantage by the timely desertion of an utterly desperate cause. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, coming to dethrone his cousin Richard, who shut himself up with very few friends in Conway Castle, Sir John Stanley privately visited and agreed with the usurper, while he still held the government of Ireland by Richard's commission. King Henry IV., upon his coronation in 1399, rewarded Sir John with large estates in Cheshire, and promoted him, in Ireland, from the office of Lord Justice to that of Lord Lieutenant. Against the great rebellion of the Percies, Northumberland and his son Hotspur, with his brother, Earl of Worcester; and Mortimer, Earl of March, and the Welsh Prince Owen Glendower, Sir John Stanley did the King much better service than Shakspeare's fat beggarly Sir John Falstaff. He came over to fight at Shrewsbury, leaving his elder brother, Sir William Stanley, the owner of Stanley, Stourton, and Hooton, as his deputy in Ireland. The Isle of Man, which had belonged to the Earl of Northumberland, being forfeited by this rebellion, Sir William Stanley seized it for the King; but in 1407 the King bestowed it, with all its royalties and the title of "King of Man," upon Sir John Stanley and heirs. The little islet, or "holme," on the west coast of that island, upon which already stood, in a space of five acres, a Celtic round tower and two ancient churches, was now inclosed with ramparts, and converted into Peel Castle, whose picturesque ruins still overlook the Irish Sea.

About the same time, Sir John obtained license to build a tower, or fortified house, in the town of Liverpool, which long afterwards proved an important post in war. This distinguished soldier, courtier, and politician, who enjoyed also the honours of Knight of the Garter and Constable of Windsor Castle, died in 1414, a few months after the accession of Henry V. He was the true founder of all the greatness of the Earls of Derby. But his son by Isabel De Latham was the second Sir John Stanley, who was likewise an able and notable person, steward of the household to Henry VI., Constable of Carnarvon Castle, and author of the Manx legislative constitution; he acquired by his marriage the domain and castle of Hornby, near Lancaster. The son of this second Sir John was Sir Thomas Stanley, who held, like his grandfather, the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and had much to do with the King's military and diplomatic affairs, both in France and in Scotland. In the thirty-fourth year of Henry VI. he was created Baron Stanley, and made Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household.

The eldest son and heir of this first Lord Stanley became the first Earl of Derby, whose fortunes are not less remarkable than those of the first Sir John. He figures in Shakspeare's play of "King Richard III.," and so does the second Sir John, his grandfather, in the play of "King Henry VI.," where he appears in the office of pailer carrying off the Duchess of Gloucester to her dungeon at Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man; and in the next part we find one Sir William Stanley aiding the escape of King Edward. It will be remembered that the Lord Stanley of "Richard III." (Thomas, second Baron) was suspected by that tyrant of a secret adherence to the Earl of Richmond. He had, in fact, married the mother of the Tudor candidate for Royalty, afterwards Henry VII.; and this Dowager Countess of Richmond, who had become Lord Stanley's wife, was great-grand-daughter to Edward III. through his son, John of Gaunt. Richard would therefore naturally mistrust the intentions of Stanley, as the stepfather of his rival; while Stanley would naturally dream a fearful vision of the raging boar of Gloucester seeking his destruction. We know what came of it; how Lord Stanley, professing his fidelity to Richard, was sent to rally his friends in the north, while his third son, George, was kept as an hostage. This young man, lately married to the heiress of Lord Strange, had been ennobled by Edward IV. with her father's title, Baron Strange, of Knocking, near Shrewsbury, though Shakspeare merely styles him "young George Stanley." He was not the child of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, but of his father's first wife. In those days of August, 1485, while the hostile armies drew near each other at Bosworth, Lord Stanley and the Earl of Richmond met secretly in the neighbouring village of Atherstone, and arranged that the troops under Stanley's command should go over to Richmond's side. It is said that King Richard heard of this on the very morning of the battle, and that he really gave the order to cut off young George's head, but that those about him got leave to delay the execution till after the battle.

The result was of considerable importance, in more ways than one, to the lucky house of Stanley. Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, having defeated and slain the bloody boar of Gloucester, by the valour of his own brave Welshmen, and by Stanley's timely help, became the founder of a new English dynasty, far more powerful than the Plantagenets had ever been; and the new King's mother's husband, who had played king-maker at Bosworth, was created Earl of Derby. This title, we suppose, was taken not from the Midland shire of Derby, with which the Stanleys had never any connection, but from West Derby, now a suburb of Liverpool, adjacent to his principal manor of Knowsley. The hundred of West Derby includes one half of South Lancashire; and not only the Knowsley estates in the township of Prescot, but those also of the Latham property near Ormskirk, are situated in this division. Thomas, first Earl of Derby, High Constable of England, lived till 1504, nineteen years after the battle of Bosworth; and enjoyed more honours than any other subject, for the ancient nobility of the realm had perished in the War of the Roses.

But there is one of the ugliest stories in our history connected with the treatment of the Stanleys under Henry's reign, and in the lifetime of Henry's stepfather. There was a younger brother, named William, of the said Baron Stanley and Earl of Derby. He was knighted and made independent, as Sir William Stanley, of Holt Castle, Flintshire, some time before Richard III.'s usurpation of the Crown. The victory at Bosworth was actually secured by the conduct of this Sir William Stanley, who brought 3000 fresh fighting men into the field at a decisive moment of the desperate struggle. It might have gone hard both with the Earl of Richmond and Lord Stanley of Latham and Knowsley, but for the exertions of Lord Stanley's brother. Yet, when they had won the kingdom, and when ten years had passed away, Sir William Stanley was barely and cruelly done to death upon a false accusation, that the greedy avarice of King Henry might seize upon his wealth.

It was the Perkin Warbeck conspiracy and imposture, got up by the late King Richard's sister of Burgundy, and easily crushed in 1495, which King Henry chose to fix upon his victim. A certain Sir Robert Clifford, an acquaintance of Sir William Stanley's, having joined the party of the Pretender, was caught in Flanders offering to furnish the King with a proof of the guilt of Sir William, who was known to be very rich. The evidence amounted to this only, that in a conversation between those two, when Sir Robert had declared his own positive belief of the identity of Perkin with the son of Edward IV., Sir William had replied "that if he certainly knew this young man to be really King Edward's son, he would never draw his sword against him." That was all; but that was enough for the King's purpose. It was this first of the Tudor Sovereigns who established the Star Chamber; it was in his reign that the infamous State extortioners, Empson and Dudley, began the iniquitous system of fiscal robbery, and the old constitutional liberties of England were suppressed for 150 years, till they were regained by the virtue of Hampden, Pym, and Eliot, and by the sword of Oliver Cromwell. Henry VII. owed his crown and life in some measure to the assistance of Sir William Stanley, who had since remained in his Court as Lord Chamberlain, and of whose loyalty there was no cause to doubt. That King, however, was fully capable of the great wickedness that he seems to have actually committed. The rental of Sir William's estates was £1000 a year, and he had 40,000 marks of ready cash in his coffers, besides plate, jewels, furniture, and cattle of immense value. The King desired to confiscate his servant's possessions. He condemned Sir William to die; and this sentence was executed on Tower-hill without a day's delay. That was in February, and we find the King a guest of Sir William's brother at Knowsley in June of the same year. We do not learn that the Earl of Derby had either intermeddled or remonstrated with the tyrant. He seems, on the contrary, to have studied with extreme servility how the visit of his Royal stepson at such a time might be rendered specially agreeable. He took on himself the payment of a large tax due from the shire. The two mansions of Knowsley and Latham, at which his Majesty would sojourn in turn, were partly rebuilt and splendidly adorned for this occasion. A fine stone bridge over the Mersey at Warrington and a new road upon a causeway over the Cheshire and Lancashire marshes were contructed expressly for the King's passage. The month spent by Henry VII. with his mother and his stepfather in that summer of 1495 was a period of sumptuous festivity, troubled by no relenting or remorseful thoughts. Such were the real characters of the newly-made Prince and the newly-made Peer when they triumphed at Bosworth ten years before. In the poetry of Shakspeare, their characters are somewhat different from these—poetry and history do not always agree.

Earl Thomas had yet another younger brother, Sir John Stanley, who married the heiress of Weaver, in Cheshire, and was founder of the house of the Stanleys of Alderley, raised to the peerage in our own times.

Upon the death of this first Earl of Derby, in 1504, the Earldom devolved on Thomas, his grandson, eldest son of George, Lord Strange; the two elder brothers of George having died without issue, and George himself, though he escaped beheading on the day of Bosworth, having been "poisoned at an unpaid tavern somewhere in London. Of this second Earl of Derby, let it be recorded, that he attended the Court of Henry VIII., in some pompous foreign expeditions, and in some ceremonious negotiations with the monarchs of France and Germany, in the earlier part of that reign. He had the discretion, however, being well acquainted with the jealous and vindictive temper of the Tudors, to give up the title of "King of Man." He and his successors in the royalties of that island (the Earls of Derby till 1735, afterwards the Dukes of Atholl) styled themselves no more than "Lords of Man and the Isles." It should also be noticed that Hornby Castle, being given by the first Earl to his fifth son, Edward, afterwards lord Monteagle, has never since belonged to the Stanleys of Knowsley. The same Edward Stanley, founder of another noble house, was a man worthy to be noted. He is the gallant subject of Flodden Field, whose name lives in the battle-cry of Scott's wounded Marmion, "Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!" for Edward Stanley needed no such exhortation to incite him to deeds of valour. Not only at Flodden, where his behaviour earned him a special public letter of thanks from Henry VIII., but again and again at Calais, and in the formidable English rebellion, his bravery and martial skill were signally shown. His grandson was the Lord Monteagle to whom the Gunpowder Plot was revealed in the reign of James I.

We must return to the Earls of Derby. The third of them was Edward, a boy at the death of his father, who left him and his estates in wardship, under the care of Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop and Lord Chancellor, with other trustees. The Cardinal was not above cheating his ward by getting for himself the Crown lease in Lincolnshire which Lord Derby had held. But King and Cardinal brought the young man forward, like his father, in the service of the Court. He had a town house on St. Benet's-hill, between St. Paul's and the Thames, which he parted with, and changed his residence to Cannon-row, at Westminster. His former mansion became the Heralds' College. He shone in the Field of the Cloth of Gold; he pleased the King by subscribing a memorial of certain English Peers to Pope Clement VII., asking for a dissolution of Queen Catherine's marriage; he waited on Queen Anne Boleyn at her coronation; he helped to put down the Northern insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace; he ravaged the Scottish border, and performed some courtesies towards the Ambassadors of France. In the reign of Mary he grew still more magnificent as Lord High Steward, and suffered no decline of his grandeur till his death, in Elizabeth's reign. His funeral in Ormskirk church, in 1573, was attended with extraordinary pomp. His son and successor, Henry, the fourth Earl, had already, while Lord Stanley and Strange, been employed by Elizabeth in sundry important matters—to keep the peace with Spain and the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. His own Queen made him a Knight of the Garter, as his father had been made. Ferdinand, the next Earl, son of Earl Henry, died within a few months of his accession. He was thought to have been poisoned by the Jesuits, lest he should discuss a proposal made to him to claim the Crown, being, as so was a descendant from Henry VII. by right of his maternal grandmother, a daughter of that Duke of Suffolk who had married the Queen Dowager of France, sister to Henry VIII. It was hard to poison the young man because of so remote an affinity with the blood royal. Ferdinand's decease, in 1594, threw the branches of Stanley and Strange into abeyance, and the estates of Knocking went to his daughters; but the Earldom fell to Sir William Stanley, his brother; to whom also was adjudged, after much litigation, the dominion of the Isle of Man. Sir William's earlier life had been so wandering and adventurous that even his personal identity was disputed; but the old tenants and servants at Latham remembered having known him as a child. There is much interest in the biography if we had space for it here. By his lady, Elizabeth Vere, a daughter of the Earl of Oxford, he had an eldest son, James, who was called to Parliament in his father's lifetime, sitting in the House of Lords, not as Baron, but as Chevalier de Strange. In 1637 Earl William, growing weary of the world's vain pageants, retired for his few remaining years, with a reserved income of £1000, to a quiet house of modest dimensions on the banks of the Dee, near Chester; having first transferred his life-interest in all his property to James, his son and heir—the most virtuous, but the most unfortunate of English noblemen, in his troubled age of bloody political contention—the seventh Earl of Derby.

Few passages in the private or public history of this seventeenth-century struggles, though it embraces the martyrdom of Lord William Russell and that of the Marquis of Argyll, are more deeply touching than the example of this Royalist peer. We must admire the singular moral beauty and purity of his character, as well in his social and domestic relations as in his self-sacrificing devotion to public duty and honour, though requited with ungrateful perfidy and insult for all his loyalty to an unworthy prince. In the personal memoirs written by himself, in the letters of wise advice he addressed to his son, in the farewell letters to his wife and children, and in the accounts of his behaviour by the friends who stood next him in the hour of trial, we see the exhibition of a spirit at once chivalrous and Christian, the gallantry of the hero with the meekness of the saint. His Countess, a French Protestant or Huguenot lady, born Charlotte de Tremouille, daughter of the Duc de Thouars, was of the superb race of Nassau and Bourbon, allied to nearly every royal family in Europe. She is famous for her brave defence of Latham House, when besieged by a detachment of the Commonwealth army during three months of the year 1644; and the later portion of her eventful history, as regent of the Isle of Man, is familiar to the readers of Sir Walter Scott's romances. The main facts only in the career of this Lord Derby can be mentioned in so brief a notice.

He was more of an accomplished country gentleman than of a courtier; like the Stanleys who have come after him, not like the Stanleys who had lived before him; he would have ruled his own affairs at home rather than seek the favours of the Court. But he was true a Royalist; on principle he was for the King, as Hampden was for the Parliament on principle; and when the Civil War broke out, he raised 3000 Lancashire men, sturdy and sharp, and waited upon Charles at York, inviting his Majesty to come and hoist his standard at Warrington, between the two loyal shires of Chester and Lancaster, with the loyal Northern and Western counties at his back. It was judicious counsel; much better than that of advancing from Nottingham towards London, with the Eastern and Midland parts of England full of the King's enemies, closing upon his flank and rear as he came on. Charles seemed to take the advice, and Lord Derby was authorised to raise levies in his own country, which he did at three places—Ormskirk, Preston, and Bury—to the amount of 20,000 men, proceeding thence to do the same in Cheshire and North Wales. But the King, fickle in judgment and purpose, as well as faithless, was persuaded, in Derby's absence, to set aside his plans, and even to supersede the local authority, by appointing other peers to the Lieutenancy of these counties. This slight put on Lord Derby so discouraged the Lancashire Royalists that their opponents, led by the Ashtons, Heywoods, and others, were enabled to fortify themselves in Manchester, Preston, and Lancaster, and the Parliamentary forces were greatly strengthened. Lord Derby attacked them in Manchester, and would have captured that town by assault, but he got a message from the King, then at Shrewsbury, forbidding him to do so or to risk any loss of his own troops in Lancashire; he must bring them all without delay to reinforce the King's army opposed to Lord Essex. He instantly obeyed; but on reaching the King's camp was coldly greeted, and ordered to leave his soldiers there and to return to his own place. This was a deliberate insult contrived by his personal foes about the King. They had made Charles believe that the Earl was too powerful, and that his fidelity could not be trusted. He indignantly challenged his secret slanderers to appear and make good their accusations. The King, with characteristic insincerity, pretended that no fault was found, and refused him an opportunity of self-justification, while forcing him to submit to a course of repeated indignities, which would have driven most men to join the rebellion. But no ingratitude or ill-usage could shake the loyalty of the Earl. He sternly rejected the most plausible and flattering overtures of the King's enemies:—"Pray tell the gentlemen at Manchester, and let them tell the gentlemen at London, when they hear I turn

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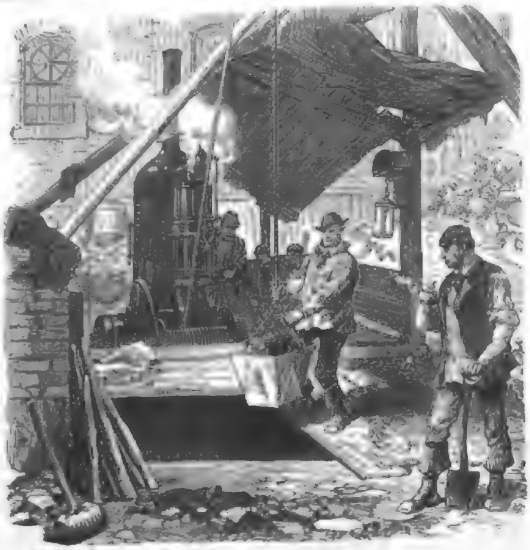
THE THAMES SUBWAY AT THE TOWER.

While the work of converting Sir Isambard Brunel's Thames Tunnel, from Wapping to Rotherhithe, constructed between 1825 and 1843, to the use of a railway, is still going on in silence, a second tunnel, crossing beneath the river from Tower-hill to Tooley-street, near the London Bridge railway station, has been constructed in the present year. It is not a brick archway, but a circular iron tube, 7 ft. in diameter, laid deep in the clay of the river bed. The engineer is Mr. Barlow, jun., son of the Mr. Barlow who constructed the Lambeth Suspension Bridge. The contractor is Mr. Greathead; and the cost, it is said, will scarcely exceed £40,000, whereas the cost of Brunel's tunnel was £454,000. This one has been made in nine or ten months; that one employed about twice as many years.

The works, of which we give several Illustrations, may be approached from Tower-hill by going down a circular iron shaft, 10 ft. in diameter and 60 ft. deep. The upper part of the shaft is lined with powerful rings of cast iron, the lower part with ordinary brickwork, which will be cemented with glazed tiles. There the visitor sees before him an iron tube 7 ft. in diameter, and lined closely along the inside with iron flanges, or rings, nearly 2 in. deep. This tube has much the appearance of one of the large clean main drainage sewers, except that it is built of iron and has a greater incline and curve. Candles, few and far between, twinkle in the distance, and just make darkness visible. The whole length of the tube is 1320 ft. A rather steep incline of 1 in 40, curving from north-east to south-west—that is to say, from Tower-hill to near Tooley-street—soon leads the visitor from the London clay beneath the land to the London clay beneath the water, and a difference of temperature between the two is at once perceptible. It is so dry throughout that every drop of water wanted for the works has had to be sent down in buckets. The tunnel, from the north to the south shores, makes a dip to pass under the water, and its line of curve is rather deep. At its nearest point to the river-water it has a thickness of not less than 22 ft. of London clay between the bed of the river and the top of the tube, while at its farthest point it has a thickness of 32 ft. Sounds from shore are distinctly heard in the tunnel.



THE SHAFT AT TOWER-HILL.

The shield which is advanced to cover the driving of the tunnel is a light circular piece of mixed cast and wrought iron, weighing 34 tons, and having an outer diameter of 7 ft. 3 in. The tube of the tunnel itself is built by means of three segments of a circle of cast-iron, each of great strength and weighing 4 cwt., with a centre key-piece at the top weighing 1 cwt. Each segment or ring when bolted together is only 18 in. long, but no fewer than six of these rings are bolted on in every twenty-four hours, so the tunnel is advancing at the rate of 9 ft. a day. As the ring or shield is pushed on for a length of 18 in. it runs within its tube or run a space of 1 in. greater all round than that occupied by its own tube on the outside. This, therefore, leaves ample room to fit in the segments of the tunnel-tube easily. It is done very rapidly. The bottom segment is laid in its place, and the two side segments slove it, and between these at the top the key-piece is slid in. Between the long horizontal flanges a layer of white pine is placed before they are screwed close up, and it is to be regretted that some such destructible material as gutta-percha was not chosen for this work. The spaces between the iron flanges of each segment are regularly caulked with tow and cement. Still, the shield or cap is 1 in. wider all round than the diameter of the tunnel-tube within it, which causes afterwards to occupy it, leaving an opening of that space between the clay and the iron. This remains, when the segment-ring is fixed, is closed by grouting in blue lias cement, which, as it quickly sets, forms a ring of stonework, not only impervious to the water—for that, indeed, the tube itself is—but impervious to the action of water on the iron tube itself, which is a very important matter. It takes some time to explain all these details, but in practice they are all very quickly done. Then the men excavate the ground in front of the shield, move forward the shield, and fill in another segment behind it every four hours; and, as the work is continued day and night in three relay gangs working eight hours each spell, it follows that the tube advances 9 ft. every twenty-four hours.

This circular tunnel is not intended for foot passenger traffic. It is meant for a tramway of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, on which is to run a light omnibus of 10½ ft. long, 5 ft. 3 in. wide, and 5 ft. 11 in. high. This will accommodate fourteen people with the most perfect ease. Ordinary lifts will take them down and up the shafts at each end, and at the end of the shaft the "bus" will be waiting. For the first hundred feet or so the omnibus will be pulled by a rope fixed to a stationary engine; after that it will descend by its own velocity down the incline and up the incline on the other side to the foot of the shaft. The whole transit, including time for descent and ascent, is not to exceed three minutes.

ADVANCING THE SHIELD.

PUTTING THE CASTINGS.

THE TUNNEL, FROM THE READING.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

West Drayton was quite a feast of plaiters, and the 1000-guinea Harvester and the speedy Cranbury "took nothing by their motion" over the hurdles. King's Cross proved a lion in the path of Viscount at Kelso, where Mr. Johnstone's horses were quite out of form. Thorwaldsen wouldn't "act;" and, at only a stone for the two years, Mandrake, the best four-year-old of last year, was easily beaten by Champagne Charlie, who recently went leather-flapping at Bromley. Chelmsford had a very dull meeting, and Sophie, bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, won the Nursery Stakes. She is by Lord Clifden from Bernice (dam of Tramp), a Stockwell mare, which Sir Tatton purchased from the late Charles Peck, and sold to go to America for £900. Thus, the only three yearlings which were sent up from Stedmere to Doncaster last year, Frivolity, Morphia, and Sophie, are all winners. Hereford combined its races with its show and sales of Hereford cattle; but the meeting was not of a very promising character, and George Stevens on Needlegun was "about head man."

The Houghton meeting has had the week to itself. In the Criterion Stakes 7 lb. extra gave settled Kingcraft and Atlantis; and Hester, a compact, square mare, which has won four and lost four races, and seems likely to winter well, had no trouble with the handsome but scurvy and curby-hocked Sunlight. Robinson's luck seems to get worse, if anything, every time he runs. Mr. Hodgman probably lost the Cambridgeshire by the breaking-down of John Davis; and now he wins the £1915 Cambridgeshire Stakes and £12,000 in bets to boot, with a three-year-old all "dicky," and handicaped on his fore legs, for which he only gave the Duke of Beaufort 90 gs. Cerdagne, the French mare, ran well but failed to concede the 15 lb., and the 5300-guinea Ladas shared the whipper-in honours with Taraban, who does not look a bit heavier than he did two years ago. Grinshaw's win on Hector and also on Prince Arthur by King John (after a dead heat) pleased the public not a little. The start for the great race was delayed nearly forty minutes in a cold wind, which pierced the jockeys through and through.

Aintabury was only a shadow of itself, but better things are promised for 1879. As usual, the brothers Lister came with a strong team of horses, but, unfortunately, old Chiles had lost nearly all her Racing Hopfactor litter last year. Chanticlear May was, as usual, wild at first, but quite a beautiful kill; and Animus, who divided the Stalleage cup with her, ran with immense chivalry and fire. It was thought that she had gone lame, and he had improved on his last year's form. Pauline ran and won as well as she did at Ashdown. The Bethel St. Leger was a great 142-dog event, and Mr. Hyslop's Cover and Envy, brother and sister of High Ho, from

Curiosity, divided it with Mr. Murray's Macdonald. Thus Cumberland, true to its old coursing fame, took two thirds of the stake. Covet was a great favourite, at 18 to 1, the night before the meeting (which was run under rain and snow on the first day), and beat in the sixth round Mr. Wilson's Warkworth, one of the Rather Improved and Tirzah litter, another of which, Better Still, showed such promise at Lytham. The Bentinck Stakes was divided between Mr. Barrass's Flying Dutchman and Lord Howard de Walden's El Shikari. Flying Dutchman divided the last St. Leger.

The sale of the Prince of Wales's harriers created quite an excitement among the Windsor people, who came up in considerable numbers to Tattersalls', where several masters of harriers met them, some of them with commissions. It was, however, understood that Sir Robert Harvey, of Langley Park, near Slough, had consented to become the master, and would bid on the part of the country, and therefore there was no opposition. The pack, which numbered twenty-four couple and seven couple of puppies, was not brought from the kennels at Cumberland Lodge, but the standard height was understood to vary from 18 in. to 20 in. There was only one bid of 130 gs. from Sir Robert; and Mr. Tattersall congratulated the Royal county men, who cheered lustily, that the pack would not leave them. Colonel Kingscote, M.P., Mr. Villebois, and Mr. Roger Eykyn, M.P. for Windsor (who has taken a very active and liberal part in the new arrangements), were all present. The seven horses averaged a little above 63 gs.; Forester, which has been ridden by the noble master, Lord Bridport, made 91 gs.; and a jolly bailiff from Essex, in the gallery, stuck so unflinchingly to the old white mare Blanche, that he drove her, amid great laughter, up to 90 gs., and then he was beaten by a guinea. The new master bought two of the horses.

The late Lord Derby had been on the turf for more than forty seasons, and began by winning a match with Amazon at Heaton Park. During his noble father's lifetime his racing was principally confined to Heaton Park, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, and the Holywell Hunt; and Verbena, Paulina, and Amurath and others, principally of the Velocipede blood, were among his best-known horses. About the time that he was called to the House of Peers in his father's lifetime he began to train with John Scott; and Legerdemain, Ithuriel, Longbow, Iris, Fazzoletto, Canezou, Meteora, Acrobat, Umbriel, Strongbow, Boiardo, Dervish, De Clare, &c., all carried his colours to victory. He won the Oaks with Iris, but Toxophilite and Canezou could only manage seconds for him in the Derby and the St. Leger; and De Clare broke down when the Wild Dayrell Derby seemed within his grasp. For six seasons he had ceased to run horses altogether, but he still retained his stud at Knowsley, under Tom Forshaw's charge, with Cape Flyaway by Flying Dutchman from Canezou as its leading sire. Canezou was not so lucky a brood mare for him as Miss Bowe, the conqueror of General Chassé and the dam of Longbow; but it was the produce of a very faint-hearted mare, Sortie from Escalade, that made such large prices. Six of them averaged 676 gs., and five Stockwells 718 gs. at Doncaster. Among those bred by him were Citadel, Lady Augusta, Repulse, Tom Bowline, and Good Hope; and he rather liked using King of Trumps for Velocipede's sake. He made 1000 gs. for Inspiration by Newminster, and 1020 gs. for a colt by Stockwell out of The Bance. Still, nothing would tempt him back to racing; he loved the fine old *régime*, and nothing could reconcile him to the present, and he hated to see horses made "mere instruments of gaming."

Beyond entering his yearlings, he finally gave up racing in the May of 1863, when Cape Flyaway was beaten for the Union Cup at Manchester, and thus Aldcroft was the last jockey that wore the "black and white cap" in which Nat, Butler, Templeman, and Alfred Day had so often proved successful. His Lordship's last act in connection with the Turf was to express his approval of Sir Joseph Hawley's motion to prevent two-year-olds from racing before July 1, and he also was in favour of handicaps between limits. He was a beautiful shot, and in old days he and his early political colleague, Sir James Graham, used often to shoot together at Netherby and on the Bewcastle moors. Racing, was, however, the sport of his heart; he loved its private trials, in which Cape Flyaway never deceived him; and he watched, with all the ardour of a boy, a finely-contested finish. In these degenerate days, when peers and men of broad acres do not think it beneath them to be mere hucksters in the odds—and even notes are stolen in the Newmarket subscription-rooms—we shall sadly miss the fine old Earl and his nobler reading of a great national sport.

THE GREAT SEAL OF CANADA.

The central Government of the new Dominion of Canada, comprising the four provinces of Ontario (formerly Upper Canada), Quebec (formerly Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, is authorised to use a Great Seal. This has recently been designed and executed, by her Majesty's command, by Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, of Regent-street. The seal, which is five inches in diameter, represents her Majesty the Queen seated under a rich Gothic canopy, crowned, wearing the robe and collar of the Garter, and holding a sceptre in the right hand and the orb in the left. Underneath is a shield bearing the arms of the United Kingdom, and in minor compartments on each side are suspended on oak-trees four shields, bearing the coats of arms recently granted to the four provinces respectively by her Majesty. The shield of Ontario bears a sprig of maple and, on a chief, the cross of St. George. That of Quebec bears two fleurs-de-lis (indicative of French origin) and a sprig of maple, and, on a fess, a lion of England. The shield of Nova Scotia bears three thistles (indicative of Scotland) and, on a wavy fess, a salmon, symbolical of the salmon rivers which abound in that province. The shield of New Brunswick bears an antique ship, and on a chief, a lion of England. The inscription round the upper part of the seal is, "Victoria Dei Gratiâ Britanniar: Regina, F.D.;" and underneath, "In Canadâ Sigillum." On the diaper background is the date of the Confederation, 1867. In working out the architectural details Messrs. Wyon have availed themselves of the able assistance of Mr. T. H. Watson, of Nottingham-place, an architect who, a few years since, carried off all the honours open to students in the Royal Academy, and in the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Great Seal is attached to all important documents executed by the Canadian Government in the name of the Queen, and, like the Great Seal of England, conveys the Royal authority to all documents to which it is attached. The four provinces of the Dominion have also separate seals, smaller in size and different in design, for use by the local Governments of the respective provinces. These also have been executed by Messrs. Wyon.

GREAT SEAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

CANADIAN PROVINCES CONFEDERATION MEDAL.

THE CANADIAN PROVINCES CONFEDERATION MEDAL.

The consolidation of the British Provinces of North America, formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, into a confederation under the new title of the Dominion of Canada, was accomplished by Act of Parliament in 1867. The historical importance of this event is great, if we remember the vast extent of the Dominion, 418,[illegible] square miles, being nearly five times the area of Great Britain, the immense resources of these colonies as yet undeveloped, their steady progress in commercial and social prosperity, and their steadfast attachment to the British Crown. We must, therefore, find it most proper that the Canadian Government should have resolved to commemorate the Confederation of 1867 by a medal of an importance suitable to the occasion. They commissioned Messrs. Wyon, of Regent-street, to execute the commemorative medal, which has recently been completed. Its design is shown in our Engraving. The size of the medal is 3in. in diameter. The obverse bears a portrait of her Majesty the Queen, who honoured Mr. J. S. Wyon with sittings for the purpose. The likeness of the Queen is excellent, and the style of the composition and treatment is much better than that of the heads of her Majesty in our present coinage. She wears a crown, which is both simple and rich in effect, from which, in accordance with her custom of late years on state occasions, falls a veil which covers the back of the head. The portion of dress which is visible is ornamented with a rich border of rose, thistle, and shamrock; and from a necklace is suspended a locket, frequently worn by her Majesty, containing a portrait of the late Prince Consort, and specially selected by her Majesty for representation upon this medal. The reverse side exhibits an allegorical group of figures, representing Britannia presenting the charter of confederation to the four provinces. Each of these figures is distinguished by appropriate emblems. Ontario (formerly Upper Canada) carries a sheaf of corn and a sickle. Quebec (formerly Lower Canada) holds a paddle, and bears a fleur-de-lis (indicating her French origin) on the shoulder; Nova Scotia holds a mining-spade, and New Brunswick a timber-axe. The medal, struck in gold, has been presented by the Canadian Government to her Majesty, and a large number have been struck for distribution by that Government.

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The third Winter Exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, reveals a large numerical diminution without perceptible elevation of the respectable average quality hitherto attained. There are more than one third fewer works on the walls than last year; and a considerable proportion of those in prominent places are unimportant if not positively inferior. The absence of Messrs. Calderon, Poynter, Marks, Wallis, Hodgson, Wynfield, and other customary contributors is inexplicable, for they appear not to have sent works for exhibition elsewhere. Doubtless, however, the diminution, generally, has arisen from many works which would have found their way to Piccadilly having been drawn off for the Supplementary Exhibition at the Old Bond-street Gallery, or reserved for the forthcoming winter exhibition at the same rooms. The result of increased opportunities for exhibition is that, although the public may not find choice and commanding excellence confined to a very few galleries, a greater variety of attractions are collectively displayed; and, what is even a more weighty consideration, every rising artist of merit has a chance before the public tribunal, thus favouring the development of national art.

It must not be inferred, however, that the hitherto choice collections which have formed the winter displays of oil paintings at this gallery are replaced by one of wholly, or even prevalently, mediocre character. On the contrary, there are still, though fewer than usual, numerous contributions by well-known artists, whose names alone suffice to impress a *cachet* of distinction on the show. In the foremost rank among these are two small pictures by Mr. Watts. One is a study of a nude female figure to the waist, lying in deathlike repose, the perfect laxity of the fingers delicately expressive of the intended pathos. The foreshortening of the torso and arms involved by throwing the head so far back as to leave the features scarcely discernible is mastered in a large style of drawing; but exception may be taken to some anatomical exaggeration, apparently, in the elbow of the right arm. A strip of blue sea in the background completes the idea of the forsaken "Ariadne" suggested by the title. In conception, the robust naturalness—still more, the fine, low-toned, broken carnations, present a curious contrast to the very beautiful, but in its smoothness and monotony of hue the artificial, version of the same subject, by Mr. Leighton, exhibited at the Royal Academy two or three years back. In another little picture Mr. Watts shows a number of Nereides disporting themselves within the waves about "The Island of Cos." The darkling semi-transparency of the sea-depths, of which a section is, as it were, presented, is admirably suggested. The view above of the island was probably taken in a sketch when Mr. Watts accompanied Mr. Charles Newton on the excavating expedition to Halicarnassus. Mr. George Leslie has a picture instinct with all his accustomed sentimental charm. Need we say that the subject is a maiden, draped in white, of the fashion of the last century; that the background (this time of delightfully quaint old houses and osier-fringed stream) is painted with the usual set palette of rather sickly browns and greens? She is waiting at the trysting-place as the bell of the old church opposite strikes the appointed hour, pausing with her hand on the pier of garden-terrace steps, and her head turned from us, looking up-stream for the approach of her lover; and so gentle is her mien, so graceful the figure from which hang the elegant folds of her muslin skirt, that involuntarily we pay the tribute to the painter's taste of longing to see a face to match a figure so lovable. But is an artist justified in thus excluding what should be the crowning charm of his work? We think not; and for this reason, and also on account of the reproduction of some well-worn and inferior characteristics, we cannot range this among the artist's more legitimate successes. We could wish to see Mr. Yeames's sober, sound, and sterling ability employed on themes less trivial than "My Pet" (52), a fair and plump young dame nursing a kitten. The pleasant grey colouring, especially in the flesh tints, is, however, broad, sweet, and pure; indeed, perhaps, a little too "clean," as it is technically called, and inclining to flatness.

Among non-academic contributors, Mr. L. Smythe exhibits a rather large picture of the captain and mate of a small craft closely examining a chart beneath the glare of a lamp in the cabin of a ship, which, judging by the inclination of the timbers, is labouring in a heavy sea. A woman with a child sits anxiously by. The terror of the situation is indicated by the title, "A Thick Night off the Goodwins." This is stated to be the finished picture after a sketch of the same size in the last Academy exhibition. We ourselves remember no difference between the latter (which was, however, hung too high for close inspection) and the present picture; and, having already reviewed the "sketch," further comment is unnecessary. Recalling Mr. Storey's earlier works, one can scarcely help suspecting that he has been tempted into the error of imitating (for all imitation in art is an error) the manner of Mr. Leslie. At all events, there is now a close resemblance between the two painters, both in sentiment and technicalities. Nevertheless, the praise of rendering a genuine charm of childlike naturalness cannot be withheld from Mr. Storey's pleasing picture of three children fishing (118). The expression of the little girl in particular—a trifle impatient at the enforced quietude of the sport, but emulating the grave attention of her elder brothers—is most delightfully naïve. We remember no picture by Mr. F. Talfourd so admirable as his "Water Lilies on the Tiber." A number of Roman children—very dusky "lilies"—are bathing out on the Campagna, in a shallow bend of the turbid river; some swimming or plashing in the water, others running to dry themselves along a ledge of bank, their little antic-figures relieved against a calm evening sky barred by thin lines of cloud fringed with gold. The way in which the foreground and sky itself is lowered to twilight effect in contrast with those streaks of sunset glory is highly artistic. No. 103, by Mr. Calthrop, is, as the production of one of our most promising Academy gold medallists, and when recalling the sombre earnestness or pensive tenderness of previous works, very disappointing in feeling, though brilliant in colour and skilful in execution.

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Much partaking of showy, theatrical unreality taints the impression produced. The subject is a seventeenth-century gallant, flushed, but not with the fervour of true passion, pouring vows of devotion into the ears of a rather stolid and by no means winning damsel. Miss L. Starr, a more recent gold-medallist, has a bust study of a dark-haired girl, entitled "Wandering Thoughts" (34), which is highly commendable for the artistic quality of its handling and subdued colouring.

One of the most conscientiously careful works here is a picture, somewhat above "cabinet" dimensions, by Mr. W. J. Webb, "Easter Noon—the Hour of Prayer." A caravan is resting on its journey under the shade of aged olive-trees, and the Orientals are kneeling before their camels in prayer to Allah, looking towards Mecca. The colouring inclines to be cold, hard, and positive; but the multifarious details of the groups testify to observation gained in Eastern travel. Mr. Davidson's "Sing, Birdie, Sing" (2), a girl seated playing a piano to tempt an accompaniment from a canary perched on the music-stand, is a slight but agreeable domestic interior incident, treated with passable taste, with much richness of effect, and finished with greater care in heads and hands than some works by this meritorious young painter. There are other pictures and studies of merit as regards execution, if too slender of "subject" to demand detailed description—notably, "The Cup that Cheers" (109), by Mr. Kilburne—a hale old rustic, with his two grandchildren, at their humble afternoon meal; "A Rainy Sunday, Brittany" (127), by Mr. Boughton—a Bretonne beauty standing gaily equipped for church under the eaves of an antique porch looking up ruefully at the downpour; a picture of a stag-hound standing disconsolate beside "The Empty Chair" (41) of his master, by Mr. B. Riviere; "Devouring a Favourite Author" (135), by Mr. C. Goldie—a humorous little work, representing an old bibliopole avidly consuming mental pabulum from a folio which, propped before him, blocks his view from more substantial nourishment lying neglected on the dining-table—much to the dismay of a serving-maid bringing in a second course; "Whistle and I'll come to ye, my lad" (110), by Mr. Hallewell—a buxom lass laughingly recognising the signal of her sweetheart; "Waifs of Society," by Mr. C. W. Nicholls—a poor flower-girl, with basket of violets, asleep in a street doorway; "Ave Maria" (90), by Mr. T. Graham—a woman sorrowfully telling her beads, with a votive circlet of immortelles lying at her side; "Italian Gossips" (144), by Mr F. Topham—clever, but rather artificial in colour, and too loose in handling; "The Old Music-Room" (68), by Mr. Koberwein—a girl playing an antiquated harp in a manor-house oriel, delicately but rather thinly elaborated; "Miss May" (5), by Mr. Bedford—a girl with a sprig of hawthorn; and contributions by Messrs. Naish, A. Hayward, and Howard, and Misses S. Beale and R. Solomon.

We are thankful to say that there is a more than proportionate diminution in the number of those fantastic performances, so severely testing public credulity, which have lent to some former gatherings in this gallery an aspect not a little suggestive of an artistic Hanwell. The only instance now of what we must regard as puerile and reprehensible eccentricity is Mr. S. Solomon's "Bride, Bridegroom, and Friend of the Bridegroom" (19)—three affectedly sentimental figures, draped in the yellow robes, or perhaps we should say vestments, so frequently called into requisition by this painter; one of the figures bearing a burning branch. The artist is, of course, at liberty to attach any meaning he pleases—Christian, Pagan, or Hebraistic—to this presumably mystical allegory; but protest must be made against the scarcely questionable profanity of quoting, in connection with a representation so arbitrary and affected, a verse of Exodus descriptive of the appearance to Moses of God in the burning bush. The technical merits of some previous works—drawings more especially—are not apparent here. The figures are weakly drawn; the colouring and texture are poor as compared with the singularly rich and original harmonies of the painter's earlier colour-arrangements of gold, black, white, and grey. A suspicion of wilful perversity is also provoked by the pictures of Messrs. A. B. Donaldson and T. Armstrong. But we must conclude, for the present (reserving the landscapes for future comment), with mention of a work by no means coming within the preceding category—namely, a half-length portrait of Mr. P. Hardwicke, the architect, by Mr. Barwell, which, notwithstanding the rather rigid pose, has much lifelike character.

MEMORIAL TO CRABB ROBINSON, IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HALL.

Mr. E. Armitage, A.R.A., is on the point of completing, in the dining-hall, Gordon-square, used by resident students of University College, a large mural painting, which presents several characteristics of unusual interest. As a modern subject, realistically treated, consisting of portrait groups of poets and other celebrities of the present century, it is a novelty in this country. It is also almost the only work of importance in England painted entirely in monochrome.

The late Mr. Crabb Robinson was one of the founders of University Hall, and the picture is the result of a subscription raised to memorialise its benefactor. The subject was chosen, the personages introduced were selected, and the artist was nominated by a committee of subscribers, acting with the advice of Messrs. F. Goodall, R.A., Carl Haag, and other distinguished artists. The leading idea was to associate a portrait of Mr. Crabb Robinson with portraits of a number of the eminent contemporaries with whom, during the fourscore and ten years of his life, he enjoyed friendly relations; and readers of the lately-published memoirs of Mr. Robinson need not be reminded how numerous and illustrious were the names which presented themselves for selection. This idea Mr. Armitage has wrought out with a knowledge of the true principles of monumental painting and practical acquaintance with its technicalities rare among English artists, and which is referable to pupilage under Paul Delaroche during the painting of the famous "Hemicycle," and to the subsequent independent execution of some of the best frescoes we have in London.

The work under notice consists of figures about life size, partly covering a broad belt of space above a high oak-panelled dado, along the end wall and portions of the two side walls of the hall. Over the central doorway is an admirably-faithful portrait of Mr Robinson himself, seated at a writing-table, but looking thoughtfully out of the picture—a pose which accords well with the intention of assembling the figures of the general design as seen by the autobiographer in a dream or reminiscence. In the background of the portrait hangs a print after Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, suggesting Mr. Robinson's intense admiration for the great actress, though not personally introduced to her. The portrait of Mr. Robinson is detached from the general composition, not only by its higher level, but by the appropriate, purely realistic shaded background; whereas the remaining figures are—adopting a somewhat more arbitrary treatment, equally appropriate to their more or less arbitrary juxtaposition—very happily relieved, and at the same time connected, by a semi-conventional patterned curtain. For this reason we strongly advise that the portrait should be wholly dissociated by an oak framing. This is also required on architectonic grounds, as calculated to connect the painting more intimately with the structural details.

Turning to the general design, the notabilities selected are arranged in groups. Commencing on the spectator's left, we have Mr. Robinson's early friends, including Hazlitt, Godwin, Clarkson, Mrs. Barbauld, Savage Landor, and Gilbert Wakefield—the head of the latter a particularly fine study in reflected light. Next are the German friends or Weimar group, a brilliant galaxy, comprising Schlegel, Madame de Staël, Princess Maria, Savigné, Major von Knebel, Tieck, Arndt, Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Wieland. Then come the lake poets, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, with Mary and Charles Lamb, Blake, and Flaxman. These are succeeded by Edward Irving, Samuel Rogers, Quillinan, Baron Rolfe and Serjeant Talfourd, Lady Byron (who is represented with a rather masculine physiognomy expressive of much inflexibility of character) in confidential converse with the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the Brighton minister whom Lady Byron made one of her confidants; Dr. Arnold; Mr. Paynter, the magistrate; and Bunsen. These names form a proud list of acquaintances, and the thought naturally suggests itself that the man who could boast such and so many celebrities among his intimate friends must have been sufficiently remarkable to deserve the well-conceived commemoration he has received. In a memorial of this kind, too, the painter has very properly represented the light as emanating arbitrarily from the direction of the central figure; morally, however, many may think that Crabb Robinson, like Boswell, shines by the light which the heroes he worshipped shed on him.

In regard to the artistic qualities of the work, it is impossible for the unaccustomed eye not to experience a sensation of photographic coldness from the nearly monochromatic tints. We say "nearly" because, in addition to black (from charcoal) and white, the pigment, burnt umber, has been used to procure some variety of hues, and it has been employed with great judgment and taste. It may justly be urged that the virtual rejection of colours is likely to conduce to monumental severity. Few painters, also, could so well afford to dispense with the allurements of colour as Mr. Armitage, so excellent is his composition, so correct his drawing and chiaroscuro, so faithful and strong his portrait characterisation. The single-minded aim at the last is apparent in the portrait of Crabb Robinson, for it is evidently a direct transcript from a photograph, and it is equally plain that the most trustworthy authorities have been consulted for all the figures. The pictorial value of good composition, understood as apart from colour, is also strikingly exemplified; it is shown in the importance given to the central figure by the seated positions in which the groups at its sides are represented, the eye being at the same time conducted to it by two standing figures who serve as supporters, and by the emphatic termination of the arrangement by two standing groups at the extremities. We must not forget, moreover, that many old masters frequently painted in chiaroscuro, sometimes for the outside of the leaves of triptychs, sometimes for the framework of coloured subjects, as in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. For the monochromatic treatment the memorial committee, and not the artist, was, however, responsible, though approved, we understand, by the latter. It was believed that coloured flesh against the masses of black necessarily introduced in the male costumes, especially of the later portraits, would have had a spotty effect. Nevertheless, despite all this weight of authority and precedent, and notwithstanding the undeniable fact that Mr. Armitage has been eminently successful within the conditions imposed, we are decidedly of opinion that colours were not only admissible but desirable—the more so, in a chamber lighted by stained-glass windows. We take this view on the broad ground that the painter, as distinct from the sculptor, and except when employing monochrome as a foil or by way of accessory for architectural considerations, should not wilfully reject those charms which constitute the most essential attribute of his art. The difficulties presented by modern male costumes are doubtless great, but should be grappled with; and may, we believe, be overcome—that is, with a fair allowance for the insurmountable. We are informed that it is in contemplation to invite Mr. Armitage to execute works similar to the present for the decoration of the new London University in Burlington-gardens. We trust Mr. Armitage will be engaged by the University authorities; no English artist is more competent as a mural painter; but let him take advantage of all the legitimate resources of a painter, and his success will be proportionately enhanced.

Two or three further observations occur to us, one of which has reference to the too hasty condemnation of all modes of mural painting and the substitution of mosaic by those in authority. First, then, Mr. Armitage's picture is executed in what is known in the artistic profession as "Paris's marble medium," the medium employed by Mr. Paris in his monochromatic repainting of the dome of St. Paul's. This is simply wax dissolved in turpentine. A similar medium has been extensively used on the Continent, and everywhere proved permanent. It admits of the picture being washed, and, lime being excluded, it would, we firmly believe, resist the mischievous influences of the London atmosphere. Let it, then, be fairly tried before we commit ourselves to clumsy mechanical mosaic, with its inevitable sacrifice of all the finer, more delicate qualities of mural painting. Secondly, by the small remuneration which Mr. Armitage consented to receive (£300 being alone guaranteed, though the subscriptions probably exceed that amount very considerably), and by the reasonable time spent on the work (less than six months for preparation and execution) an example is set to those artists whose exactions, dilatoriness, and trivial elaboration of details, which cannot be seen and should not be introduced, have done much to bring into disfavour a form of art of the highest importance both for the elevation of our school and the education of the people. Lastly, by directed assistance from young students of the Academy Mr. Armitage has realised the system, so advantageous to all concerned, of master and scholars, which has mainly contributed to form all the great schools of painting, ancient and Continental.

It is freely rumoured that the Royal Academy purpose making considerable alterations in the arrangements for next year's exhibition with the view of placing a larger number of works. Among other changes, the large lecture-hall is to be converted into an additional exhibition room, another lecture-room to be built as a substitute on the lower floor. In the Great Room more than a double line of pictures are to be hung, and to that end the dado is to be lowered.

The annual series of lectures on sculpture at the Royal Academy (which were omitted last year) will during the ensuing season be given by Mr. H. Weekes, R.A., being the first course delivered by this gentleman.

The whole family of M. Louis Chevalier, living at St. André-de-Cruziers, France, consisting of ten persons, have died from the effects of eating poisonous mushrooms.

Active measures are being taken by the Board of Trade for lighting some of the most dangerous points in St. George's Channel. Early in December next a new lightship will be moored between Bardsey and the South Stack Lighthouse. The light on board the new vessel will be a revolving one, with white and red flashes at intervals of twenty seconds, in the order of two white and one red. The new lightship will be anchored in thirty fathoms at low-water spring tides, twelve miles and three quarters south-south-west and three quarters west from the South Stack Lighthouse.

The exact terms of the communication respecting Dr. Livingstone are now given to the public, and they bear out all that has been hopefully said about the safety of the famous traveller. Dr. Kirk sent word to the Bombay Government on the last day of August that, two days previously, an Arab caravan came in with a letter from a Mussulman agent in the Unyamwezi country to his principal and brother at Zanzibar, in the postscript of which it was mentioned that Dr. Livingstone was at Ujiji; and request was made that a case of brandy should be forwarded for "the white man." The native messenger who saw the traveller at Ujiji was a month in getting to the Arab who wrote the letter, and the letter took two months and a half to reach Zanzibar.

Intelligence from the west coast of Africa informs us that a great battle between Oko Jumbo and Ja Ja has terminated the native war at Bonny. The fight lasted nearly thirty-six hours, and the slaughter on both sides was immense. It ended in the total defeat of Ja Ja's troops and the capture by Oko Jumbo of seventy guns of different calibre. Negotiations were going on between the rival chiefs, and at one time 1000 puncheons of palm oil were demanded from Ja Ja; subsequently the quantity was reduced to twenty; but it was generally believed that by the intervention of the traders and the presence of one of her Majesty's ships at Bonny that amicable arrangements would be concluded between the Manilla Pepple people and the Ja Jas. The destruction of the town of Bonny was almost completed, one side of it being entirely swept away, whilst other parts are in a state of wreck. The guns, which ranged from 28 lb. to 68 lb., were fired at the extraordinary short range of 160 yards, with heavy charges of grape and canister. The havoc was fearful. The bush was crowded with fugitives—men, women, and children—many being wounded in a shocking manner. Hundreds of dead and wounded were lying on the beach, whilst numbers of dead bodies, in clusters of three and four, were floating in the creek. It was stated that Ja Ja had some 600 men killed, and about three or four times as many put hors de combat.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

To a very considerable extent the London journals chronicle what may be called the subjective proceedings of members on their electoral travels, and with reasonable fulness; but if anyone wishes to see what a Parliamentary representative is on his own special ground he must take up a country newspaper of repute. In the treatment of the appearances and utterances of members when in their local phases there is a diffuseness for which there may be a good reason well understood by journalists in general, while there is an enthusiasm which can only be comprehended by the journalists in particular. A notable instance of this kind of thing may have been lately found in an account of certain proceedings at Ludlow, which were in the main agricultural, but which did diverge into so much of politics as had a bucolical savour about them. But what was most noticeable was the glorification of certain Shropshire members. In the first and highest place there stood General the Right Hon. Sir Percy Herbert, K.C.B., M.P., P.C.; and undoubtedly if a well-lettered and designated name constitutes a right to distinction, he was entitled to the place into which he was erected on this occasion. It is unquestionable that Sir Percy Herbert is an able and a distinguished staff officer of the Army, has served wherever there has been service of late years, and has been in such professional demand that some years ago he retired from Parliament in order to fill an important military office at the Horse Guards. His term of officialism having expired, he re-entered the House in 1865, and held the place of Treasurer of the Household in the last Conservative Government. No one, therefore, denies his merits; say, everyone will admit that even in Parliament he often proffers sage advice, the result of his experience on military questions, and especially on matters of Army detail; but what may be confidently affirmed is that no one who has ever heard him speak would be able to understand his taking the lead at even a Ludlow demonstration, and that to the extent of four speeches. Out of them all one is just able to extract that in his opinion what is called fixity of tenure, as applied to land in Ireland, is simple communism, of which, as brother to a peer and heir presumptive to an Earldom, he has a very natural horror. Probably few persons out of Shropshire, Belgravia, and the Tory whipper-in's room at the lobby of the House ever heard of the Hon. George Windsor Clive. Yet he is an M.P. of nearly ten years' standing, and has represented Ludlow steadily during that time. What, however, is thought of him in his borough may be gathered from a few words which dropped from him in his speech at the festival in question; for it seems that, when he last addressed the body of persons which he was then before, somebody had spoken of what he had said as the "last utterances of a dying swan." Now, according to poetic testimony, the dying notes of a swan are exquisitely melodious, and the inference in Colonel Clive's case is inevitable. The allusion, referring, as it did, to the probability of his losing his seat when Ludlow was cut down to one member, must have come from a political enemy, so that the compliment was specially valuable. In the person of Colonel Corbet, South Shropshire gained a Conservative triumph at the last general election, for he put out Mr. Jasper Moore, who had been previously its Liberal member. In a manner, the gallant Colonel may be said to have won his Parliamentary spurs in his first Session; for, sitting on an extreme back bench, and that with great persistency, at favourable and well-selected moments, he broke out with short, crisp, and sharp, speeches, and often made a very grateful contribution to the very dullest hours of the evening. The practical good sense which he displayed on these occasions is traceable in the address which he had to deliver at Ludlow. Why Sir Herbert Croft was at the head of the poll for Herefordshire at the general election those who have merely heard his one or two spurty speeches in the House cannot readily comprehend, unless on the supposition—which in regard to claims on county membership is rather violent—that merit is to be found in the fact that he cannot speak two sentences without setting his audience in a roar, rarely with, but most frequently at, him. One sees that, on the occasion referred to, he is stated to have "replied humorously"—which is sufficiently descriptive, and not the less because he was talking about a "little boar," as the word is printed in the report; but there is a suggestion that it ought to have been spelt differently.

The difficulties of those Irish members who have no desire to run amuck against the present Ministry on the question of the Fenian amnesty are perfectly appreciable, though a little amusing to lookers-on. Of course, they are all patriots; and they endeavour to keep in the front of those patriots of patriots of whom Mr. G. H. Moore is the guide, philosopher, and friend; but there is difficulty. For instance, there is Mr. Devereux, member for Wexford borough, who is a most notable man in the House, but only for having the most superb beard (as beards are superb) in the world. He must needs try his skill in reconciling his ideas of loyalty to the Gladstone Government with fidelity to his Liberal (in the extreme sense) friends at Enniscorthy; but he was ignominiously put down and extinguished. To be sure, while adopting a similar line at first, Mr. Synan, who so conspicuously represents the county of Limerick, and who, though not the rose, lives near the rose—that is to say, his colleague in the membership, is now, and generally has been, a member of Liberal Governments—was more successful, and did get what is stated to be a "hearing." But there are hearings and hearings; and it is to be suspected that Mr. Synan's hearing was more of a physical than a sentimentally sympathetic one, for he has such a voice, and so uses it, that the roar of a dissentient multitude—nay, the "crash of matter and the wreck of worlds"—would only so tend to tone it down as to attune it to the pleasant listening of an ordinary ear. Certainly it ought to be recorded that Mr. G. H. Moore has so come out in one of his last effusions as that even his most disgusted opponents have been laughing heartily with him. It is understood that he retorted on The O'Donoghue, in consequence of that gentleman's description of the "puny spouters" on behalf of the Fenian convicts, to which we last week alluded, with characteristic causticity but also with coarse humour. One point that he made was peculiarly sharp and subtle, though it may not be directly intelligible to many persons. But those who know the sensitiveness with which those Irish chieftains who call themselves not "Mr." but "The"—whatever the name be—watch and require their being spoken of by the designation which betokens them to be the head of a sept will understand the pungency of Mr. G. H. Moore, when having described, without naming the person who had made the assault on the "puny spouters," and being called on for the name, he replied "I do not know what his name is, but he calls himself The O'Donoghue, and for aught I know he might as well call himself the Rajah of Seringapatam." A hit, a very palpable hit, Mr. Moore.

When the present Ministry was formed one of the surprises connected with it was the appointment of Mr. Grant-Duff to the post of Under-Secretary for India, with the conduct of the Indian Department in the House of Commons. Not that he was esteemed otherwise than clever and cultivated, and, in a way, even eloquent; but he was, for obvious reasons, thought to be rather *too erratic*, and one of the last persons to be put under the yoke of a Secretary of State. Conjecture, busy to find the cause of his advancement, resulted in a recollection that he is by family connected with at least one great Indian administrator and was actually the son of a British Resident at a native Court. Therefore there was a notion that Mr. Grant-Duff might have imbibed, hereditarily, some Indian notions; it was even said that he had made Indian government his study, and this was the more believed because it was understood that he was one of the few members who ever sat out the delivery of an Indian Budget and also once evidenced his interest in spoken State papers of that nature as angrily almost to imprecate Sir Charles Wood for not telling his story of Eastern finance in physically intelligible accents. However, Mr. Grant-Duff became Under-Secretary for India; and, even in the earlier part of the Session, he signalised himself, by the peculiarity and, so to speak, the acridity of his replies to questions on departmental matters. But when, for the second time, he was asked when the Indian Budget would be brought in, he burst into a flood of sarcasm on the policy which deferred that revelation until the weather was atmospherically cognate with that of India, and when M.P.'s were in such a state of bodily languor that even the most esthetic Minister for India (himself of course) could not hope to appeal even to their faculties, far less to their sympathies. It was palpable that something more than

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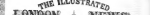
THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.



THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT, ENTERING THE CHAPEL ROYAL, WINDSOR.

the ever-increasing traffic of the City has been exposed from earliest times. The Bridge—built to replace a structure rickety from the day on which it was opened, and which, notwithstanding successive repairs made at a ruinous cost, threatened at last to fall by its own weight—is a noble work of art, likely to remain one of the chief ornaments of the River Thames for centuries to come. It was appropriate that the dedication of these erections to the use of the public should be made by the first personage of the realm; and, happily, her Majesty's health and spirits have enabled her to comply with the wishes of her subjects in this respect.

Doubtless, it is one of the functions of Royalty in England to impart the last touch of dignity and grace to undertakings of truly national importance, by meeting with the people at the time of their inauguration, and thereby expressing that unity of interest and satisfaction which naturally arises on the completion of great public works. Every one knows, and is bound to remember with gratitude, that, until the great domestic calamity which widowed the heart as well as the life of our gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria was ever considerate and prompt in discharging this function of her supreme office to the fullest satisfaction of her subjects. It was her delight no less than her duty to mingle with them, to dispense her smiles, and to receive their homage on every suitable opportunity. If it has taken her a somewhat protracted time to recover from the effects of that crushing blow, it should be borne in mind that Royalty, from its very position, is peculiarly isolated, and that the loss to the Queen of nearly the only companion with whom she could share the inmost thoughts, the deepest anxieties, the ever-present responsibilities, and the tenderest affections of her being was one which left her, more than others who have encountered a similar bereavement, solitary and alone. It is impossible, perhaps, that a vacancy thus created should ever be refilled — impossible again, at least on earth, to enjoy that entire and familiar companionship after which every human spirit craves, but which, in the case of one placed so high, could never be restored. People in a less exalted position may in various ways close up the void which death has made in their bosoms, when he has carried off as his spoil the chief object of their affections. But they whose high destiny it is to wear a crown, and especially the ancient and illustrious crown of this United Kingdom, have no such privilege within reach. When desolation comes to them in this shape it comes once for all. The loss is irreparable. These considerations, we think, have been lost sight of by those who have experienced some disappointment at the slow restoration of her Majesty to that condition of health and spirits requisite to the effective performance of a great national ceremony. To us it seems clear that what could be done has been done. Step by step, her Majesty has emerged from retirement, until now, at last, she finds herself able to face the trying ordeal of a state visit to the heart of this huge metropolis.

That Queen Victoria will be received by her people with enthusiastic loyalty it is not only safe but somewhat superfluous to anticipate. We venture, however, to assert that, unmistakable as may be those demonstrations of welcome which her Majesty will see and hear along the whole of her route, they will but inadequately express, even at best, the affectionate regard which is cherished for her by all parties and all classes in the realm. For, in her case, the sentiment which sways them has been awakened and is sustained far less by the exalted office she fills than by the womanly qualities and virtues she has displayed in all the relationships of life into which she has entered. There was such elevation, refinement, and purity in her pleasures throughout the sunnier years of her life, and on the part of her subjects generally such an appreciative sympathy with her in them, that when the sky lowered on her path and prospects they could not help sharing with her the sorrows of her heart. Community of feeling in joy was succeeded by community of feeling in grief; and it is of the latter that the tenderest and most enduring affections are born. These, which, after all, are the richest fruits of that life which Queen Victoria has lived among us, cannot be meetly exhibited on such an occasion as will this day bring the Sovereign and her people into the presence of each other. They are too delicate, too reticent, too sacred, to admit of their being manifested in a scene of popular excitement. Her Majesty will witness abundant evidence that she retains her place in the hearts of those who acknowledge allegiance to her; but, underneath all, there is much which it will be impossible for her to discern, albeit what must be latent would be more precious to her than what will make itself apparent—there will be a oneness of heart with her in all that relates to her personal experience, transcending in worth the most devoted loyalty.

It is to be hoped that the magnificent works about to be opened to public use by her Majesty to-day will not be the last of the kind to be inaugurated during her reign. The Thames Embankment—a still greater ornament and convenience to the metropolis than either the Holborn Viaduct or the new Blackfriars Bridge—will, when completed, deserve public recognition and sanction by the occupant of the throne. Until quite recently London, the centre of the world's commercial enterprise and activity, has not had much to boast of in the way of structural beauty. It has grown up to be what it is in the absence of any presiding authority. Few and far between are the illustrations it presents of that genius of design which is able to harmonise great works of utility with striking exhibitions of artistic taste. That we are not an æsthetic people is, perhaps, both cause and effect of this state of things. But, at least, we are becoming conscious of our defect, and are beginning to strive after amendment. Since the facilities of locomotion have promoted greater frequency of intercourse with other peoples, and we have got rid of many of our insular prejudices and habits, we have looked upon our own cities in the light of comparison, and have become less insensible than we were to the merits of structural and architectural taste. Not so rapidly, perhaps—not in our time assuredly, but in some future hardly too remote for anticipation—London will probably have undergone a transformation as entire, and in a like direction, as Paris has done since the establishment of the Second Empire. This day will no doubt be memorable in the history of the external changes through which, we hope and believe, the capital of England is destined to pass. Our children's children will, we trust, look back upon it and associate it in their thoughts with the well-advanced dawn of a re-fashioned and beautified metropolis, as well as with the virtues of Victoria and the glories of her reign.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Ministry have as yet made no sign with reference to an earlier meeting of the Corps *Législatif*, although Cabinet Councils are common enough at Compiègne, whither the Emperor again proceeded last week. Parties are meanwhile marshalling their forces and endeavouring to decide on their particular course of action, and, if the members of the Right show little or no enthusiasm in favour of a falling cause, those of the Left and the Left-Centre seem less of accord than heretofore now that the time approaches for propounding their views in a definite shape; indeed, the party of the Left bids fair to become split up into fragments. The Council of State is busy with the examination of bills submitted to it by the new Ministry—more particularly one relating to primary instruction, for which the Government propose demanding a largely-increased credit.

Princess Mathilde does the honours of the château of Compiègne during the Empress's absence, and the first series of guests—only some twenty or so in number—are about to be received at that favourite Imperial retreat. Prince Napoleon, who has arrived in Paris from Milan, visits the Emperor, it is said, to-day. General Fleury had a farewell audience of the Emperor on Friday, and on Saturday left Paris, with his family, to proceed to his post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The Emperor was to have hunted in the forest of Compiègne, with a large party, on Saturday last, but, as the ground was covered with snow, the design was abandoned.

Baron Werther, the newly-appointed Ambassador of the North German Confederation, arrived here the day before yesterday, and visited Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is announced that three of the six great military commands into which France is divided are about to be suppressed. These are Toulouse, Tours, and Lille. There will therefore remain only the command of the south, having its head-quarters at Lyons; that of the north-east, the head-quarters of which will be removed from Nancy to Metz; and the central command of Paris.

Monday, being All Saints' Day, was observed as a close holiday in Paris, and religious services were performed with great pomp in all the churches, at the termination of which crowds of people proceeded, as usual, to the cemeteries, to offer up prayers at the tombs of relatives and friends, and strew them with flowers and immortelles. It is on the day following, however, known as the *jour des morts*, that the grand annual pilgrimage to the cemeteries of Paris takes place. Then Parisians go in tens of thousands to Père-la-Chaise, Montmartre, and Mont-Parnasse, carrying bouquets and wreaths with which to decorate the tombs of the dead. On these occasions opportunity is invariably found for some kind of demonstration at the tombs of political celebrities whose memories are professed to be held in reverence by the Republican party, and this year, as usual, not only were the graves of Baudin and Godefroy Cavaignac strewn with flowers and funeral crowns; but at the former speeches were delivered and verses recited, and considerable efforts were made to get up a demonstration; everything, however, passed off with perfect quiet, seemingly because the authorities in no way interfered. The art of governing great crowds of slightly excited people would seem to be at last becoming understood in the French capital.

Up to the present time no less than seventy-two candidates have subscribed the oath which they are required to take before they can offer themselves for election as deputies, in connection with the few vacant seats for the city of Paris. It is believed that the Government intend the election shall take place a month earlier than is absolutely necessary it should do to be within the limit of the time fixed by the Constitution. This proposed pressing forward of matters on the part of the Government puzzles the Liberal party, who say they can understand their illegally delaying an Act, but not their legally advancing one, the result of which must, moreover, be to add to the number of their more bitter opponents.

The authorities are still prosecuting an active search for the body of Kinck senior, in the neighbourhood of Soultz and other places in Alsace. The population of the district, it seems, ardently engage in the work, and the other day no less than 400 individuals voluntarily placed themselves at the disposal of the commissary of police to dig up the soil under his directions. Meanwhile the interrogations of Traupmann are drawing to a close, and it is expected that his trial will shortly take place.

SPAIN.

But little progress seems to have been made in the choice of a candidate for the throne. It is hard to say whether the Duke of Montpensier or the Duke of Genoa is gaining favour; but it seems to lie between the two. One of the telegrams says the majority of the public appear hostile to the Duke of Genoa; and the merchants of Madrid and of other important towns of the Peninsula, following the example of the mercantile community in Catalonia, are drawing up petitions to the Cortes in favour of the Duke of Montpensier. It is further added that a diplomatic personage has arrived at Madrid with instructions to present to the Government and to the Cortes the abdication of Queen Isabella in favour of Prince Alfonso. The latest despatches seem to indicate a gravitation towards the party of the Italian Duke; but nothing is definitely indicated.

A difference has arisen among the Ministry upon the choice of a Sovereign, and Senores Silvela and Ardanas have given in their resignations. A new Ministry has been patched up—Senor Martos having been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Figuerola Minister of Finance—and met the Cortes on Tuesday. Marshal Prim explained the cause which had led to the reconstitution of the Cabinet. Admiral Topete persists in his resignation, notwithstanding that every effort has been made to shake his resolution.

General Prim, replying in the Cortes to an inquiry when the Government intended to restore the constitutional guarantees, said not until some straggling bands at present traversing mountain districts were completely extinguished, so that they might be able to say that the rebellion had totally ended.

Senor Ardanas, the Minister of Finance, before resigning his office, presented to the Chambers a Budget which shows that the deficiency for the present year will amount to five millions and a half sterling. Next year he anticipates that this deficit will be £6000. He estimates the expenditure for 1870 at £27,000,000.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has been suffering from cold and fever at his hunting-seat at San Rossore, near Pisa, but is reported better.

A Royal decree has been issued summoning the Chambers to meet on the 18th inst.

Commander Gerra has accepted the Under-Secretaryship of the Ministry of the Interior.

A circular note has been addressed by the Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, explaining the attitude of Italy in regard to the Œcumenical Council. The Government declares that it reserves to itself the right to reject any decisions of the Council which may be in opposition to the laws of the kingdom and the spirit of the age. Among other considerations brought forward against the meeting of the Council, the note lays stress upon the fact of the occupation of the Papal States by foreign troops.

Brigandage seems to be reappearing or reviving in what was the Kingdom of Naples. Two Government engineers and a contractor have been captured by bandits in the province of Aquila.

Letters from Sardinia state that in that island murders and robberies are frequent, and that brigandage largely prevails.

GERMANY.

Herr Camphausen, president of the Seehandlung (Prussian Trading Company) has been appointed Prussian Minister of Finance in place of Baron Von der Heydt.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday week the preliminary discussion upon the Estimates for 1870 commenced. At the outset of the debate the new Minister of Finance, Herr Camphausen, made a speech in which he expressed hope that the House would support him in the earnest endeavour to restore order to the finances, while showing the utmost possible regard to the taxpaying resources of the country. The debate was adjourned.

AMERICA.

President Grant has selected a new Secretary for War—General William M. Belknap, of Iowa. General Belknap is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and attained the rank of Major-General in the army under General Sherman during the late war. He served under Sherman in his famous campaign in Tennessee and Georgia, and is about thirty-eight years old.

The elections on Tuesday passed off quietly. The Democrats carried the elections for State officers in New York, Mr. Seward being returned as State Secretary, over General Sickel, and Mr. Allen as State Comptroller, over Mr. Horace Greeley. The Republicans are believed to have secured a majority in the Legislature. The Republicans have carried Massachusetts, electing the State ticket with Mr. Claflin as Governor by a reduced majority as compared with the last elections. They have also carried Wisconsin, electing Mr. Fairchild as Governor; and the State of Minnesota, electing Mr. Austin Governor. The Democrats have secured a majority in both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature. They have also carried Maryland, electing every member of the Legislature.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is enrolling negro militia to assist the civil officers of Orange and Chatham counties to enforce the laws.

The public debt of the United States (according to the monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on Monday) is 2,451,001,300 dols. This is a decrease during the past month of 7,360,000 dols. The total decrease since March 1 has been 64,300,000 dols. The value of the bonds bought by the Treasury and their accrued interest is 64,000,000 dols.

The New York papers are full of the arrival of Father Hyacinthe on the 18th ult. The reverend gentleman was at once attended by the reporters, one of whom (the representative of the *New York Times*) writes:—"The steward kindly pointed out the object of our search, who was then walking fore and aft, reading, as all Catholic priests daily do, from his breviary the office set apart for each day. Approaching him, we took advantage of a pause in his reading to introduce ourselves, and to make known the object of our visit. He very politely acceded to a brief interview, during which he told us that he was in excellent health, and, apart from a little fatigue, felt not a whit the worse for his journey. He came to America for the purpose of learning more of the people and studying their institutions. He informed us that he purposed sojourning among us for two months at least." The *New York World* and the *New York Observer* similarly "interviewed" the interesting stranger, and express admiration of his courtesy. It is said that, although all the Protestant denominations are anxious to lionise him, his arrival appears to be viewed with absolute indifference by Roman Catholics.

The steamer Stonewall, bound from St. Louis for New Orleans, caught fire when near Cairo, and of the 258 persons on board only thirty-eight are known to be saved. The vessel caught fire on the night of Wednesday, the 27th ult. Her cargo, which consisted chiefly of hay, was piled on deck. The fire spread rapidly, and she was run on a shoal, but the depth of water prevented the people reaching land. The night was cold, the wind high, and a swift current was running. Few of the sufferers were burnt, nearly all of them being drowned. Boats from the shore rescued the survivors. Some of those who are missing may have floated down the river, but their fate is unknown.

CANADA.

A modification has been made in the Cabinet of the Dominion of Canada. Sir John Macdonald becomes Prime Minister, Sir George Cartier War Minister, and Sir Francis Hincks Minister of Finance.

Authority has been given to Governor Musgrave of British Columbia to co-operate cordially with Sir John Young in the interests of the Confederation.

Official miscellaneous statistics of Canada have been issued for the financial year 1867-8. They describe Ontario as having an area of 121,260 square miles; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,630; and New Brunswick, 27,105. Altogether, there are 377,021 square miles. The estimated population in 1868, allowing that the increase has been in the same ratio since 1861 as it was in the nine previous years, is as follows:—Ontario, 1,388,345; Quebec, 1,321,105; Nova Scotia, 375,511; New Brunswick, 301,900. The population in January, 1851, was only 3,050,561; the subsequent increase, 789,251. The net debt of the Dominion is put down at 84,676,033 dols.

INDIA.

The Viceroy will return to Calcutta from Simla on the 9th inst.

We have received Bombay papers to Oct. 9. The deficit is the chief topic in the Indian papers; but the substance of the information given on this point has already reached us by telegraph. Plenty of rain had fallen all over Rajpootana, and the crops would, under ordinary circumstances, have been considered almost safe, but the country has been covered with swarms of young locusts in numbers never known before. They were devastating Marwar, and extended considerably into Guzerat. Very grave fears were entertained for the consequences, but the natives did not seem to be much alarmed. The Hindoos appeared to regard locusts with a certain degree of religious superstition, for they would take no measures to destroy them.

NEW ZEALAND.

The news contained in the letter of the *Times* correspondent at Wellington is of a more pacific character than that received of late. Dr. Featherston had been to Melbourne, taking with him the Act of Assembly making provision for the payment of the 18th Regiment, and had succeeded in inducing General Chute to refrain from carrying out the instructions received from home, and to assume the responsibility of permitting the troops to remain until further reference to England. The General, the writer believes, "has saved the colony from a great peril; for at no period were our colonial forces in a more disorganised, mutinous state than they were on the eve of our being left to thorough and unmitigated self-reliance." Dr. Featherston and the Hon. Mr. Dillon Bell were to leave the colony at the end of October for London, with instructions to ask the home Government that two regiments may be placed in the colony on such terms as that Government may deem it reasonable to demand. They would also be instructed to consult arrangements for organising an additional force of disciplined men for service in the colony for a period of three years. The limit of this force is to be a money one, £70,000 a year. Meanwhile the force now in the colony was being remodelled after the fashion of the Irish constabulary by Mr. St. John Branigan, formerly an officer of repute in the Melbourne troopers.

Earthquake shocks were felt on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday at Frankfort, Darmstadt, Wiesbaden, Mayence, and in the neighbouring localities.—The Russian papers announce that a shock of earthquake took place at Sebastopol on the afternoon of the 12th ult. Tables and other articles of furniture were shaken from their places, and many persons were seized with dizziness.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE LATE EARL OF DERBY.

THE BOAT-HOUSE, KNOWSLEY.

THE POLICE-LODGE, KNOWSLEY.

in vehicles joined the cortège, accompanying it to Knowsley church, a distance of a mile and a half. The day, though cold and frosty, was very bright, dry, and sunny, and the scene, as the procession went through the picturesque glades of the park, was very impressive. At every point passed by the procession heads were reverently uncovered, and the sorrow seemed to be unaffected, genuine, and universal.

The coffin was met at the porch by the Rev. William Leyland Feilden, the Incumbent, and the Rev. Mr. Bolton, Curate; and as it was borne up the centre aisle Mr. Arrowsmith, organist of Prescot church, played an appropriate voluntary. It was about one o'clock when the service began. The congregation has been described. The northern and southern aisles of the church were set apart for those of the tenantry and the servants who were desirous of witnessing the last rites. Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby); the Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, M.P.; Colonel the Hon. W. P. Talbot, and Admiral Hornby occupied the front row of pews overlooking the vault, and ranged behind these were a number of friends and relatives of the deceased, and the servants from the hall. The solemn service of the Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Feilden with much effort. As soon as the coffin was placed in its chamber the coronet was removed from the ermine tippet and placed above the breastplate. Lord Stanley and the several members of the family present then descended to the vault, and, after taking a parting look at the coffin, left the church. The funeral music performed on the occasion was the sacred air by Mozart, "Blessed are they that die in the Lord;" "He comforts the bereaved," Mendelssohn; "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Handel; "The days of man are but as grass," Boyce; and concluding with the "Dead March" in "Saul." Amongst those who were present to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Earl were two leaseholders from the Derby estates in Ireland. It was estimated that the number of people who followed the procession and were in and about the church was between 4000 and 5000. As soon as the funeral procession left the hall the family hatchment was placed over the front entrance. The route from the hall to Knowsley church was kept by forty county constables. The funeral arrangements were conducted by Messrs. Banting, of St. James's-street, London.

In the steeples of many churches, in both town and country, muffled peals were rung at intervals during the day. At Huyton, Prescot, Preston, and Liverpool, the inhabitants showed their respect for the memory of the late Earl by drawing down their window-blinds, while many shopkeepers put up their shutters—some draped or painted in funeral colours. Everywhere, on the public buildings and in the docks and river at Liverpool, the flags were half-mast high.

The ancient burial-place of the Earls of Derby, it has been said, was in the parish church of Ormskirk, in which parish was also situated their ancient seat and residence of Latham House. The "Derby Chapel," as it is usually called, forms the south-east corner of the church, being about 24 ft. square, and separated from the rest of the church by an oaken screen and railings. It was built about the year 1572, in accordance with the will of Edward, the third Earl, whose pomp and magnificence has been recorded. On the north side of the chapel are two recumbent figures in marble, which, there is good reason to believe, represent Thomas Stanley, the first Earl of Derby, who helped to overthrow King Richard III., in 1485, and his Countess, the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, granddaughter of John of Gaunt and mother of King Henry VII. These figures, with two other similar ones, were brought from the neighbouring priory of Burscough at the time of its dissolution. The actual burial-vault at Ormskirk is in the centre of the chapel, and was last made use of for the interment of the thirteenth Earl, in July, 1851. There were then about thirty coffins in it, amongst which were those containing the remains of James, the seventh Earl of Derby, the noble martyr of loyalty, who was beheaded at Bolton in 1651, and of his wife, Countess Charlotte, born Charlotte de Tremouille, the brave lady who defended Latham House, in 1644, against the army of the Commonwealth. The chapel in the parish church of Ormskirk will henceforth not be used for burials. The final resting-place of the Derby family will in future be the vault of the church at Knowsley, where the late Earl was so recently laid, as the first occupant of the "house which is appointed for all living."

THE HUYTON LODGE, KNOWSLEY.

THE BROAD WALK, KNOWSLEY.

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INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTER, FROM THE ORGAN GALLERY.

THE CRYPTS OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTER, FROM THE ORGAN GALLERY.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Broughton in Furness, Lancashire, the wife of John Oliver, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Kylsberg, Sweden, the wife of Axel Dickson, Esq., of a son.

On Sept. 25, at Peshawur, Affghanistan, the wife of Surgeon Geo. Kenneth Poole, M.D., 19th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Brigg, Lincolnshire, the wife of V. Cary Elwes, Esq., of Great Billing, Northamptonshire, and Roxby and Brigg, Lincolnshire, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at the British Legation, Berne, Switzerland, by the Rev. Hinton B. Jenkins, Lieutenant George B. Sewell, of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, son of John Sewell, Esq., to Emily, youngest daughter of the late John Schench, Esq., of New York, U.S.A. No cards.

On the 27th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, Gothenburg, Sweden, by the Rev. Aldwell Nicholson, M.A., British Consular Chaplain, Hugh S. MacDowall, Esq., of Glasgow, to Agnes, younger daughter of John Sewers, Esq., of Gothenburg.

DEATHS.

On Aug. 16, at Nestafield, Singleton, N. S. Wales, Mrs. Grace Dangar, of Grantham, Sydney, in the 65th year of her age.

On the 2nd inst., at Caterham, Surrey, Ann, the beloved wife of James Arding. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 27th ult., at Glenrot, Wilts, General R. B. Coles, Colonel 65th Regiment, Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Somerset.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13.

SUNDAY, Nov. 7.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Worship: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Rev. Wm. Windle, M.A., Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Robert Gregory, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, Canon Residentiary. Chapel Royal Savoy: 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Monsell, Vicar of Egham.

MONDAY, 8.—Thomas Bewick, wood-engraver, died, 1828. Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides at noon. Meetings: Royal Geographical Society, at the Royal Institution, 8.30; London Institution Lectures, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics.)

TUESDAY, 9.—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day. Meetings: Photographic Society (Exhibition), 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—Martin Luther, the reformer, born, 1483.—Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society, noon; Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.; Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.; Graphic Society, 8 p.m.; Geological Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, 11.—St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. Accession of Luis I. King of Portugal, 1861. Half quarter. Moon's First Quarter, 2.56 a.m.—Meetings: Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. London Institution Lectures, 7.30 (Professor Kerr on Architecture); Mathematical Society (Anniversary), 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12.—New French Republican constitution published, 1848.—Meeting: Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, 13.—St. Britius or Brice. Submarine Telegraph between Dover and Calais opened, 1851.—Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45; Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 38	6 17	5 37	6 36	6 13	6 43	6 8	6 25	7 3	7 33	8 14	8 53	9 31	10 13

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Oct.	27	29.740	35.3	30.3	88	2	31.6	39.9	NNW, NW.	...	.000
	28	29.947	36.9	31.8	83	4	29.3	43.4	NW, WNW.	384	.000
	29	30.217	47.1	31.8	73	8	35.6	46.6	N.	210	.003
	30	29.972	43.0	40.5	93	8	38.3	49.9	N, NNE, NE.	116	.001
	31	...	...	...	...	...	36.1	50.7	WSW.	176	.000
Nov.	1	30.189	49.5	44.3	81	9	42.6	55.0	W, WSW.	233	.000
	2	30.139	52.4	45.1	80	9	47.3	56.5	WSW.	381	.015

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.770	29.957	30.170	29.946	30.707	30.218	30.177
Temperature of Air	37.6°	39.7°	[illegible]	46.6°	46.9°	49.9°	51.9°
Temperature of Evaporation	33.6°	31.9°	[illegible]	46.3°	44.6°	44.9°	51.9°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NW.	N.	N.	WSW.	W.	WSW.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours is now open. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence. Open at Nine.

J. W. BENSON, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till dusk. Admission 1s.

EXETER HALL.—MDLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON. GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE MESSIAH, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, commence at 1.30. Artistes: Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Mdlle. Drasdil; Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli. Organist, Mr. J. C. Ward. Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. The Chorus will consist of Mr. Henry Leslie's Festival Choir. Full band of the most eminent metropolitan instrumentalists. Stalls, [illegible]; West Gallery, 3s.; Area, and Orchestra, 2s. Tickets of all Music-publishers, and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. The Director begs to announce that the TWELFTH SEASON of the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS will commence on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 8. Programme: Part I. Quartet in D major, No. 1, Op. 44, for strings (Mendelssohn), Madame Norman-Néruda, MM. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti; Song, "[illegible]" ([illegible]), Miss Blanche Cole; Sonata, in E flat, Op. 31, for Pianoforte alone (Beethoven), Herr Pauer. Part II. Sonata, in B flat, dedicated to Mdlle. Strinasacchi, for Pianoforte (Mozart), Herr Pauer and Madame Norman-Néruda; Song, "Zuleika" (Mendelssohn), Miss Blanche Cole; Quartet, in D minor, Op. 76, No. 2, for strings (Haydn), Madame Norman-Néruda, MM. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MADAME NORMAN-NERUDA at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, will make her first appearance on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 8. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, Bond-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.—POPULAR OPERATIC AND MUSICAL AFTERNOONS.

Monday—The Favourite Ballad Operas "The Quaker" and "The Waterman" will be played on the New Stage, &c.

Tuesday—Opera in English, Balfe's "Rose of Castille."

Thursday—Opera, "Il Trovatore."

Wednesday and Friday—Instrumental Concert in the Concert-Hall, under direction of Mr. Manns.

New Theatre and Concert-Hall agreeably warmed.

Monday to Friday, Shilling days. Reserved Seats for the Operas, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.

Note.—The Gardens, Fine-Arts Courts, Picture Gallery, Tropical Department, &c., of the Palace are the best possible recreative grounds in bracing weather, their elevated position rendering them free from the damp and fog of less elevated [illegible].

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Chastely Decorated; New Scenery, New Proscenium; New Stage, with sunken footlights; New Sofa Stalls, &c., rendering this Hall the most elegant Place of Amusement in London.—GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FIFTH ANNUAL SEASON in LONDON.—Entirely New Programme.—Reappearance of the Inimitable Moore.—The Christy Minstrels are open all the year round, every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight.—Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performances.—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, NOV. 8, and during the Week, will be performed for the 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, and 81st times, a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performance to commence with the Farce of THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven, and Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The new and greatly-successful Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES, Every Evening. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Howe, Rogers, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Fourth Week. Operetta, Comedy, and Ballet.—Every Evening at Seven, Offenbach's THE [illegible]—[illegible]. At Eight o'Clock, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Misses Herbert, [illegible], Larkin, and [illegible]; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. Scenery by Grieve. Lights, and [illegible]. At [illegible], THE MAGIC WALTZ, with [illegible]. Orchestra stalls, 7s.; Stalls [illegible]; Dress Circle, 5s.; Family Circle, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Box-office, Ten till Five. Seats at Mitchell's, and all Libraries. Open at Half-past Six.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Fourth Week of "The Gamester."—Every Evening, at Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET—Mr. G. Honey. At Eight o'Clock, THE [illegible]—Barry Sullivan, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, &c. To conclude with THE WATERMAN.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The great success "Grand Duchess" Company Every Evening, at a Quarter to Eight, in Offenbach's Opera, THE GRAND DUCHESS. The original artistes in their original characters. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. [illegible]

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—In addition to the above extraordinary performance, the incomparable [illegible] in the ARENA, by the largest and most brilliant Company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together in one establishment. Open at [illegible]. Morning Performance Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at half-past Two. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

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POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nov. 6, 1869,

TWO WHOLE SHEETS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

Upon France the eyes of the rest of Europe are still turned; and as the period for the assembling of the Legislature draws near the interest of the observers will deepen. Bitter as were political feelings in France at the end of the elections, those feelings have become far more intense during the interval which has since elapsed, and the chasm between the two parties in the State has been rendered wider and less capable of being bridged. At the earlier date, the intimation of concessions and the general uncertainty as to their nature caused something like a suspension of judgment on the part of a large number of the tolerably moderate party, and the strong desire which exists in France for the preservation of such order as shall prevent injury to material interests tended to produce a half belief that things would be arranged without any great struggle. The extraordinary demonstration also which had been made by the Opposition was felt to be in itself a sort of guarantee that the wishes of the enemies of Imperialism would have to be obeyed, for its suddenly revealed power was so great as to make resistance an absurdity. Therefore, when the Irreconcilable raved, they were not looked upon with absolute favour by their own allies, and the thoughtful part of the country was disposed to wait, if not with any ardent faith in the intentions of the Government, still without a declaration of antagonism.

We heartily wish that we could truthfully say that the same attitude had been preserved. It will be remembered that the newly-elected Chamber met at the end of last June, and early in July the famous interpellation was proposed, which required the formation of a responsible Ministry and the freedom of the Legislature from the trammels of official regulation. The adhesions, written and not written, to this manifesto, placed the Imperial Government in a minority. Then the Emperor met this demonstration with his message that he had intended to communicate his designs when the regular session should commence, but, understanding that it was desired to know them sooner, he anticipated the aspirations of the Deputies. He said that the Senate should be convoked on Aug. 2, to consider six important points which were set forth, and which we need not recall, as they will be in the recollection of all. It was further declared that the Legislature was prorogued, although it had not even been completely constituted. The prorogation took place—M. Thiers vehemently protesting—and the next thing was to abolish the Ministry of State, to make M. Rouher President of the Senate, and partially to reconstruct the Cabinet. The Opposition tried to do some mischief by circulating a report that a dissolution was intended; but this was promptly contradicted by authority. At the appointed date M. Rouher introduced the reforms to the Senate; and, although the wording of the Senatus Consultum seemed studiously obscure, it appeared to all men that the Emperor proposed to give, not liberty, but the means of obtaining it by legitimate means. The modifications made by the Senate were not of importance. At this moment the Emperor solemnised the centenary of Napoleon, and granted his general pardon for all political and press offences, and the act, following upon what had taken place, was not an ill-considered one, and disarmed some hostilities. The Senate continued to debate, and France was congratulated upon the exquisite felicitousness with which M. Devienne had contrived to express the relations between the Emperor, the Ministry, and the Legislature. Perhaps the times had become a little too grave for any great success to be gained by an epigram. Early in September we began to hear regularly of the ill-health of the Emperor, and the funds were disturbed. The Senate was prorogued, and here is the first week in November. The meeting of the Legislature had been clamoured for, and its postponement had been declared unconstitutional; but the Government made no sign. At last some violent men resolved to meet on their own account; but, though it was universally felt that such a proposal savoured of madness, it was felt, too, that the authorities ought to fix an early meeting. The decree came forth which decided the point, and fixed Nov. 29; and a tempest of indignation broke forth. This has been disregarded, and recent events have illustrated the respective attitudes of parties. The Government puts 80,000 men in readiness; the Opposition abstains from all action, but declares that it, too, will make war when it has its batteries ready—a phrase the meaning of which has been distorted into a menace of physical force, but which, we believe, meant only the batteries that will be manned in the Palace of the Legislature. So both parties gaze upon each other, and the Government selects the interval between the present time and the meeting of the Parliament to invite Paris to four elections to supply the places of four Irreconcilables, who, having been chosen for provincial towns, prefer to sit for these, because a fresh set of contests in Paris will give the Government a new humiliation in the form of a second proof of the hostility of the capital. A week before the 29th these four battles are to be fought; so that the deputies will meet, as it were, with their blood hot and fresh from watching a fierce political combat.

There was no need to fan the flame. The various "situations" which have occurred since the meeting of the Legislature have done their part, and the journalists have not been unmindful of the crisis they have done so much to bring about. For one of two reasons—neither, as it appears to us, a wise one—the press has suddenly been released from undue thraldom and permitted as undue a license. No vituperation of the Emperor, whether in his political capacity or as a man—nay, as an invalid—has drawn down the vengeance which a year ago would have been rapid and heavy. Nor has a warning been given to the more dangerous enemies who write with dignity and with logic, but with a single aim to bringing the Government into disfavour. The crowning act of indulgence has been the allowing journals to dwell upon the coup-d'état, and to print lists of the names of those who are said to have fallen on that occasion. What has been the reason for this sudden change of policy? Was it fear? That sentiment has never been shown by the Sovereign of France. Then was it hope—hope that license might produce violence, and that the strong arm would be invoked by the people to save society? It is hard to say—harder too when we find that, though French journals and

Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, Lord Ripon, Lord Spencer, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Herschell, Lord Aberdare, Lord Kinnoul, Lord Thurlow, Lord Stanmore, Lord Knutsford, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cadogan, Lord Cranworth, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Ashcombe, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Ashtown, Lord Ashburton, Lord Aylesford, Lord Bagot, Lord Bagot, Lord Bagot

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Austen, Edward; to be Vicar of Honiton.
Basset, Charles; Minister of St. Philip's Church, Old Kent-road.
Borrer, C. H.; Prebendary in Chichester Cathedral.
Bromah, Henry Salkeld; Incumbent of St. James-the-Less, Liverpool.
Bridges, F. H.; Curate of Huntley, Rector of Bruntingthorpe, Leicester.
Brown, R. C. L.; Curate of Weston-super-Mare.
Church, R. W.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury.
Collier, H. A.; Chaplain to the Woolwich Union.
Cummins, F. R. K.; Curate of Stoke Gifford.
Harrison, Joseph; Curate of the Conventional District of Heyside, Royton.
Hoyland, W.; Curate of Dursley.
Johnson, Frederick; Curate of Framsden, Suffolk.
Jones, Henry D.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen.
Jones, Henry D.; Rector of Corscombe, Dorset.
Lowick, William; Rector of Corscombe, Dorset
Lukin, James; Vicar of Stetchworth, Newmarket.
Mathew, Murray A.; Vicar of Bishop's Lydeard, Taunton.
May, Edward John; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Hastings.
Pearson, H.; Deputy-Canon and Lecturer at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
Price, Thomas O.; Vicar of Layer de la Haye, near Colchester.
Puttock, W. M.; to the charge of St. Philip's, Islington.
Reschel, Oswald Joseph; Vicar of Sparsholt with Kingston Lisle, Wantage.
Stocks, S. H.; Curate of Croft, Darlington.
Stowcroft, J. H.; Incumbent of St. Anne's, Birmingham.
Taylor, Richard Vickerman; Curate of Brightside, near Sheffield.
Ward, Joseph Heald; Rector of Curnsey, Dorset.
Wigram, Ernest; Chaplain to the Archbishop of York.

Mr. Gladstone has conferred the Deanery of Ely upon the Rev. T. Dale, Rector of Therfield, and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Ven. Archdeacon Gray, M.A., her Majesty's Consular Chaplain at Canton, has been appointed Commissary of the diocese of Victoria, Hong-Kong.

The Bishop of Peterborough has conferred an Honorary Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral on the Rev. Henry Vivian Broughton, M.A., Vicar of Wallingborough.

The *congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that see in the place of the late Dr. Waldegrave, has been published in the *Gazette*.

The parish church of Kimcote and Walton was reopened last week, on the completion of its restoration by Mr. W. Smith, architect. The Bishop of Peterborough preached in the morning.

The parish church of Kilsby, near Daventry, was reopened on the 14th ult., after restoration by Mr. Christian, at a cost of over £1000. The Bishop of Peterborough preached in the morning.

The corner-stone of the new Church of All Saints', Bolton, which is being erected on the site of the old edifice, was laid, last Saturday afternoon, by Mr. E. J. Tippinge, of Davenport Hall.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Clarke Haden, M.A., the Precentor of Westminster Abbey, who for many years past has been known as an active London clergyman.

The hearing of the charge of heresy against the Rev. Charles Voysey, Vicar of Healaugh, will be commenced on Dec. 1, at York Minster, before the Worshipful G. H. Vernon, the Judge of the Consistory Court of the diocese.

On Sunday week the parish church of Minehead, Somerset, was reopened after a restoration conducted by Mr. W. A. Sandford, the eldest son of the squire of the parish, who acted as architect. On the previous day Mr. Sandford distributed an ox among the poor.

The parish church, St. Peter's, Brotton, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, has been greatly improved, both externally and internally. The work has been the munificent and unsolicited gift of Miss Jackson, to whom the parish has beforetime been much indebted.

The Bishop of London will attend at the Boys' Home, in Regent's Park-road, on Friday, the 12th inst., to open the new school-room and workshop. His Lordship's Christmas ordination will be held on Sunday, Dec. 19, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

A series of extraordinary mission services are to be held in London in the present month, commencing on Sunday, the 14th, and extending over the next twelve days, when Advent will commence. Up to the present time sixty-four churches have been placed at the disposal of the mission.

After morning service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Wednesday, the Clerical Synod of Ireland was finally dissolved, under commission from the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, by the Right Hon. John T. Ball, M.P., Vicar-General of the Province of Armagh, and G. Battersby, Q.C., Judge of the Provincial Court of Dublin.

The following will be the evening preachers at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for the present month:—7th, the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Vicar of Egham; 14th, the Rev. B. Webb, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Marylebone; 21st, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; 28th, the Rev. Dr. Francis Hessey, Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Kensington.

The Bishop of Rochester held a visitation of his clergy, at Stratford, yesterday week. In the course of his charge he announced his intention of holding a series of conferences of both clergy and laity in the principal large towns of his diocese, and to establish a "fund" in aid of the parishes which had been transferred to that diocese from the see of London.

At St. Paul's Cathedral the following changes in the hours of the services will take effect on and from Advent Sunday next:—On Sundays and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ascension Day morning service will be at 10.30, and afternoon service at 3.15. On weekdays (except Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ascension Day) the services will be at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.

At a meeting held at the County Hotel, Carlisle, yesterday week, under the presidency of Mr. Hasell, of Dalemain, it was decided that a fund should be raised the first object of which should be the erection of a monument in Carlisle Cathedral to the memory of the late Dr. Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle; the remainder of the money subscribed being applied to the completion of the new parish church of St. Mary's Without.

The Archbishop of York presided, on Wednesday week, at the annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Building and Endowment Aid Society. Since the establishment of the association, grants to encourage church building and enlargements have been made to the amount of £33,480, the sum contributed by the districts interested being £180,000 towards new churches and restorations and £36,000 for parsonage houses.

The final meeting of the executive committee of the Church Congress was held in Liverpool on Monday—the Mayor (Mr. Dover) presiding. The treasurer reported that the congress had been most successful in a monetary point of view. The number of tickets sold had been 2810, the largest known in any year. The sum of £25 was handed over to Archdeacon Emery, the central secretary; and it was resolved that the balance, after the expenses are paid, shall be handed over to the Chester Cathedral restoration fund.

The prizes gained by the successful students in the Yorkshire episcopal examinations were distributed at the Leeds Church Institute, on Wednesday week, by Sir Andrew Fairbairn, in the absence of the Earl of Dartmouth. The report showed that the number of candidates were eighty-three males and eighty-five females, and stated that the results of the first examination are very satisfactory. A resolution recommending the examinations as a means of inducing the systematic study of religious knowledge, according to the doctrines and teachings of the Church of England, was moved by the Rev. Canon Woodford and seconded by the Rev. A. D. Wilkinson. Mr. C. B. Denison, M.P., and others addressed the meeting.

The preachers appointed by the Bishop of London to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings (at 9.45 a.m.) in the month of November are the following:—7, the Rev. William Windle, Lord Mayor's Chaplain and Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; 14, the Rev. William Charles F. Webber, Vicar of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate; 21, the Rev. William Gibson Humphry, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. H. L. Mansel) will preach on the morning of the 28th, being Advent Sunday. The Canon in residence for the month is the Rev. Robert Gregory, Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, who will preach to-morrow (the 7th), in the afternoon, on the subject of the great mission which is to be commenced in London on the 14th inst., and to last until Advent.

Maisemore Church, near Gloucester, was reopened on the 20th ult., after restoration, with the addition of a north aisle, by Mr. Fulljames, architect, at a cost of £1500. Towards this sum the Bishop, who owns an estate in the parish, gave £200, as did Mr. Sevier, the only resident landowner. Mrs. Bowden, of Clapham, contributed £100; the Rev. G. Harmer, Vicar, £25; the churchwardens, Messrs. White and Surman, £20 and £10; while the late Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Baring, gave £10; and Mrs. Monk, the widow of his predecessor, who formerly rebuilt the chancel, £15. Bishop Ellicott preached in the morning. A large party was entertained at luncheon by the Vicar and Mr. Sevier, and ample hospitality was dispensed to the other visitors in the houses of the principal farmers in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Temple has been presented with an address very numerously signed by all ranks of the townspeople of Rugby. In the course of his reply he assured the deputation that it was with great reluctance he left Rugby at all; he had looked forward to remaining there while he possessed the ability to do the work, and then to have retired to some quiet country living for the rest of his days. But, a Bishopric having been offered to him, he felt it his duty to accept it. He should never forget the kindness he had received at the hands of those represented by the deputation. In reply to an address from the Rector and parish of Bow, in Devon, Dr. Temple expresses a hope that, as Bishop of Exeter, he may know nothing of parties in the Church, but may co-operate heartily and energetically with all who devote themselves to the service of God in purity and in love. The Dean of Exeter has made it publicly known that he does not himself intend to vote against the choice of the Bishop-designate. He has convoked for the election the greater Chapter, in which all the Prebendaries have voices as well as the residentiary Canons. Speaking at Honiton, on Thursday week, Mr. Mackarness, the Bishop-designate of Oxford, said of Dr. Temple that "a more high-principled, hard-working, and true-hearted man it had never been his lot to know." He added that he should work heartily with him in their new sphere.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

A convocation will be held, on Friday next, for the purpose of electing the successor to the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University. The only nobleman named to fill that important office is the Marquis of Salisbury, M.A., of All Souls' College.

The annual election at Balliol College is announced for Nov. 29, when the following vacancies will be filled up:—A fellowship; two scholarships, value £75 per annum; two exhibitions, value £60 per annum; one Brackenbury Scholarship, value £70 per annum; one mathematical scholarship, value £75 per annum; and two exhibitions, value £40 per annum. The examination will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Candidates for the Professorship of Jurisprudence, value £600 per annum, founded by Corpus College, must apply to Professor Bernard, All Souls' College, or to Mr. K. E. Digby, Corpus, before Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Percy Atkinson, from Magdalen College School, has been elected a scholar on the Meeke Foundation at Magdalen Hall.

Mr. Doyle, B.A., of Balliol College, and Mr. Johnson, B.A., of Exeter College, have been elected to Fellowships at All Souls'. Mr. Doyle obtained a first-class in the Final Classical School in Michaelmas Term, 1867, and the Arnold prize in the present year. Mr. Johnson obtained a first-class in Law and Modern History School in Trinity Term, 1868.

The re-election of Mr. B. Pauncefoote, Brasenose College, to the Captainship of the University Eleven completes the election of heads of the three great sporting departments—viz., aquatics, cricket, and athletics, which are now represented as follows:—University Boat Club, Mr. W. D. Benson, Balliol, president; Magdalen Cricket Club, Mr. B. Pauncefoote, Brasenose, captain; University Athletic Club, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Trinity, president.

CAMBRIDGE

THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Examined and Approved.

Alford, B.A., Corpus.	Hammond, Emmanuel.	Nunn, B.A., Corpus.
Bayley, B.A., Jesus.	Hebert, B.A., Christ's.	*Olivey, B.A., Corpus.
Bindley, B.A., Emmanl.	Hill, B.A., Catherine.	Oxland, B.A., John's.
Blunt, B.A., Pembroke.	*Hodges, B.A., John's.	Park, B.A., John's.
Bone, B.A., Trinity.	Houghton, B.A., Corpus.	Parkin, B.A., Trinity.
Bott, B.A., Caius.	Hughes, B.A., Clare.	Pencey, B.A., Clare.
Bownes, B.A., Trinity.	Hutchinson, B.A., Caius.	Pearson, B.A., Magdln.
Bradstock, B.A., Corpus.	Jackson, B.A., Jesus.	Prickett, B.A., Trinity.
Brayne, B.A., Caius.	Jerwood, B.A., Trn. Hall.	Radford, B.A., Trinity.
Byng, B.A., Jesus.	Johnstone, B.A., Pemb.	Rushton, B.A., Emmanl.
Chapman, B.A., Christ's.	Jones, B.A., Clare.	Small, B.A., Corpus.
Elliott, B.A., John's.	Lambert, B.A., Trinity.	Souper, B.A., John's.
Fitzherbert, B.A., Jhn's.	Langley, B.A., Caius.	Stewart, B.A., Trinity.
Flack, B.A., Queen's.	Legg, B.A., Emmanuel.	Stokes, B.A., John's.
Fletcher, B.A., Caius.	Lewis, B.A., Emmanuel.	Taylor, B.A., Corpus.
Gibson, B.A., Peter's.	Mansfield, B.A., John's.	Tomlins, B.A., Magdln.
Gordon, B.A., John's.	Meade, B.A., Magdalen.	Toone, B.A., John's.
Greaves, B.A., Cathrne.	Means, B.A., Trinity.	Tweddell, B.A., Clare.
Greene, B.A., Peter's.	Middleton, B.A., Cath.	Walker, B.A., Jesus.
Gregg, B.A., John's.	Molyneux, B.A., Sidney.	Watkins, B.A., John's.
Grigson, B.A., Corpus.	Moncreiff, B.A., Trinity.	Wenn, B.A., Caius.
Grigson, B.A., Christ's.	Murray, B.A., Caius.	Woodcock, B.A., Mag.
Hagreen, B.A., Trinity.	Nepean, B.A., Christ's.	Yeoman, B.A., Emman.

* Passed in Hebrew to the satisfaction of the examiners.

The polling for the office of Public Orator took place on Tuesday. Two candidates only sought election—viz., the Rev. A. Holmes, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, and formerly of St. John's; and Mr. R. C. Jebb, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Jebb, 527; Holmes, 383.

The election of a person to represent the University on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration was held on Tuesday. Professor Humphry was elected. The numbers were—For Professor Humphry, 71; for Mr. Lestourgeon, 15.

The Burney prize for the year 1868 has been adjudged to George Gilbert Scott, B.A., of Jesus College. A second prize, of £18, has been adjudged to James Stuart, M.A., Fellow of Trinity.

Richard Thomas Wright, B.A., Fifth Wrangler, 1869, and James Smith Reid, B.A., bracketed First Classic, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, 1869, have been elected Fellows of Christ's.

The Le Bas Prize, founded "in memoriam" of the late Rev. C. W. Le Bas, given annually, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire, has been adjudged this year to Henry Trueman Wright Wood, B.A., of Clare College.

The Rev. Sedley Taylor has just resigned his fellowship at Trinity because he cannot conscientiously proceed to priest's orders. Since his resignation a lay fellow has given up his fellowship also from religious scruples.

A large and influential meeting of the University Boat Club was held on Thursday week. With the commencement of another academic year, training on the Cam has been resumed with its wonted activity. The improvement of the river by means of the two dredgers progresses satisfactorily, and the authorities are daily on the look out for suitable men for the trial eights, from whom will be selected the crew to meet Oxford at Putney. The trial eights were fixed to take place on Dec. 4, and the University fours on Nov. 5 and 6. The following officials were appointed:—President, J. H. D. Goldie (St. John's); Secretary, J. H. Ridley (Jesus). Committee—J. W. Dale (St. John's), E. Phelps (Sidney), and P. H. Mellor (1 Trinity). It is expected that Mr. G. Morrison will again give his services as coach to the University crew.

Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of Edinburgh University, formally opened the session, on Tuesday, by his first address to the students. After paying a tribute to the late Sir David Brewster, he elaborated a scheme for extension of University usefulness, including the restoration on a wider basis of the B.A. degree. He summed up his recommendations as—first, to give the University as much connection as possible with the organisation of public instruction in the country; secondly, to open as much as possible the curriculum of study to the free choice of students, so as to meet the wants and circumstances of all classes; thirdly, by the introduction of public triposes and honours, to stimulate more profound attainments in the different and special branches of knowledge.—The General Council of the University has, by a large majority, confirmed the resolution of the University Court in favour of the admission of ladies to the study of medicine.

The college session of Glasgow University was formally opened, on Monday, in the common hall of the University. In the absence of Principal Barclay, Professor Caird presided, and delivered the customary address to the students. He remarked that this was likely to be the last Session in the old University, and expressed a hope that it would not be the least memorable in the experience of the professors for the amount of earnest work done and good achieved. For the attainment of this much depended on them, but more, he believed, on the students. Almost any object of study could form a discipline to the mind, and that was the highest result of a liberal culture. It was for them to solve the problem [illegible]. Mere superficial knowledge he thought worse than useless.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities took place, on Tuesday, at Glasgow. The candidates proposed were Mr. Archibald Smith and Mr. Edward Strathearn Gordon. The show of hands was in favour of the latter gentleman, and, a poll being demanded, it will take place on the 15th inst.

The Provost and Fellows of Eton School have enacted, in accordance with the regulations of Public Schools Act, 1868, that the new governing body of Eton School, as defined by the Act, consists of the Provost of Eton; the Provost of King's College, Cambridge; one member to be elected by the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford University, one member to be elected by the Council of the Senate of Cambridge University, one member to be elected by the council of the Royal Society, one member to be nominated by the Lord Chief Justice of England for the time being; one member to be elected by the head, lower, and assistant masters, but not to be chosen out of their own body, such member to be elected for five years, and to be re-eligible; not less than two and not more than four members to be elected by the new governing body themselves. All members of the governing body shall be members of the Church of England.

The governing body of the Westminster School have decided that the new governing body shall consist of the following ex-officio members:—The Dean of Westminster; the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and of the following elective members—Two persons to be elected by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; one person to be elected by the governing body of Christ Church, Oxford; one person to be elected by the masters and seniors of Trinity College, Cambridge; one person to be elected by the Council of the Royal Society; one person to be nominated by the Lord Chief Justice of England for the time being; not less than two, and not more than four, members to be elected by the governing body for the time being, not more than two Canons of Westminster to be members of the new governing body at one time.

The annual football-match at Radley, between old and present members of the school, took place on All Saints' Day, and was well contested—the Old Boys proving eventually victorious by two goals. Prince Hassan, son of the Viceroy, who is residing at Oxford this term, was among the spectators, and seemed to take much interest in the scene. In the evening the usual recitations and music were given, in the gymnasium, with great success.

LAW AND POLICE.

Michaelmas Term began on Tuesday. The Lord Chancellor received the Judges, Queen's Serjeants, Queen's Counsel, and other legal dignitaries, at breakfast, in Great George-street; and they afterwards proceeded, in their robes of state, to Westminster Hall.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. Commissioner Bacon has accepted the office of Chief Judge in Bankruptcy created by the Act of last Session.

The Judges selected for the trial of election petitions during the ensuing year are Mr. Justice Mellor from the Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Byles from the Common Pleas, and Mr. Baron Bramwell from the Exchequer.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Queen's Counsel:—Messrs. Adams, Fooks, Eddis, D. Browne, Bristowe, Ellis, Hughes, Kaye, Bere, Henry James, Lopes, Morgan Fry, and Pope.

Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, on Wednesday, made an order to consolidate the two bankruptcies of Messrs. Evans, hop merchants, in the borough, and of Fatherley Hall, near Maidstone, whose debts and liabilities exceed £120,000. The estate is to be wound up under a deed of arrangement.

The attempt to quash the committal of the two men who refused to give evidence before the Beverley Election Commissioners has failed. The Court of Queen's Bench, before which the appellants had been brought by writ of habeas corpus, decided that the Commissioners had not exceeded their powers.

A singular action for "breach of promise" was tried, on Wednesday, in the Court of Exchequer. The fair plaintiff said she was fifty-five years of age, but stoutly denied on cross-examination being fifty-nine. The defendant, James Smith, was a blacksmith, and had reached the age of seventy-five without ever venturing into the bonds of wedlock. The over-ripe charms of the future bride had provoked the risible faculties of a crowded court; but when the bridegroom she claimed made his appearance the general merriment became uncontrollable. He hobbled into the box with the greatest difficulty, had one hand enveloped in a large piece of flannel, supported by a sling, and, so far from playing the part of a "gay deceiver," looked as if he were about to "shuffle off this mortal coil." The promise to marry was proved to the satisfaction of the jury to have been given nineteen years ago, and, as the defendant refused to carry out the engagement, a verdict for the plaintiff was given—damages £50.

Sir R. Phillimore gave judgment, last Saturday, relative to the admission of articles in the case of the prosecution of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Frome. He was of opinion that the articles must be re-framed so as to exclude the charge of heresy in the matter of the Eucharist. An appeal to the Privy Council was allowed.

A singular case of bankruptcy came before the Commissioner in Basinghall-street on Monday. The bankrupt, Sarah [illegible], a married woman, had brought an action, jointly with her husband, against a person for defamation of character, but was unable to proceed with it for want of funds. Upon that judgment was entered against her, and it was the costs of the suit, amounting to the insignificant sum of £4 15s. 6d., which led to her application to the Court, she having been ten weeks in prison. An order of discharge was granted.

Two prisoners were tried on Thursday week, at the Old Bailey, on charges of murder—Joseph Welsh for the murder of [illegible] Abraham at Deptford, and William Smith for the murder of his wife at Hounslow. The jury found Welsh guilty of manslaughter, and recommended him to mercy on the ground of his previous good character. Smith was found guilty of manslaughter, and was strongly recommended to mercy. On the next day he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. A somewhat remarkable case of sending threatening letters was tried yesterday week. In 1859, a young man named Brown or Browne was convicted at the Westminster Police Court of an assault at Cremorne and fined [illegible] and £1 costs. The money was paid and nothing more was heard of the case until, on June 1 last, Mr. Arnold, the magistrate, received a letter threatening his life unless he inserted an advertisement in the *Standard* headed "Compensation," and intimating an intention to compensate Brown for all the misfortunes which had resulted to "an innocent youth" from his unjust conviction and excessive fines. Mr. Arnold, of course, handed the matter over to the police, who inserted the required advertisement, and thus discovered the writer of the letter. He was convicted, but sentence was [illegible].

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until next session. The session was brought to a close yesterday week.—The Judges assembled on Tuesday morning, at the Central Criminal Court, and appointed the following days for holding the ensuing sessions:—Monday, Nov. 22; Monday, Dec. 13; Monday, Jan. 10; Monday, Jan. 31; Monday, Feb. 28; Monday, April 4; Monday, May 2; Monday, June 6; Monday, July 11; Monday, Aug. 15; Monday, Sept. 19; Monday, Oct. 24.

The Middlesex Sessions began on Monday morning. William Reeves, fifty-one, a bricklayer, was indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Baldock, of Red Lion Hill, Finchley, and stealing several flannel shirts and other property. He was found guilty. An application was made by one of the prison officers that the sentence upon the prisoner should be postponed, for the purpose of obtaining further information about him. The Judge acceded to the request. Henry Benufort, who was convicted last sessions of robbery from the person of Samuel Gorham, was brought up to receive judgment. He is a deserter from the Royal Artillery. The Judge sentenced him to two years' hard labour. George Greenland, twenty, clerk, was convicted of obtaining by false pretences, from Catherine Slater, a vase, value £15, the property of Thomas Rawlinson, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Eleven persons were brought, last Saturday, before the magistrates at Lambeth Police Court charged with being the managers and actors at a "penny gaff," called "Milton Hall," carried on in one of the railway arches near the Elephant and Castle station. It was proved that the place was unlicensed; and the management, a woman named Holah, aged forty-five, was fined £2, or twenty days, and the other defendants (including four lads whose ages were respectively fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen) 10s., or seven days. The establishment does not appear to have been remunerative; no money was forthcoming, and the whole company was removed in custody to have a private performance for the gaol benefit at oakum-picking.

A somewhat remarkable plate robbery was investigated, on Monday, at Bow-street. Walter Smith, a youth of eighteen, was employed as a footman in the family of Mr. Bowstead, army agent, Craven-street, and it happened that, in November, 1867, a box full of plate, belonging to a lady named White, was intrusted to Messrs. Brice and Bowstead for safe custody. Smith was occasionally visited by an elder brother, thirty years of age, a clerk. The chest was returned in September last, when it was found that the lock had been tampered with, and plate to the value of £250 abstracted. The case was then put into the hands of the police, who discovered some of the property sold to silversmiths, and thus obtained a clue. The prisoners, on being taken into custody (one in the service of a gentleman in Cumberland), made admissions which justified the magistrates in remanding them.

At Marylebone Police Court, on Saturday, Longus Hippolyte, general dealer, and others, were charged with burglariously breaking into and entering No. 9, Baker-street, Portman-square, and stealing jewellery of the value of between £600 and £600, the property of Mr. Benjamin Lee, jeweller. The prisoners were remanded.

A boot and shoe maker named Russell, carrying on business in Hoxton, was charged at the Worship-street Police Court, on Thursday, with setting fire to his premises with intent to defraud the Sun Insurance Office of £700. A number of wicker-baskets, loosely filled with paper, were found piled upon each other and saturated with paraffin, pieces of calico were hung from the ceiling to the baskets, the gas was full on at the meter and all the taps turned on, and a piece of candle left so as to fire the combustibles after a certain time. The prisoner and his family then went to the Britannia Theatre; but, the attention of the police being called to his house, a discovery was made in time to prevent a catastrophe. Prisoner protested his innocence, but was committed for trial.

A series of forgeries has been discovered in the City, amounting to many thousands of pounds in the aggregate, in which one William Linton, described as of 21, Walbrook, and 37, Cravon-street, Strand, is alleged to have been implicated. The forgeries have been committed in relation to bills of lading, and two firms alone connected with the Corn Exchange are said to have been defrauded to the amount of about £20,000. A warrant has been placed in the hands of an experienced City detective. The accused man was seen in London so lately as Thursday last.

The case of scuttling the ship Old England, with a view to defraud the underwriters, was again before Sir R. W. Carden, at the Mansion House, on Monday. The prisoners (Thomas Balman, master mariner, and Thomas Hedbern, ship's carpenter) were fully committed for trial.

A curious Post-Office case came before Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday. An elderly man named Stoner was charged with having posted 304 letters without stamping or pre-paying them, and on their return to him refusing to pay the amount, £2 10s. 8d., due to the Post Office. The letters contained a request that 10d. might be sent per return for a book of Joseph Stoner, "A Watchman for Thirty Years on the Walls of Zion." It was proved that defendant had posted 1200 letters without stamps at one time, and of these 304 had been returned. The magistrate convicted the prisoner, and ordered him to pay. Defendant refused, saying that "he had no goods on which to distrain, his stock in trade being in his head." He was committed to prison.

Mr. M'Lachlen, the stockbroker charged with appropriating a large amount of valuable securities intrusted to him by executors, was again before Sir Robert Carden, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday. Additional evidence was given, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

George Hyde, a banker's clerk, aged twenty-seven, was charged before Sir Robert Carden, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, with stealing a £500 note and embezzling £400, the property of his employers, Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co. Evidence in proof of the abstraction of the money was given, and it was stated that the £500 note, which was stolen in October, 1867, came to the Bank of England six months' afterwards from the gambling-rooms of Monaco. The prisoner was remanded.

Davis, who has been for several weeks in custody on the charge of attempting to murder his sweetheart at Bromley, was, on Wednesday, again brought before the local magistrates, and, the prosecutrix having given evidence against him, the prisoner was committed for trial.

An oil and colourman, carrying on business in Commercial-road East, was, on Wednesday, summoned at the Thames Police Court for having, unsupplied with a license, kept upon his premises a quantity of petroleum which gave off an inflammable vapour at less than 100 deg. The point of the case turned upon the trustworthiness of the test applied to ascertain the temperature at which the vapour would ignite, and respecting this the evidence was conflicting. The magistrate decided on convicting the defendant, and imposed a penalty of £20.

A daring robbery has been committed near Barnsley. On Monday evening the mail-cart which runs between that town and Wombwell was attacked by four men, who overpowered the driver, and carried off the three bags which he had under his charge. Two of the bags, the property of the Wombwell Main and Darfield Main Colliery Companies, were found, on Tuesday morning, near the scene of the robbery; but the third—that of the Wombwell Post Office, which is said to have contained a considerable sum of money—has not been recovered.

A Liverpool billposter has been fined 5s. and costs by the local bench for following his regular calling on the Sunday. The statute is was held to have contravened was the 29th of Charles II.

In March, 1868, William Deering, a boy of sixteen, in the employ of Mr. Cartwright, law stationer, Brownlow-street, was sent out with a cheque for £10 to get cashed at a bank in Southampton-street. He got the cash and absconded. Since then he has wandered all over England and Wales in search of employment without success. Yesterday week he gave himself up to the Liverpool police, and stated what he had done. He is son of a law clerk of Red-lion-square, Holborn. He was brought up on Saturday at the Liverpool Police Court, and remanded.

Yesterday week Dr. Diplock, West Middlesex Coroner, resumed his inquiry at the Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell, into the circumstances attending the death of a patient named Santi Nietri. The jury, after a short consultation, found "that death resulted from injuries received, how received there was no evidence to show; but the jury believed they were caused after the patient's admission to the asylum."

The inquest respecting the death of Mrs. Emily Fowler, at Penge, was concluded last Saturday. Dr. A. N. Turner, who had made an analysis of the contents of the stomach, said he could swear to the presence of strychnine. He had formed that opinion before making the analysis. It might have been taken out of the bottle, and Mrs. Fowler might have lived two hours—probably more, perhaps as much as four hours after taking the poison. There was no great quantity taken. The duration of life afterwards would depend upon the amount absorbed in the system, and a person might have the power to go up stairs and open the window after taking it. Strychnine did not paralyse or deaden the senses like prussic acid. Mr. Serjeant Sleigh, who represented Mr. Fowler, said, in reply to a question by the Coroner, that he did not think it necessary to call his client, nor should he advise it. He agreed with the Coroner that there was not a tittle of evidence against Mr. Fowler, who was at home in the greatest grief and prostration at the loss of his wife. He had doted on the poor lady when sober, but when under the influence of liquor he was a perfect demon in the house. The jury, after deliberating for nearly an hour and a half, found "that the deceased died from the effects of strychnine, but how or by whom administered there is no sufficient or satisfactory evidence."

Mr. Bernard Shaw, stamp distributor, Cork, has admitted to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the matter that he is a defaulter to the extent of £15,800.

Mr. Brett, surveyor for the county of Limerick, was fired at, on Wednesday week, through the window of his house, at Rathkeale. The attempt on Mr. Brett's life was not aggravated. He had a dispute with a road contractor named Bourke, who met him on his return from an inspection. After some angry words with him, in his house, he went out. In a few minutes a pistol-shot was fired through the parlour window. Half a dozen pellets lodged in his side, one broke his watch-chain, another grazed his watch and lodged in the chair. He is not dangerously wounded. This is the second attempt which has been made on his life.

We understand that the magistrates of the county of Meath met on Saturday and resolved to offer £1000 reward for such information as would lead to the conviction of the miscreants who lately attempted to murder Mr. Nicholson.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

In the United Kingdom the births of 251,888 children and the deaths of 147,940 persons of both sexes were registered in the three months ending on Sept. 30. The recorded natural increase was 101,948.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30, 1869, was 108,488.

The resident population of the kingdom in the middle of 1869 is estimated at 30,021,431, that of England and Wales amounting to 21,859,607; of Scotland, to 3,255,481; and of Ireland, to 5,546,343.

The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 20·76 per 1000; the birth-rate, 34·46; the marriage-rate for the previous quarter, 14·94.

The natural increase of population in England and Wales in the ninety-two days, or the excess of births over deaths, was 75,478, or more by 13,313 than the excess in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This addition, however, to the population of the country was greatly reduced by emigration.

The number of emigrants from ports in the United Kingdom was 70,734, of whom 30,114 were of English, 7873 of Scotch, and 18,850 of Irish origin, while 13,897 were foreigners.

The most striking feature of the present return is the extensive and still-existing prevalence of scarlet fever. This highly contagious disease finds in the crowded quarters of our large towns all the conditions favourable to its extension. The skill and energy of the medical profession, and more particularly of the officers of health, are taxed to the utmost in dealing with the disease, in endeavouring (where possible) to separate the sick and the dying, and in making generally known the precautions most needful; their humane efforts are, however, beset with difficulties. Until better habitations are within reach of the labouring and poorer classes, until decent public mortuaries are provided in all populous towns, and perhaps also until the rudiments of physiology are included in the education of our youth, so that all who read may know something of the laws by which we live and have our being, we cannot extinguish with needful rapidity the oft-recurring visitation of epidemics like that we are now suffering from; for ignorance is the foster-mother of disease as well as of crime.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Constantinople on Thursday week, and was received with the greatest pomp by the Sultan.

The death is announced of Herr R. Kner, Professor of Zoology in the University of Vienna.

A museum of books, portraits, and relics, commemorating the siege, has been opened at Sebastopol by General Von Todleben.

The accouchement of the ex-Queen of Naples is expected in December. Although her Majesty has been married ten years, she has hitherto been childless.

The Chamber of Deputies of Greece has voted, without opposition, a law to sanction a project for cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, and to regulate the conditions of the undertaking.

The foundation-stone of a Protestant church, the cost of which is to be paid by the King of Burmah, has been lately laid at Mandalay, India.

The Empress Eugénie reached Luxor on the 1st inst., where her Majesty met the French and German savants who have been invited by the Khédive to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

The remains of six men and forty-six horses, supposed to be those of a missing portion of General Fremont's exploring expedition, twenty years ago, were found recently in the Opal Port of the Rio Grande.

The Royal Institute of British Architects held its first meeting for the present session on Monday evening, at its rooms in Conduit-street, the address being delivered by the president, Sir W. Tite, M.P., who criticised the buildings in course of erection in London.

The *Daily News* publishes the following telegram from a special correspondent at Cairo in reference to the Suez Canal:—"The steam-launch Pauline, under the command of Captain Kirtoe, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, has surveyed the canal throughout, taking soundings all the way. The report is that the canal is a sterling success. The least depth in the channel is 20 ft., and the remaining obstructions are being rapidly removed."

The *Scotsman* of Saturday last says:—"Braemar is now comparatively isolated from the rest of the kingdom, all communication, except on horseback, being cut of the question, owing to the snow storm. The ordinary coach from Ballater could not run on Thursday, huge snow wreaths crossing the road at short distances. The mails, including those for Balmoral, were brought up on horseback. The snow drift has been almost blinding.

The *Athenæum* records the publication in Japan of a Japanese history of the British Parliament, compiled from May, Hallam, and other constitutional authorities. It has been issued at Jeddo, where the first Japanese Parliament has recently commenced its labours. The work is in two thin volumes, and is illustrated by a plan of the palace at Westminster, views of the palace from the river, and another (reduced from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) of the interior, with Mr. Disraeli addressing a full House.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Owing to the Empress being still voyaging in the East, the usual brilliant circle of lady guests is not assembled this season at that so-called Castle of Indolence, the château of Compiègne; and there are none of those successive displays of feminine toilettes at the Imperial Court which usually foretell the fashions of the coming winter. Consequently the mode over here presents as yet very few marked changes. It is evident, however, that the *costume complet* style of toilette, which has had such a lengthened reign owing to the readiness with which it has from time to time adapted itself to every variation of the mode that has arisen, will still be largely in favour during the ensuing season, spite of the variety and novelty of the mantles and paletots in velvet, silk, cloth, and cashmere which have already made their appearance. Looped-up skirts will still be prevalent, although it is evident there is a disposition to supplant them as toilettes de promenade by simple jupes trimmed with a single deep flounce just touching the ground and the more stately jupe à queue. Puffs are certainly decreasing in size, and the days of the innumerable small ruches appear to be numbered.

Corsages have collars and lappels, either embroidered or in velvet, with the cuffs of the tight sleeves en suite. For indoor toilettes these revers are frequently of either lace or linen, and form part of the chemisette. For toilettes de promenade velvets, striped or speckled, of every shade of colour, from the most sombre to the most brilliant, including myrtle green, brown, of the shade of withered leaves, a particular kind of plum colour known as prune de Monsieur, maroon speckled with gold, sapphire blue, fuchsia, and orange colour; these, with plush, poplin, and fine cloth, promise to be most in vogue, while richly striped and embroidered silks and the more expensive velvets will be worn as visiting as well as dinner dresses.

Mantles and paletots are alike long and short, loose and fitting close to the figure; sometimes with puffs themselves, at others open behind to accommodate the puff of the robe. Those most commonly worn at present are of cloth, and short, trimmed with gold embroidery or with velvet collars and lappels. A selection of these forms the subject of one of our Engravings. Hats and bonnets are as varied in their styles as mantles, and of these we have given a selection which embraces all the more striking novelties.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.—BONNETS AND HATS.

No. 1. Black velvet toque, with a small white feather posed in front, from behind which springs a black ostrich-feather that droops over the chignon.

No. 2. Chapeau diadem in grey velvet, trimmed in front and at the sides with velvet bows and coques separated by small steel balls. A large white ostrich-feather curls over the top of the chapeau. The lace strings are fastened with a velvet bow.

No. 3. Chapeau Tyrolien in white felt, bound with blue velvet and trimmed in front with a blue velvet bow, and a white ostrich-feather falling behind.

No. 4. Chapeau in maroon velvet, with ruched fronton, trimmed with a tuft of maroon feathers, ruched velvet strings to match; and a violet-coloured veil fitting tight to the face and falling behind.

No. 5. Chapeau Tyrolien in myrtle-green felt, bound with velvet of the same shade, and having in front a large velvet bow, the pointed ends of which supply the place of an aigrette.

No. 6. Chapeau of black velvet and lace, trimmed with a wreath of white roses, and having large velvet bows and puffs of lace at the top of the head. The strings are velvet, trimmed with lace.

No. 7. Chapeau of grey velvet, with a flexible crown, trimmed with a bird mordoré, whose long tail of white feathers droops in a plume behind.

No. 8. Chapeau of Solferino velvet, with a large bow in front and bows with pointed ends at the sides, from which fall the strings, fastening by another pointed bow under the chin.

No. 9. White felt hat, with the brim turned up behind and trimmed in front with a bow and a tall plume of ostrich-feathers, curling forward.

No. 10. Chapeau of amaranthine velvet, with strings to match, trimmed at the top with a plume of feathers of the same shade and at the sides with a velvet rosette and an aigrette.

ROBES AND MANTLES.

Fig. 1. Flounced silk robe. Black velvet mantle, puffed out at the sides and behind. Chapeau of lace and velvet, trimmed with lace and flowers, and having wide lace strings.

Fig. 2. Toilette de visite à traîn in myrtle-green faye, trimmed with a deep flounce, having an elaborate heading. Black silk mantle, the full skirt formed of huge festoons, trimmed with either deep lace or fringe; the sleeves are trimmed at the cuffs to correspond; and at the waist behind, where the mantle fits close to the shape, is a large bow with ends. Black velvet toque, with bow behind and small curled feather at the side.

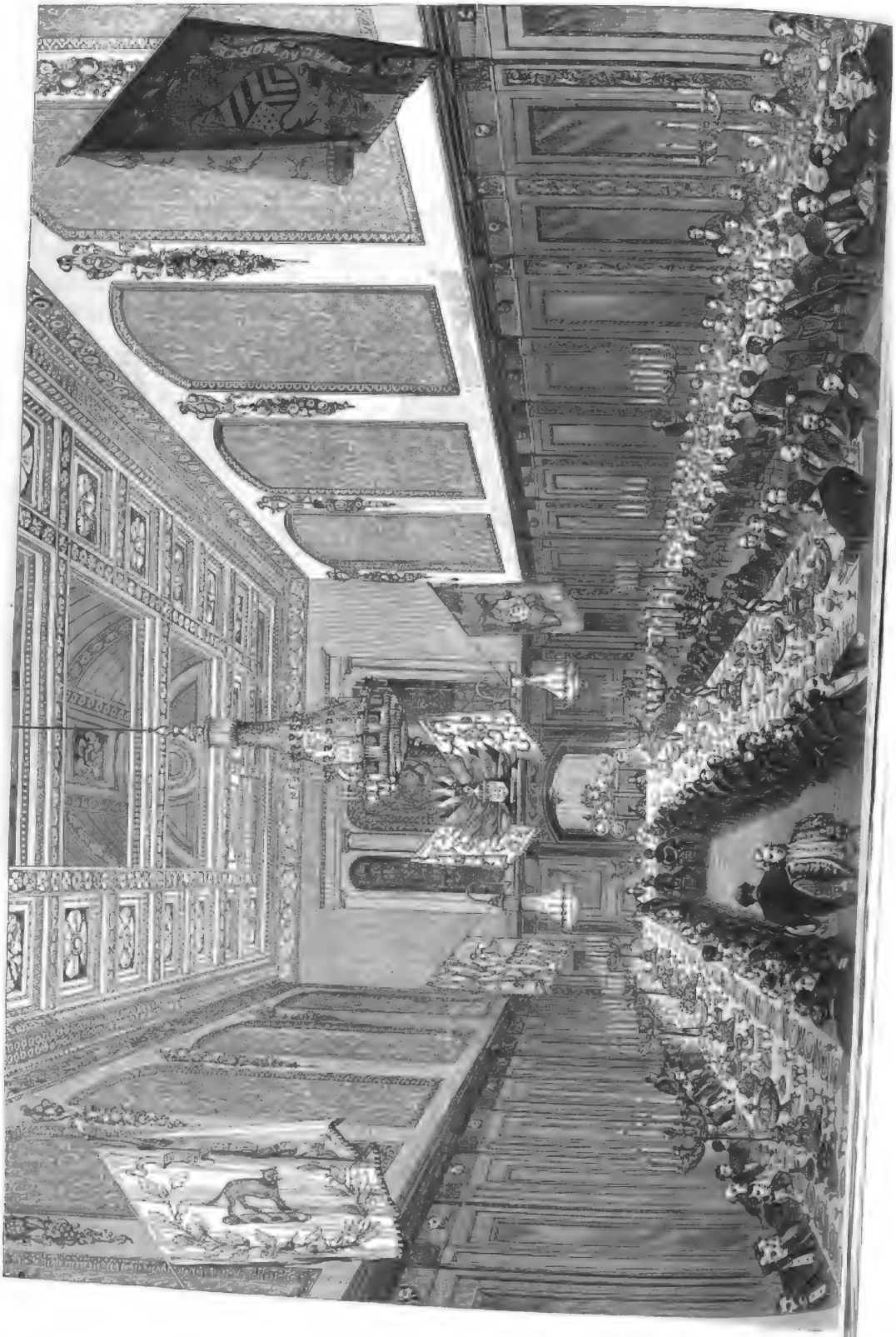
Fig. 3. Short jacket of any coloured cloth, with black or coloured velvet collar, facings, pockets, and cuffs. Chapeau Tyrolien of felt, generally of the same shade as the jacket, trimmed with a plume of feathers.

Fig. 4. Robe à traîne in poult de soie of prune de Monsieur shade. Mantle of black silk, caught in at the waist behind with a large bow. The skirt, which is open at the sides, is rather full at the hips, and puffed out elaborately behind. The sleeves are long and loose. The trimming of this may be either of lace or rich silk fringe, or it may be composed of ruches of ribbon, or any of the more novel kinds of passementerie. Chapeau of velvet of the same colour as the dress, trimmed with a bouquet of white flowers.

Fig. 5. Jupe courte in rich brown poplin. Embroidered cloth jacket, fitting close to the figure. Chapeau rond, trimmed with a plume of feathers and a lace veil looped up behind.

SHERIFFS' INAUGURATION DINNER.

The two newly-elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex (Mr. Alderman Causton and Mr. James Vallentin), according to a time-honoured custom, inaugurated their year of office, on Thursday week, by a banquet, which was served with much splendour in the fine hall of the Skinners' Company, of the court of which the senior Sheriff (Mr. Causton) is a leading member. The guests were about 200 in number, and included many of the magistrates of the City and the county of Middlesex, several members of Parliament and of the Bar, and many of the leading merchants and bankers in the City. The Sheriffs, as the hosts of the evening, were supported, right and left, by Lord Denman, the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P.); Mr. Ayrton, M.P., First Commissioner of Works; Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Alderman Sir Robert Carden, Mr. Alderman Carter; Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence, M.P.; Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Dakin, Mr. Alderman Gibbons, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, Mr. Alderman Stone; Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P.; Mr. John Locke, M.P.; Mr. Roger Eykyn, M.P.; Mr. John Holms, M.P.; Mr. W. M'Arthur, M.P.; Mr. Torrens, M.P.; Alderman Sir James Duke, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Alderman Owden, Mr. ex-Sheriff Hutton, the Master of the Skinners' Company, the Upper Bailiff of the Weavers' Company, the Wardens of the Distillers' Company, Mr. Marmaduke Sampson, Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C.; Mr. Serjeant Tindal Atkinson, Dr. Spinks, Q.C.; Mr. Henry Pownall, chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates; Sir Thomas Tilson, chairman of the Surrey Magistrates; Sir Charles Crosley, Sir James Tyler, Captain Biddlecomb, C.B.; Colonel Lawrie, Sir Charles Hood, treasurer of Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals; Mr. Francis Hicks, treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital; Mr. Thomas Turner, treasurer of Guy's Hospital; and the various chairmen of the Corporation Committees. On the removal of the cloth the Sheriffs drank to their guests in a loving cup, and then proposed in succession the customary loyal and constitutional toasts, a chorus of recitants composed of Mr. Lawler Mrs. Sydney Smith, Miss Eyles, Mr. George Perren, Mr. De Lacy, Mr. J. L. Hutton, and others, agreeably filling up the intervals by a choice selection of airs. In the course of the evening Mr. Sheriff Vallentin proposed "The Health of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Magistrates of the City," taking occasion to eulogise the manner in which his Lordship had discharged the duties of his office and maintained the customary hospitalities. Mr. Alderman Sidney, replying to the compliment, reminded the company that the Lord Mayor was not only a member of the Legislature, but had also been elected president of



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PARIS WINTER FASHIONS.

BONNETS AND HATS.

one of the Royal hospitals. He was also, he said, to receive an honour from the Queen, which, though now a bachelor, he would, probably, be fortunate enough to hand down to posterity. This intimation was received with cheers. With the toast of "The House of Lords," which was given from the chair, the name of Lord Denman was associated, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Causton, who proposed it, taking occasion to remind the company that the illustrious father of the noble Lord was at one time Common Serjeant of the city of London. The Governor of the Bank (Mr. Crawford) answered for the House of Commons. Mr. ex-Sheriff Hutton, whose health and that of his colleague (Mr. Alderman Cotton) in that capacity had been proposed, availed himself of the opportunity to comment, as a trader, upon the taste for luxuries which now obtained among the working classes to a degree previously unknown, and which, he said, made it difficult for the employers of labour in this country to hold their own against their Continental rivals, and he remarked upon the sad coincidence of a marked increase in the charges of embezzlement by servants with the Saturday half-holiday custom which had obtained in the City within the last few years. Other toasts appropriate to the occasion were drunk, the Governor of the Bank responding to that of "The Trade and Commerce of the City;" Mr. John Locke, Q.C., to that of "The Bar of England;" and the Master of the Skinners' Company to that of "The City Companies."

ROBES AND MANTLES.—SEE PAGE 466.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket men required all their fortitude to face the Heath some days last week, and they must have heartily wished that the six days were cut down to four. The return-list may almost be searched in vain for anything of real racing interest. Rosicrucian, after a fallow three-year-old career, gave Formosa 3 lb. sex allowance, and beat her cleverly over the Bretby Stakes course, where Mr. Payne had a slice of luck with Geoffrey, a Glasgow-legacy horse, some of which are paying their way. Blue Gown took The Prior in hand, and, as if to make the show-up of "Puck's Pride" still more signal, beat him by twenty lengths over the A.F.; still, after all, Derby winners need not pick up fifty-pound plates. Pero Gomez tried his hand at a £1000 handicap; but the betting proved right, and this very moderate horse had no pretensions to give Cardinal York 30 lb. Things went ill with St. Leger winners last week. Mr. Crawfurd's double luck with the Nurseries reminds one of the old John Osborne patent for winning that stake. The line taken through Enfield, who was third, makes Camel (a nice "sneaking" goer) one of the very best two-year-olds of the year; but we like Stanley better than any of them. Saturday's racing was more enlivening than usual. "The dolls" on the two-year-olds had their annual three-mile gallop, in which only one three-year-old took, as usual, an ineffectual part. The Duke of Beaufort could not give away 15 lb. and two years to that wretched Assiniboine, until Chaloner had the handling of him after the dead heat. Prince Soltykoff had to part with Prince Arthur again for a century, after winning a Selling Plate, and then his Highness most unexpectedly upset with Bulsworth a great stable pot upon Border Knight (who showed temper) for the Houghton Handicap. Mr. Pryor wound up the unsatisfactory Newmarket season with Stumps, and it is said that his horses will come to the hammer, with the exception of Fripannier and The Rake. Sir Charles Legard and Colonel Astley are also spoken of as certain "retirements." Lord Rosebery's sale proved to be merely a partial clearance, as the yearlings were all bought in. Ladas, a £3500 purchase, was also bought in for £620, and Athena, which cost 1700 gs., went, for 600 gs., into the Royal Hampton Court stud. The late Marquis of Westminster bred a few racehorses—Eacalade, Storm, Attack, Maccaroni, Carnival, Curio, &c.; but we believe that he only trained Attack, and won the Dee Stakes with her.

Baily states, in an interesting article on the late Earl of Derby, that, during the twenty-one years his Lordship trained with John Scott, he placed 243 horses under the veteran's charge, and that the fifty-four winners brought, in stakes alone, £94,063. There were sometimes as many as twenty of them at Whitewall at one time. Canezou, which his Lordship did not breed, won most, or £9810; and her son Fazzoletto ranked next, with £6500.

The history of Colleyflower by Augur, the winner of a match which attracted some little notice at Newmarket last week, is rather curious. She is called after Mr. Colley, and therefore her name is not, as has been surmised, "a local way of spelling cauliflower." The mare is five years old, and never had a bit in her mouth till this summer. Her chestnut colt by Odd Trick is now a yearling. Mr. Ford saw her in a field near Boston, and was so pleased with her that he offered to take and break and try her, and, if good enough, pay all expenses and give Mr. Wright (who refused to sell her) half her winnings. She is barely fifteen hands, and her dam has a capital foal by Verdant. The latter horse leaves Boston in a day or two for Mr. Nannington's, of Brighton, and will be replaced at Mr. Fisher Smith's by that "gallant grey" The Warrior, bred by the late Lord Derby. He is by King Tom from Dryad's dam, up to an immense weight, and was able to "smash up" many a good field at short courses. He stood training till he was eight years old, and, as his enthusiastic owner observes, "an account of his performances on the Turf would fill a newspaper." We remember Ely and all the Bloomer family being shown as extra stock, by Mr. Cartwright, in South Wales, when Ely was still a three-year-old; but the Derby favourite, Bansel, took time by the forelock, as he won in the hunting-foal class, both at Wisbeach and at Peterborough. Hester was not shown.

At a general meeting of the Jockey Club, on Thursday week, the following important resolution, of which notice had been put up in the coffee-room on the previous day, was proposed by the stewards and unanimously agreed to:—"To add to rule 15 of the rules and orders of the Jockey Club as under:—'If any member of the rooms or stand at Newmarket shall leave his bill for household expenses unpaid two months after the same shall have been delivered to him, the keeper of the rooms is to report his default to the stewards, who will cause notice to be sent to him that if it is not cleared by a time to be mentioned in the said notice (not to exceed three months) his name will be erased from the list of members, and he will be warned off the heath.'"

The stock of Racing Hopfactor were heavily beaten in the first round of the North Lancashire Stakes at the Ridgway Club (Lytham), in which Gow Crum by Reveller 2nd from Coodareena won three courses. The stake was finally won by Lord Binning's Bendimere by Cauld Kale from Bergamot. In the South Lancashire Stakes Mr. Brigg's Bed of Stone got a bye in the fifth round, and then beat Mr. Dunlop's Lucy Ashton (by Cardinal York), own sister to Pretender, which won three courses in the North Lancashire Stakes, and was then drawn in favour of Bendimere. Bill of Portland (own sister to Bed of Stone) won the Lytham cup, in which Mr. Dunlop ran up again with Marchioness by Brigadier. Mr. Gibson ran up for the Clifton cup with old Gengatherer to Cataclysm, and two of Lord Sefton's divided the Ribble stakes. The hares were plentiful, but not good on the first day. Bed of Stone is probably the best puppy out this season. Four Bab at the Bowster went over to the Lurgan Open Meeting, in whose Hunglas meadows Master M'Grath, Coodareena, Theatre Royal, and Calabarocco have all distinguished themselves. "Bab" had never been to Ireland before, and, with 3 to 1 on her in her first course, she let Banner Blue three lengths on the inside to her hare, wrenched twice, and killed. In her next course with Sir James she led from the slips, but when he gave her a go-by she began to run slack. Her conqueror, Sir James, was beaten in his third course by Come Take Care, the runner up to Boy in Office, so that poor "Bab's" friends returned somewhat discomfited. It is said that she injured herself. Lord Lurgan ran half a dozen among the forty-nine which went for the Irish National St. Leger (101 entries), but none of them were left in after the second round.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has most gracefully presented his harriers to their old country, and his letter is calculated to allay any little feeling some farmers might have as to not allowing them to come over their lands when the mastership was changed. They begin hunting about the 23rd.

The opening meet of the hunting season with her Majesty's stag-hounds, at Salt-hill, near Slough, on Tuesday, was attended by a brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy and gentry of the Windsor district, the weather being beautifully fine. About noon the deer, Beaufort, was turned out. The animal got away towards Stoke, but in leaping the rails of Stoke Park caught upon them, was disembowelled, and afterwards dispatched. Another deer, Ranger, was loosed, and, after a short run, was taken at Langley.

STATISTICS OF BERLIN.

Berlin, in the year 1861, had 547,571 inhabitants; in 1864 the number was 632,379, and in 1867, 702,437. The increase from 1864 to 1867 was, on an average, 3 2-3 per cent annually, so that the population at the end of the present year may be expected to be 750,000 souls. Saxony is the only State in the North-German Confederation (Prussia, of course, excepted) that possesses more inhabitants than Berlin.

Taking the population at about 750,000, and the space covered by the city as 24,511 Prussian acres, we find 24 persons to each acre; in Paris, which contains 30,424 of these acres, each of them is occupied by 58 persons. According to the last Census there were in Berlin 351,253 males and 318,723 females, including 196,702 children under fifteen years, 10,531 old people above seventy, and 16 between ninety-five and one hundred. The number of children attending school was 103,353.

Of 100 males above sixteen years of age, 44·8 are married, and 45·4 per cent of females. If we compare Vienna, Paris, London, and Berlin, we shall find that for every 1000 men above twenty years of age, in Vienna 478 are married; in Berlin, 526; in Paris, 563; and in London, 661. Of 1000 females who have passed their twentieth birthday, in Vienna 403 are married; 530 in Berlin, 551 in London, and 592 in Paris.

Each dwelling contains on an average 4·2 persons, and there is a servant for every 11·2 individuals. Of persons living in lodgings, 72 2 per cent are males and 24·8 per cent females. Of the whole number 37 per cent are workmen, clerks, or shopkeepers.

As to religious opinions, there are in Berlin 630,271 Protestants, 40,922 Roman Catholics, 27,565 Jews, and 1223 professors of other forms of belief.

There is 1 deaf mute for every 2048 of the population; 1 in 2372 is blind; and 1 in 829 is a lunatic.

Berlin is a city almost exclusively Prussian, as 93·65 per cent of its inhabitants are Prussian by birth. According to the Census of 1867 there were 7015 strangers, not permanently resident in the city; and 4492 inhabitants of Berlin were temporarily absent.

Berlin contains 23 churches, 75 academies, 44 hospitals, 5 orphan asylums, 7 railway stations, 160 manufactories, 7 theatres, 3 masonic halls, 52 places of amusement (concert-rooms, &c.), and 84 hotels. The entire number of public buildings is 645, and that of private houses, 13,011. According to the police edict of March 12, 1860, no house can be more than 35 ft. high, from the pavement to the top of the entablature of the roof.—*North German Correspondent.*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The monotony which has so long characterised the dealings on the Stock Exchange has been relieved during the week by the introduction of two important features—viz., the rise of ½ per cent in the Bank rate, the quotation now being 3 per cent; and the introduction of the long-expected Portuguese loan for the nominal amount of £12,000,000, bearing 3 per cent interest. As regards the former circumstance, the increasing demand for accommodation here, together with the firmness noticed on the Continent and the depression of the exchanges, rendered it evident that the course pursued by the Bank directors could not long be delayed, and the movement therefore has not come unexpectedly. The Portuguese loan is nominally for twelve millions; but, at the price of 32½, the cash total will be £3,900,000, of which £301,250 (or £1,000,100 Bonds) is reserved to be delivered at the end of May, 1870, in settlement of claims of persons interested in the South-Eastern of Portugal Railway Company; while £481,000 (or £1,500,000 Bonds) is reserved for Lisbon. The actual cash total now to be subscribed in London is only £2,311,250, in instalments extending over more than half a year. At the same time the dividends are to date from July 1 last; therefore the actual cost of the stock, reckoning an allowance at the rate of 5 per cent to be made for all prepayments, will be about 31, at which price it will yield about 9¾ per cent per annum.

In the Consol Market the business doing has been very moderate, and prices have given way, but not to any important extent. For Money the quotation has been 93½ to 93¼, and for Dec. 1, 93¼ to 93⅜. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91⅝; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem.; and June, 5s. to 10s. prem. Indian Five per Cents have been firm at 114⅞ to 115⅛; and the Bonds at 25s. to 30s. prem.

In Colonial Government Securities the transactions have been restricted; nevertheless, prices have been fairly maintained:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104 to 105; Ditto Five per Cents, 94 to 96; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100 to 102; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 104 to 106; Ditto Five per Cents Consolidated, 91 to 92; Queensland Six per Cents 1882-1885, 109 to 110; South Australian Six per Cents, 1880 to 1900, 112 to 113; Tasmanian Six per Cents, 1893, 109 to 110; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

The market for Home Railway Stocks has been depressed, and the movements have been unfavourable. Metropolitan has suffered a further heavy reduction, and London and Brighton has also receded to some extent, a weakness being at the same time perceptible in South-Eastern, Great Northern, A, Midland, Great Western, and Great Eastern. Indian Railway Stocks have been steady in value, with a limited inquiry. Canadian and Foreign Shares have experienced but little demand:—Caledonian, 80½ to 81; Great Eastern, 36½ to 37; Great Northern, 104¾ to 105½; Ditto A, 106½ to 108; Great Western, 55½ to 55¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124⅞ to 124⅝; London and Brighton, 42 to 42½; London and North-Western, 118½ to 119; London and South-Western, 90 to 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53½ to 54; Metropolitan, 82¾ to 83¼; Midland, 117½ to 118; North-Eastern—Berwick, 118 to 119; Ditto, Leeds, 79 to 80; Ditto, York, 126½ to 127½; and South-Eastern, 76¼ to 76¾.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107 to 108; Cape, 61 to 64; East Indian, 110½ to 111½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15½ to 16; Great Indian Peninsular, 108½ to 109½; Great Western of Canada, 15¾ to 15⅞; Oude and Rohilkhand, 100 to 102; Scinde, 107 to 109.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 12 5-16 to 12 7-16; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 19¾ to 20.

For Foreign Bonds the market generally has been dull; and, although the fluctuations have not been important, they have indicated increased ease:—Argentine, 1868, 83 to 84; Brazilian, 1865, 83 to 84; Chilian, 1867, 98 to 100; Egyptian, 1868, 76½ to 77; Ditto Nine per Cents, 90 to 91; Italian, 1861, 54 to 54½; Mexican, 13¼ to 13½; Peruvian, 1865, 81½ to 82; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 33⅝ to 33¾; Russian, 1862, 85½ to 86½; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 91½ to 92½; Ditto Nicolas Railway Bonds, 65¼ to 65¾; Ditto, 1866, 85 to 85½; Spanish, 27½ to 28½; Ditto, 1867, 24½ to 27½; Ditto, 1869, 25½ to 26; Turkish, 1865, 67¾ to 68¼; Ditto Five per Cents, 42 to 42½. The New Portuguese Loan is quoted at ½ to ¾ prem.

American Securities have been dealt in to a fair extent, at full quotations. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 83 to 83½; Ditto, 1865, 81¾ to 82½; Ditto, 1867, 83½ to 83⅝; 10-40, 77¼ to 77⅝; Atlantic Bonds, 24 to 25; Erie Shares, 20 to 20½; and Illinois Central, 98½ to 98¾.

In Joint-Stock Bank Shares the business doing has been limited, at about previous quotations:—Agra, A, 10½ to 11; Alliance, 12¾ to 13¼; Anglo-Austrian, 8 to 10 prem.; Bank of Egypt, 40 to 42; Imperial Ottoman, 2½ to 2¾ prem.; London and County, 41 to 42; London Joint-Stock, 31 to 32; London and Westminster, 58 to 59; and Union of London, 36½ to 37½.

Telegraph Shares have been dealt in to a fair extent, and the quotations have improved. Anglo-American, 20½ to 20¾; Anglo-Mediterranean, 17¾ to 18; Atlantic, 16½ to 16¾; British Indian Submarine, 12 to 12½; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ½ to ¾ prem.; Great Northern, 10¾ to 11½; French Cable Shares, 16¾ to 18¼; and United Kingdom, 6¾ to 7¼.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in limited request, and the movements in prices have been only moderate. Credit Foncier of England, 2¾ to 2½; General Credit and Discount, 1¼ to ¾ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 13¼ to 13½; India-rubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works Company, 31 to 33; National Discount, 10¾ to 11; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 31 to 31½.

In the Money Market more animation has prevailed, and the rate for negotiating good three-months' paper has risen to 2¾ per cent. On the Continent also money has been firmer, and the Bank of Holland has raised its rate to 3 per cent.

The Joint-Stock Banks and discount houses are allowing 2 per cent for money at call; 2¼ per cent, if with seven days, and 2½ per cent if with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

As regards the exchanges, the rate at New York on London, after having fallen to 108¼, has since recovered to 108½, being a rise of ¼ per cent on the week. Bills on the Continent have been more in demand, and the rates have ruled easier.

A fair quantity of bullion has arrived during the week; but it has been insufficient to satisfy the export demand, some parcels having been taken from the Bank for shipment.

The silver market has been firm. Bar has been selling at 60¼d., and Mexican dollars, being scarce, have improved ⅛d. or to 59½d. per ounce.

Subscriptions are now being received in Paris by the Société Générale for a new Italian Five per Cent loan for £3,200,000 on the security of the ecclesiastical property. The price of issue of one part is 75, and of the other 77, and the whole is redeemable in twelve years. Interest commences from Oct. 1.

We understand that a portion of the loan of £60,000 applied for by the Kew and other bridges joint committee, has been accepted at the rates of £101 and £101 per £100, and that the committee are willing to accept the balance at the latter rate.

A prospectus has appeared of the Platin Creek Plate-Glass Association (Limited), with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £1, to purchase a tract of land on the Mississippi river containing a bed of sand stated to be unsurpassed for its extreme purity and fitness for the manufacture of plate glass. The purchase money is to be £10,000 in cash and £15,000 in shares.

The Equitable Gas-light Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announce a dividend of 10s. per share.

The Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company are about to pay a dividend of 4s. per share for the quarter ending Oct. 31.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent.

It is stated that the American Postmaster-General has opened negotiations with our Post-Office department for the further reduction of letter postage from 6d.—the single rate to which it was reduced in January, 1868—to 3d.

Tenders for £300,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank, and the whole amount has been allotted to Calcutta. The minimum price has been fixed, as before, at 1s. 11½d., and tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 93 per cent. These results show a further increase in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£549,964
A decrease of public deposits of ...	141,289
A decrease of other deposits of ...	221,637
A decrease of Government securities of	200,000
An increase of other securities of ...	172,841
A decrease of bullion of	212,181
A decrease of rest of	9,484
A decrease of reserve of	727,633

The circulation, including Bank-post bills, is now £24,281,947; public deposits amount to £3,398,115; and private deposits to £17,698,752. The securities held represent £33,180,000, and the stock of bullion is £15,367,020.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols have been flat, at 93¼ to 93⅜ for Money, and 93 3-16 to 93 5-16 for the December Account.

Railway Stocks have been quiet. Metropolitan, 82¾ to 83; Caledonian, 80½ to 81; London and Brighton, 42 to 42½; South-Eastern, 76½ to 76¾; Great Northern, A, 106½ to 108; Midland, 117¾ to 118¼; London and North-Western, 118½ to 119¼; Great Western, 54¾ to 54⅞; and Great Eastern, 36½ to 36¾.

For Foreign Bonds the demand has been inactive. Egyptian, 1868, 76½ to 76¾; ditto, Nine per Cents, 90 to 90½; Italian, 53½ to 53¾; Peruvian, 1865, 81½ to 81¾; Spanish, 1867, 26¾ to 26¾; Turkish, 1865, 67¾ to 67⅞; ditto Five per Cents, 42¼ to 42⅝.

The demand for money has been quiet, but three-months' paper has not been taken under 2¾ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A quiet feeling pervaded the grain trade to-day, but no change of importance took place in prices. From Essex and Kent the receipts of wheat were limited. The attendance of millers was small, and the transactions in both red and white parcels were restricted, at about Monday's quotations. With foreign wheat the market was well supplied. The trade was quiet, at late prices. There was a moderate supply of barley on the stands. For fine malting produce the market continued firm, although the demand was not active. Grinding and distilling sorts sold on former terms. Malt was dull, at late rates. The show of oats was good. Business to a fair extent was concluded, at full quotations. Beans and peas were quiet, at late rates. Flour was in moderate request, at stationary prices.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 490; barley, 100; beans, 130; peas, 70 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 27,131; barley, 2510; oats, 27,310; maize, 6100; beans, 3310; peas, 850 qrs.; flour, 1470 sacks and 4301 barrels.

English Currency.—Wheat, red, 40s. to 44s.; ditto white, 41s. to 48s.; barley, 32s. to 41s.; malt, 49s. to 70s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 11s. to 28s.; beans, 35s. to 48s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 32s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 46s. 2d.; barley, 38s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 0d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 41,325; barley, 63,127; oats, 1755 quarters.

Seeds.—The transactions in the English seed market have been limited in number and extent, and prices are without material change. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled steady in value.

Brown mustard, 11s. to 13s.; white ditto, 11s. to 13s.; new winter tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; canary, 56s. to 60s.; rye grass, 25s. to 30s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 65s.; rapeseed, 64s. to 70s. per quarter; linseed cakes, £11 5s. to £11 15s. per ton.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Tea.—A fair quantity of tea has changed hands, but at prices rather in favour of buyers.

Sugar.—Although the sales have not been extensive, prices have ruled very firm for both raw and refined goods. Stock in London, 87,724 tons, against 98,222 tons in 1868.

Coffee.—The demand for both plantation and native coffees has been moderately active, and the quotations have been well maintained. Stock, 20,704 tons, against 21,789 tons in 1868.

Rice.—There is no feature to notice in the rice market, which remains dull and inactive.

Provisions.—The butter market has not been active, but values have been well supported. In bacon only a limited business has been concluded, and prices have tended in favour of buyers. Beef and lards have sold slowly, on former terms.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands to a fair extent, at full currencies. Stock, 26,135 puns., against 27,000 puns. last year. Grain spirits are unaltered in price.

Hay and Straw.—The supplies on sale have been large, and the trade has ruled dull at the annexed quotations:—Prime meadow hay, 80s. to 87s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 75s.; prime clover, 125s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 115s.; prime second-cut clover, 90s. to 115s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw, 28s. to 32s. per load.

Wool.—There has been some inquiry for colonial wools, chiefly for export; but it has not resulted in much business. The Continental markets have shown considerable life during the past month, and a fair amount of wool has been changing hands, at improved prices. This advance was partly established at our late sales, but still it is a favourable feature, and, with improved foreign support, we may look for firm prices at our next auctions, to commence on the 11th inst. At a meeting of importers of colonial wools it has been resolved that during the next year, 1870, there shall be five series of sales here, in lieu of four, fixed days being named for the commencement of each series, and the dates being assumed as follows, subject only to any unforeseen circumstance arising which may render a change necessary, and in which case fourteen days' notice will be given:—

Series.	Open.	Probably Close.	Including, say,
1st	Feb. 10	Feb. 20	80,000 bales.
2nd	April 7	May 2	150,000 "
3rd	June 16	July 23	220,000 "
4th	Sept. 6	Oct. 8	150,000 "
5th	Nov. 17	Dec. 10	100,000 "

Potatoes.—There have been large supplies of potatoes on sale, and the demand has continued dull and easier for all qualities.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at £29 5s.; English brown rape, £38 10s.; refined, £40 10s.; lard, £43 10s. to £44. Olive and cocoanut oils have been rather firmer in price.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 45s. 6d. for old Y.C. on the spot; and 45s. for new. For the remainder of the year the quotation is 45s.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell Main, 15s. 6d.; West Hartley, 16s. 9d.; Wallsend (Haswell), 21s. 6d.; Hetton, 22s.; Tunstall, 19s. 6d.; and Tees, 21s. 9d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The firmness already noted in the hop market has continued. Business has progressed steadily, and, as supplies are becoming short, the upward movement in prices has been supported. Mid and East Kents, £4 0s. to £12 12s.; Weald of Kents, £4 0s. to £7 0s.; Sussex, £4 0s. to £7 0s.; Yearlings, £2 0s. to £5 0s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There was a moderate supply of beasts on sale here to-day, the general quality of which was but middling. The trade was quiet, at about late rates. Prime stock, however, from its scarcity, was held at full quotations. The supply of sheep was moderate. The demand was inactive, at the prices current on Monday. For calves the inquiry was limited, on former terms. Pigs sold at late rates.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 697; sheep, 2363; calves, 227; pigs, 15. Foreign: Beasts, 136; sheep, 190; calves, 117; pigs, 7.

Metropolitan Meat Market (Friday).—The supplies of meat have been good. The trade has been quiet, at about late rates. Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; small pork, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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"J. M. Irasas, Treasurer of the National Government.
"Jose Tomas Rojo.
"Juan M. Alvarez."
"A true copy.—A. M. Bell."
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JOHN CLAY, ESQ., THE NEW MAYOR OF LYNN.

THE NEW YACHT MAGIC, OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

THE RAILWAY ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

After a very long delay beyond the time appointed, the construction of that portion of the Metropolitan District Railway which begins at the present station at Westminster Bridge and passes along the line of the Thames Embankment to the proposed station at the bottom of Essex-street, thence proceeding to Blackfriars, and eastward to the City, has just been commenced at the Whitehall end. The first operation is that of a deep open cutting through the artificial ground which has been made in filling up the space gained by the embankment from the old tidal bed of the river. Hundreds of thousands of cartloads of earth, which we saw, three or four years ago, laboriously brought to the spot and cast into the vast hollow, to create a spacious level, many acres in extent, within the massive stone river wall and paved terrace, from Westminster Bridge to Waterloo, must now be laboriously dug out and carried away. The want of concerted arrangements in the doings of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and of the Metropolitan District Railway Company, has been manifested at all points of both their undertakings. The Metropolitan District Railway—which must be distinguished from the Metropolitan or "Underground" Railway, as well as from the Metropolitan Extension Railways to the westward and southward—commences at South Kensington, close to Onslow and Thurloe squares; it passes by the lower end of Sloane-street to the Victoria terminus of the Brighton, Crystal Palace, and Dover Railways, at Pimlico, and thence to Westminster Bridge; so far it is open for traffic. Whether its eastern extremity, after leaving Blackfriars, will ultimately be at the Cannon-street terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, or at the Mansion House, or at some junction with the East London Railway near the Tower of London, seems just now very uncertain. Meantime, as shown in our Illustration, the reader may observe how the excavations are going on in the made earth of the Thames Embankment, under the garden-wall of Montagu House, the Duke of Buccleuch's new mansion at Whitehall. The ordinary horse and carriage traffic of the Embankment road must wait till the railway is finished. The View we have engraved looks towards the Houses of Parliament, the Clock Tower of which is conspicuously seen, but the Victoria Tower is hidden by the nearer Clock Tower from a spectator placed in the hollow of the railway excavation.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Humane Society an unusually large number of cases in which persons had risked their own lives in saving others from drowning were brought under the cognisance of the society and rewarded.

The silver medallion was voted to Dennis Holland, able seaman, of her Majesty's ship Orwell, for saving John O'Neil, of the same ship, under the following circumstances:—On Aug. 11 last, while at Waterford, the man O'Neil, while getting into his boat, slipped and fell overboard into a depth of water of six fathoms and a half, the tide running past the ship at the time at the rate of three knots an hour. Holland, who was in the waist of the ship at the time, immediately jumped over after and succeeded in getting hold of him by the hair; but O'Neil, who was struggling violently, grasped him by the throat with both hands, and they both went down together. Holland, however, succeeded in making O'Neil relax his hold, but still retaining his grasp of the man's hair. On rising to the surface Holland kept him up until he caught a rope thrown to him from the ship, which he held until a boat took them both in, much exhausted from their lengthened struggle in the water.

The bronze medallion of the society was awarded to Hugh M'Millan, coastguardsman, for jumping into the water from the pier at Ardrossan Harbour with all his clothes and boots on and saving Lewis Steel, a boy, who had accidentally fallen in; to William Thompson, sub-constable of the Irish constabulary, for saving Peter C. Joyce, a sailor, who, while intoxicated, fell into the water at Merchants' Quay, Cork; to Thomas Cannon, a discharged soldier, for saving Mrs. A. B. Curtis, who accidentally fell into the river Thames at Blackwall-pier, between the dummy, which was in motion at the time, and the pier, and was in danger of being crushed to death: to William Churchill, a shipwright, for saving a child named Pelham, who fell into the river Arun in ten feet of water, on the 3rd ult.; to Isaac Brown, a boy twelve of age, for saving a schoolfellow named Eagling, who sank while bathing, and was carried into ten feet of water at Scoulton, Norfolk; and to Captain T. N. Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for saving four persons under the following circumstances:—On a dark night in January last at Aliporea, near Buxa Bhootan and Coochbehar, a native boat was taking to the military station a cart with mess things and a native sentry and mess servants. Through the fault of the boatman, the boat began to sink in about nine or ten feet of water, the current being very strong at the time, and the men tumbled into the water; not being able to swim, they were in great danger, but Captain Walker jumped in and succeeded in saving them all.

The thanks of the society inscribed on vellum and on parchment were also given to Joseph Farmer for saving John Thomas Scott, who sank while bathing in the canal at Wolverhampton; to Oliver Dawson, for saving William Jones, who sank while bathing in the canal at Sheffield in seven feet of water; to F. W. Roylance, for saving Albert James Jones, who sank while bathing in the sea at Bispham, Lancashire; to John Daly, for saving Joseph Sealey, who sank while bathing in the river Staney, Wexford, in ten feet of water; and to Frederick James Pearce, for saving H. E. Mulock, who feel into the river Allen, Dorsetshire, in six feet of water.

Pecuniary rewards were given to H. Saville, for saving Frederick Welwyn; and to R. T. Haward, for saving Lucretia Hayes.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS AND ORPHAN HOMES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—Will you do me the favour to help—as you have helped before—the urgent needs of the Convalescent Hospital, Blackrock, Brighton, and the Orphan Homes at Beckenham, Kent, by inserting an appeal for further contributions, without which these institutions must come to an end?

The Blackrock Convalescent Hospital, which was established at the time of the visitation of cholera in 1866, has received upwards of 600 patients, chiefly from the east of London; the great majority of whom have been sent back to their homes and work with restored health and strength.

Seventeen of the seventy orphans of whom, at the same time, I undertook the charge have been provided for in service or in apprenticeship; but fifty-three remain to be maintained and educated. Their improvement in health, intelligence, and good conduct has been most encouraging. I only wish that all those who have kindly contributed to their support, and any more who may be inclined to do the same, could see how good and happy these orphan children are. The homes are open for inspection at any time.

Collecting-books can be obtained from Mrs. Chalmers, Beckenham Rectory, Kent; and subscriptions are received there by Lady Emma Dalzell or by myself.

Clothes, whether new or old, for the inmates of both these institutions, will be most thankfully received. It is of the last importance that convalescents, when leaving the hospital and its comforts, should be provided with some extra clothing before returning to their wretched homes, with little food and less firing.—I am, Sir, yours, most truly obliged, CATHERINE MARSH.

United States papers publish a paragraph to the effect that the General Land Office has received returns of the survey of the township and section lines of five townships on the Gila river, in Southern Arizona, containing 105,252 acres of agricultural and grazing lands, bearing evidence of having been formerly under a high state of cultivation for centuries, and abounding in ruins of elaborate, and sometimes magnificent, structures, together with relics of extinct races possessing considerable knowledge of the arts and manufactures—among the most extensive of the ruins being those called Casa Grande, about two miles south-west of the junction of the east and north channels of the Gila river. These townships embrace the growing towns of Adamsville and Florence, on the Fort Yuma and Fort Grant waggon-roads, as well as numerous farms and pastures, well stocked with cattle and sheep.

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The collection of pictures forming the Winter Exhibition just opened to the public at 120, Pall-mall, fully maintains the high character which this gallery has long enjoyed. In recent years, however, certain modifications have taken place which are now more than ever pronounced. The title of the exhibition is, indeed, in one particular, more than usually inaccurate this year. So far from the contents being limited to works of "cabinet" dimensions (as, for example, they are, almost exclusively, at the Dudley Gallery), a considerable proportion reach sizes which would be more properly described as "easel pictures," and even in some few instances admit almost of being regarded as "gallery pictures." This increase of scale doubtless imparts an aspect of enhanced importance and effectiveness to the walls. But we need hardly say that more influential causes than mere size of frame and canvas produce the air of selectness of harmony and repose which the visitor breathes in this snug little gallery. At each winter exhibition there is a larger admixture of foreign works; the British and foreign productions are on this occasion nearly equal in quantity; and the exhibition is now advertised as consisting of both. This infusion of the foreign element has a decidedly sobering influence; it adds a harmonising tone to the general effect of the room. The extensive introduction of foreign works is explained by various reasons. Mr. Wallis, the autocrat of this gallery, and who caters so well for the public delectation, is one of the most experienced of London dealers, and one of the best judges of art (commercially) we have. His determination to maintain the high standard of this gallery is apparent, and, as far as practicable and remunerative, obviously coincides with his own interest. But it would appear that first-rate English pictures are, unless purchased outright, difficult to procure under the conditions of exhibition offered by Mr. Wallis—that is, side by side with his own property. Excellent foreign pictures are, however, to be had; and some demand for them exists owing to the frequent inclination of public opinion in their favour when they have been brought into comparison with home productions, though that inclination is now probably—and justly, we think—less decided than it was a few years back.

This juxtaposition of English and foreign works of nearly the same level of merit, relatively to the schools to which they respectively belong, is unquestionably highly instructive. To foreign art, as such, there can be no fair objection, if not unjustly favoured and blindly admired merely because foreign. In the interests of society at large the best art should be cherished, whatever its origin. If the advantages of free trade are admitted in commerce, surely the same principle should have sway (here as on the Continent) in the liberal arts *par excellence*, and in what should be an international republic. If we have anything to learn from the foreign artist, why—unless we are to be hopelessly outstripped in the race—the fuller and more frequent the opportunities for gaining instruction the better.

After making the comparisons invited and facilitated by this gathering, we have little to add to the conclusions recently drawn in these columns respecting the characteristics and tendencies of British and foreign art. In the leading Continental school the aims of art have undoubtedly been in general lowered, perverted, or corrupted under the Imperial régime; whilst there is an appreciable improvement in choice of themes, and increasing originality among our own artists. On the other hand, the French maintain their pre-eminence in technical mastery and taste of treatment. The general technical superiority of the foreigner is referable to the more systematic and thorough art-education obtained by the student in the great art-centres of Paris, Düsseldorf, Munich, Antwerp, and Rome. The superiority in taste (in some respects only) is partially due to the more extended artistic culture, the more critical atmosphere pervading general society. Every foreign débutant in Pall-mall and other exhibitions presents evidence of having been well trained for his profession; but so much cannot be said for the average English aspirant on his first appearance. As illustrating one of the fruits of completed artistic education, we may select the great technical quality of "tone" (with its concomitant "keeping"), as exemplified in some foreign pictures in the exhibition under notice. Reference has already been made to the harmonising influence of the foreign pictures generally, but the tone which produces that harmony is as valuable in a single picture as in a large assemblage. Tone in painting is not only a sign of regulative taste, and an evidence of truthful chiaroscuro; it proves the painter's command over the resources of his art, so as to secure unity, completeness, and harmony of impression. The quality is perhaps most easily recognisable in the rendering of flesh on the scale of nature, as in "Jealousy" (74), by M. Portaels, and "The Young Poultry-Fancier" (83), by M. Perrault. We are glad to renew acquaintance in the first-named work with the very able painter of the picture in the last Academy Exhibition of Esther on her way to implore grace for her people from Ahasuerus. The subject is a half-length of a girl, in striped white draperies (superbly painted, by-the-way), standing in an attitude of fixed observation or contemplation. She is not lovely, and the feeling indicated by the title, which contracts and corrugates her features, renders her still less lovable. Clusters of pansies, ostentatiously placed on her brow and bosom, suggest ironical comparison with her expression—the flowers being, we believe, with the French as with us, emblems of "heartsease" and "thoughts." The face and bare arm are of a slightly jaundiced bilious hue; and the former is, perhaps, too low and "dirty" in tone, making due allowance for the appropriate intention. The extensive scale of tone affords, however, a wide range of gradations, which are made to subserve a learned representation of forms. In M. Perrault's picture of a pretty little fellow crouching before a hencoop to feed poultry with his *tartine*, the young artist has already equalled, if not surpassed, his master, Bouguereau. The head, limbs, and extremities are admirable for accuracy of drawing and modelling, and the colouring is fresh and sweet. In both pictures the flesh is more thinly and smoothly painted than is popular with English artists; but there can be no dispute as to the superior advantages, at least in rendering feminine and childish forms, presented by the French method for the attainment of refined modulation of form and even of colour. The quality of tone which was one of the most essential attributes of the works of Delaroche is reproduced by Jalabert in a very perfect small copy (84) of the master's well-known "Christian Martyr;" and the quality will be found in almost all the French pictures, large and small. There is, again, much breadth of effect (which is almost synonymous with tone) in a gigantic work by a German artist, Herr Liezenmayer, representing an anecdotic incident in the life of Maria Teresa of Austria—to wit, the Empress compassionately giving suck to the babe of a poor woman—who, in the picture, appears asleep from exhaustion beside some trees, while an astonished nurse is bringing forward the defrauded Royal infant. Amazing power of painting is, however, in this German work misemployed to a result which, in its utter deficiency of good taste, excites strong antipathy. The unnecessary amplitude of the canvas; the exuberance of the forms, which far exceed the exaggerations of Kaulbach; the blowsy swirls of drapery, the obtrusively tricky effect of light in the foliage, the grandiose pretension and extravagant affectation of the whole, strike us as to the last degree inappropriate in a subject which should have been treated with refined reserve and delicacy. The motive for such a picture could scarcely be other than that of courtly flattery.

Turning to the English pictures, we find the particular quality we have attempted to define as the exception, not the rule; and, although there may be many other telling qualities, they do not always compensate for the absence of this one. The British painter is apt to force effect too equally from every portion of his canvas—by contrasts of colour, oppositions of light and shade, loading of the pigments, display of brush markings; hence the absence of that unity only to be procured by subordinating gradations, analogous to the more or less vague impression which encircles the point of vision, and insensibly forms the accessories and background to every mental perception of nature. If this law is wholly neglected, as by the pre-Raphaelites, a false impression is conveyed, however ingenious the theories advanced in its defence. A preceding observation partially applies to a large Spanish subject by Mr. Long. As a representation of Iberian life, and a record of a momentous phase of the Spanish revolution still in progress, the picture has much interest. It represents the circulation through the streets of a town of Andalusia of the printed proclamation of religious liberty, the passage of two aged priests through the crowd affording an opportunity for depicting a variety of expressions. The demolition of a church on the right also helps to tell the story. The heads throughout have much character, and there is ample evidence of study on the spot. But, apart from the palpable imitation of the style of Phillip, the work is not, in artistic phraseology, "brought together" sufficiently either in composition or gradation, making all reasonable deduction for the climate. The black shovel-hats and garments of the priests are relieved in too violent contrast against a white building. Black, like all colours, is greatly paled in light; the priests, in short (like their prototype in some Protestant minds), are not so black as they are painted. It is due to Mr. Long to add that his picture evinces much ready ability, and marks of haste indicate that he has not done himself justice. Mr. Burgess, another painter of Spanish life, is, on the contrary, exceptionally commendable for the tone of his works; witness his incipient coquette entitled "A Little Spanish Lady" (40) and No. 135, a good padre visiting the humble home of one of his flock, with the youngest boy of the family on his knee, and a little older sister standing shyly before him, hesitating to take a proffered orange, a trifle jealous of the preference shown her brother. There is much pleasant finesse of expression here; and Mr. Burgess's priests, by-the-way, always reach the very *beau ideal* of benevolent amiability and injured innocence.

The catalogue has a rather imposing list of Academic and other well-known English names, but in nearly every instance the themes selected are depressingly hackneyed; and one cannot but wish that the abilities of several artists were better engaged than in the surely unnecessary employment of throwing off what are in professional parlance significantly called "pot-boilers." Mr. E. Nicol has a couple of little pictures (15 and 23) of an Irish steward and a tenant reading letters from each other with expressions revealing widely different states of feeling, and which we leave to the reader's imagination: two very small nuggets from the artist's rich vein of Irish humour, and, as usual, alloyed with caricature. Mr. T. Faed has painted with much of the charm of his style, and with his customary appeal to popular sympathies, the well-worn subject of a pretty Scotch lassie (the face refined enough for any station) seated over a half-written letter, pausing "In Doubt" (95), sentimental or orthographical. Assuredly the drawing of the figure needs correction; the head is too small, the attitude is imperfectly explained, the proportions are neither those of sitting nor standing. Mr. F. Goodall is represented by a study—small, but admirable for character and colour—of "A Sinai Sheik" (155), presenting the strongly-emphasised profile of the face. Mr. Horsley's "Cosy Corner" (138) has already been exhibited at the Academy. So, also, Mr. Pettie's "Hard Fight" (93)—an exacerbated village governess sitting ruefully with her solitary pupil—though it has received some subsequent elaboration. A new work by this clever young artist is a version (126) of the often-painted subject of Romeo's visit to the Apothecary. The distraught lover is descending steps to the Apothecary's shop; the light which gives a sharp silhouette to his dark figure, and, glistening, tips his dishevelled hair, falls full on the meagre profile, the famished cheeks, "overwhelming brows," and toothless jaws of the old drug-dealer. This is a fairly satisfactory and original rendering of the dramatic situation. The effect is a little scenic, and there is something jauntily unsteady in the gait of Romeo; but, as a whole, it is less stagy than some preceding representations of lugubrious and tragic purport. There are two or three bottles and retorts, but we are spared the usual array of stuffed alligator, tortoise, skins of ill-shaped fishes, and "beggarly account of empty boxes." A picture by Mr. Orchardson provokes a charge of hollow and really too self-assured pretence, so starved in thought is it, so mannered, so much "canvas to let" does it present. It is called "The Doll" (3). A young mother and her little daughter are seated in a gaunt, oak-wainscoted chamber of the last century vis-à-vis at the extremities of a double-headed sofa, the capacious amplitude of whose old-fashioned proportions, great as it is known to be in such articles of furniture, has been drawn out by the painter beyond all reasonable to facilitate his grouping arrangements. The mother looks at her child, the child looks at her doll; the subtle *double entendre* of the title at once therefore appears. Now, nothing but a charm of feeling, not present here, or great beauty of execution could lend much interest to a subject so trivial as this. We regret to say, however, that Mr. Orchardson is in danger of retrograding in painting as rapidly as he has advanced. The handling of "The Challenge," the picture which first brought Mr. Orchardson into extended notice (and which we engraved), was not only attractive for its novelty and surprising for its manual dexterity, it was also felicitously descriptive. But so much cannot be said for the work before us. A monotonous, loose, flimsy scratchiness impartially (that is, with little discrimination of the various objects) covers the canvas; and the mannerism, even more than mannerisms usually do, is of a kind which rapidly palls on the eye. Mr. E. Roberts—a disciple, we believe, of the Pettie-Orchardson section of the Scotch school—has an illustration (149) of a comic Irish ballad, which is not without drollery. Mr. T. F. Dicksee, like Mr. Orchardson, but in a very dissimilar manner, is obnoxious to the objection of specious attractiveness, though there is no lack of painstaking finish or practised picture-making skill in his work. There are by him sundry fancy heads and a Shaksperean illustration—Kate the Shrew urging Bianca to confess what suitor she prefers (70). One must not look for depth of dramatic feeling in this illustration. The painter's aims here, as commonly, are too palpably directed primarily to secure a captivating rendering of female beauty of an excruciatingly-pretty genteel order, instead of striving simply for natural truth and the really far higher beauty which glorifies it. So with his favourite satin draperies; the utmost capital is made out of their gloss, and folds, and creases. The disloyalty to nature is, of course, betrayed to competent critical eyes. Pictures of this kind are bought with avidity as decorations, but a time comes when the educated taste finds in them inherent if latent falsity. A small rustic interior subject (10) by Mr. Legrand has artistic grace of a higher kind, though not devoid of artificiality. The "Sister and Little Brother" (153), by Mr. Archer, is natural and naïf, like all this artist's child-groups; but another picture by the same must be classed among the mistakes of clever men—"Sir Launcelot Banished from this Realm of England by King Arthur" (41). A figure clad in a complete suit of plate-armour (of rather later date than that of the Arthurian romances in their completed form) stands, with bowed head, leaning on a sword; but we look for more of shame and sorrow in expression and gesture, a more masculine type of beauty in the head. The error lies chiefly, however, in the treatment of the armour, which is brand-new, polished like a mirror, and painted with such force and illusiveness as to coerce attention from the head till one thinks only of the great Knight as a lay figure. The remaining English figure-subjects do not demand lengthened comment. Mr. Pope has two small neatly-painted contributions, "Prayer" (24) and "Christmas Charity" (157). By Mr. G. Smith there is a careful and meritorious bit of rustic domesticity (16)—a mother watching her babe in the invariable cradle with patchwork coverlet, her gravity scarcely according, however, with the title of "Happy Thoughts." Mr. Calthrop seems jejune sentiment with gingery colouring in his two pictures of "Free Seats." Mr. Thom's "Farmyard" (56) is rather more careful than usual, but hardly redeems early promise. "The Song is Finished" (12), by Mr. Folingsby, shows an imprisoned poet or minstrel lying dead in his cell. Miss Freer's "Left Behind" (107) and Mrs. Charretie's "Peaches" (83)—a girl gathering the same—admit also of favourable mention. Last, but not least noteworthy, a picture styled "Indifference" (4), by Mr. Boughton, has been reserved to serve as a connecting link by which to return to the remaining foreign figure-pictures; for, although, Mr. Boughton is a British or Anglo-American painter, he is a pupil of Edouard Frère, and his present work is French alike in its conception and technical refinement. The import of the title will be perceived when we say that the picture shows an old buck, in the tight pants of the Regency, stalking stiffly across a common, turning his back heedlessly on two most piquantly pretty girls who

come trotting along, equally "indifferent" to him. Covert satire on the coldness of age is perhaps hinted by the defamatory hissing and offensive attitude assumed towards the old beau by a gander that has strayed near the path.

It strikes us as worthy of observation in returning to the foreign half of the collection that the element of satire (of which there is a slight smack in the picture just reviewed), especially satire having reference to the relations of sexes, crops up not unfrequently in foreign art, but is almost unknown in British art. We have sentiment, pathos, and fun if much in the shape of the raw material; but we have had little painted satire since the days of that greatest of satirists on canvas, Hogarth. No space remains available for digressing further in order to suggest an explanation, consequently we must be content to note the fact. Two companion pictures here by M. Boutibonne afford instances of the occurrence of satire and at the same time furnish good examples of what may be classified and denominated as French boudoir art. The satire of these pictures has affinity to that *fin*, delicate, undemonstrative, impassible kind—subtle and quick as electricity—which may be witnessed in the acted comedy of the Théâtre Français, but of which English painters, players, and public seem, for the most part, alike incapable and unappreciative. We class the pictures as boudoir art because they portray the female life of highborn society in interiors which the decorator and upholsterer have unstintingly embellished; and also because polished skill and ungrudging labour have combined to render the works themselves costly *objets de luxe*, like the encaustic tablets of antiquity. The essence of this description of picture hardly admits of verbal embodiment. In the first we simply see two ladies—the one dark but apparently frank, the other fair but possibly not candid—setting the seal to confidential consultation or intrigue: they are, according to the title, "Friends for Life" (71). In the second we see also two ladies with a close family, or at least generic, resemblance to the former. They, too, have held more or less sweet converse together, but to a different result. The dark one, forgetting all diplomatic reserve, has started to her feet in a paroxysm of only half-smothered rage; her fair friend, on the contrary, perfectly retaining her self-possession, anticipates her congé with a low curtsey and a bland smile, that, while intended to stab to the heart's core, is mockingly expressive of complimentary felicitation and infinite gratitude; they are now "Enemies Until Death" (80). A satire on the ungentle sex was probably intended to be implied in M. Korle's little picture, *à la* Meissonier called "Insulted!" (61)—a gentleman no longer young dashing the fragments of a letter (a refusal, we may suppose) into the fire. Other "boudoir pictures" of diverse subjects are M. Steinhardt's "New Piece" (64) and M. De Yonghe's "Picture-Book" (65). The latter—discovering a handsome young mother in bed amusing her pretty little one with the picture-book of the title—is remarkable for its great beauty of colour and execution; indeed, it closely rivals the very precious artistic quality of the works of the painter's Belgian compatriot Alfred Stevens. The colour-motive of the picture is the opposition of amber with white and black; and, as in this artist's last year's picture, the amber occurs as the local colour of silk-damask bed-furniture. The toning and graduation of this mass of yellow; its harmonious co-ordination with the flesh-tints and white bedcloths, and with a gilt frame suspended in the shadowy depths of the canopy, and its contrasted association with the strong colours of the counterpane and carpet, and with the bit of black ebony (priceless for contrast) on which the framed ivory crucifix is mounted, are masterly in the extreme. But—although we hold in contempt the hypercriticism of the over-fastidious, although we pretend not to Puritanical squeamishness, although we do not wish to answer to Swift's definition of a "nice man"—we would ask, why show us this voluptuous-looking woman, *en déshabillé*, in bed? The sacred relations of mother and child would have been equally well seen elsewhere. Mr. De Yonghe's works are too often equivocal in character. But let him and all concerned take heed: the first appearance in England of that tendency to pander to lust which pollutes so much French art will find many to visit it with the strongest reprobation. Other phases of foreign art are presented, notably Mr. Bertrand's "Young Garibaldians" (66)—a clever and amusing picture of Italian boys caught by a priest chalking political caricatures and *vivas* for Garibaldi on a wall; and Herr Schloesser's no less amusing and clever picture of a school-room-full of German boys detected smoking meerschaums by the dominie. Mr. H. Schlesinger's vivacious but somewhat vulgar "Vanity" (68), some pleasing but rather feeble imitations of Frère by M. Seignac, and pictures by C. Wagner, Beyschlag, Saulcon, Weisz, and Madame de Thuiller are likewise commended to the visitor's observation. A picture (170) by M. Vollmar of a girl reading a letter from an absent one to a sick friend or sister in a room shaded by drawn blinds has unaffected idyllic sentiment and good tone. Lastly, high praise is due to two pictures—"The Visit" (20) and "Going to Mass" (140), by Messrs. G. Koller and J. Dovrindt, both followers of Leys, but avoiding his tendency to ugliness. These pictures are elaborate illustrations, or we should rather say restorations, of mediæval life; and they are painted with great richness of colour and solidity.

The landscapes in this exhibition we must reserve for a future article.

WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.

Some curiosity will naturally be felt respecting this new addition to the previously-established Winter Exhibitions at the French and Dudley Galleries. We cannot, however, be reasonably expected this week to undertake a detailed examination of a collection which comprises a considerably larger number of oil paintings than either of the other galleries named, and includes besides no less than two hundred and sixty water-colour drawings.

This exhibition, at 25, Old Bond-street, is stated to be entirely due to the success (as measured by the sales effected) which attended the Supplementary Exhibition held in the same rooms last summer. The committee who organised that exhibition are laudably desirous of renewing it annually, believing it might afford to many deserving artists an additional opportunity, in the best part of the year, of winning reputation. We hope and believe, however, that the same pressing need for an exhibition supplementary to that of the Royal Academy will not again prove to exist. To the credit of the Royal Academy be it said that it has become conscious of having committed a great mistake in excluding so vast a proportion of the works offered for exhibition, and, as we have already announced, it is making extensive arrangements for increased hospitality next year. Moreover, in less than two years from this date we are promised another great annual art-show at South Kensington. However, assuming the possibility of another summer exhibition in Bond-street being of service, it was felt to be necessary to utilise the gallery during the winter months—hence the present display. As an experiment in its very infancy, it may be regarded as reasonably encouraging, and as indicating that there is room, especially if found to admit of further development, for a third winter gathering. The collection will not for a moment compare in choiceness and importance with that of the parent winter show in Pall-mall; but, unlike the old-established favourite, it has not drawn largely on foreign sources for attraction, while its interest is varied by an extensive selection of water-colour drawings—many of them of marked merit. The display is in some respects superior to the too timidly supported supplementary exhibition; for while, on the one hand, we miss the excellence of some half dozen works which in the summer supplied salient points of interest, there are, on the other hand, few of the obviously inferior kind of productions which unfavourably modified the impression conveyed. Nor do we find so extensive a prevalence, as at Suffolk-street, of the shoppy wares of confirmed mediocrity. The candid visitor caring for art for its own sake only, and not for the often-ephemeral reputation attaching to mere names, will perceive that many of the best though often most modestly-priced contributions are by artists unknown to fame or just rising into notice.

A cursory glance at some of the principal works in the first room may be taken in order to give a sample of the whole. The largest and most conspicuous picture here, "Morning in Westphalia," is by a young German artist of sound ability—H. Dahlen, whose career in this country is assured by this work. It represents a shepherd leading—according to the custom widely prevailing on the Continent—not driving, his flock from the pens in which they are nightly folded, as the saucy crows are already busy at their morning meal, accompanied by his watchful Pomeranian dogs. The old and weather-beaten but gentle-looking shepherd is a capital study of character; and the grey atmospheric breadth of the effect breathes of serene morning peace. Beneath this hangs a picture of unusual merit by Mr. Bottomley—"An Attack." As, however, we are engraving this, together with Mr. Stannus's "Good Night" (78) and Mr. P. R. Morris's "Peaceful Days of Marie Antoinette" (199 in the third room), we shall have other opportunities for describing them. Next to the "Attack" is a little gem of graceful composition, beautiful colour and effect, and tender, homely feeling, by Mr. Lucy. It is one of those delightful domestic subjects which appear from the distinguished artist's pencil alternating with the large historical works by which he is best known. Answering to the pleasant, suggestive title "Sunny Hours of Childhood" (61), a family of children are seated beneath a garden-porch, and whiling the careless time away with picture-books or other congenial employment, except the youngest boy, who is absorbed, as it were, into sleep by the warm sunlight which gilds the group, save where a chequer of shadow falls from overhanging vine or creepers on the figure of the eldest sister, no longer basking in the full sun of childhood. "The Sick Child" (57), by Mr. Houghton, which hangs as a pendant to the last, has fine qualities of colour and execution. There is a fairly good picture (12), with characteristics probably referable to the Düsseldorf school, by M. Jackman, showing an old fisher-wife, with her daughter, mending nets in a gloomy interior. The figures, however, are too obviously focussed in light from an unexplained source, and "tone" is here carried to excess in its conventional depths and brownness. Above this is a picture by Mr. E. Edwards (whose very large etchings of London views attracted so much attention in the last Academy Exhibition), which deserves more attention than the peculiarities of the subject and effect are likely to attract. If intended as a record of one of the ugliest scenes in London, seen under one of the ugliest aspects, it is a triumph; for its general truth is unquestionable. It represents the "Bridge-Building at Blackfriars," with the attendant labyrinth of piles and timbers, half-demolished and half-built bridges, as seen from the Surrey bank (the foreground being coal-barges, whose masts and furled sails cut hideously up and athwart the view), the dome of St. Paul's crowning the horizon with some strange errors of perspective in its curves. The effect is the too-familiar one of grey fog; but the modulation of the hues in subordination to breadth, within the limited scale of colour permitted equally in the barges, the turbid, flowing river, the bridge scaffolding, indeed, throughout the picture, is an original feat, and, in its way, an artistic success. Mr. Smallfield's versatility is again shown in No. 36—a picture chiefly remarkable for the beautiful golden glow of its autumn evening sky; an effect well according with the sentiment of love-lorn melancholy intended in this illustration of the old song commencing "My mother bids me bind my hair." The poor heroine of the ballad, sitting in the foreground inconsolable for her Lubin's absence, is in vain invited by her mother to join the harvest-home merry-making—for we presume that is, yonder, fading in the distance, the "last load" that shall complete the long row of cornstacks on our left. A little more agreeableness of line in the design—a little revision of the figure-drawing—and the picture would have been as unexceptionable technically as it is charming in feeling and intention. Mr. T. Davidson—interest in whose works must be augmented by learning that he has been deaf and dumb from earliest childhood—sends a picture which, although not affording scope for the intensity of expression and force of effect which distinguished his illustration in the Supplementary of an episode of the great French Revolution, is handled with much ability, and is uncommonly rich in colour. Like his picture in the Dudley Gallery, already reviewed, the scene is laid in a handsome drawing-room, wherein a young lady in mourning, seated at the piano, is playing "The Old Song" (80), newly set to saddening memories, judging by her expression, indicative of sorrow, but which might, perhaps, have been rendered more naively pathetic.

Here we must pause for the present.

It is reported that the Earl Marshal intends holding a commission in the course of the present month, with the object of investigating the present existing arrangements of the Heralds' College, and of inquiring into its uses, in order to remedy the abuses lately so much complained of. The commission is to consist of the following gentlemen:—Lord Edward Howard, Sir John Alexander, and Mr. Serjeant Bellasis.

Signor Vigliani, the newly-appointed Minister of Justice in Italy and late Governor of Naples, is a highly-accomplished and able politician and statesman. He is by marriage connected with England, his wife, *née* Miss Corinna Boys, being an English lady, and niece of the late Sir Joshua Meredyth, Bart. Madame Vigliani is very popular with the Italians, in consequence of her devoted attention to the relief of the wounded after the battle of Solferino.

Further returns have been issued by the Poor-Law Board, giving the amounts expended in in-maintenance and outdoor relief. The returns have been received from 655 unions and single parishes under boards of guardians; but two of that number—namely, Shrewsbury and Montgomery and Pool—give the cost of in-maintenance only. The amount expended in 655 unions and parishes during the half year was, for in-maintenance, £777,152; outdoor relief, £1,807,895: total, £2,585,047. The population of the places referred to was 19,886,104, according to the Census of 1861, the entire population of England and Wales being 20,066,224. The following is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the half years ended at Lady Day, 1868 and 1869, in 655 unions and single parishes:—Half-year ended at Lady Day, 1868: Cost of in-maintenance, £788,351; outdoor relief, £1,828,115: total, £2,616,466. Half-year ended at Lady Day, 1869: Cost of in-maintenance, £777,152; outdoor relief, £1,807,895: total, £2,585,047.——There were 45,153 insane paupers (20,045 males and 25,108 females) in England and Wales in January, 1869.

A return has been made in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, which required an account from every county court in England, showing the number of persons taken to prison in 1866 and 1867 under the County Courts Act, and the average period of imprisonment ordered. The return, however, professes to give the number of persons "committed," which is a very different thing from the number of persons "taken to prison," since the majority of these debtors pay their debts when they find that process has been issued for sending them to prison. The returns also have not been obtained upon a uniform plan. For example, in circuit No. 15 the return of persons committed gives three from the Barnard-castle court, a note intimating that this was the number taken to prison, the number of commitments being fourteen; on the other hand, from Stockton, in the same circuit, the number given is 325, a note stating that only fifty-two were taken to prison. The great majority of the returns do not state which of the two numbers they give. Such returns should help to show whether there is any great inequality in the treatment of debtors in different parts of the kingdom. The return states the average period for which commitments are made, and these are shown to differ greatly in different places. For instance, in circuit No. 9 (Stockport, &c.), the average was less than ten days, and in several other circuits the average was about ten days; others average twenty days or more. Circuit No. 68 (East Stonehouse, &c.) shows an average of thirty days at every court town, except one, at which there was only one commitment, but that is stated to have been for two years; and circuit No. 16 (Stockton, &c.) shows an average of forty days, with the exception of one of the fourteen towns, and it is stated that at Stockton itself no commitments are for less than forty days. In the metropolitan county courts the average is generally ten or twelve days; the return from the Clerkenwell court, the fullest and best return of all, shows a range from five days to thirty; but the majority were sentences for seven days, only one for more than twenty-one days. There are circuits in what Londoners term the home counties with a much higher average. Nearly all the commitments are for non-payment; a few for contracting the debt improperly, concealing or making away with property, or refusing to answer questions to the satisfaction of the Judge.

MUSIC.

Again our record of the past week's music is limited to a notice of the Crystal Palace performances—nothing else of any special interest having occurred since our last publication. Saturday's concert (the fifth of the series) introduced Mendelssohn's ottet, played for the first time by all the stringed instruments of the orchestra, instead of by one only to each part, as written. This alteration, which may be compared to the turning a glee into a chorus, is one by which the work benefits greatly in effect, its grand symphonic character being but inadequately realised, especially in a large concert-room, by the four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos of the original score. However questionable in principle may be such deviations from the intention of a composer, it is impossible not to approve in the present instance, the success of which quite justified the experiment, and bore out the reasons given by Mr. Manns in his apologetic note appended to the programme. Mendelssohn's own intimation that the work is to be played in a symphonic style, and his after adaptation of the scherzo for a full orchestra as a portion of his first symphony, are powerful arguments in favour of the proceeding referred to, which, however, found its best excuse in the marked effect which was produced by the performance. The grandeur and nobility of the work (the marvellous production of a youth of little more than sixteen) were admirably realised by the forces employed on Saturday—ten first violins; seven to each of the second, third, and fourth violin parts; six first and six second violoncellos, and eight double basses, the latter adding a massive support to the superstructure that has always appeared to us wanting. The vigour and precision with which the great executive difficulties of the composition were rendered by the stringed band were as remarkable as they were admirable. Equally so were the delicacy and refinement attained in the slow movement and the scherzo, the latter of which was given twice—the second time with wind instruments, as adapted by Mendelssohn himself. The ottet pleased so greatly and so generally in its new shape that it will, doubtless, soon again be so given. A new singer made her first appearance on the occasion referred to. Miss Dalmaine has the advantages of youth, a fresh and sufficiently extensive soprano voice, and good musical intelligence. Her first effort, the scena from "Der Freischütz," was, perhaps, a little over-ambitious; but there was such merit in her performance generally, and especially in her expressive rendering of the "Adagio" movement, as must be accepted as sign of unusual promise. Both in this important essay and in a trivial song by Wallace, Miss Dalmaine met with the most favourable reception. Miss Sofie Vinta (who first appeared at three concerts last year) gave Haydn's canzonet "Fidelity" (with orchestral, instead of the original pianoforte, accompaniment), and the cavatina "O luce di quest' anima!" from Donizetti's "Linda"—the one with unaffected pathos, the other with brilliant vocalisation. An air by Mozart and one by Sir Michael Costa, effectively sung by Mr. Vernon Rigby, completed the vocal programme. Herr Pauer played, with great brilliancy and impulse, Weber's pianoforte concerto in E flat, a work worthy of comparison with the same composer's much better known Concert-Stück. The excellent pianist also gave two unaccompanied solos—Beethoven's "Andante" in F, and an "Etude" by Carl Mayer—in each instance with admirable style and mechanism. The overtures to "Figaro" and "Oberon" completed the programme of a highly interesting concert.

Next week there will be increased musical action—on Monday the usual brief winter series of operatic performances will commence at the Royal Italian Opera, and on the same evening the Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed.

THE THEATRES.

A new candidate for the honours of dramatic authorship has appeared in the person of Mr. B. J. Spedding, who has given to the Strand company a new burlesque, briefly entitled "Ino," which they have already performed at Liverpool with success. It was reproduced at the Strand on Saturday, and proved to be a lively extravaganza, with abundance of action, plenty of dancing and singing, and puns and parodies wherever wanted by way of stimuli, whether to the dialogue or the situations. The performers, having already rehearsed the piece in the country, showed by their confidence that they were sure of their parts, and went in for the fun without hesitation. Everyone, in fact, displayed an astonishing amount of energy and activity, and won repeated plaudits from an excited audience. The plot is simple enough. Athamas (Mr. David James), having divorced Nephele (Miss Lydia Maitland), marries Ino the Beautiful (Mr. Thomas Thorne), who becomes not only the Queen of Thebes but of Termagants, and castigates him not only with "the valour of her tongue" but the vigour of her fists. He has a son, Phryxus (Miss E. Lenard), whom Ino seeks to slay by means of Dimergos (Mr. H. J. Turner), an amiable assassin; but Nephele appears on the scene to save him. The defeated Ino drowns herself, but is seen floating on a dolphin, having been transformed by Neptune into a sea-goddess. Athamas is now free to re-wed Nephele, and the Court of Thebes recovers its tranquillity. These characters were all well represented, as was also another, purely ornamental, and scarcely useful, raised into something, however, by the skill of Mr. Charles Fenton—namely, Æetes, King of Colchis, who continually reminds the audience that he is "*not* the King of Thebes." The chief place in the performance must be awarded to Mr. Thorne and Miss Maitland, who, as the rival Queens, shone as much by contrast as by positive individual desert. The general action was assisted by some excellent scenery designed and executed by Mr. Charles Fenton. Altogether, the piece has the merit of being more immediately intelligible than burlesques usually are; consequently the audience took considerable interest in its progress, and the curtain fell to vehement applause. Three other pieces were performed on the same evening—"Among the Breakers" and "The Toodles," in both of which Mr. John S. Clarke, whose conscientious study of his part is at least equal to his humour, exhibited his rare talent of provoking laughter, with the nautical farce, by Mr. Frederic Hay, entitled "The Chops of the Channel. All were skilfully acted and cordially received.

A new piece was also produced at the Charing-cross Theatre, called "Won at Last," written by Mr. Wybert Reeve, and recently produced at Scarborough. The principal characters were sustained by the author and Miss Henrietta Simms, who has lately joined this company. They were successful in their efforts to please, and much enthusiasm was manifested on the fall of the curtain.

Astley's Theatre has reopened with the farce of "The Loan of a Lover" and the sensational drama of "The Free Lance." The Surrey, also, has added to its bill "The Flowers of the Forest," in which Madame Celeste acts the part of Cynthia with her usual ability, and Miss Leigh, as Starlight Bess, has commanded the suffrages of the house. The tragedy of "Macbeth" was also performed on Saturday at Sadler's Wells, the part of the Scottish Thane being most ably sustained by Mr. Marston—an actor too rarely witnessed on the boards in characters worthy of his great talents. So great are his elocutionary powers that his performance of such a part should be welcomed as an opportunity for enjoying a lesson in art which could not be other than beneficial to the student of Shakspeare. Mrs. Eburne's Lady Macbeth was respectable; and Mr. Edmund Phelps, in Macduff, displayed a laudable ambition and realised a well-deserved success.

The Princess's reopened on Monday, under the management of Mr. Benjamin Webster, with "The Willow Copse," in which the lessee performed his favourite part of Luke Fielding.

"The Grand Duchess" has been revived at the Standard Theatre, with its usual success.

Mr. R. Lewis, of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, writes to say that the life-boat men always receive from the institution 10s. for daywork and 20s. for night service, and often during very stormy weather £1, £2, and sometimes £5 per man, according to the amount of risk incurred. The life-boats of the institution are so safe that, although they have during the last twenty months been manned by 12,000 persons, only one life has been lost during the whole of the period.

THE HOLBORN-VALLEY VIADUCT

SIR W. WALWORTH.

FITZ ALWYNE, FIRST LORD MAYOR.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

SIR HUGH MYDDELTON.

HISTORICAL STONE STATUES ON THE HOUSES OF THE FARRINGDON-STREET BRIDGE.

Four centuries and a half ago one of the leading thoroughfares of London was paved at the expense of Henry V., when the highway "was so deep and miry that many perils and hazards were thereby occasioned, as well to the King's carriages passing that way on to those of his subjects." Where the victor of Agincourt mended a road at his own expense, the citizens of London have just executed a greater work, designed to remedy the natural defects of the line of road in a manner worthy of the great engineering age in which it has been accomplished.

We need hardly remind the reader that the above highway was named Old-bourne, from being built on the side of a brook or bourne, which broke out of the ground near Middle-row, and ran down the whole street to Old-bourne Bridge, and met the river of the Wells. Here they both joined that rapid stream, the Fleet, which thence flowed past the walls of the Fleet Prison into the Thames. In 1502, we read, "the dorke called the Temse to Holborne-brygge new cast." In 1307 we read of ships coming to bridges across this stream; and an anchor and the remains of a ship have been found higher up in the bed of the ancient river. But, the upper supply of water being diverted, the stream became a sort of *cloaca maxima*, impassable for boats. Ben Jonson tells of its nuisance, Gay of its "muddy current," Pope of its "disembogging streams," Swift of its *defence*, and at length it became arched into a sewer beneath the roadway of Farringdon-street. The opposite declivity to Holborn-hill was Snow, corrupted to Snow-hill, though it had its "black steepy torrents;" and the connecting roadway between the two declivities was Holborn Bridge, covered over in 1802, but seen in 1814. More than a century ago Dr. Fothergill projected the great street from Blackfriars northward to Islington, which we now see partly realised in Farringdon Street and Road. Our immediate forefathers seem to have contented themselves with filling up the valley to form the roadway, near which, at the north end of Fleet Market, we remember to have seen four culprits doing penance in the pillory.

Here we may note that, during the progress of the great work just completed, some blocks of pure sandstone were discovered within a concreted mass of Kentish rag and lias-lime mortar, which were identified by the following entry made in the reign of James I. in the records of the Corporation at Guildhall:—"Holborn Bridge. Freestone wall built on the west side of the Fleet ditch, between Holborn Bridge and the Fleet Bridge, by the length of 200 yards, at the charge of the City and the Earl of Dorset, to be maintained at the Earl's charge; standing upon the soil of the manor of Holborn."

To remedy the declivities of Holborn-hill and Snow-hill various plans have been proposed, by viaducts crossing the valley of the Fleet, and otherwise. Alderman Skinner, in 1802, who built Skinner-street, proposed to construct a bridge, so as to form a level roadway across the valley; but the new thoroughfare proved a discouraging failure, and the further project was lost sight of. Part of the plan of Mr. Charles Pearson, the City solicitor, was to raise the valley 17 ft. The difficulties of lessening the ascent or descent for the throng of vehicles were great. In 1835 Mr. Whishaw, the engineer, assumed the average annual amount of traffic from Fetter-lane and the Old Bailey at 30,000,000 pedestrians, 671,540 equestrians, 157,752 hackney-coaches, 372,470 carts and waggons, 78,876 stages, 82,253 carriages, 135,842 omnibuses, 460,110 chaises and taxed carts, and 334,942 cabs. The inconvenience was modified by lowering Holborn-hill, the acclivity of which, in 1842, varied from 1 in 18½ to 1 in 23. We have some recollection of Mr. Maxwell Dick's suspension railway being proposed in 1830. The traffic statistics, accumulated in books of

BRONZE ALLEGORICAL STATUES ON THE PIERS OF THE FARRINGDON-STREET BRIDGE.

great labour, have been repeated in the journals of the day. "Probably," says the *Times*, "within the last thirty years the traffic has actually doubled, except in the matter of stage-coaches, and all this has been dragged up and down one of the great main avenues to the City at an incline of 1 ft. in 16." A late return of the traffic showed the amount to be much larger than was generally believed. For example: of 9960 vehicles passing over Holborn-hill, 1013, or about one tenth, went up and down from the low-levels; and of 10,722 passing through Skinner-street and Snow-hill, 3321, or about three tenths, went up and down from the low-levels.

The remedy came at last, and the Corporation set about the great work with energy, and pursued it with spirit which has hardly been appreciated, even taking into account the facilities of construction which improved modes afford. It was very prudently settled that the plan should not only include the Viaduct, but the improvement of the whole neighbourhood. Designs were called for, and the committee chose from those sent in not the cheapest, but, in their opinion, the best and most comprehensive. Such was the design of Mr. William Haywood, engineer to the Commissioners of Sewers. The Viaduct is only a portion of the great work; it is an important portion; but Mr. Haywood's plans contemplate the formation of a new district, with three streets, independent of the Viaduct itself. The requisite compositions and clearances being made, the foundation-stone of the Viaduct was laid on June 3, 1867.

In the early works, at about 20 ft. below the present surface of Farringdon-street, the top of a strong abutment wall was reached, this being part of the Old-bourne Bridge, with a quantity of piles and old street timbers, pine-logs, sound and good. At the corner of St. Sepulchre's churchyard a few bones had to be removed but at St. Andrew's churchyard the soil was so thick with them that it is estimated the remains of nearly 2000 persons were exhumed and sent away for re-interment at Ilford cemetery. In some instances the bodies were unchanged, though the coffins were decayed. In one case (that of a man) the clothes were quite perfect; in another (that of a lady who had been buried considerably over a century) the lace on the grave-clothes was perfect, and only slightly changed in colour. In both these, as in many other cases, the bodies were perfect in every feature, and were dry and like tanned leather. The effluvium from the soil, as it was disturbed, was so offensive that the most powerful disinfectant poisons had to be used. At the corner of Hatton-garden, about 5 ft. below the pavement, was found the skeleton of a very tall man, who was buried in massive link iron fetters, firmly riveted on to the skeleton, probably of some murderer who, according to ancient custom, was hanged and buried in chains on the spot where his crime was committed.

The Viaduct itself is 1400 ft. long from end to end, and a little over 60 ft. wide—i.e., 50 ft. roadway and 15 ft. each of the two footways. The Viaduct forms a gentle curve from the western end of Newgate-street, and then is continued in a straight line to the western side of Farringdon-street, occupying nearly the whole of the space of Skinner-street and a small portion of the churchyard of St. Sepulchre. From Farringdon-street westward it is carried by a gentle curve to the end of Hatton-garden, occupying the sites of the houses on the south side of Holborn-garden, occupying the sites of the houses on the south side of Holborn-hill, the old roadway, and a large part of the churchyard of St. Andrew's. The Viaduct is built on a double system of arches; those for the roadway are plain, solid, double archways of 24 ft. span; and for the footways double cellular arches, 10 ft. in diameter, and rising from one to three tiers, according to the dip of the incline. These arches are to be used as cellars to the warehouses built up by the side of the Viaduct.

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In front of the cellars, and between them, and beneath the main road on each side, runs a subway along the whole length of the Viaduct. This subway has three rows of conduits, for gas-pipes, water-pipes, and telegraphic wires. The sewage is similarly provided for along the centre of the roadway. The brickwork is very massive, in some parts the rings of the arches being eight bricks thick; whereas the Board of Trade exact only five rings of brick-work for a railway arch. The foundations for the masonry have been taken down to the London clay and bedded in 4 ft. of solid concrete. In some cases more than 30 ft. had to be executed before the clay was reached. The Viaduct is pronounced to be a specimen of engineering skill and good workmanship; a veritable puzzle in brick and mortar, constructed under many disadvantages, but finished without flaw or bangle. London will be proud of it. But, after all, it is a hidden marvel. What will the world see of it when the houses are built up, except a street above and a bridge or two below?

The Viaduct crosses Farringdon-street obliquely, as did the old line of roadway. Consequently we have a skew bridge, deviating 36 deg. from a right angle. In addition, the raising of Farringdon-road by a slope from Newcastle-street northwards, gave the ground a visible gradient as it passed under the bridge. Nevertheless, all looks well to the eye now that the work is finished. The bridge is of cast iron, consisting of six double main ribs, connected with bracing-frames and cross-girders, on which are laid corrugated cast-iron plates sustaining the layers of concrete and asphalte, which furnish a foundation for the granite pitching and York paving above, constituting the Viaduct road and footway. The bridge is of three Venetian Gothic arches supported by twelve polished columns of granite and twelve abutment piers. The four external abutment piers are of granite, and the remainder of Portland stone. The twelve granite columns stand six on each side of the roadway, separating the latter from the pavements. The abutment piers project from the walls, the foot-passengers having the abutment piers on one hand and the granite columns on the other. The archways will be lit with eight lamps suspended from the girders. The base of each column is of Cornish granite unpolished. The base moulding is of black Guernsey granite polished. The shaft is 4 ft. 3 in. in diameter, is of polished red Ross of Mull granite. The capitals are of polished Aberdeen granite, ornamented with bronze leaves. The four external piers, above the capital, support each a block of polished Ross of Mull granite, continued up to form a pedestal for a statue. There are four statues, which thus appear as surmounting the parapet of the bridge. The figures face the road-way of the Viaduct, and are best seen from above. They represent Fine Art, Science, Commerce, and Agriculture. These statues are 8 ft. high, cast in bronze by Messrs. Elkington, the artists being Messrs. Farmer and Brindley for Fine Art and Science, and Mr. H. Burnill for Agriculture and Commerce.

From the surface of Farringdon-street to the top of the pedestals bearing the statues is 31 ft. on the south side. On the north side the altitude is less; but the difference merely affects the height of the base of each column. The minimum head-way under the bridge is 16 ft. next the kerbstones and 21 ft. in the centre. The iron girders and parapet of the bridge are painted bronze green, relieved with orange and gold. The spandrils of the arches are of open foliated ironwork, with the City griffin. The City arms appear on the parapet over the centre arch, while a griffin surmounts each of the smaller arches. On the parapet over the centre arch, above the City arms, is a lamp-standard with three lights, a lamp-standard of one light being fixed over the griffins of the side arches. These appendages, together with the statues—which come between the standards—give the bridge a very decorative appearance, aided also by the richness of the colouring. At each of the four angles of the bridge are stone staircases, whereby foot-passengers can ascend and descend to and from the Viaduct. Surmounting these staircases are lofty buildings, distinctly civic in their style, and intended to mark the character of the undertaking. Each of these buildings has a statue carved in stone on the front facing the Viaduct roadway. At the south-west angle is Fitz-Eylwin, better known as Fitz-Alwyn, the first Mayor of London (they were not "Lords" at that time). At the south-east is Sir Thomas Gresham; at the north-west is Sir William Walworth; and at the north-east is Sir Hugh Myddelton. Each statue is in a recess between the windows of the first floor. The buildings themselves are boldly designed, in the free Italian style, and are wholly of Portland stone. The stone statues are the work of Mr. H. Burnill.

We must, however, observe that only the leading features of this vast improvement have been, in the main, completed. The circus at the Holborn end of the Viaduct, 170 ft. in diameter, with its diverging six lines of thoroughfare, is still in progress. Other roads will lead, by easy gradients, to the low-level streets on each side. The foundation-stone, at the foot of the eastern pier of the Farringdon bridge, very properly bears the name of the gentleman by whom it was laid—namely, Mr. Deputy Fry, a leading member of the Court of Common Council, to whom the public is mainly indebted for bridging over the Holborn Valley. Eight or ten years ago he proposed the plan to the council, but it was coldly received. He at length prevailed, however, upon the Corporation to undertake it, and Mr. Fry was elected chairman of a special committee to superintend its execution; and, so far as it has been carried out, it has received the reward of public approbation to an extent which will, doubtless, be extended to its completion. Mr. Fry's services are patriotic, and of the right sort.

Holborn, as we have seen, is an ancient thoroughfare; and so is the opposite portion of this new line. Starting from the east end of Newgate-street, this can no longer be described as "one continuous butcher's tray:" it has been widened to form a fitting approach to the Viaduct. St. Sepulchre's Church is there, with its vance, "which never looked all four upon one point of the heavens." The old Saracen's Head Inn is gone; and the tall house, with Godwin's corner bookshop; and the shop wherein Vandyke saw the picture by Dobson which induced him to seek out the painter in a garret and recommend him to Charles I.; and the house of Strudwicks, the grocer, the friend of Bunyan, who died there—all these sites will be sought in vain. So, too, the prison, the pillory, and the Fleet ditch have disappeared from the valley. Field-lane, "the emporium of petty larceny," has almost disappeared. The "heavy hill" of Holborn will be remembered but in Swift's humorous verse. Part of Ely-place has disappeared, and its olden bounts of strawberries and roses, saffron and lilies are almost forgotten; and the tenants of the Bishop's palace, Lady Hatton and her two husbands, and the Marquess of the Isles of Court, are left to the chroniclers of such eccentricities. Old Staple Inn, with its bits of Jacobean decoration and remains of the tumble-down order, still remains; but Middle-row, after two centuries of obstruction and "a mighty hindrance to Holborn in point of prospect," has at last been swept away in clearance of the fine wide street for the anticipated increase of traffic over the Holborn Viaduct.

By the Allan Company's steamer Hibernia, which left the Mersey for Quebec yesterday week, Miss Rye took with her a hundred young girls she has selected—seventy of them, from five to eleven years of age, being from the Liverpool industrial schools. On arriving in Canada, Miss Rye will house her charges in a "home" she has selected near Niagara. There they will be trained to domestic service, and when fifteen years old they will be hired out to respectable families, only too happy in that country to procure "helps" who really know their duties. At eighteen the girls are of course free to act for themselves.

A journal publishes some curious statistics relative to the cafés in Paris, and states that the French capital possesses 4720 of these establishments, in addition to sixty-four cafés concerts. They give employment to from 8000 to 10,000 persons, and the business done by them amounts to 120,000,000f. annually. They are most numerous in the neighbourhoods of the central markets, the Palais Royal, and the Porte St. Martin. On the line of the great boulevards there are 142, and on the Boulevard de Strasbourg 17. After the great cafés, well known to everyone, the most frequented are to be found around the new cattle market at La Villette, and the Halle au Blé. The waiters are generally paid by the gratuities from customers, which are estimated at 6,000,000f. yearly.

Archæology of the Month.

The Yorkshire tumuli (Malton district) have again received the investigation of the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, with a view to the completion of his researches (so far as the North Wold range is concerned), there being no barrows left, except those which were rifled years ago by the curiosity-hunter and the treasure-seeker. Three of the barrows opened on the Hambleton range were of such loose material that the human remains had entirely gone to decay. There were evidences of extensive burnings—in one case a large limb of an oak-tree taken from a thick bed of charcoal; and there were flint flakes and other usual accompaniments of early burials. The feature of the second barrow was a sandstone slab, with cup markings on both sides, which, though quite enigmatical, are generally held to be symbolical of religious rites. The third barrow (no interment) ascended in these cup-marked stones. The intention of these cup-shaped hollows was not for pounding corn, as has been erroneously surmised, for they were perfectly fresh and showed no sign of wear; in fact, the tool-marks remained quite as sharp as on the day when made. In this great discovery there was not one single instance which showed any sign of use. This is the largest find that has been met with, and most of the striking examples will be engraved. The fifth barrow was apparently additions to an original oval mound, once seven feet high, when it yielded, some years ago, a cist and cover inclosing a contracted skeleton. No other unbroken burial appears to have occupied the barrow; but the original interments had been made with immense burnings (after the long-barrow manner) which melted the silica in the stones, and ran parts of the mound and the human bones into a solid breccia. Odd pieces of fractured human bone, with parts of skulls, were found, which seemed to have escaped the general burning. This points, as in the long barrows, to a breaking up of the bodies before incineration. The "diggings" are being carried on in the Gunton, Sherburn, and Hesterton Wolds, and are approaching completion. The subsequent discoveries of the British gravemounds have been of much interest. A barrow of apparently very large size upon the Sherburn Wold proved to be a natural hill, which had been adopted as a burial-mound, and apparently much added to by the Britons. It is probable that the primary interment had been ploughed away. Even now the mound measures 90 ft. by 74 ft., and is north and south. At a point 18 ft. from the supposed central point, and upon the natural surface, was an unburnt contracted body on the left side, with the head to the south-east. The right hand was bent at the wrist, over the hip. Before the face and chest, and as far as the knees, were the scattered remains of a burnt body. The two different modes of interment had evidently occurred at the same time. The other tumulus was on Ganton Wold, and was 50 ft. in diameter and only 1 ft. high. The central interment had gone, otherwise the tumulus was prolific. At 14 ft. from the centre an unburnt body was found lying on the right side, with the head to S.W. by S. The right hand was to the face and the left on the knees, and the burial appeared to be that of a man of sixty years. There was a great deal of charcoal about the head. The body was laid on a deposit of black-coloured earth, 4 in. thick, which contained pieces of pottery, flint-chippings, and broken animals' bones, the burial having been made in a hollow 6 in. deep. At 13 ft. from the centre was another body on the right side, with the head to the south, the right hand up to the face and the left on the knees. Before the face was an urn, ornamented by impressions of a pointed instrument. Before the chest was a flint knife, carefully chipped on both edges. There were the remains of two other bodies. There is but one other barrow to investigate.

The demolition of certain churches in the city of London appears beset with difficulties and delay. St. Mildred, in the Poultry, having lost its congregation, there can be no objection to its removal; but the value of the site remains for settlement. All-hallows, Staining, Mark-lane, is almost forsaken, and the Clothworkers' Company are about to purchase the site for a garden, in the rear of their handsome hall; but the value is unsettled. The church is a grey old edifice, in a verdant churchyard, in a nook or court almost rural. In the parish of St. Mary Somerset the church has been taken down and the tower left standing; but no one in the parish, including the Rector and officials, says the *City Press*, knows anything about it, except that a separate Act of Parliament has been obtained for its retention. The site is worth from £1000 to £1500.

The Library Committee of the Corporation of London have made a report upon the Roman tesselated pavement lately discovered in the rear of the Poultry, and to be preserved in the museum at Guildhall. It was inspected by nearly 50,000 visitors, and its removal was successfully accomplished. The report recommends chromo-lithographs to be taken of the pavement, to be exchanged with the London and Middlesex Society for prints and descriptions of this pavement and others found within the City, taken at the expense of the society. The Court of Common Council have sanctioned these arrangements, but one member objected to the expenditure (£135)! We hope the archæologists will not be chary in their distribution of these economical illustrations of Roman London.

The catalogue of the Exhibition at Ironmongers' Hall, in 1861, is now completed by the publication of the fourth part. This catalogue is very ably executed, and is, in its way, as remarkable as the collection itself, which "represented every department of art, from the era of the Pharaohs down to the present day;" "much that was rich and rare was culled from the tombs of Egypt, from the buried cities of Etruria, from the graceful artist-gems of Greece and Rome, and from the not less interesting relics of Anglo-Saxon times." The catalogue has had the advantage of the editorship of Mr. George Russell French.

It will be recollected that the late Mr. William Fairholt bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries his collection of books (179 volumes) and prints on Pageantry; of these Mr. Knight Watson, the secretary of the society, has prepared a full catalogue, which has been printed and circulated among the Fellows.

Since Mont Palatine has become the private property of the Emperor Napoleon excavations have been actively carried on under the superintendence of Chevalier Pietro Rosa. Within the last few months nearly the whole extent of the Palace of the Cæsars has been brought to light. Near a vast piscina a suite of chambers has been discovered, lined on reticulated walls, decorated with frescoes—genii, birds, flowers, columns, vases, &c., blended together with perfect harmony, pure design, and vividness of colour truly marvellous. One of the pictures represents Polyphemus surprising Acis and Galatea; but, contrary to what is commonly the case, the giant is represented with the usual number of eyes; and Argus has not the hundred eyes which the fable assigns to him.

Etins or Edins Hall, its origin and historical character, has long been matter of conjecture among antiquaries; but recent clearance has disclosed a rude, circular dry-stone dyke, inclosing an area of from 30 ft. to 40 ft. in diameter. Three short passages branch off from the interior on each side into spacious chambers of semi-oval form, thought to have converged at the top, and thus formed vaulted places of refuge or retirement. The circular edifice is surrounded by a kind of circumvallation and ramparts. Some suppose Etins to have been a temple dedicated to the deity Woden; others, again, that it was a residence of Edwin, King of Northumbria, one of the divisions of the Saxon Heptarchy, within whose territory this district was included. Tradition is strongest in favour of the latter, and it still preserves the name of that Monarch in the modern name. It is situated on the northern slope of Cockburn Law, about six miles from the town of Duns.

A correspondent of the *Times* states, somewhat confidently, that the house in which John Bunyan died stood "as nearly as possible under the eastern end of the new bridge (the Holborn Viaduct)—Mr. Strudwick's, a grocer, upon Snow-hill;" and he suggests that the Society of Arts Tablet Committee should denote the spot by a tablet. The name of Bunyan's friend was *Strudwick*, at the sign of the Star, on Snow-hill. Bunyan died on the last day of August, 1688, whereas the tomb in Bunhill-fields stated the day, "12th Aug."—which, it is hoped, has been corrected in the recent relaying out "the Fields."

The Salisbury Hotel, in Leicester-square, is in course of removal. Hogarth came to live here, in 1733, in what was subsequently the northern half of the hotel. It was distinguished in the painter's time by the sign of the Golden Head, cut by Hogarth himself from pieces of cork and glued together, and gilt; it was placed over the street-door, which bore the name of Hogarth on a brass plate. The house, with its sign, is shown in a contemporary engraving of the square by Parr. Hogarth usually took his evening walk within the inclosure, in a scarlet roquelaure and cocked hat.

At Winchester, where the Romans manufactured cloth and linen, have been found several cinerary urns, and others of the earthenware, all denoting the Roman occupation.

The *Builder* records the discovery of traces of Lacustrine dwellings in Llanguree Pool, on the western side of the Black Mountains; and the island in its centre is said to be evidently artificial, and constructed partly of piles and wattling.

A correspondent writes from Upsall, near Thirsk—In excavating for foundations of a mansion to be built on the site of the old castle, have been found, amongst rubbish, four muskets, two haquebets, and one petronel. The barrels of the muskets are hexagonal, with the old flint locks with sight. The wooden stocks full to dust when brought to the air. There were also found two breastplates and three helmets, or head-pieces, and one laced or skirt. It is probable that the helmets belonged to John de Constable, the latest resident in the castle, who, for his Royalist firmness, had to fire from the country, as told in Grainge's "Vale of Mowbray." This opinion is strengthened by a York shilling of Charles I. being found near the weapons.

In the centre of the village of Itchen Ferry, Southampton, have been found, in excellent preservation, a considerable number of coins of the Lower Empire, opposite the ancient British village of Crabalton, afterwards partially occupied by the Romans.

Some workmen, in digging the foundations of a house in the village of Marcoil (Pas-de-Calais), came upon a quantity of human bones and other remains. Information having been given to M. Paillard, prefect of the department, further searches were made, and the result was the discovery of 237 skeletons, sixty-one earthen vases, five of glass, twenty-three lances, nine javelins, eight hatchets, a shield, ten short sabres or knives, four belt-plates, twelve buckles, six ear-rings, eight other rings, two enamelled glass-bead necklaces, a crystal ball, a pair of scissors, two pair of tweezers, four hair-pins, and two large vases of gilt copper, all in a state of perfect preservation. Two of the glass vases have the same form and colour as modern hock-glasses; the pottery, made of red, black, or brown earth, is of various shapes, and ornamented with a chisel in its soft state; the jewels and belt-plates are of silver, delicately chased; the ear-drops are composed of silver rings, to which are suspended drops set with garnets; the necklaces are of different colours, the glass beads being enamelled by a process now unknown. The arms are the most curious pieces of these antiquities, and show that they belong to the period of the Franks. The site of this cemetery is near a camp, called in the neighbourhood after Cæsar, but which was still occupied in the fourth century. The skeletons are those of a race of men of tall stature, some measuring 6 ft. 4 in. Many of them had a vase between the legs. The explorations are to be continued.

LITERATURE.

Travels in Central Africa. By Mr. and Mrs. Petherick. (Tinsley.) The modern fashion of taking your wife with you upon your travels, whether your destination be Camberwell or inhospitable Caucasus, or the remoter and more pestilential regions of Central Africa, has its advantages, though they may not be so obvious as its disadvantages. For instance, the traveller may have to argify a host of unenlightened savages, whose belief in the inferiority of women is still unshaken, and who, deaf as they may be to the promises, arguments, exhortations, caresses, and menaces of the most determined man, are simply ashamed not to follow when a woman leads the way; and thus difficulties which would otherwise be insurmountable, are happily overcome. Then, when the inevitable narrative comes to be written, the volume or volumes can be made additionally attractive by a frontispiece bearing the counterfeit presentment of the intrepid wife as well as of the intrepid husband, and by letters breathing the feminine spirit, exhibiting matters from the womanly point of view, betraying a tendency towards the sentimental style, indicating partly regret at having got into trouble and partly pride in playing at heroines, and condescending to such ungeographical details as marriages and babies. Charming, however, as it undoubtedly is to have the united form of narrative, it requires careful supervision, so that the different parts may adhere neatly, the appearance of being piecemeal may be avoided, confusion of persons may not arise, and the question "where are we now?" may not continually occur to the bewildered reader. In the case of the two volumes under consideration sufficient attention has not been paid to connection, perspicuity, and the grace of composition; and it is to be feared that a generally valuable and interesting work will suffer in consequence. In fact, the third person singular, the first person singular, and the first person plural are intermingled in that perplexing and somewhat ludicrous manner which is often discernible in the elaborate productions of a begging-letter impostor. It can only be regretted that volumes of such interest and importance should have any blemish whatever. The authors have much to tell that is instructive and entertaining, new and strange, cheering and sickening; they were even, it may be remembered, consigned to death by the lying tongue of rumour, but, though they were in perils oft, they have fortunately escaped to tell the story of their adventures, their sufferings, and their ultimate safety. Mr. Petherick has also put on record his defence; for charges had unhappily been made against him which could not be passed over without notice. It is known, wherever the fame of Captains Speke and Grant has penetrated, that those gallant explorers of the Nile were not altogether pleased with the conduct of Mr. Petherick, that they even hinted pretty plainly that he was more careful of the gain to be derived from his ivory trade than of his honour or their safety. Let all lovers of justice read appendix A in Mr. and Mrs. Petherick's second volume. It is not, of course, certain that they will be even then inclined to acquit Mr. Petherick altogether; but it is quite certain that they will only then be in a position to pronounce a fair judgment. Mr. Petherick's account is briefly as follows: he undertook, in consideration of £1000, to place two armed boats, during November, 1861, at Gondokoro, with grain and other means of subsistence; if Captain Speke should not arrive in November, 1861, to proceed with an armed party southwards towards Lake Nyanza to meet him; if Captain Speke should arrive at Gondokoro before June, 1862, to assist him in any explorations he might deem desirable, it being understood that Consul Petherick should "not be bound to remain beyond 1862." At p. 115 Mr. Petherick has the words "not be bound to remain beyond June, 1862," but in the articles of agreement at p. 92 the word "June" does not (perhaps by an accidental omission) appear. Mr. Petherick, however, admits that there was between himself and Captain Speke a private understanding that the engagement should be binding "for an indefinite period," so that the omission or insertion of the word is unimportant. Moreover, Mr. Petherick evidently had no intention of sticking to the letter of the written agreement; and he would probably be the first to allow that it is too late now to appeal to it. He has a far better defence; that when he was supposed to be making money by the ivory trade he was losing money by conducting a prodigiously expensive expedition; that he had provided far more abundantly than could have been expected and than was due from him for Captain Speke and his company long before they arrived at Gondokoro; that, by reason of immersion and illness and a chapter of accidents, a journey calculated to last six weeks had been prolonged to the extent of seven months; and that when he in person reached Gondokoro he was received with coldness and amazed though he was but five days later than Captains Speke and Grant. How far his defence may be satisfactory must be left to public decision; for there is generally, nowadays, as there was in the time of Sir Roger de Coverley, a great deal to be said on both sides. Touching the charge of having traded when he was supposed to be about other business, it will have been best, one would think, to flatly deny it; to say that Captain Speke had himself pointed out how trade and the expedition could be conducted together might in some minds give rise to a hurtful suspicion. Mr. Petherick showing that he couldn't possibly have been trading at the time he was accused of it, and simul-

taneously pleading that, if he were trading, he was only doing what Captain Speke had suggested, weakens his own cause, and reminds one slightly of the officer who gave several reasons for not firing a salute, and concluded with the unanswerable excuse that he hadn't any ammunition. If Mr. Petherick was not and could not have been trading at a certain date, what need of any further words? Let those who are concerned in the matter read what he has to say and make up their minds whether he has not been very much maligned and whether he to not more than four thousand pounds out of pocket. One thing is pretty clear (and it is by no means a new discovery), that the noblest investigations lead to wrangling and snarling and disputations about £ s. d.

Seven Eventful Years in Paraguay. By Geo. Frederick Masterman. With a Map. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This painfully interesting volume contains just one piece of information which can be accepted with feelings of unmingled satisfaction; and that is that the last syllable of Paraguay should be pronounced so as to form an unobjectionable rhyme to why. The narrative is, for the most part, a record of abominations, a tale of unutterable horrors, a history of lamentation and mourning and woe. It is simply incredible; but this assertion by no means implies untruthfulness, for truth, it is well known, is often stranger and more difficult of belief than fiction. It has hitherto been the fashion to speak of the Inquisition, whenever there was occasion to suggest a notion of the most diabolical cruelty which inventive man could devise, of the most malignant charges which even a priest could trump up, and of the direst hell which even fanaticism could make on earth; but henceforth the name of all that is cruel, malignant, treacherous, and infernal is Lopez. "Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!" Seldom has iconoclasm thrown down such a favourite idol; seldom, since the days of the prophet of Khorassan, has the veil torn off revealed such a hideous monster. Not many months have elapsed since Lopez was our hero of heroes, the knight without fear and without reproach, a sort of Garibaldi, a very Schamyl of South America, a brother (in the spirit) of Abd-el-Kader, the peer of those of whom it might be said "one man of you shall chase a thousand," the skilful general, the invincible patriot, the friend of Englishmen; and now he is a tyrant more cruel than Nero, a boastful soldier as incapable as Cleon, an oppressor and a torturer of his English servants. It must, however, be in fairness admitted that there is no certain proof in all cases that Lopez was personally cognisant of and answerable for the treatment experienced by so-called criminals; and it is easy to conceive that the President's portrait painted by one who was in his name, if not by his personal command, sentenced to long imprisonment in a loathsome dungeon, and to short but exquisite torment, ended only by a fictitious confession, would not be remarkably flattering. Still, when every allowance is made, there is little beauty about Lopez, whether he be contemplated from the physical or the moral point of view. He is said to be not more than 5 ft. 4 in. in height and unwieldily stout; to have a cruel, sensual face; to display graciousness of manner when he is pleased and ferociousness when he is angered; to have lost his lower teeth, so that he speaks inarticulately; to hide beneath a mere varnish of civilisation the Indian savagery which lurks in his blood, and which at certain times defies concealment. As for his moral nature it must, according to the author's account, be considerably worse than that of the worst of the seven devils with whom the outcast but re-established devil shared the swept and garnished apartment; or, perhaps, the whole eight, after a regular succession of flittings, have found temporary accommodation in the heart of Lopez. He reminds one a little of Ahab, "whom Jezebel, his wife, stirred up;" for at the bottom of the Paraguayan war and the horrors and the tortures there is, according to our author, the old *terrarum causa*—a woman—Madame Eliza Lynch. That is not her real name, but the name by which she is known in Paraguay; nor is she the wife of Lopez, but of a French surgeon, from whom she would like to be divorced (only that is one of those few matters which we arrange better, or at any rate more easily, than they do in France) that she might marry her paramour. She is said to be of Irish parentage; a tall, stout, remarkably handsome woman; showily educated; able to speak English, French, and Spanish with equal facility; a giver of excellent dinner-parties; and capable of drinking more champagne without being affected by it than anybody else the author ever met with. She is described as clever, selfish, and most unscrupulous, and to have cast enough to do whatever she pleases with Lopez, treating him with apparent respect, and artfully contriving to gain irresistible influence over him by indulging his weaknesses, which are imperiousness, vanity, and sensuality. "She gradually and insidiously imbued Lopez with the idea that he was the greatest soldier of the age, and flattered the vain, credulous, and greedy savage into the belief that he was destined to raise Paraguay from obscurity, and make it the dominant power of South America. It was necessary for the realisation of this ambitious project that a war on a grand scale should be undertaken; and with neighbours so encroaching as Brazil, so turbulent and lawless as the Argentine Confederation, it was not difficult to find a pretext for hostilities." Those hostilities seem to be now drawing to a conclusion, but in a manner less likely to damage Lopez, whom our author hates, than the Paraguayans, whom he loves. The most distressing part of the book is that which relates how sham confessions were extorted by bodily anguish from our author and others. One cannot, of course, condemn them; one can only feel as old John Bradford used to feel when he saw a poor wretch going to be hanged for some offence at Tyburn, and exclaimed, "but for the grace of God there goes John Bradford;" one can only be thankful to have been saved from a sore trial which would have been too much for anybody; still, a monstrous humiliation is unpleasant to contemplate. Nor is the author's tone altogether unexceptionable; he appears to have some grudge against nearly everybody except the native Paraguayans: the American Consul, the French Consul, the Italian Consul, General Webb, Admiral Davis, and Captain Ramsay all come in for chastisement. As for his fellow-in-condemnation, Mr. Bliss, he begs they may not be mentioned in the same breath. And, no doubt, he draws an ugly portrait of Mr. Bliss, who, having been induced to confess, as it was humorously put, seems to have made up his mind to treat the whole matter as a joke, to have given full rein to his imagination, and to have written quite a balky pamphlet, full of sheer inventions. It is a question, however, whether, if you have determined to say of a certain gentleman whatever may seem good to your tormentors, without any regard to truth, you may not as well begin with his boyhood and declare that he was expelled from school for stealing spoons; and, at any rate, community of suffering might plead for a certain amount of charitable silence. The conduct of "the French and Italian Consuls, who were living apparently on the most intimate and friendly terms with Lopez, receiving presents from him and Mrs. Lynch, making speeches in his favour at the public entertainments, and dining tête-à-tête with him and his mistress; whilst their countrymen, whom they had been sent to protect, were being put to death, day by day, after suffering the most appalling tortures and misery," is incomprehensible, and, if capable of explanation, might show us a little silver lining beneath the dark cloud set before us by our author, to whom is hereby proffered the most sincere sympathy for his sufferings and the most hearty congratulations upon his deliverance.

Constance Aylmer. By H. F. P. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This is "a story of the seventeenth century," it is contained in one volume, and it is in many respects charming. There is great freshness and quaintness about both the scenes and the personages to which the reader is introduced; and the dialogue is for the most part good and characteristic. The descriptions are often striking, and the pen of the writer produces a picture as pleasing in brightness and colouring as could be produced by the brush of a great Dutch painter. New Amsterdam, at any rate as it was in the seventeenth century, is not so familiar to us as to have bred contempt; and it is due, perhaps, to the place which has been chosen for the home of the more taking characters that the tale is attractive from the very outset: anyhow, it is attractive.

Jerome Lock. (William Freeman.) An anonymous author has put forth, under the title of "Jerome Lock," a tale which occupies only one volume and which is thoroughly readable. An artist who stammers may be found occasionally a slight nuisance, for a very little stammering goes, so far as humour is concerned, a long way; but he is sometimes piquant, and his remarks are sometimes savoury. A little bigamy is introduced, out of compliment, perhaps, to the prevailing fashion; it is not, however, of a flagrant, brazen, vicious description, and offers a puzzle for solution. A girl loved a man sufficiently to marry him, and after marriage discovered that he had a wife from whom he might have been divorced, but for certain reasons had not; and she was on the point of bringing him to book when he was taken ill, and was nigh to death. She determined to remain and nurse him, without afflicting him in his dying moments by informing him of her discovery that she was no wife; and he died. Was she to be condemned for her determination? Was anybody to blame except the man, who thought his secret was safe from discovery? Was the unmarried girl, in the eyes of the world, guiltless before and guilty after her discovery? It is a curious but not a pleasant question to discuss, and, fortunately, it is, even so far as the story is concerned, of no great consequence.

The Lily of Lumley. By Edith Milner. (Macmillan and Co.) This story, in one volume, is based upon a tradition "which tells of a murdered Lady of Lumley, and connects her death with the marriage of the first Baron Lumley with the lady Eleanor Nevill, better known as 'The Rose of Raby.'" As "there is no authentic account of the event," it has seemed good to "fill in the details of the story by attributing the tragedy to priestly animosity;" and really, the priests have had so much atrocity put down to their account that a little more or less cannot make much difference. If anybody, however, may feel disposed to object, the disposition may, perhaps, be checked by an attentive perusal of the volume.

Norrie Seton; or, Driven to Sea. By Mrs. George Cupples. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.) With respect to Norrie Seton, whose history will probably be acceptable to boys, we are told that "things had favoured his accidental course, and a watchful Providence had preserved him; but this might not have been the case in everybody's experience;" which language suggests that "a watchful Providence" does not act until an "accidental course" has been taken, is not sufficient of itself without favourable "things," and cannot be trusted in by everybody without considerable risk. And yet the author had no idea, one may confidently assert, of suggesting anything of the kind.

A Legend of Dundrum Castle; being a Chronicle of the House of Bugod de la Rath. Done into English by Mrs. Faber. (Bell and Daldy.) Nothing, it is said, remains now of the ancient castle of Dundrum but the ivy-covered tower; but there was a time when beauty and manliness lived, in human form, within its halls; when tales of love were whispered there, and the lute and the voice made music there. Moreover, there was once upon a time dwelling at the castle an old nurse who could chant a ditty prophetic of evil that would under certain circumstances befall the house of Bugod. To what extent the prophecy received fulfilment may be learned in a pleasant way from a neat little volume containing "A Legend of Dundrum Castle," told in quaint English of an antique pattern.

Home from India. By John Pomeroy. (Tinsley.) This is a novel in two volumes; and, though it is not of a very high order, cannot be called unreadable. It is somewhat loosely put together; but it abounds with lively dialogue. There are good sketches of character; there are loves and marriages in generous profusion; there are rumours of ghosts; there are skeletons; and there is hidden treasure.

To the poetry of the period belong *The Nine Days' Queen*, by Mrs. Frederick Prideaux (Bell and Daldy), which is a dramatic poem of considerable merit, although the short reign of Lady Jane Grey be a more than slightly threadbare theme; *Rustic* (Longmans), which is "a novelette in verse," written by an unnamed but not at all unknown or unmeritorious author, as "Vasco" will bear witness; *Poems*, by B. Montgomerie Ranking (John Camden Hotten), with plenty of spirit and a cunning touch on the lyrical strings; *Poems*, by J. Hector Courtelle (Longmans), careful, tuneful, earnest, tender; *The Vision of Socrates, and other Poems*, by Charles Wood Chapman (Provost and Co.), showing a certain ease and dash combined with a disregard of true rhymes, so that "endued" is made responsive to "moved" (p. 25), and "green" to "supreme" (p. 77); and *The Three Fountains, a Fairy Epic of Eden, with other Verses*, by the author of "The Afterglow" (Longmans), bearing an unmistakable stamp of superiority. *Aventures d'Alice au Pays des Merveilles* (Macmillan and Co.) is, of course, Mr. Carroll's popular book, which has been translated into French by M. Henri Bué, and, being "ouvrage illustré de 42 vignettes par John Tenniel," makes a very elegant and desirable little volume. *Select Italian Stories*, by A. Olivieri, Ll. Dr., Phil. Dr. (Asher and Co.), is one of the series of "international reading-books," and is intended to facilitate the learning of the Italian language.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

A very able article, entitled "What is Bathybius," has been contributed to the *Popular Science Review* by Professor Williamson, in which he discusses the question of the difference between living and dead matter, to which we lately drew attention. Protoplasm is the name that has been given to the albuminous substance such as constitutes the white of an egg, of which living structures are for the most part built up; and, as it constitutes the lowest known manifestation of both animal and vegetable life, it brings us to the boundary which separates the organic from the inorganic world. Protoplasm, it can be shown, is composed of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon. Nevertheless, out of these elements we are unable to elaborate protoplasm; and, although the chemical composition of living and dead matter may be the same, there is a power of assimilation in the living which does not exist in the dead, and this power seems to constitute the chief specific difference between them. We have not yet been able to discover any force which, without the intervention of a living agent, can convert inorganic into living matter. Nevertheless, there is no reason to doubt that at some period or other it must have been so converted, otherwise there would be no visible source of the life which now exists upon the globe. Bathybius is the name given to the vast masses of submarine protoplasm which have been discovered at the bottom of the Atlantic, and which consists of a transparent jelly, containing several different kinds of minute granules, some of which have been identified with those found in the chalk formation. It has since been inferred by some persons that we are still living in the cretaceous epoch. But from this conclusion Professor Williamson dissents, as the fossil Textilaria present in the chalk is not represented in the Bathybius; so that, even if the present formation of chalk is accounted a continuation of the ancient formation, the two are not identical, as there is some difference in their fossils. The zoological affinities of Bathybius are perplexing. Haeckel has separated the Protozoa, under the name of Protista, from plants on the one hand, and from animals on the other; so that the Protozoa may be regarded as constituting a third organic kingdom, from which both the others have been derived. Of the known Protozoa, Bathybius must be accounted the lowest in the scale, and by many it is regarded as the living exemplar of the Laurentian Eozoon.

A new method of producing wrought iron has been patented in America by Francis Eberhausen, and is, we believe, about to be tried at Dowlais and some other ironworks in Wales. A large turntable, fitted with cells or boxes, is rotated by an engine in front of a spout of molten cast iron and a spout of pulverised hematite, the effect of which arrangement is to deposit a layer of cast iron about ⅛in. thick, and a layer of pulverised hematite of the same thickness in each cell; forming together a plate or slab of wrought iron ¼in. thick and weighing about 100lb. These slabs or tiles are then broken up in a puddling furnace, and, after a short exposure, are treated as common wrought iron. Such a method may answer when the ore is very pure. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether, even in that case, it is the most economical system that could be adopted, as the hematite should be convertible without using cast iron at all.

The seeds of mushrooms consist of spores which adhere to the gills and impart a colour at first pink and afterwards brown. These spores are shed abundantly upon the ground. But they cannot be made to vegetate in the same way as ordinary seeds, and it seems to be an indispensable condition of their growth that they shall first be passed through the body of some animal. Horse-droppings treated as seed will consequently afford, in most cases, a crop of mushrooms, while the spores treated in the same manner will yield none.

For some time past the civil engineers who have been sent to India by the Government, to carry out the construction of important public works in that country, have been very much dissatisfied with the treatment they have received from the military and covenanted officials, by whom they are said to have been regarded for the most part as interlopers, and have been represented as constituting a much lower stratum of the social fabric than the official aristocracy. Latterly the antagonism thus produced has culminated in a note issued by the Governor-General, and of which the authorship is imputed to Colonel Strachey, in which it is stated that it is a recognised practice in England for civil engineers to receive commissions from contractors, but that in India no such practices are to be allowed. Such an intimation set before the public with the sanction of official authority has naturally excited the strongest feelings of indignation, not merely in India, but also at home; and the president and council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have felt it incumbent upon them, as representing the engineering profession, to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the circumstance of the official circulation of such unmerited calumnies. It is much to be regretted that the Governor-General of India should have sanctioned the publication of so wide and gratuitous a censure, and it will now become indispensable not merely that it should be retracted but that proper reparation should be made to those against whom such a hostile animus has been shown.

The opening of the Suez Canal is directing the attention of the commercial classes to the impending necessity of improved communication with the East. Now that the sea journey has been so much abridged by the establishment of Brindisi as the European point of departure for the Indian mails, and Bombay as the Indian point of arrival, it has become more important than heretofore to accelerate the speed of the steamers by which the intermediate communication will have to be kept up, and this is an improvement which the Government will no doubt be pressed to introduce. But besides this, independent enterprise in Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, and other places is meditating the introduction of steamers of large size to ply between England and India by the way of the Red Sea, and the experiment of establishing such vessels will probably be made, though it will also probably result in several failures. It is a condition of the successful working of merchant steamers that the speed maintained shall not be very great, which entails the necessity of great power, and of a large consumption of fuel. But to contend against the south-west monsoon in the Indian Ocean requires large power and a low rig, unless the vessels tack instead of pursuing a direct course. Ultimately, no doubt, vessels suitable for the trade will be found; but, meanwhile, much disappointment may be experienced, and the enterprise is one that requires knowledge and circumspection.

We have refrained from repeating the praises with which many newspapers have of late resounded regarding Fairlie's locomotive engine, simply because much that was said is, in our judgment, preposterous, and because we believed that experience would reduce those extravagant encomiums to their just dimensions. It now appears, however, that three engines are in danger of being as unduly disparaged as they were before unduly praised; for three of them have been sent to Queensland, one of which, having been tried on a railway, wrought so much mischief, and was in all respects so unsatisfactory, that the principle has been condemned by the local officials. Fairlie's locomotive, it may be explained, consists virtually of two locomotives joined together at the firebox. The firebox is at the middle of the engine, and the fuel is introduced through a door in the side; and before the firebox, and also behind it, there is a barrel of tubes, with a chimney at each end. Each barrel rests upon a six-wheeled carriage, or bogie, as it is called, and the six wheels of each bogie are driven by a pair of engines set upon the frame, and to which the steam gains admission through the central pin, or trunnion, which connects the bogie to the boiler, and on which the bogie swivels. In such an engine there is the same number of parts as in two ordinary locomotives; and two ordinary locomotives, with the foot-plates brought together, would be quite as powerful and more convenient, since shorter turntables, if turn-tables are used upon the line, would suffice, and since, also, if one engine were disabled, the other could be used; whereas half Fairlie's engine could not be used alone. We can discern no advantage in Fairlie's system, and several disadvantages. But neither can we see that it may not be made to work efficiently upon any railway, and, consequently, we can only regard as accidental any damage it may have caused to a railway in Queensland and any unexpected defects it may have shown.

Gasworks for the production of oxygen on the system of M. Tessié du Motay have been established in New York, in which, by the use of the manganate of soda which is alternately exposed to the action of steam and atmospheric air, oxygen is absorbed from the atmosphere and is then discharged by the steam. The manganate of soda is heated in iron retorts 2 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. long. Each retort holds 960lb. of the manganate; but, as if pure it would fuse, it is mixed with some of the oxides of copper and manganese. The steam is conveyed into the retort through a perforated pipe led along the bottom, and, after passing up through the manganate, escapes in the same way as the gas in gasworks, carrying the oxygen with it. When the oxygen is expelled the steam is turned off and a stream of air is passed through the pipe, which restores to the manganate the oxygen it had lost before; and it is then in a condition to be acted upon by the steam, and so on, indefinitely, as there is no waste in the manganate. The manganate yields 14½ per cent of its own weight of oxygen, and a considerable part of this is given out and re-absorbed each time the steam and air are introduced.

Some experiments have been made in France to determine the cause of the poisonous action of phosphorus, and it is found to be owing to the absorption of oxygen from the blood. It is found that pyrogallic acetone produces nearly identical effects.

A correspondent of the *Mechanics' Magazine* enumerates the projects which have been propounded at different times for the construction of a tunnel connecting England and France, and of which there are eighteen in all. The authors of these projects and the dates of their promulgation are as follow:—Mathieu, 1801; Franchat and Mottray, 1803; De la Haye, 1845; Horeau, 1851; Payerne, 1855; Faure, 1855; Wytsun, 1855; Nichol, 1856; Vacherot, 1856; Austen, 1856; Turner, 1856; Thomé de Gamond, Smith, 1861; Chalmers, 1861; Remington, 1863; Hawkshaw, 1864; Bateman, 1869; Marsden, 1869.

A letter has been addressed by Mr. J. Hawkshaw, C.E., to the Duke of Argyll denying the truth of the official notification issued by the Public Works Department in India, which alleges that it is a recognized practice for civil engineers of England to receive commissions on contracts, in addition to their usual salaries.

It appears from the Bombay papers that the information respecting the murder of a ship's captain and a crew of twenty-two men in Torres Strait, which was recently reported by telegraph, was brought to Bombay by the captain of the ship Princess Dagmar, which sailed from Newcastle on Aug. 1. The master, Captain Lewis, reports that while in the Torres Strait he was boarded by the captain of a cutter from Sydney, who had been sent out in search of a vessel (supposed to be the Catherine Seymour) that left Sydney for the pearl-fishing about Wednesday Island. There had been twenty-two men on board the vessel, and the natives had boarded her, murdered the men—killing the captain also by throwing a spear in at the skylight whilst he was asleep in the cabin—and then set fire to the ship. The captain's wife (Mrs. Gascoigne) and son were also aboard the vessel, and are supposed to have been carried off by the natives in revenge for the loss of some of the women of the island who had been carried off on a previous occasion by European sailors. The captain and his wife were Europeans, but no exact information can be obtained as to whether the men who are supposed to have been massacred were Europeans or not. The ship had been picked up, and the above information had been got from her log by the master of the cutter who hailed Captain Lewis in the strait, and asked that the tidings should be conveyed to England.

BLACKFRIARS NEW BRIDGE ON

THE INSURRECTION IN DALMATIA: SCENERY OF THE BOCCHE DI CATTARO

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ER THE THAMES.—SEE PAGE 473.

VIEW UP THE BOCCHE DI CATTARO, FROM PORTO NUOVO.—SEE PAGE 473.

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"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Stories of travel in the vast island called Africa (M. de Lesseps has insulated that division of the world) have of late years had more interest for all of us than any other tales of adventure. The men have been so dauntless, and they have written so well. Speke, Grant, Livingstone, Baker, have produced books ten times more sensational than a novel, and yet they have simply, but in vivid language, recounted their personal experiences. A new contribution to African literature has just appeared. This comprises the journal and notes of Mr. and Mrs. Petherick. The husband, as most know, was Consul at Khartoum, and he made an engagement with the Geographical Society that he would fit out and conduct an expedition to meet Speke and Grant at Gondokoro. The new book contains the account of the voyage and of a land march which was rendered necessary by the disasters that occurred. Like any narrative of Nile voyaging, it is full of incident and interest; but the hardships, difficulties, and illness which fell to the lot of Mr. and Mrs. Petherick make the detail more sombre than that of other adventurers. The sequel, moreover, is unpleasant, as, for reasons into which I have no intention of entering, the meeting of Speke and Grant and the Pethericks was a very disagreeable one; and I suppose that the main object of the publication of the book is to show that Mr. Petherick did his best, and was ill properly requited. A good deal more must be said before it can be just to form an opinion on this; and, though one has for several years been hearing the subject canvassed in the circles that chiefly discuss such matters, it is best, I think, not to attempt to sift fragmentary statements and counter-statements; but, now that Mr. Petherick has formally put his own case forward, to wait for any rejoinder which may be offered. Major Grant, in his delightful "Walk Across Africa," says that Mr. Petherick went away after his own ivory trade, instead of pressing on to the point of meeting; and this the ex-Consul emphatically denies. He was, however, to have stationed boats at Gondokoro in November, 1861, and he did not arrive there until February, 1863; and there was a "misconception" on the part of the Egyptian, who in the mean time went on with two boats. There are some other questions which have been raised, and of which we shall hear more. Passing from the unwelcome revelations, let me mention that Mr. Petherick was accompanied by his newly-married wife, whose pen has recorded the larger part of the story, and whose endurance seems to me to have been put to severer tests than I see justification for. There may be a rare case, like that of Lady Baker, where a most feminine nature may be gifted with extraordinary power to be, to do, and to suffer, and where something approaching to heroism is the result; but it must be clear that the savage Nile is not a region to be needlessly traversed by a delicately-trained woman. Mrs. Petherick's trials become too severe to be read with composure. Her kindly heart and her devotion to her husband are shown in every page; but one may ask, literally, why was she in that *galere*—the "Lady of the Nile"? It is with a feeling something akin to her own in writing the date that we read her final letter from the hotel at Alexandria. These notes will supply a key to a good deal that will, I apprehend, be speedily read in the journals or in reports of the geographical meetings.

Police broke in upon a "penny gaff" over the water the other night, and captured a manageress and sundry of her artists and generous benefactors. I should not have invited attention to so plebeian an incident but for the character of the performance thus rudely interrupted. The gaff dramatist hit upon a new sensation. The scene that was on represented a dissecting-room. A surgeon was "flourishing his knife" (that was the elegant phrase in which a Pancras guardian had the decency to speak of a medical gentleman engaged in a post-mortem examination), and two youthful actors, with duly whitened faces, lay on a table, the representatives of the subjects for anatomy. Now, well managed, this would be a most appalling effect, especially if galvanism were also thought of by the dramatist, but I am afraid that the gaff has forestalled us on this side the Thames. Still, we have Hogarth left to us, and the table in Surgeons' Hall.

I suppose that what I am going to mention will be thought absurd enough to justify my introducing it into a non-political column. Another league has been formed by artisans who do not think any existing organisation aims at enough. It is called the Land and Labour League, and its boldly-announced programme is this:—The abolition of all private right in land. Compensation to the present owners to be granted out of the national income, but only on such terms as may be prescribed by a Parliament elected by manhood suffrage. The league will not have a regular president, but will elect one at each meeting, so that he may be able to advance with the temper of the hour, and not be bound by any inconvenient rules laid down in a time of moderation, an ingenious device which occurred to early French revolutionists. A large body of adherents to this programme has given in allegiance. We may suppose that when the tribunal that is to adjudge compensation shall sit it will not forget the admirable precedent afforded in the Revolution in France. A man, defending his property, showed from deeds that it had been in his family a hundred years. "Then your family has, on your own evidence, had it quite long enough, to the wrong of other families," observed the Judge. The same rule, or one akin to it, was recommended at a great meeting in Ireland a fortnight back, when it was demanded that England should pay back rent to the Irish for the land kept from them so long. Agreeable doctrines are in circulation—but *cantabit vacuus*. I have no land. As Hood wrote—

> My freehold's in a garden pot,
> And hardly worth a pin.

Poor Father Hyacinthe, or rather M. Loison! The Church of Rome ought to forgive him. For he has been "interviewed" by a New York reporter, who describes what he did with the calmness of a vivisecting doctor—sorry to have tortured an animal, but feeling that he has acted in the interest of science. M. Loison was first attacked on board the vessel, and he defended himself for some time by reading his breviary; but at an unguarded moment the watchful reporter dashed in and began his inquiries. However, beyond a few courteous generalities, nothing was got out of the unfortunate priest on that occasion. But he was more formally besieged at his hotel, and, to do the agent of journalism justice, he applied the rack with consideration but pertinacity. The Father pleaded that he was very tired, and could not talk; but, of course, this conventional excuse went for nothing. Then he said he was ill, but it was properly felt that there are occasions when the mind should rise superior to the body, and the duty of enabling a reporter to say something was one of them. However, though the penance was long and severe, the disciplined endurance of the Catholic priest was too much for the dashing charge of the secular public instructor, and little was gained, save that M. Loison said he had come to America to learn, and that he was excessively tired. But this, properly told, makes three quarters of a column, and that is something. Much maltreated by a critic, a stalwart English veteran dramatist said, pensively, "This is not the way to bring the violets from under the leaves." The American journalist has yet to study hyacinth culture.

Broadhead, the Unionist and director of outrages, has been hunted out of England by the slow but steady operation of the pressure at the command of honest men. His license as a publican was taken away, and the enthusiasm of his saw-grinding friends soon ceased to be useful. He had a public farewell, however, and the artisans who filled the music-hall applauded him when he described himself as a sort of martyr, who had acted, perhaps over-zealously, for the good of others. But we all are liable to error, said the misunderstood man whose error was the hiring a scoundrel to attempt assassination. The fellow goes, and may be forgotten; but the cheers of that meeting will not be forgotten, and will certainly be referred to by those who believe that a certain amount of civilisation is necessary for Sheffield workmen before the manhood Parliament shall be convoked to arrange for the confiscation of the land.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE.

7th Hussars: Ensign the Hon. A. J. G. Byng to be Cornet.
9th Lancers: Quartermaster Serg. G. Fuller to be Quartermaster.
17th: Lieut. S. Y. Clark to be Captain; Cornet and Adjutant J. Brown to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet W. Bashford to be Lieutenant.
Royal Artillery: Lieuts. H. Latham and J. P. Nolan to be Second Captains; Acting Vet.-Surge. J. H. Lemon, G. Durrant, and J. C. Dwyer to be Veterinary Surgeons.
Royal Engineers: Capt. J. F. D. Donnelly to be Supernumerary.
Royal Engineer Train: Lieut. Sir A. W. Mackworth, Bart., to be Adjutant.
Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton to be Instructor of Musketry.
1st Foot: Ensign W. R. Macdonald to be Lieutenant; Ensign T. F. Ross to be Ensign; A. Smith to be Ensign.
3rd: Ensign W. Moyres to be Lieutenant; A. E. Ommanney to be Ensign.
4th: Quartermaster J. Connors to be Quartermaster.
7th: Lieut. J. R. Beckett to be Lieutenant.
13th: Ensign H. H. Parr to be Lieutenant; W. E. May to be Ensign.
14th: Lieut. B. Chanoer to be Lieutenant.
19th: Ensign W. A. Burnett to be Lieutenant; N. N. Winter to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. J. Leader to be Assistant Surgeon.
20th: Capt. J. A. L. Hamilton and Lieut. G. Pasco to be Captains; Ensign A. A. Morshead to be Lieutenant; the Hon. A. J. G. Byng to be Ensign.
31st: Staff Assist. Surg. C. K. Jones to be Assistant Surgeon.
32nd: E. M. Ullegg to be Ensign.
34th: Ensign T. H. F. Strickland to be Ensign.
37th: Lieut. B. M. Barton to be Lieutenant.
41st: Lieut. M. W. Kelly to be Lieutenant.
44th: Ensign T. H. W. Bernard to be Ensign.
47th: Lieut. J. A. Smith to be Adjutant.
51st: Lieut. S. J. Dyer to be Captain; Ensign J. H. Dunlop to be Lieutenant; the Hon. A. E. C. Cole to be Ensign.
52nd: Lieut. T. D. Butler to be Instructor of Musketry.
53rd: Ensign A. G. Pife to be Lieutenant; L. A. White to be Ensign.
57th: Lieut. H. M. Powell to be Captain; Ensign A. Collins to be Lieutenant; G. C. Denison to be Ensign.
60th: Staff Assist. Surg. J. P. Rooney to be Assistant Surgeon.
63rd: Assist. Surg. J. B. Hannah to be Assistant Surgeon.
64th: Ensign R. J. Bingham to be Ensign.
65th: Capt. R. J. Stewart to be Captain.
78th: Paymaster and Honorary Capt. A. Baird to be Paymaster.
89th: Lieut. F. A. Dashwood to be Captain; Ensign G. C. O. Courtenay to be Lieutenant; R. J. Bingham to be Ensign.
93rd: D. S. B. Mackenzie to be Ensign.
98th: Capt. P. O'Reilly to be Captain.
103rd: Major G. C. Lambert to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. C. M. L. Clarke to be Major; Lieut. J. E. Harden to be Captain; Assist. Surg. J. Carlaw to be Assistant Surgeon.
2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. J. F. Hopkins to be Lieutenant.
3rd: Lieut. S. J. R. Toms to be Lieutenant.
Depôt Battalion: Major T. H. Clarkson to be Major.
Medical Department: Assist. Surgs. R. O. Hayden and H. Walker to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

BREVET.

Brevet Col. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Brevet Col. J. T. Grant, C.B., to have the local rank of Major-General in India; Quartermaster P. Higgins to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Lieutenant-General Philip Sandilands, of the Royal Artillery, died, on Saturday last, at Hythe, aged seventy-nine. He entered the Army in 1806.

A presentation has been made to Quartermaster-Sergeant N. Martin by the past and present officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 12th Kent Rifle Volunteers.

The "marching-out" season commenced at Chatham on the 1st inst. Each day in the week a particular corps marches out into the adjacent country, weather permitting.

The next examination by the Council of Military Education for admission of candidates for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence on Jan. 3.

Colonel the Hon. H. H. Clifford, C.B. and V.C. is to be appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, in the room of the Hon. Richard Curzon, who has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Major-General Lord George Paget, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, made his inspection of the 15th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Fitzwygram, at Chichester, on Thursday week, preparatory to the embarkation of the regiment for Bombay.

The colonelcy of the 65th Regiment has become vacant by the death of General Robert Bartlett Coles, on the 27th ult. The veteran General, who was upwards of eighty years of age, entered the Army in 1803.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires officers of the Army to understand that for the future, except under very special and unforeseen circumstances, an application from officers to retire by the sale of their commissions, once submitted, will be acted on.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states:—"We hear from a correspondent who may be reasonably presumed to have considerable knowledge of the matter that the Persian Government has applied to our Foreign Office for British officers to assist in the organisation and training of the Persian army, and that this request has been complied with."

There was a friendly rifle competition recently at the Milton ranges, near Gravesend, between a number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, and, as a memorial of the contest, Colonel H. Wray, instructor in construction and estimating to the corps, has just presented on the part of the officers electro-plated goblets to ten staff sergeants and sergeants who competed.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for a powerful iron-clad armour-plated ram, to be named the Rupert, to be immediately constructed at Chatham dockyard. Workmen have accordingly commenced preparing the stem and frames, the mechanics in the smithery at Chatham dockyard being now employed extra hours in forging the heavy portions of the ironwork. The Rupert, which will be of 3109 tons and 700-horse power, is to be built from the designs of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B.

A general order, issued by command of the Duke of Cambridge, has been promulgated at Woolwich, granting to recipients of medals for acts of bravery in saving life the privilege of wearing them when in uniform. The order states that the medals are to be worn on the right breast. The society which grants the medals is to send the decoration, together with a statement of the act or acts of bravery performed, to the Adjutant-General, in order that the recipient's name may be registered and the necessary authority issued for the decoration to be worn.

A vacancy having occurred in the post of assistant instructor in surveying and topographical drawing at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, a general order has been issued to commanding officers to send to the Adjutant-General, not later than the 15th proximo, the applications of such officers on full pay as feel themselves qualified for the situation. The salary will be £400 a year, inclusive of all pay and military allowances. When quarters are provided £50 a year will be deducted. Applications are to be accompanied by specimens of drawing and by a sketch of two square miles of any ground the candidate may select, the drawing to be certified as his own unaided work.

The 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershott executed a sham fight, on Wednesday week, under the direction of Major-General J. G. Carey, C.B. The brigade consisted of the second battalion 13th Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel T. Maunsell; fourth battalion 60th Royal Rifles, under Colonel Hawley, 67th Regiment, under Major Miller; and the fourth battalion Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Newdigate. One division was under the command of Colonel Elrington (fourth battalion Rifle Brigade), composed of the fourth battalion 60th Rifles and the 67th Regiment. The second division was under the command of Colonel Thomas, C.B. (67th Regiment.)—Yesterday week the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershott, consisting of the second battalion 3rd Buffs, under the command of Major Wemyss, 35th Regiment, under Colonel Atkinson, and second battalion Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Glyn, was exercised in numerous field movements on the Queen's Parade, North Camp.

The British officers who were present at the manœuvres of the Prussian army last autumn have (the *Army and Navy Gazette* states) resolved to present a testimonial to Major Baron Korff, who was selected by the King of Prussia to conduct the magnificent hospitality with which his Majesty entertained his military visitors. The Duke of Manchester and General Sir William Codrington have been selected as a working committee to carry out the desire of all the officers present, and have purchased a handsome piece of plate, which, with a fitting inscription, is to be forwarded to Major Korff, on his return from Suez, whither he has gone on the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

An exhibition to the Royal College of Science, Dublin, of £50 per annum, for three years, with gratuitous instruction at the college, has been gained, after competition, by Serjeant John Snaden, of the Royal Engineers, now attached to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham garrison. Sergeant Snaden, at the recent examination, gained the gold medals, and obtained honours in applied mechanics, inorganic chemistry, practical, plane, and solid geometry, and other subjects. He was also awarded one of the Whitworth scholarships, but could not receive it, as he was four months over the proper age. Serjeant Snaden has acquired the knowledge which enabled him to obtain the exhibition during his leisure time while serving in the Royal Engineers.

During the past summer a recreation-ground for the use of the military has been formed at Chatham, above Chatham Barracks, near the citadel. The ground was granted by the War Office; funds were provided by the officers; and soldiers were employed in the formation of the walks, beds, planting, and so forth. The result has been very satisfactory. The prime mover and most active promoter of this scheme—which provides so acceptable a place of resort for the wives and children of officers, as well as for the military generally—was Colonel A. A'Court Fisher, Instructor in Surveying at the School of Military Engineering; and the officers of the garrison are preparing to present to Colonel Fisher a testimonial expressive of their appreciation of his efforts, which have been crowned with such success.

A circular has been issued by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Navy, and addressed to all commanders-in-chief, captains, and commanding officers of her Majesty's vessels. It states that their Lordships have observed with regret that, in many instances, officers have incurred wine bills to excessive amounts. Their Lordships wish to draw the attention of commanders-in-chief and commanding officers to the regulations for checking excessive expenditure in the messes, as laid down in the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, and to desire that these orders be strictly carried into effect. Departures from these orders brought under the notice of commanders-in-chief or commanding officers should be visited by those officers with marks of their displeasure, and should be reported to their Lordships. A regular account is to be kept of all spirits, wine, beer, and the like, taken on board the ship; this account must be kept ready for production at any time.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of C battery (Captain Peebles) of the 1st London Artillery took place, at Plumstead, on the 16th and the 23rd ult. The men were divided into two squads—one, squad A, composed of those who had attended a specified number of drills and adjutant's parades previous to the annual inspection; the other, squad B, of those who had not done so. The weather on both days was very unfavourable, but good scores were, nevertheless, made. The following are the winners, arranged in the order of their merit:—Squad A, Messrs. Hart, Gilsaud, Peebles, Glover, and Harding. Squad B, Messrs. Williams and Fisher. The scratch fours' match, open to the corps, was won by Messrs. Gilsaud, Bevington, Hon. A. Gray, and Satchwell. Captain and Adjutant Stoddart acted as umpire each day.

The annual prize meeting of No. 4 company (Captain Holloway's) of the St. George's Rifles took place, yesterday week, at Wormwood-scrubbs, and was attended by an excellent gathering of both members and friends. The prizes were fifteen in number, and were competed for in two series. The following were the winners:—Messrs. C. Pickwick, Cooke, Holloway, Roberson, Hunnsell, Dolphin, Kettle, T. Landgridge, Pearson, King, and Hone. The winners in the second series, restricted to recruits, were:—Messrs. B. R. Woods, Gilbertson, W. Langridge, and Bryan.——The seventh annual prize meeting of No. 5 company took place, at Wormwood-scrubbs, on Monday week. The weather being unfavourable, the shooting was not up to the average. The prizes, of the aggregate value of 43½ gs., presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and friends, and including a surplus of 10 gs. from the ball given in March last, were competed for by twenty-two efficient members, at the ranges of 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each; and the winners were as follow:—Corporal Smith, silver challenge cup for the year, and 4 gs.; Messrs. Whytock, Pickworth, Adams, Cory, Grosse, Grove, Neville, Bray, Catlin, Fry, Barnett, Connor, Taylor, Lintott.

On Wednesday week a rifle-match took place between twelve sergeants of the 7th (Rifle) Depôt Battalion, stationed at Winchester, and twelve sergeants belonging to the 1st Hants Administrative Battalion Rifle Volunteers. The volunteers were victorious by 25 points, the following being the total scores:—1st Administrative Battalion Hants Rifle Volunteers, 414; 7th Depôt Battalion Winchester, 389 points; in favour of the volunteers, 25. The regulars were armed with the Snider, and the volunteers with the old Enfield.

There being a dearth of water in the wells of Gannat, France, a farmer conceived the idea of descending into his own in order to make it deeper. He therefore placed a bar over the orifice and let himself down about four yards by means of a rope, when he was affected with vertigo, caused by carbonic acid gas, and he fell to the bottom from a height of 30 ft. His son, who had seen what had happened, also attempted to go down, and was in his turn suffocated; three workmen who tried successively to go down and afford assistance also became victims to their self-devotedness. Succour was then regularly organised, and after fruitless attempts to draw up the bodies with hooks, a process of disinfection with lime and ammonia was commenced, but upwards of three hours had elapsed before a lighted lantern could be let down to the bottom without being extinguished. When the passage was considered safe, a workman descended five times, and came up as often with a corpse in his arms.

American papers state that General George H. Thomas, having made a thorough inspection of Alaska, and studied its condition and resources, during the past summer, has just forwarded his report to the War Department. It takes a very different view of the purchase from the one presented by Mr. Seward. The General thinks the principal if not the only present value of the new territory is in the effect its transfer to the United States will have upon loosing the hold of England upon British Columbia. He thinks that the sending of revenue and other civil officials there is a useless expense, as the only benefit will be to those who draw the salaries. He also thinks that the military posts should be reduced, as the expense of supplying them is enormous, and the cost of keeping up the civil service will very far exceed the revenue collected. The territory was a constant burden to Russia, and she held it at great expense, simply for the benefit of the fur company. There is no probability of any emigration in that direction, as there is not the slightest inducement for any. Two miles of valuable minerals have been discovered which would pay to work. There is plenty of timber and coal, but plenty of as good quality, and easier of access, can be had 1000 miles south of the territory. There has been no change in trade on the part of our merchants; the few houses engaged in it before the purchase still continue. The fur trade of the interior must continue to be carried on by the natives. Its agricultural region has no value whatever. Grain cannot be raised; and the few vegetables that can be produced rot if not used within a few weeks. The superabundance of rain and the great lack of sun preclude the idea of any profitable cultivation of the soil. Stock-raising, for obvious reasons, cannot be carried on. The report is long and exhaustive, but the above are its main points.

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[illegible] the Ionic order, with the Corinthian capital, and the Doric order, with the Ionic capital, are used together in the same building. The Ionic capital is used in the Temple of Minerva Polias at Priene, and in the Temple of Apollo Didymaeus at Miletus, and in the Temple of Apollo at Ephesus, and in the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, and in the Temple of Apollo at Delos, and in the Temple of Apollo at Tegea, and in the Temple of Apollo at Olympia, and in the Temple of Apollo at Sparta, and in the Temple of Apollo at Thebes, and in the Temple of Apollo at Athens, and in the Temple of Apollo at Corinth, and in the Temple of Apollo at Argos, and in the Temple of Apollo at Sicyon, and in the Temple of Apollo at Megara, and in the Temple of Apollo at Eleusis, and in the Temple of Apollo at Marathon, and in the Temple of Apollo at Salamis, and in the Temple of Apollo at Aegina, and in the Temple of Apollo at Troezen, and in the Temple of Apollo at Epidaurus, and in the Temple of Apollo at Hermione, and in the Temple of Apollo at Tiryns, and in the Temple of Apollo at Mycenae, and in the Temple of Apollo at Nem

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

THE ATTACK ON THE FORTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE PEIHO, FROM THE SEA, ON THE MORNING OF THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1858.

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Austrian troops fell back on Risano, while the insurgents moved forward in another direction, and captured the fort of Stanjevich. On the southern frontier they were joined by volunteers from the Turkish provinces of Montenegro and Herzegovina, in company with whom they next approached the seaport of Budua. This movement was very significant, for the most ardently-coveted possession of the Montenegrins has been one of the forts on the Adriatic—Budua, Antivari, or Klek. At the same time, from the Turkish side the news came that the Montenegrins had assembled in their old position, the plateau of Bielopolze, from which they have been so long in the habit of making incursions into the district of Grahovo, in the Herzegovina. A Russian Colonel was among them, and their intention was stated to be an attack on the Turkish territory and the destruction of such of the blockhouses as have been erected in consequence of the last treaty with Turkey. If all this is brought into connection with the agitation which began among the kindred population in the Austrian military frontier district against the disembodiment of the frontier regiments, and with the attitude taken by the so-called national Croatian party, we cannot but come to the conclusion that we have before us the feelers thrown out to bring about a simultaneous movement among the Sclavonic population of Austria and Turkey. The attempts which have been made in this direction, by pushing Roumania and Servia in the foreground, have signally failed; for both those Governments are too wary to fall into the snare. Among the primitive population towards the Adriatic the notion of a revolt, encouraged by religious fanaticism, was received with enthusiasm. But the latest news by telegraph, from Zara, dated last Monday, and from Cattaro on Tuesday last, informs us that the Austrian forces have occupied several important strategic points; and that a deputation from the insurgents in the Zuppa district has offered submission to the Governor of Dalmatia.

The gulf or firth, which is rather a series of inlets, called the Bocche di Cattaro, Mouths of Cattaro, is a remarkable place. Its scenery is shown in the Views we have engraved from sketches, for which we are indebted to Mr. P. W. G. Canning, an officer of H.M.S. Duke of Wellington, now at Portsmouth. The towns of Cattaro and Porto Nuovo are both situated on the shores of the gulf. Porto Nuovo is near the entrance, in a pleasant wooded country, at the foot of lofty hills: it is well fortified. The road from Porto Nuovo to Cattaro is romantic and picturesque. The inlet, or arm of the sea, extends twelve or fourteen miles inland, between high mountains, and the bases of these are here and there studded with villages, making altogether a landscape far surpassing in beauty the Bay of Naples. Cattaro is situated at the head of the gulf, and at the foot of almost precipitous mountains nearly 4000 ft. high. It is in the vicinity of a most audacious and indefatigable foe (the Montenegrins), who would be able to hold their own against vastly superior numbers of Austrians in case of a war; as the entry into Montenegro is very fatiguing, the only pass being the "Ladder," or zigzag road, which is very long, steep, and rough for travellers, and would, if defended by a brave and wary enemy, afford ample cover to defenders of the pass.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Edward Christopher Egerton, Esq., M.P., of Mountfield Court, near Robertsbridge, Sussex, and Lowndes-square, Knightsbridge, was proved in the London Court, on the 19th ult., by the Right Hon. Lady Mary Frances Egerton, the relict, eldest surviving daughter of the late Earl Manvers, and Charles Williams Wynn, Esq., testator's brother-in-law, the surviving executors. To the latter he has left a legacy of £3000. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. The will is dated June 19, 1869, and testator died, at Baveno, Italy, Aug. 27, aged fifty-three. He has appointed his wife sole guardian of his infant children, and leaves to her Ladyship an immediate legacy of £5000 and a life interest in £30,000, with the enjoyment of the mansion and park Mountfield Court for her life, and the leasehold residence, Lowndes-square, with the furniture, and his carriages and horses, for her own absolute use. He bequeaths to his son Hugh Edward Egerton, a legacy of £20,000, in addition to any other interest he may be entitled to; and to each of his other children such an amount which, with their share under the marriage settlement, will make up £10,000. He has made a suitable provision for his daughters whilst unmarried, and leaves the residue of his property, real and personal, to his son Charles Augustus Egerton, Esq.

The will of the Rev. Samuel Thomas Bloomfield, D.D., Honorary Canon of Peterborough, Vicar of Bisbrooke, Rutlandshire, was proved in the London Court, on the 21st ult., under £16,000 personalty, by Thomas Charles Allin, Esq., of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, solicitor, the surviving executor and trustee. The other executors and trustees appointed were John Jacob Lidgett, Joseph Shepherd, and Frederick Green, Esqrs., all deceased. The will is dated Dec. 24, 1859, with a codicil Nov. 13, 1867. The testator died, Sept. 28 last, at his residence, Holme House, Wandsworth-common, aged eighty-five, having held the living of Bisbrooke fifty-five years. He has bequeathed to his daughter, Marianne, wife of R. M. Phillips, Esq., of Manor House, Holloway, a life interest in the whole of his property, real and personal, with power of disposal over the principal after her decease as she may by will or deed appoint.

The will of William Bullar, Esq., M.D., of Basset-wood, North Stoneham, Southampton, was proved at Winchester, under £20,000 personalty, by testator's brother, Henry Bullar, Esq., of Basset-wood, barrister-at-law, the sole executor. The will bears date June 15 last, and testator died, Aug. 22 following, at the age of fifty-nine. It commences thus:—"In accordance with the wish expressed by my brother Joseph, I bequeath to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, on the death of my brother Henry, a legacy of £3000." The testator bequeaths to his said brother Henry Bullar all his books, plate, and household effects, together with all money at his banker's, and all interest and dividends that may be due to his estate. He also leaves to his said brother Henry, for his life, all the rest and residue of his property, and, after his decease, to his nieces and nephew equally amongst them.

The wills of the undermentioned were recently proved—viz., R. Faulkner, of Dale-street, Manchester, under £120,000 personalty; Amelia Watson, £80,000; Rowland Stagg, Esq., £60,000; Philip Lovell Phillipps, M.D., £40,000; William Hack, Esq., £30,000; John Sherwin Gregory, Esq., £30,000; and Benjamin Russell (Wakefield), £7000, who has left bequests to charitable institutions at Leeds.

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* states that arrangements have at length been made for reproducing in facsimile the famous "Mappa Mundi" in Hereford Cathedral. This most curious record of the state of geographical knowledge in the Middle Ages has hitherto received far greater attention from foreign than from English geographers and antiquaries. Recent researches have, indeed, modified some of the conclusions which the Vicomte de Santarem and M. D'Avezac had derived from their imperfect copies of the map; but the date assigned to it by the latter in his essay on the subject has been confirmed by a discovery lately made in the cathedral records. Arguing from the political divisions of France, Burgundy, and Flanders on the map, M. D'Avezac referred its execution to 1315, or thereabouts; and it has now been discovered that Richard de Haldingham, who, according to the coeval inscription, "lat fet e compasse" (i.e., l'a fait et compassé), held a prebendal stall at Hereford from 1290 to 1310. The map itself is familiar to every visitor of the cathedral. It represents the habitual earth as a circular island, surrounded by the ocean stream. Jerusalem is placed in the centre. Asia occupies nearly the whole upper (or eastern) half of the circle, and Europe and Africa divide between them the other section. There are numerous inscriptions and illustrations scattered over the whole surface of the map, describing the products of the several countries, and occasionally their legends. Great Britain is, of course, delineated with especial minuteness; but, though the names of many towns are given, the only hill to which any designation is attached is the Clee Hill—Mo's Clee. Haldingham, as a native of Lincolnshire, had perhaps been struck with the bold outline of this ridge, which can be seen from the neighbourhood of Hereford.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]—The Drawn Pawn.—In the position originally offered by Mr. Petroff as an instance where White could make a drawn game by permitting a Pawn which had reached an 8th square to remain unpromoted there was a flaw. The men were arranged thus:—

White: K at K R sq, Ps at K Kt 2nd and Q R 8th.

Black: K at K R 4th, R at Q R sq, Kts at K 2nd and Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 7th, K Kt 4th, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd. And Mr. Petroff's demonstration was as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q R 8th	Kt to Q 4th	3. P takes R	Kt to K 4th
2. P takes P	Kt to Q B 4th	4. P remains a Pawn,	

and White, according to the Russian master, is stalemated. Not so, however. Somebody, after its publication—we believe Mr. Herderbrand de Laza—pointed out the fact that by another line of play Black could win—e.g.:—

1. P to Q R 8th	Kt to K B 2nd	3. P takes R	Kt to B 4th
2. P takes P	Kt to K 4th	(Remaining a Pawn)	

and White must lose. Upon this discovery the position was rectified by Mr. Jaenisch, as follows:—The Black King, instead of standing on his R 4th, was placed on his R 5th; and the Black Kt, instead of being on K 2nd, was placed on K sq square. After these trifling changes the solution ran—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. P to Q B 8th	Kt to K B 3rd	2. P takes P	Kt to K 4th	3. P takes R,

and White, declaring that he does not choose to promote his Pawn, is stalemated.

There was another correction of Mr. Petroff's diagram by Mr. Conrad Bayer, published in the [illegible] Chess Magazine; the only alteration being, that Black, instead of having a Kt at K 2nd, had a Pawn at K 6th. Mr. Bayer's solution ran:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. P to Q R 8th	P to K 7th	2. P takes P	P to K 8th	3. P takes R, &c.

The position is only interesting from its ingenuity. A Pawn can never be allowed to remain on the board a mere obstruction, unable to advance or recede.

A. [illegible].—will perhaps be good enough to send his address.

[illegible].—In the position received, the White King is not allowed to capture the adverse Queen.

A. [illegible].—They shall have attention.

G. W. [illegible].—Both of them are too simple.

[illegible].—It shall be examined.

H. K. K.—At all times welcome. A report next week or the week following.

F. C. [illegible].—It shall be re-examined. Even if correct, however, we doubt its suitability for publication. It wants point. Mere difficulty is not enough to please the reader.

P. A. T., Buffalo.—In the "brilliant little affair between Mr. Cochrane and [illegible]," printed in our issue for Sept. [illegible], Black's 12th move should be 12. P to K 3rd, and White's 24th should, as you suggest, be 24. P to K 6th.

[illegible].—Your "novel" problem admits of half a dozen solutions.

I. F. [illegible].—We have no time to reply to such questions by post. See the notice to "T. R., Holloway," in our Paper of the 23rd ult.

The correct solution of Problem No. 1[illegible] has been received from I. Hanway, [illegible], [illegible], Cosmo le [illegible], R. A., Fred Wood, W. Cracknell; H. and K. Pres, of Lyons; V. Fortilla, [illegible], M. H., Bochberg, W. [illegible], Trial, Aldridge, I. W. Stewart, Oreties, [illegible], W. H., Jevrs, F. R. S., I. R. Simmons, H. B., Charles, D. B. K., [illegible], A. F. Q. B., of Hengoe, [illegible], Jeames, N. I. B., Lely, I. N. Keynes, F. A. S., Reid, H. Seymour, T. C. D., John, W. W. D., Carlas, and Nils.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1340.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. B to K Kt 8th	K takes Kt	2. B to Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th

If K to B 4th, White replies with 2. Kt to K Kt 3rd, and mates next move. If P to K B 7th, White checks with the Rook, and mates next move with the Kt.

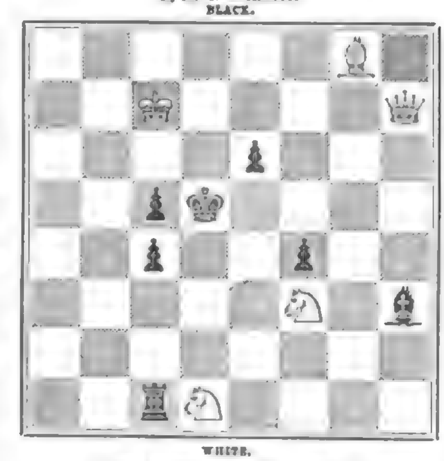
If K to B 4th, then follows 2. B to Q 7th. Mate.

3. K to Q B 7th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1341.

By Mr. I. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

A fine Game between Mr. COCHRANE and the Brahmin, MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
3. P to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
7. B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
8. Castles	

When the second player adopts the "Fianchetto," or other defences of an Oriental type, and the attack is conducted upon the bolder principles of European strategy, the former for some time has the action of his forces a good deal restrained. By skill and patience he may often overcome this disadvantage, but without these all the voyage of his game is bound in shallows and impediments.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
8.	P to K 4th
9. B P takes P	P takes P
10. P to Q 5th	P takes P
11. Q B P takes P	Q Kt to Q 2nd
12. B to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
13. P to Q R 4th	R to Q B sq
14. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt
15. Q takes B	Kt to Q B 4th
16. B to Q B 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
17. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to Kt 5th
18. K to R 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 6th
19. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th
20. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
21. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
22. Q to Q sq	Kt takes B
23. Q takes Kt	P to K B 3rd
24. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 6th
25. Q to Q 3rd	R to Q B 5th
26. P to K Kt 5th	

From this point, much of the play on both sides is very good.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
26.	P to K B 4th
27. P takes P	P to K 5th
28. Q to K 2nd	P takes P
29. Q to K R 6th	Q to Q 3rd (ch)
30. K to R sq	P to K B 5th
31. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q R 4th
32. Kt to Q sq	

It seems impossible for White to avoid the loss of a Piece or of position equivalent to a Piece here.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
32.	P takes B
33. Kt takes P	R takes B (ch)
34. R takes R	R to Q B 2nd
35. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 5th
36. Kt to K B 5th	Q takes P

By this incautious move the Brahmin lost a game he certainly ought to have won.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
37. Kt to K 7th (ch)	R takes Kt
38. Q to Q B 8th (ch), and White wins.	

Another Game between Mr. COCHRANE and MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE.—(*Giuoco Piano.*)

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd	Castles
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
10. P to Q R 4th	K to R sq
11. P to K 5th	P takes P
12. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q 5th
13. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 4th
14. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q 3rd
15. B to Q R 2nd	B to K B 4th
16. P to K Kt 4th	B to K B 2nd
17. P to Kt 5th	

Moheschunder has conducted his attack hitherto with uncommon ability.

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
17.	Kt to K Kt sq
18. P takes K R P	Kt takes P
19. B takes Kt	P takes B
20. K to R 2nd	Q to K R 5th
21. Q to K Kt 4th	

An aimless move, which costs a Pawn.

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
21.	B takes K B P
22. Q takes Q	B takes Q
23. B to Q Kt sq	P to K R 4th
24. B to Q 3rd	B to K B 3rd
25. Kt to Q 7th	R takes Q Kt
26. P takes B	R to K B 2nd
27. Kt to K 6th	R to K 2nd
28. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
29. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 5th
30. B takes R	K takes B
31. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
32. Kt to K R 4th	R to K 7th (ch)
33. Kt to Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
34. R takes P	Kt to K 6th
35. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
36. R takes P	K takes Kt (ch)
37. K to B sq	R to Q 7th
38. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
39. R to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
40. P to Q R 5th	Kt to K B 4th
41. K to Kt sq	K to B 5th
42. R to K B 6th	K to Kt 4th
43. R to B 7th	R to Q B 7th
44. R takes P	R takes P
45. R to Q R 6th	

After this fatal slip, Black's game was irredeemable, and, in a few moments, he abandoned it.

Information has been received from Nova Scotia of the rescue of the whole of the crew of the screw-steamer Belvidere, which was wrecked off Cape Ray, while on a voyage from Belfast to Quebec in the early part of last month. The crew, it appears, took to the boats, and were picked up by a passing vessel and landed at Halifax.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY ELIZABETH WELLS.

Lady Elizabeth Wells, widow of Captain William Wells, R.N., of Holme House, Huntingdonshire, and youngest daughter of John Joshua Proby, first Earl of Carysfort, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, died on the 17th ult. Her Ladyship was born April 19, 1792, was married to Captain Wells, Feb. 2, 1816; and leaves, with other issue, an eldest son, William Wells, Esq., of Holmewood, sometime M.P. for Beverley, who is married to Lady Louisa, daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

MR. LANE, OF KING'S BROMLEY.

John Newton Lane, Esq., justice of the peace in the county of Stafford, who died on the 13th ult. at his country seat, King's Bromley Manor, near Lichfield, was the eldest son of John Lane, Esq., of King's Bromley, by Sarah, his wife, only surviving daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Wyleop, Shrewsbury, and relict of Thomas Amler, Esq., of Ford Hall, in the county of Salop. Mr. Lane, who was born Dec. 4, 1800, succeeded his father in 1824. In 1828 he married the Hon. Agnes Bagot, daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Bagot, by whom he leaves six sons and two daughters (the elder of whom married, in 1868, the son and heir of Sir Walter James, Bart., of Betshanger, in the county of Kent). He is succeeded by his eldest son, Colonel John Henry Bagot Lane, of the Coldstream Guards, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1863, the daughter and heir of Henry Vincent, Esq., of Lilly Hill, in the county of Berks. Mr. Lane, of King's Bromley, represented one of the oldest and most distinguished untitled families in the country. His lineal ancestor, Colonel Lane, aided in the escape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, by concealing him at Bentley Hall, the ancient seat of the family, from which place he was conducted in safety to the seacoast by the Colonel's sister, Jane Lane, of famous memory (afterwards the wife of Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington, in the county of Warwick, Bart.), being disguised as her servant in the Lane livery, and passing under the sobriquet of Will Jackson. For this service the family was dignified by a special badge of honour—viz., "the Royal arms of England in a canton," in augmentation of its paternal coat, and a crest, "a strawberry roan horse bearing in its fore legs the Royal Crown."

MAJOR-GENERAL MILMAN.

Major-General Egerton Charles William Miles Milman, Commander of the Forces at the Mauritius, died on the 22nd ult. at his residence, The Old Palace, Richmond. He was nephew of the late Sir William George Milman, Bart., of Levaton, and eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Francis Miles Milman, by Margaretta, his wife, sister of Lord Tredegar. He entered the Army as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards in 1835, and was with that regiment in the Canadian rebellion of 1838. He served subsequently in India during the mutiny, and commanded, in December, 1857, a field force in the Ghazeepore district, where, by his energy and skill, he prevented the rebels crossing at the junction of the Gogra and Ganges. He was also in the engagements at Atrowlea and Koelsa, March, 1858. For a short time he commanded the left wing of the 37th Regiment at Azimghur, until relieved by Lugard's force, and received a medal for his promptness and ability in securing the passage of a large convoy of stores and ammunition into the Azimghur intrenchment. Milman became a Captain in 1841, a Colonel in 1854, and a Major-General Nov. 9, 1862. He was appointed Commander of the Staff at the Mauritius in 1866, prior to which he had held the command of the 37th Regiment in Ceylon. He married, in 1860, Isabella Anne, only daughter of Charles Benjamin Lee Mainwaring, Esq., and leaves a son, Charles Egerton Forbes, and a daughter, Alice Mary.

PROFESSOR CONINGTON.

John Conington, Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford, one of the most learned of modern critical scholars, died at his native town, Boston, in Lincolnshire, on the 23rd ult. He was born Aug. 10, 1825, the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Conington, for many years incumbent of a chapel-of-ease at Boston, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. Charles Thirkill, a local solicitor. He received his education at Rugby, under Drs. Arnold and Tait; and in 1843 was elected to a Lincolnshire Demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford, where, in the following year, he gained the "Hertford" and the "Ireland" University Scholarships. In 1846 he became Scholar of University College, and took a first-class degree, having obtained in 1847, for his poem on "The Tower of London," the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. The brilliant promise of this early career was amply fulfilled by the labours of his maturer years. During a short life he did more for classical and critical literature than most of his contemporaries; and his name is honoured not only in his own country, but elsewhere in Europe, especially in Germany. In 1848 he published "The Agamemnon of Æschylus," with notes and a translation into English verse; in 1850 he edited Dr. Maginn's "Homeric Ballads;" in 1854 he was elected to the newly-founded Professorship of Latin at Oxford; in 1855 he delivered (and had printed) his "Inaugural Lecture on the Academical Study of Latin;" in 1857 he issued an edition of the "Choephoroi of Æschylus, with Notes;" in 1858 he added to the "Bibliotheca Classica" the works of Virgil, with an English commentary; in 1863 he published a translation of "The Odes of Horace;" and in 1867 a very spirited rendering of "The Æneid" into English verse, in a metre similar to that adopted by Sir Walter Scott in "The Lady of the Lake." Professor Conington was also an occasional writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals, and contributed many classical criticisms to the *Athenæum*.

MR. F. NORTH, M.P.

Frederick North, Esq., of Rougham, and Hastings Lodge, Sussex, M.P. for Hastings, died on the 29th ult. He was the eldest son of the late Francis Frederick North, Esq., of Rougham and Hastings Lodge, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. William Whitear, Prebendary of Chichester; and represented a branch of the noble house of Guilford, his great-great-grandfather, the Hon. Roger North, of Rougham, author of "The Lives of the Norths," having been sixth son of Dudley, fourth Lord North. Mr. Frederick North was born in 1800, and married, in 1825, Janet, daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., M.P., and widow of Robert Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorp Hall, in the county of Lancaster, by whom he leaves two daughters and one son, Charles, who is married to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Keppell.

MR. MACARTNEY.

George Macartney, Esq., of Lissanoure Castle, in the county of Antrim, formerly for several years M.P. for the county of Antrim, died at Ostend, on the 29th ult., the morning after his seventy-sixth birthday. He was born Oct. 19, 1793, the eldest son of the Rev. Travers Hume, by Elizabeth Balaguier, his wife, niece and adopted daughter of the celebrated Earl Macartney. That nobleman devised all his property to Mrs. Elizabeth Hume and her issue, with a proviso that the name of Macartney should be perpetuated, and Mr. George Hume assumed accordingly that surname. He was first returned for the county of Antrim in 1852, and was a somewhat prominent member of the Irish Conservative party. He married, in 1828, Ellen, daughter and heiress of Townley Patten Filgate, Esq., and leaves three daughters and two sons, of whom the elder is George Travers Macartney, Esq., now of Lissanoure; and Townley-Patten-Hume, who has taken the name of Filgate.

The Marquis of Westminster died on Sunday evening, at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, after an illness of only a few days. He was born in 1795, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1845. By the death of the noble Marquis, and the consequent succession of Earl Grosvenor to the Marquisate, a vacancy is created in the representation of Chester. We shall give a memoir of the deceased nobleman in our next Number.

The Alexandra Orphanage will benefit by the sale of a Christmas book, to be published on behalf of its funds, a large number of copies having already been subscribed for. The *Alexandra Annual* is edited by Mr. Thomas Archer, who has received contributions from a number of our leading artists and literary men.

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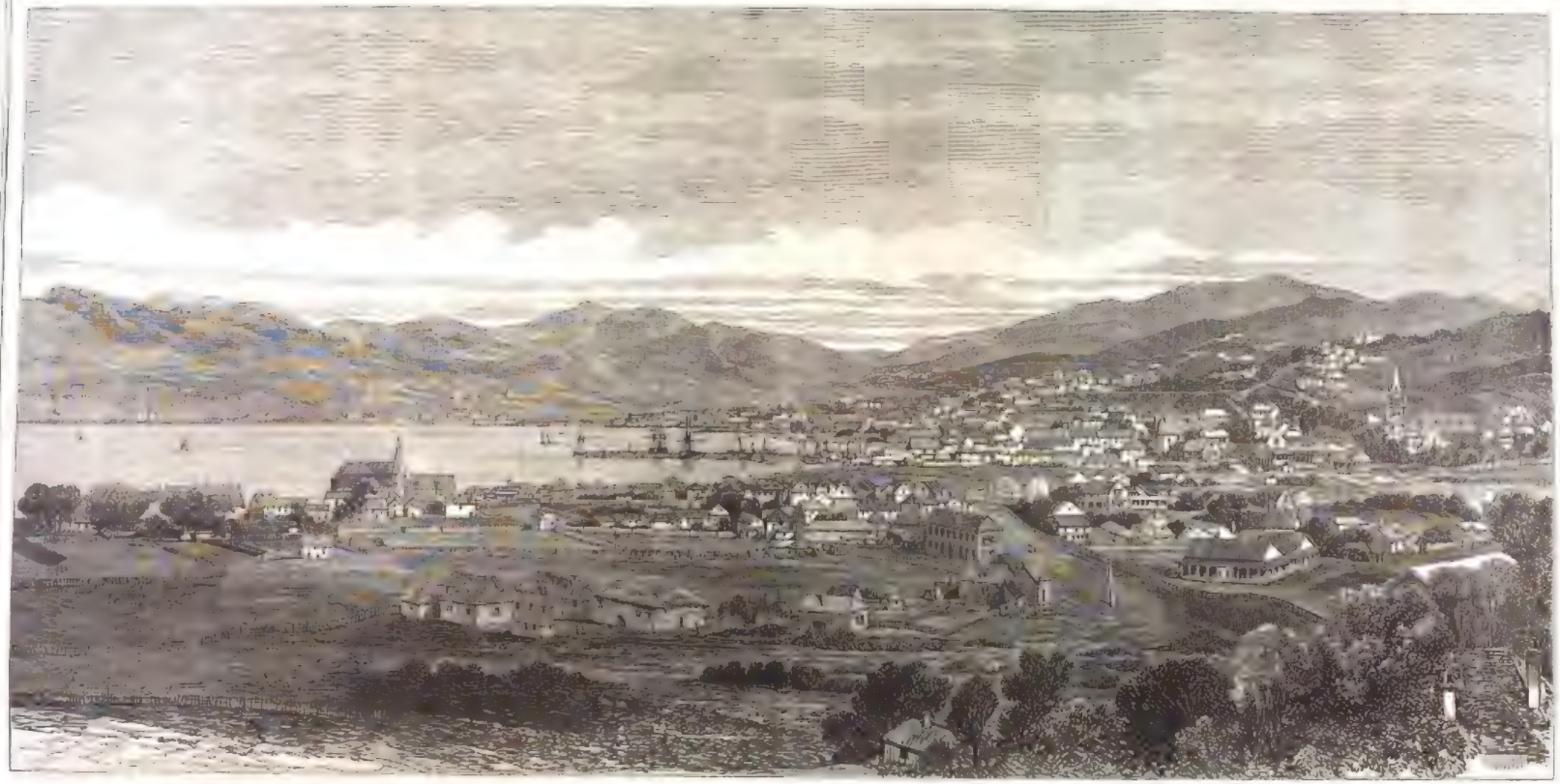
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Since the removal of the New Zealand seat of Government from Auckland to Wellington the latter place has become one of some political interest. The province of Wellington occupies the south-eastern portion of the North Island, and is about one third the size of England and Wales. The greater portion of the land is fit for grazing; many parts are timbered, while only a small portion has been made available for agricultural purposes. The principal rivers are the Manawatu and Wanganui, navigable for some distance; the Rangitiki and the Ruamahanga, which flows through the large Wairarapa Valley, and the Hutt, which gives its name to an extensive and fertile district.

The city of Wellington is situated on a beautiful bay, called Port Nicholson, opening into Cook's Strait. The houses are mostly built of wood, because of the shocks of earthquakes which have been felt there. The city has made a great start since it became the seat of the central Government; it possesses excellent hotels, several banks, insurance and other institutions, a chamber of commerce, a good club, and a commodious hospital. There are wharfs and bridges, good roads and streets, and other convenient accommodation. The new Assembly House is a prominent and picturesque feature on Thorndon Flat; a handsome residence has been erected for the Governor, and magnificent buildings for the offices of the Government departments; buildings are also springing up very rapidly at the business end of the town, Te Aro, and several new stores are in course of erection—all reflecting credit on the good management of the provincial Government and the enterprise of the citizens. They have three newspapers, and several fine places of worship for the members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans. There are horticultural shows, theatrical amusements, and other entertainments; and choral and literary societies have been established. Three or four public balls take place in the course of the year, on high festivals, such as the Queen's birthday, which is more loyally observed in the colonies than at home; on the Anniversary Day, and the



TOWN AND PORT OF WELLINGTON, THE CAPITAL OF NEW ZEALAND.

Race Meeting. These or some parts are among the amusements which add to beguiling the labours of daily life, while temperance tea-meetings, school-feasts, and lectures suffice for the recreation of the graver portion of the community, with the occasional visit of an opera or theatrical company, concert-singers, or conjurers on their travels. To spectacle New Zealand offers few attractions; the annual race meetings are the great events of their year. Of boating there is none, and wild-ducks, pigeons, and curlews afford but indifferent sport for the gun. Riding, boating, cricket, and bush excursions are the favourite outdoor amusements.

The neighbourhood of the city of Wellington is rugged and heavily timbered, affording, except in detached valleys (of which the Hutt is the largest and best), little land suitable for either agriculture or pasture. This drawback has, however, been more than compensated for by the excellent military roads which have opened up the communication with the fine districts lying along the northern shores of Cook's Strait, along which are planted a line of settlements of Porirua, Kapiti, Otaki, Rangitiki, Manawatu, and ending in the more advanced one of Wanganui, which is fast growing into importance, and likely at no distant date to claim its independence by being erected into another province.

Inland there is ready access to some of the finest agricultural and pastoral lands in either island. A fair road of twelve miles, winding through the forest hills at the back of the town, and dotted with roadside cottages—dwellings, leads to Porirua, a pretty lake and harbour for small craft in Cook's Strait. Here, lying along the shores of the strait, commences a tract of fine coast country, some one hundred miles in length by twenty in breadth; and here, almost joining each other and connected by a good coast road, we find the fertile districts of Manawatu, Rangitiki, Turakina, and Wanganui.

The *New York Nation* states that in America there are two copies of Burns sold for one of Byron; that ten editions of Burns are published in America to six of Byron; while in importations from abroad Burns is vastly in excess. Scott sells less than any modern poet except Wordsworth, and to one copy of his works there are forty sold of Burns's.

We learn from *Galignani* that a duel with swords took place, on Thursday week, in the Bois de Vincennes, between Captain Hesselt-Poltrie, of the staff of the National Guard, and M. Escalier, both members of the Militaire Club. The principal second of the former was M. O. Bigo, and of his adversary M. Cottan. After a combat of some minutes M. Escalier was wounded severely in the right breast, the pain being so great that he fainted. When restored to consciousness he was conveyed to Paris. The wound is not considered dangerous.——Another hostile encounter occurred a few days back at Saintes (Charente-Inférieure), between two journalists—M. Limon, of the *Courrier*, and M. Pic, of the *Impartial*. The former broke his foil in an attack on his adversary, and at the same time received a slight wound in the cheek; as the combatants were not provided with other arms, the seconds interposed and declared honour to be satisfied.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY: RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE SURREY END OF BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 494.

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THE LATE MR. PEABODY.

The memoirs of the late Mr. George Peabody which have been compiled for the daily journals, while they sketch correctly enough the main incidents of his career, do little or nothing towards satisfying that natural and laudable curiosity of the human mind which seeks to trace back great results to their springs. The wealthy American broker was, in a wider sense than is often applicable, a new type of manhood. In him were combined in finely, almost perfectly, balanced proportions, three qualities seldom found in close association—the shrewd intuitive perception necessary to the acquisition of great riches, the moral impulses which prompt to a beneficent distribution of them, and the masculine judgment which exercises such a mastery over both as to prevent their running into mischievous excess. A life which exhibits to us these characteristics on a colossal scale furnishes scope for highly profitable study; but, in order to this, we need to see it in its internal development rather than in its external incidents, or rather we should be more correct in saying that any knowledge we may obtain of the latter will be valuable only as it may help to disclose the former. Whence originated this felicitous apposition of qualities so rarely to be seen in conjunction? To what extent were they due to natural constitution or to ancestral history? How much of their strength did they derive from early training, and of what sort was that training? In what respects were they owing to circumstances? and what were the circumstances, if any, which account for the extraordinary bias of this man's will? We want to observe his character in its first manifestations, in its growth, and in the influences which fused into unity tendencies so commonly antagonistic to each other. Of course we cannot expect to find what we want in the bare compilations which appear in the columns of a newspaper. The biography of the late George Peabody, to be written as it well deserves to be, would demand a high order of intellectual and sympathetic skill and an indefatigable spirit of research, and would undoubtedly present to the world one of those contributions to psychological study which give a new direction and a powerful stimulus to human motive and effort.

Of Mr. Peabody's business aptitudes his commercial success is the best proof. It is not by any means impossible to find his parallels as to this feature of his character. Modern times have been peculiarly favourable to the production of millionaires. The sudden expansion of the means of locomotion, the marvellous facilities provided for quick and frequent intercourse, and the stupendous works which the application of science to industrial pursuits had made not merely feasible but almost indispensable, have opened the way to many men endowed with competent abilities to acquire for themselves fortunes which in any previous age would have been deemed fabulous. In regard to this matter Mr. Peabody had a considerable number of compeers. But it is worthy of note that the grand moral traits of his character stood out in high relief before the world in connection with his pursuit of wealth, long before they were publicly displayed in the distribution of it. That he was rapidly amassing riches in the country of his adoption was not more widely surmised, perhaps, than it was known that in all the methods of acquisition employed by his house the soul of mercantile integrity and honour was eminently conspicuous. His rectitude, like the granite of his native State, was immovable. It invited trust, and never gave way under any weight of responsibility resting upon it. It armed him with a reputation which enabled him to negotiate loans for public bodies, even when their credit had been tainted. His own name amply sufficed as a guarantee for the fulfilment of engagements entered into, not merely on his own behalf, but on behalf of defaulting Legislatures. Wherever he saw fit to pledge it, men built their speculations upon it with a sense of security. To be true was one of the necessities of his being.

To his remarkable talent for acquiring wealth was conjoined a noble purpose in the daily pursuit of it. He cared little for the selfish and garish pleasures for which affluent means are commonly desired. His tastes were simple. They had been formed, probably, upon the traditions of his Puritanic forefathers, and by that atmosphere of opinion which surrounded him in his younger days. His personal wants were few and inexpensive. He hated the very semblance of ostentation. As he had not been born into a system which made extravagant expenditure a duty owing to his station, so he aspired not to be identified with it. He preferred to occupy the position of a tenant in trust. His gains were sought and obtained, not as an end, but as means to an end—not with a view to himself, but with a view to others. He held himself to be a debtor to his kind, and his accumulations were used in the faithful discharge of that debt. This moral conviction was evidently deeply rooted in his heart. It withstood all the influences which would otherwise have destroyed it. When vast wealth is only in prospect, it is not at all uncommon, because not at all difficult, to entertain the most generous intentions as to what shall be done with it, and to lose sight of them in proportion to the extent to which that prospect is realized. Mr. Peabody, on the contrary, instead of allowing the inflowing tide of his riches to submerge his sense of responsibility, thought and purposed and lived so as to keep it evermore uppermost; and, as his means increased, his anxiety to make them subservient to the wellbeing of others increased also. Great prosperity, instead of closing his hand, opened it the wider; and, in reverse of the usual order of things, age enlarged rather than contracted the scope of his liberality.

But impulsive benevolence, oftentimes the offspring of weakness and indolence, seems to have had no power to guide the career of this truly remarkable man. No one knew better than he how to say "No" to applications for aid which did not command the approbation of his reason. He spared no pains to ascertain how he could direct his beneficence into the most serviceable channels. He laid out his immense wealth with as conscientious a carefulness as he might have done if he had expected to be called upon to account for and justify every shilling of his expenditure. Rarely has the life of a plutocrat exhibited so perfect an illustration of the idea of stewardship as did George Peabody's. Few intelligent men of this generation will forget the letter in which he sketched, for the intended trustees of his bounty to the poor of London, his own views of the object to which it might be usefully devoted. Pauperism had no attractions for him—industrious and struggling poverty chiefly engrossed his sympathies. Indeed, it was a marked feature of his beneficence that it almost invariably had respect to something beyond, and better and more enduring than the immediate benefit it might confer. Sometimes patriotism, sometimes international amity, gave direction to his liberality. He set the highest store upon education, and, in applying his resources for the advantage of his own countrymen, he selected precisely those modes of assisting them which were most peculiarly adapted to their position and wants. The "Peabody Institute" at Danvers, the "Literary and Scientific Institute" at Baltimore, and his munificent contribution to the "Southern Educational Fund" bear testimony to his quick appreciation of the special wants of his compatriots, and of the special needs of the times. The means of intellectual refinement, where they could become available, and of elementary instruction where they were most lacking and most urgently required, drew forth his readiest and largest bounty. London presented a different claim upon his purse. Even education could do but little for the industrious poor of the metropolis until they were better housed. His penetrating glance fastened at once upon the special need of the capital, and in supplying the remedy his head and heart united in doing the very best that could be done.

Mr. Peabody's life was an impressive homily from beginning to end. It was full of the most timely lessons enforced upon society, not by words, but by deeds. He has rebuked the narrow sectarianism of the day by his display of "good-will to men," quite irrespectively of their religious differences. He has illustrated in his own history how it is possible to combine with ardent patriotism a breadth of sympathy extending beyond merely national limits. He has set an example of wise philanthropy capable of being imitated on the largest scale without undermining the self-reliant spirit of the poor. Above all, he has taught us the true uses of wealth—on what conditions it should be held by its proprietors, in what ways it may be fruitfully employed, and what durable honour and happiness it may be made to achieve for the comparative few to whom it is given. Rich and poor alike may contemplate his career with practical advantage. This metropolis, especially, will keep alive his memory with grateful admiration; and, let us trust, his name, emblazoned by his works, will exercise a talismanic influence in persuading the prosperous to recognise their responsibilities, and to do what good their hands can find to do whilst they yet live to superintend and rejoice in the effects of their beneficence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The name of the author of *La Lanterne* is again on the lips of the Parisians, just as his portrait again stares one in the face in all the printshops of Paris. Every night he receives an ovation in the first circumscription of the capital, where he is a candidate for a seat in the Corps Législatif, and his carriage is followed along the boulevards by a noisy crowd. Braving the risk of four months' imprisonment, to which he had been condemned for an assault and which had nothing whatever to do with his so-called political delinquencies, at the invitation of his election committee he crossed the French frontier the other evening, and was at once arrested by the commissary of police at Feignies; who, after sending him to an hotel and posting a sergent-de-ville at the door of his apartment, telegraphed to the Préfet at Lille, who telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior, who, undecided what course to pursue, telegraphed to the Emperor, who at once ordered M. Rochefort's release; whereupon he resumed his journey, and made his appearance in Paris on the following day. Ever since he has been addressing crowded meetings, each speech he has delivered being, if anything, a trifle more seditious than the one that preceded it. At Clichy he said, if elected and the members of the Corps Législatif would not listen to him, he would fulfil his office in the street: and he asked the electors if they would follow him where he directed. Loud and excited shouts of "Yes!" responded to this appeal; at which the commissary of police rose, and exclaimed that such language was an incentive to revolt. He then officially dissolved the meeting.

Candidates for the four vacant seats for the city of Paris spring up every day only to retire a day or two afterwards. Among those who are likely to proceed to the vote, and who have deposited the oath required by the Constitution, are, M. Arago, and M. Crémieux, both members of the Provisional Government of 1848; M. Glais Bizoin, formerly deputy for the Côtes du Nord, and a very determined opponent of the Empire; M. Henri Didier, M. Brosse, M. Allou, and others. Opposed to these are the Republican and Socialist candidates, comprising M. Rochefort, who professes his readiness to do what our electors wish him in respect of the oath, and MM. Ledru Rollin, Barbes, and Felix Pyat, who scout the idea of taking an oath to the Emperor.

The elections are fixed for the 21st inst., and the voting-cards have been already distributed. In the mean time numerous political meetings take place every evening at which no one has the smallest chance of hearing who is not a red Republican of the deepest dye. To give an idea of the style in which these meetings are conducted with a commissary of police present according to law, one may mention that at Belleville a few evenings since an individual who shouted out "Vive l'Empereur!" was, at the instigation of the president of the meeting, seized roughly hold of, with the view of ejecting him, for making use of what the president termed "a seditious cry." The loyal interrupter of the proceedings proved, however, more than a match for his Republican opponents, who, finding themselves unable to remove him, could hardly call upon the civil power to assist them, so that, much to their disgust, they were forced to permit him to remain.

The Emperor has joined most of the shooting-parties at Compiègne, where Cabinet Councils are still held almost daily, at which, however, the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has latterly not been present. One report states that he has been suffering from neuralgia; another report hints at the possibility of his quitting the Ministry, to avoid a collision which is thought to be imminent on the question of the English treaty, great pressure having been lately brought to bear on the Imperial Government by the French Protectionists, who desire notice to be given to the English Government of the intention to put an end to the treaty in question. So alarmed are the French wine-growers at the attitude of the northern manufacturers on this subject that they have formed a society in the interests of free trade. Other contemplated changes in the Ministry are continually rumoured, and as continually denied by the semi-official journals.

Some evenings since a stranger was arrested in the gardens of the palace of Compiègne by the sentinel on duty. In answer to questions, he is reported to have said his name was Philippe, and that his intention was to kill the Emperor. It has since transpired that he is a German, who travelled on foot from Switzerland to Paris, where he took the train for Compiègne. No more dangerous weapon than a small pocket-knife was found upon him. The general opinion is that he is some harmless madman.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde left Paris, on Saturday evening, for Florence, on hearing of the alarming state of health of King Victor Emmanuel.

M. Eugène Forcade, widely known for his admirable fortnightly summary of European politics in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a publication which he had to sever his connection with about a couple of years back owing to a lengthened mental attack, from which he had, in fact, only recently recovered, died the other day at Bilancourt, near Paris. He was not only a most able and brilliant writer, but one of those Liberals whose witty incisive pens the French Government dreaded far more than the clumsy abuse of Republican journalists.

The *Opinion Nationale* says that Tropmann has at length made a confession, in which he admits being guilty of murdering, without accomplices, the entire Kinck family. He states, according to this report, that he murdered the elder Kinck on a plain near Gnabwihler, and has described, it is said, the precise spot where the body will be found buried.

SPAIN.

Admiral Topete, to whom the revolution owed its initiative, has withdrawn from the Government, notwithstanding all Prim's entreaties. The Admiral, however, does not take up a factious attitude. In Monday's sitting of the Cortes, General Prim having expressed deep regret at the resignation, Topete made a speech, in which he stated that he would remain faithful to the revolution, and to the King elected by the Cortes.

Senors Montemar and Salamanca have left Madrid for Italy, charged to negotiate for the candidature of the Duke of Genoa.

The Minister of Finance has announced that it is not his intention to re-introduce the capitation tax.

The Minister of the Colonies, in the course of some remarks in the Cortes, declared that Spain was determined to crush the insurrection in Cuba, notwithstanding every obstacle.

The diplomatic differences between Spain and Portugal have, we learn from Lisbon, been amicably arranged.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel was seized with fever at his hunting-seat at San Rossore, near Pisa, last week, as was stated in this Journal. On Saturday he was very ill indeed; in the evening an eruption showed itself. On Sunday the King confessed and received the last sacrament ("with the greatest tranquillity," a telegram says) in the presence of Prince Humbert and Prince Carignano. On Sunday Prince and Princess Napoleon arrived at Turin, and left by special train for San Rossore, whither the Cabinet had already gone. The Duke and Duchess d'Aosta left Egypt to return home on hearing the news. Sunday night's report was that a sensible mitigation of the fever had followed the eruption; and subsequent bulletins have declared the King to be out of danger, and that his health continues to improve.

The Duchess of Genoa has arrived at Naples, in order to be present at the approaching confinement of Princess Margherita. Prince Carignano (who will represent the King) Prince Humbert, the President of the Senate, the Minister of the Household, and the officers of state have left Rossore for Naples.

The Florence *Nazione* publishes an article strongly opposing the Duke of Genoa's acceptance of the candidature to the Spanish throne, as being fatal to Italy and the Italian dynasty.

The Government engineers who were captured by brigands in the province of Aquila have been set at liberty.

GERMANY.

In pursuance of a decree of the King of Prussia, dated Baden-Baden, Oct. 21, Wednesday last, the anniversary of Luther's birth, was set apart throughout the kingdom as a day of special prayer for the Protestant Church of Prussia.

Yesterday week the Lower House of the Prussian Diet rejected, by 215 votes against 99, a resolution in favour of disarmament, as well as a second resolution asking the Government to use its endeavours to reduce the military expenditure of the North German Confederacy.

BELGIUM.

The Parliament was opened on Tuesday, but without any Speech from the Throne, the Government considering a speech unnecessary, as the elections for the Chamber are approaching, and the Session will be limited.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Jerusalem on Tuesday at noon, from Jaffa, after an eleven hours' journey on horseback. His Majesty was accompanied by several Bedouin chiefs and a body of some 800 horsemen. The Emperor visited the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and alighted at the Austrian Hospice.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Thursday week, the preliminary debate upon the Budget commenced. The Minister of Finance announced several financial reforms, and, among other things, he proposed that the whole 4 per cent and 4½ per cent debt existing in the old provinces of the empire should, by a voluntary arrangement and by the offer of a premium, be converted into an equivalent 4½ per cent Rente debt, the redemption of which the State would not be bound to undertake. The Minister also stated that, with the concurrence of the House, the Government would withdraw the bill increasing the taxation 24 per cent.

The Austrian troops are proceeding with great vigour against the insurgents in Dalmatia, and the armed resistance in the mountains between Cattaro and Budua is said to be quite subdued.

GREECE.

The Ministry has received a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies. The division-list showed ninety-three members to be in favour of the Government, while only two votes were recorded in opposition. The remaining deputies abstained from voting.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor received at St. Petersburg, yesterday week, the son of the Emir of Bokhara, and expressed a hope that for the future friendly relations would be maintained between Bokhara and Russia, and pointed out that Russia had not been the cause of the rupture between the two countries.

The Russian newspapers record the establishment of communication between Odessa and St. Petersburg by railway. The Emperor, arriving in his northern capital on the 25th ult., made the journey in sixty-six hours, from which about eight hours must be deducted for necessary stoppages and for the crossing of the Dnieper near Kief.

AMERICA.

The Republicans have secured a majority in the West Virginia Legislature. Later returns show that the Democrats have a majority in the New York Legislature.

General Reynolds, commanding in Texas, refuses to recognise the validity of the ordinances passed by the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Fish and the Hon. John Rose are framing a new Canadian reciprocity treaty.

The press throughout the country express great regret at the death of Mr. Peabody, and publish eulogistic obituaries of him.

The National Reform Convention of Jewish rabbis, in session at Philadelphia, have passed resolutions in favour of adopting modern languages in the prayers, and of introducing modifications in the dietary, marital, and other laws.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Tide-end House, Teddington, late the residence of Benjamin Higgs, the defaulting cashier to the Great Central Gas Company, has been purchased by Sir Clifford Constable for £6500.

The name of the retiring Lord Mayor must now be added to the list of titled members of the Court of Aldermen, which previously included Sir R. W. Carden, Sir James Duke, Sir T. Gabriel, Sir F. G. Moon, Sir J. Musgrove, Sir B. Phillips, Sir W. A. Rose, Sir D. Salomons, and Sir S. H. Waterlow.

A movement which may prove of some importance has been set on foot in the city of London. The masters, wardens, and clerks of the various livery companies met on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and passed a resolution declaring it to be desirable that the companies "should take measures for the promotion of technical education."

There was another very high tide in the Thames on Monday morning, and the land and gardens in the low-lying districts were again submerged. This was followed by an exceedingly low tide; and so shallow was the river, more especially between Waterloo and Charing-cross Bridges, that several steam-boats ran aground, whilst many of the piers were unapproachable.

Some idea of the enormous sums raised by the Corporation of London for City improvements may be gathered from the fact that, within a few years, nearly £4,000,000 sterling has been expended in this way. The new meat and poultry market has cost £1,000,000; the purchase of Southwark Bridge, £255,000; rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge, £350,000; and the Holborn Valley Viaduct and approaches, £2,100,000.

At a meeting, on Wednesday night, of the committee which has been appointed to make arrangements for the presentation of an address to the King and Queen of the Belgians, it was reported that the address now bears the signatures of about 200 of the lord lieutenants and chief magistrates of the United Kingdom. The committee will wait on his Majesty at Windsor Castle next Tuesday to ascertain on what day the presentation can take place.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week. A number of rewards were granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments to the amount of nearly £2400 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. An anonymous donation of £1100 had been forwarded to the institution to defray the cost of a life-boat to be called the Hope, for the Isle of Arran.

The remains of the late Mr. George Peabody were removed yesterday from No. 80, Eaton-square, the residence of Sir Curtis Lampson, to Westminster Abbey, where a funeral service was performed.——A telegram has been received from Boston, directing the body of Mr. Peabody to be sent to America, to be buried at Danvers, in the grave of his mother. Mr. Peabody's will was made in New York, in September last, and the executors named are Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart., and Mr. Charles Reed, M.P.

The great boat-race between picked crews of the Thames and Tyne took place, yesterday week, from Putney to Mortlake, and, notwithstanding the heavy rain, great crowds assembled to witness it. The Thames crew consisted of J. Sadler, H. Kelley, W. Messenger, and G. Hammerton; and the Tyne men were J. Taylor, T. Winship, J. Martin, and J. Renforth. The Tyne men got the start, kept the lead, and won easily by more than three lengths. The race was rowed in 20 min. 43½ sec.

The second session of the London Ladies' Educational Association was opened on Tuesday, at St. George's Hall, with lectures upon Latin, English literature, and French literature, by the professors of those subjects at University College. Introductory lectures upon chemistry and physics were given on Wednesday to classes of ladies only, on behalf of the same association, in the chemical and physical lecture-rooms of University College; and a course of geometry will be added after Christmas.

At a special meeting of the City Improvement Committee held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Haywood, the engineer for the Holborn Valley works, reported that, having made an examination of the bridge (some of the granite columns of which have slightly cracked), he was of opinion that it is perfectly safe for public traffic; and at his suggestion the committee directed that three eminent engineers—Mr. Bidder, Mr. Edwin Clark, and Mr. T. Elliot Harrison—be requested to examine and report forthwith on the condition of the bridge.

Mr. Ayrton, on Monday, enjoyed an unopposed re-election for the Tower Hamlets, on his appointment as First Commissioner of Works. The right hon. gentleman replied at some length to the criticisms which had been passed on his acceptance of such an office, and, in the course of his speech, advised the electors not to be led, through the existence of distress, into any want of confidence in the great principles of free trade. He expressed his belief that the Parliamentary Elections Committee would, amongst other changes, recommend the abolition of the hustings at and after the next general election.

Professor Huxley gave, on Tuesday, at the South Kensington Museum, the first lecture of the course on the elements of physical science, which is intended for the instruction of women. The course will consist of three parts. The first part Professor Huxley calls physiography, under which rather alarming name many of the audience were no doubt surprised to hear an excessively simple and lucid description of a river basin—the Thames basin was the illustration employed—and the manner in which water is continually circulating between the land, the sea, and the atmosphere. Professor Huxley will proceed in the remainder of his first part to treat in the same broad general manner the most obvious facts and phenomena of the universe, leading up to the second and third parts of the course. These will treat with somewhat more detail of the laws of nature. The second part, by Professor Guthrie, will take up the nature and relations of force in its various forms—the outlines, in fact, of physics and chemistry. In the third part (biology), Professor Oliver will illustrate the phenomena of life (whether physiological or morphological) by the means of elementary botany. The lectures take place on Tuesdays and Fridays, at eleven a.m.

Miss Elizabeth Soul asks help for the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants at Hornsey-rise. "We never (Miss Soul writes) wanted support more than at this time, as we are destitute of funds, and have no funded property to fall back upon, as have many of the old-established institutions. In the early part of this year we entered upon the new premises, where there is at present accommodation for 200 infants, but we have only ninety-six, so that there are vacancies for 104 infants. At the election which will take place on the 18th inst. only six can be admitted; our usual number is twelve. The orphanage buildings consist of the domestic offices, dining-room, &c., and eight cottages, with a day-room and dormitories for twenty-five infants in each; and we have yet to erect the schools, laundry, and the infants' hospital. But, until the debt is for the most part liquidated, these will not be proceeded with. The objects to be benefited are poor little fatherless and motherless infants. We take them from twelve months old. They are receiving the best infant-school training that can be given them, and are in every respect well cared for." Contributions may be sent to Mr. Joseph Soul, at 73, Cheapside; or to Miss Elizabeth Soul, at 11, Bosworth-grove, Islington, N.

Mr. Layard, on Tuesday, delivered a lecture on "Pompeii," at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, in aid of the funds of the Stockwell Orphanage. There was a very numerous attendance, composed mostly of the lecturer's constituents; and Mr. Layard, in the course of his address, alluded feelingly to his approaching retirement from the representation of Southwark, and also took the opportunity of entering his protest against the views promulgated from the hustings of the Tower Hamlets only the day before, by his official successor, as to the duties of the head of the Department of Public Works. The lecture, which was illustrated by diagrams, and was listened to throughout with marked attention, consisted of very graphic and interesting details of the more recent discoveries made by excavating the ruins of the buried Roman city. Mr. Layard took his hearers in imagination through the streets and into the shops, the houses, the temples, the amphitheatre, the forum, and the basilica of Pompeii as they existed at the very moment when the eruption of Vesuvius brought about its sudden destruction, pointing out at each step in his progress the valuable light which the remains of all kinds that had been obtained from its site threw upon the social, political, and industrial life of its inhabitants. He showed also that, terrible as was the calamity which befell that city, the catastrophe had been the means, in the order of Providence, of preserving to us the true model of a Roman town and a perfect miniature of the civilisation of a distant age.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Matthew Butcher as Vice-Consul at Yarmouth for the North German Confederation.

The Duke of Northumberland opened an art-exhibition in connection with the Alnwick Mechanics' Institution last week.

Whitstable, celebrated for its oyster fishery, has been visited by a terribly destructive fire. It broke out late on Wednesday night, and destroyed thirty houses.

A cotton-mill near Oldham, belonging to Messrs. Taylor and Co., was destroyed by fire on Thursday week. The damage, which is covered by insurance, is estimated at £30,000.

The inauguration of the North Shields Free Library took place, on Thursday week, in the presence of a considerable number of gentlemen interested in the movement.

Mr. A. B. Shand, Sheriff of Kincardineshire, has been appointed Sheriff of the counties of Haddington and Berwick, in the room of Mr. A. R. Clark, Solicitor-General.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts was held, on Monday night, in the hall, George-street. There was a numerous attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. David Stevenson, C.E., the president of the society.

The members for Scarborough (Mr. Dent and Sir H. Johnstone) addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents, on Monday night, and referred to the leading questions of the day. A resolution expressing unabated confidence in them both was passed by acclamation.

The general council of the Yorkshire Board of Education have unanimously resolved that it is desirable to form a college of science in Yorkshire, and a committee has been appointed to consider the best means to be adopted for the establishment of the college, in co-operation with the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

The funeral of the Marquis of Westminster took place, on Monday, at Eccleston. The ceremony was as private as possible. The principal tenants, the Mayor of Chester, the members of the City Council, and the leading citizens were amongst the mourners in the church at Eccleston, close to Eaton Hall. Business in Chester was entirely suspended.

A fine new self-righting life-boat, 33 ft. long, has been purchased with the proceeds, amounting to £500, from penny readings in different parts of the kingdom. The boat is to be stationed at Wells, on the Norfolk coast, under the management of the National Life-Boat Institution. To Mr. E. B. Adams, of Bungay, is due the great credit and perseverance of organising and collecting the "Penny Readings" Life-Boat Fund.

At the annual meeting of the Government School of Art, held at the Townhall, Devizes, the Mayor presiding, after the presentation of the prizes awarded by the Government to the successful pupils, Mrs. Wadham Locke, on behalf of the subscribers, presented Mr. Wittey, the hon. secretary, with a silver tea and coffee service and silver salver; and Mr. George Ryles, the master of the school, with a gold ring and a purse containing twenty sovereigns, the gifts of the friends and pupils of the school.

A meeting was held at Newark, on Monday afternoon, in aid of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The Right Hon. J. E. Denison (Speaker of the House of Commons) presided, and warmly urged the claims of the society to support. The Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Wordsworth), Lord Manners, Archdeacon Mackenzie, Mr. Hodgkinson, M.P., and other gentlemen followed as speakers; and it was resolved to form a branch association at Newark. The honorary secretary to the fund (Mr. G. Grove) said they wanted an income of £5000 or £6000 a year.

The Duke of Devonshire has made a liberal offer to the people of Buxton. If the people of that town will form a public company to carry out a number of required improvements, with a capital of £10,000, he will take half the shares, and give in addition eight or nine acres of land at a nominal rent of 5s. per annum. A committee has been appointed to canvass the town and take other steps. It was stated at a meeting held on Friday week that the land offered by the Duke was worth £9000; this, with the £5000 of capital he offers to provide, making his Grace's contribution £14,000.

The Speaker has issued his warrant for new writs for the county of Tipperary, and the boroughs of Waterford, Whitby, and Hastings. The representation of Tipperary is vacant through the death of Mr. C. Moore; Waterford, through the appointment of Mr. J. A. Blake as an inspector of Irish fisheries; Whitby, through Mr. W. H. Gladstone's acceptance of office as a Lord of the Treasury; and Hastings through the death of Mr. F. North. The other vacant seats are King's Lynn, Chester, Southwark, and Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.

A magnificent meteor was observed in the west of England about 6.45 on Saturday evening. One spectator says its train was visible a quarter of an hour. We are informed that it is not only possible but even probable that meteors in unusual numbers may be observed on the night of the 13th or 14th of the present month. M. Le Verrier is clearly of this opinion, he having organised a numerous body of observers in the south of France from Bordeaux to Nice, and also made arrangements for the heavens to be watched at Madrid, Cadiz, Ajaccio, Turin, and in Algeria.

A whale 82 ft. in length and about 30 ft. in girth has been cast ashore at Longniddry, on the Haddington coast, about thirteen miles from Edinburgh. It was in a very exhausted condition when it reached the shore, and was soon killed by the villagers with firearms. The North British Railway ran excursion-trains to the place, and the roads between Edinburgh and Longniddry were thronged with persons in all kinds of conveyances and on foot going to see the whale, which at mid-day was surrounded by thousands of people, many of whom cut their initials in the animal, and carried away portions of the flesh and whalebone.

The Earl of Jersey, who is the owner of Rochester Castle, having offered to the Corporation of Rochester the castle and adjacent grounds on lease for a long term of years at a nominal rental, a meeting of the citizens was recently held, for the purpose of considering the desirability of accepting the Earl's offer, in order that the castle grounds might be laid out as a public park and pleasure-grounds for the use of the inhabitants. The meeting unanimously decided on accepting his Lordship's generous offer, and authorised the Corporation to levy a rate to maintain the grounds as a public park. About £1000 has been raised in subscriptions among the inhabitants to lay out the grounds, and it was stated that £2000 would be forthcoming.

The Fenians seem resolved to do what they can to check the tenant-right agitation. A meeting was to have been held at Waterford on Sunday, but the local Fenians—"the Ballybricken Boys," as they are called—assumed such a threatening attitude that it was deemed expedient to abandon the proposed demonstration. At Youghal an "amnesty and tenant-right demonstration" was held on Sunday; but the mob, we are told, refused to listen to anything about the land question, and compelled the speakers to confine themselves to the case of O'Donovan Rossa and his fellow-prisoners. The rival Amnesty Association and Committee at Dublin had meetings on Tuesday evening. A number of men broke into the room of the latter, threw flour in their faces, declared they would have no more humbug, smashed the lamps and furniture, tore up the papers, and carried off the minute-book.

Professor Edward Caird delivered, on Thursday week, the first of a course of fourteen lectures on history to ladies, in the Corporation Rooms, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow. There was a very large attendance. The subject of the learned Professor's opening lecture was, "What is history? Why was the conception of it imperfect in ancient times? Progress towards a true conception." The lectures will be continued every Tuesday and Thursday till the end of December.——The *Glasgow Herald* states that the Glasgow School of Art and Haldane Academy have received a valuable present from Dr. P. H. Thompson, in the shape of a full-sized copy of "The Dying Gladiator," which was brought from Rome by the late eminent sculptor Mr. Josephs, and presented by him to Dr. Thomson's uncle, the late Rev. John Thomson, the distinguished painter. The institution has likewise received £10 from Mr. Walter Macfarlane, to be offered in prizes for modelling.

Yesterday week the lecture session of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, was opened with an address by the Right Hon. James Moncreiff, Lord Justice Clerk. The subject was "The Union of the Crowns and Union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England." His Lordship traced the beneficial effects which had been produced by these two important public events on the progress and social condition of the country. He remarked that it was not without pride that Scotchmen could look at the conditions under which the bonds uniting the two countries were originally connected and at the results which had ensued from our mutual amity.——On Saturday evening, in connection with the opening of these lectures, the directors and their friends dined together at the Douglas Hotel. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of the Lord Justice Clerk and of M. Prevost-Paradol, both of whom had their healths toasted in the course of the evening.——On Tuesday M. Prevost-Paradol gave the first of his lectures before the institution, in the Queen-street Hall, the subject being the "Political State of France." There was a crowded and brilliant audience, and the distinguished lecturer was received with great cordiality.

NEW MAYORS.

Appended are the names of the gentlemen elected, so far as returns have reached us, to be Mayors for the ensuing year:—

Abingdon, Mr. J. C. Clarke.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. J. Buckley.
Banbury, Mr. J. Grimbley.
Barnsley, Mr. Richardson (re-elect.)
Barnstaple, Mr. W. Thorne.
Bath, Mr. T. W. Gibbs.
Batley, Mr. John Sheard.
Berwick, Mr. Alderman Gilchrist.
Beverley, Mr. J. M. Robinson.
Bewdley, Mr. W. Landon.
Bideford, Mr. C. Pollard (re-elected).
Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Prime.
Blackburn, Mr. T. H. Pickup.
Bradford, Mr. Mark Dawson.
Bodmin, Mr. J. Craig.
Bootle, Mr. Grove.
Bolton, Mr. Thomas Walmsley.
Boston, Mr. Wm. Clegg (re-elected).
Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Turnbull.
Bridgwater, Mr. Bailey (re-elected).
Brighton, Mr. Cox.
Bristol, Mr. W. K. Wait.
Burnley, Mr. John Barnes.
Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Le Grice.
Cambridge, Mr. C. Balls (re-elected).
Cardiff, Mr. E. Whiffen.
Cardigan, Mr. W. W. Smith.
Carlisle, Mr. W. I. R. Crowder.
Carnarvon, Mr. Llewellyn Turner.
Chester, Mr. P. A. Dickson.
Clitheroe, Mr. J. Brierley (re-elect.)
Colchester, Mr. J. F. Bishop.
Coventry, Mr. Thomas Berry.
Darlington, Mr. Kipling.
Dartmouth, Mr. W. H. Rees.
Derby, Mr. T. W. Evans.
Devonport, Dr. Rolston (re-elected).
Dewsbury, Mr. J. T. Rawsthorne.
Doncaster, Mr. A. J. Smith.
Dorchester, Mr. Hodges (re-elected).
Dover, Mr. Birmingham (4th election).
Droitwich, Mr. Nott.
Dudley, Alderman Hingley.
Durham, Mr. John Watson.
Edinburgh, Mr. Law (Lord Provost).
Evesham, Mr. Allard (4th election).
Exeter, Mr. E. J. N. King.
Falmouth, Mr. W. Selley.
Gateshead, Mr. Brown.
Glasgow, Mr. W. R. Arthur (L. Pro.).
Glossop, Mr. Shepley (re-elected).
Gloucester, Mr. J. Reynolds (re-elect.)
Grantham, Mr. Isaac.
Great Yarmouth, Mr. C. Woolverton.
Halifax, Mr. J. H. M'Crea.
Hanley, Mr. J. Stephenson.
Hartlepool, Dr. George Moore.
Helston, Mr. Henry Rogers.
Honiton, Mr. Stamp.
Huddersfield, Mr. C. H. Jones (re-el.)
Hull, Mr. Wetty.
Ipswich, Mr. E. Grimwade (3rd elect.)
Kidderminster, Mr. W. Crowe.
Lancaster, Mr. William Roper.
Launceston, Mr. J. Dingley.
Leeds, Mr. Joy.
Leicester, Mr. George Stevenson.
Lichfield, Mr. Hinckley.
Lincoln, Mr. Ruston.
Liskeard, Mr. M. Loam.
Liverpool, Mr. Hubback.
London, Mr. Besley (Lord Mayor).
Longton, Mr. J. H. Goddard.
Lynn, Mr. John Thorley.
Manchester, Mr. J. Grave (re-elected.)
Middlesbrough, Mr. Thomas Dukin.
Morpeth, Mr. James Hood.
Neath, Mr. R. Thomas (second time).
Newcastle, Mr. J. Morrison (re-elect.)
Newbury, Mr. H. A. Ryott.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. Edwards (2nd)
Newport (I. W.), Mr. Pinnock (2nd).
Newport (Mon.), Mr. T. Beynon.
North Shields, Mr. Strachan.
Norwich, Mr. A. F. C. Bolingbroke.
Nottingham, Mr. Oldknow.
Oldham, Mr. E. Hartley.
Oxford, Mr. Hughes.
Penryn, Mr. J. H. Rowe.
Penzance, Mr. Downing.
Plymouth, Mr. Luscombe.
Pontefract, Mr. Jefferson.
Portsmouth, Mr. Sheppard.
Preston, Mr. John Rawcliffe.
Ryde (I. of Wight), Mr. Harrington.
Reading, Mr. Peter Spokes.
Ripon, Mr. Wells.
Rochdale, Mr. T. B. Willans.
Rochester, Mr. John Ross Foord.
Rye, Mr. Harington.
Saffron Walden, Mr. Clarke (7th el.)
Salford, Mr. Davies (re-elected).
Scarborough, Mr. R. Forster.
Sheffield, Mr. T. Moore (re-elected).
Shrewsbury, Mr. Henry Fenton.
Southampton, Mr. Perkins (6th el.).
Southport, Mr. Alderman Boothroyd.
Southmolton, Mr. Ley (re-elected).
Stafford, Mr. Ephraim Austin.
Stalybridge, Mr. J. Kirk (3rd elect.).
Stamford, Mr. H. Mahelson.
Stockport, Mr. George Wild.
Stockton, Mr. W. Bennington.
St. Ives, Mr. T. Young.
Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. R. M. Bird.
Sunderland, Mr. Thompson (re-elect.)
Swansea, Mr. John Jones Jenkins.
Tamworth, Mr. Isaac Bradbury.
Tavistock, Mr. T. Nicholls.
Tiverton, Mr. J. R. Wills.
Torrington, Mr. Loveband.
Totnes, Mr. J. P. Heins.
Truro, Mr. Clyma (re-elected).
Tynemouth, Mr. Spence.
Wakefield, Mr. Witham.
Walsall, Mr. Duignan (re-elected).
Warwick, Mr. Nelson (re-elected).
Wigan, Mr. William Crompton.
Windsor, Mr. Joseph Devereux.
Worcester, Mr. R. E. Barnett.
Wolverhampton, Mr. Bantock.
Wrexham, Mr. Rowland.
York, Mr. Colburn (Lord Mayor).

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 6:—

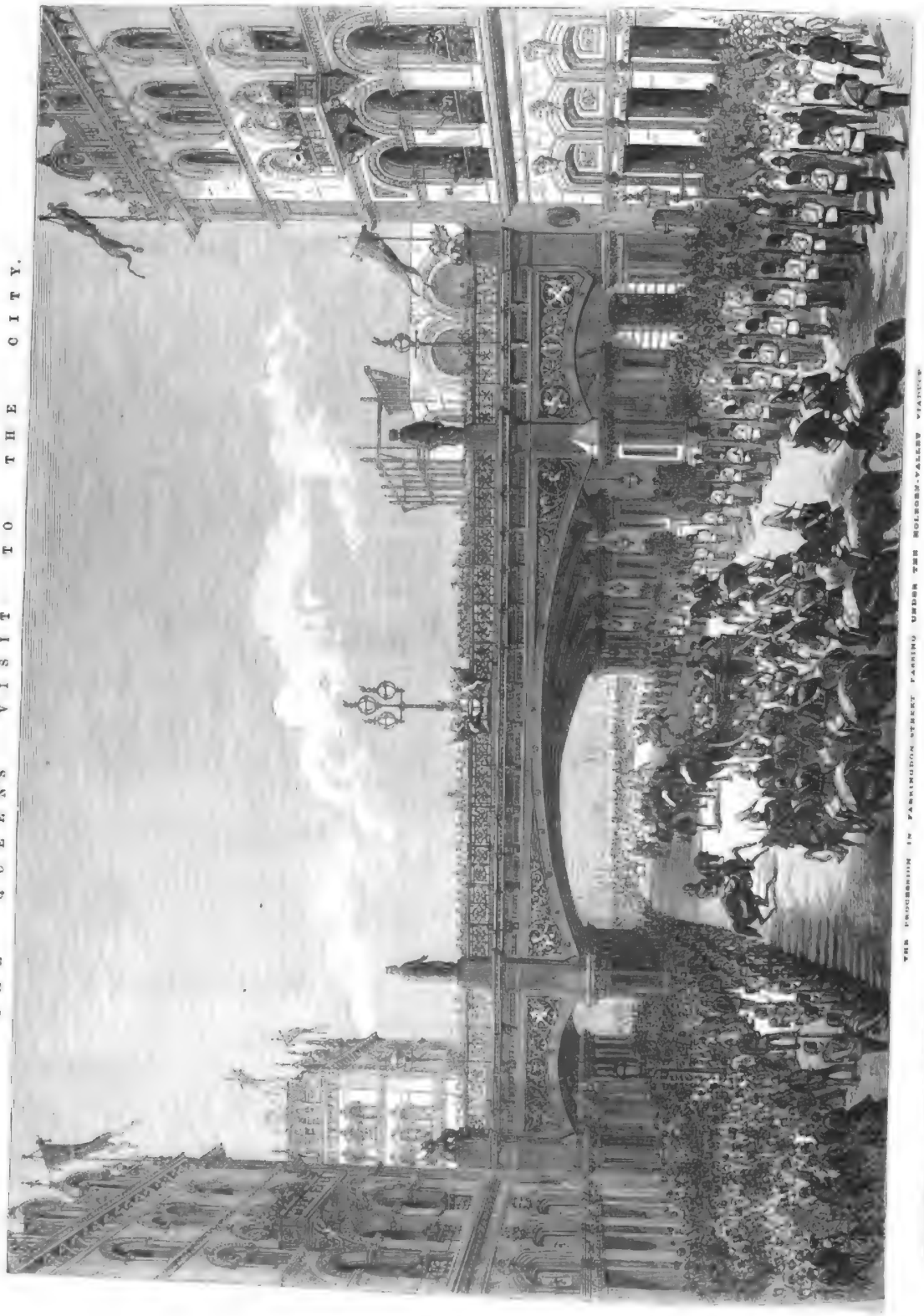
In London the births of 2293 children (1177 boys and 1116 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1859-68 the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2211.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1772. It was the forty-fourth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1404. The deaths in the present return exceed by 368 the estimated amount, and exceed by 215 the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 511, the corrected average number being 363. Nine deaths from smallpox, 46 from measles, 241 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 74 from whooping-cough, 11 from typhus fever, 13 from enteric fever, 12 from simple continued fever, and 22 from diarrhœa were registered. Smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, and whooping-cough were more fatal than in the preceding week. Eleven deaths from scarlet fever were registered in the west districts, 51 in the north, 27 in the central, 78 in the east, and 74 in the south districts. One hundred-and-ninety-one persons died from phthisis, 219 from bronchitis, and 114 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 168, from bronchitis 133, and from pneumonia, 86. In the previous week, which ended Oct. 30, the deaths from these diseases were 175, 150, and 102 respectively. The deaths of 3 persons from intemperance, of 2 persons from delirium tremens, of 6 children and 2 adults from burns or scalds, of 4 persons from drowning, of 12 infants and 1 adult from suffocation, and of 2 persons who committed suicide were recorded.

In the week 4021 births and 3468 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 28 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 29 per 1000 in London, 24 in Edinburgh, and 20 in Dublin; 30 in Bristol, 22 in Birmingham, 26 in Liverpool, 27 in Manchester, 29 in Salford, 30 in Sheffield, 26 in Bradford, 28 in Leeds, 25 in Hull, 30 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 29 in Glasgow. The mortality from scarlet fever was again excessive, last week, in several other of the large towns, as well as in London. The annual death-rate from this disease in the week was 6·4 per 1000 in Sheffield, 4·1 in Hull, 4·0 in London and Liverpool, 3·7 in Leeds, and 2·5 in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending Nov. 6 was 25 per 1000.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.



THE PROCESSION IN FARRINGDON STREET PASSING UNDER THE HOLBORN-VALLEY STATUE.

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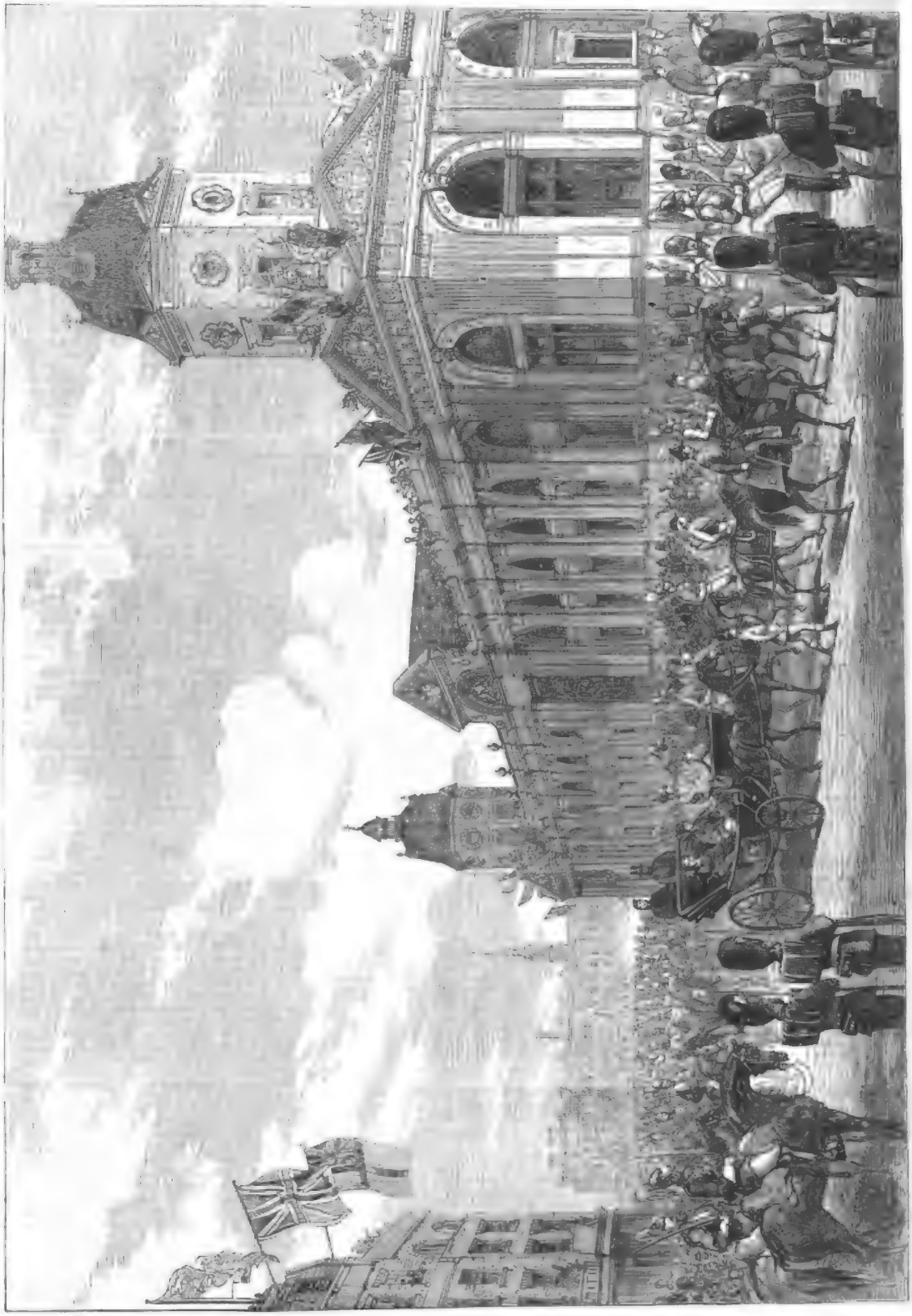

THE PROCESSION IN SMITHFIELD PASSING THE METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.—SEE PAGE 484.

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BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Dartmouth, the wife of Denzil Thomas Chamberlayne, late Captain 13th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Portreath, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. V. W. Popham, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at Blackheath, the wife of John S. Rivolta, of a daughter.

On Sept. 22, at Dinapore, the wife of Alexander A. A. Kinloch, Esq., Rifle Brigade, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th of July, at St. Thomas's Church, Balhannah, South Australia, Charles Whitmore, eldest son of B. Herschel Babbage, C.E., of St. Mary's, to Amelia, eldest daughter of C. H. Barton, M.A., of Cox's Creek, formerly Professor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and of Reading.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at No. 6, Upper Woburn-place, from an attack of pleurisy, Frederick Bertrand Row, Esq., late of Finchley, aged 44 years.

On the 4th inst., at Ecclesville, in the county of Tyrone, Charles Eccles, Esq., J.P., D.L.

On the 8th inst., at his residence, Falconhurst, Cowden, Kent, Robert Fox, Esq., aged 75. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 4th ult., at Dinapore, Hugh, infant son of Alexander A. A. Kinloch, Esq., Rifle Brigade.

On the 8th inst., Alice Finch, of Lee, Kent, aged 17.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20.

SUNDAY, Nov. 14.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. Divine worship, St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. William Charles F. Webber, M.A., Vicar of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Robert Gregory, Vicar of St. Mary-the-less, Lambeth, Canon residentiary. Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, Rector of Saltwood-with-Hythe. St. James's, 10.0 a.m., the Rev. Francis Garden; 12.0 a.m., the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Benjamin Webb, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wells-street.

MONDAY, 15.—St. Machutus, or Malo. Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark, 1863. Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; London Institution Lectures, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics.)

TUESDAY, 16.—James Ward, animal painter, died, 1859. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society—Fruit and Floral, 11 a.m.; Scientific, 1.30 p.m.; General, 3 p.m.; Statistical Society, 8 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17.—Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. Accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558. Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society, noon; Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (address by Lord Henry Lennox); Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 18.—The Empire of Brazil established, 1825. Meetings: Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.; London Institution Lectures, 7.30 (Professor Kerr on Architecture); Linnean Society, 8 p.m.; Chemical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.

FRIDAY, 19.—Nicolas Poussin, French painter, died, 1665. Albert Thorwaldsen, Danish sculptor, born, 1770. Full moon, 7.13 a.m. Meeting: Philological Society, 8.15.

SATURDAY, 20.—St. Edmund the King (martyred by the Danes, 870.) The Chinese Envoys introduced to the Queen, 1868. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
10 47	11 18	11 46	—	0 9	0 31	0 53	1 9	1 30	1 54	2 0	2 15	2 31	2 48

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov.	3	29.963	49.5	43.2	72	8	43.3	53.6	WSW. NW. WSW.	356	.055
	4	29.830	49.5	35.3	63	8	45.0	54.5	WSW. NW.	454	.000
	5	29.634	44.9	41.7	90	10	38.4	53.7	W. WSW. SSW.	397	.134
	6	29.609	44.4	33.9	72	4	43.3	45.3	WSW. SW. W.	315	.000
	7	...	...	...	...	...	37.8	54.3	WSW. SW.	363	.000
	8	29.725	44.6	39.6	.78	6	39.0	55.6	WSW. WNW.	355	.010
	9	29.763	43.6	40.7	.89	8	36.4	54.2	WSW. WSW.	240	.063

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.970	29.830	29.706	29.568	29.673	29.687	29.706
Temperature of Air	51.6°	52.2°	44.7°	46.1°	39.6°	46.2°	43.9°
Temperature of Evaporation	47.7°	47.7°	43.4°	43.6°	37.4°	43.5°	40.6°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	W.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists is NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS. Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Works for the next EXHIBITION to be sent in on the 10th, 12th, or 13th of January. Prospectuses to be had of the Porter of the Gallery, or of Mr. Jennings, Carver and Gilder, 18, Louisa-street, Manchester-square. The study from the Life Costume Model will be resumed in January. Instructor, W. H. Fisk, Esq.; Visitor, George D. Leslie, Esq., A.R.A.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The EIGHTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS WILL OPEN on MONDAY, NOV. 29, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s. William Callow, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours is now open. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence. Open at Nine. J. W. Benson, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till dusk. Admission 1s.

EXETER HALL.—MDLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON. GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE MESSIAH, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, commence at 2.30. Artistes: Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Mdlle. Drasdil; Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli. Organist, Mr. J. C. Ward; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. The Chorus will consist of Mr. Henry Leslie's Festival Choir. Full Band of the most eminent metropolitan Instrumentalists. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; West Gallery, 7s.; Area, and Orchestra, 5s. Tickets of all Music-sellers, and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—HERR CARL HAUSE begs to announce the First of his concert Series of SEVENTEEN CONCERTS will take place on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 18. Piano-forte, Herr Carl Hause; Violin, Herr Josef Ludwig; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Mdlle. Vanzini, Miss Macfarlane, and Signor Della Rocca. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s. each, of the [illegible], and at the Scholastic Agency, 17, Hanover-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 15, Madame Norman-Neruda will make her second appearance at these Concerts. The programme will include Beethoven's Quartet in E minor, Op. 59; Beethoven's Sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, in F major; Schubert's Fantasia in C major, Op. 15, for piano alone, &c. Executants: Madame Norman-Neruda, MM. Pauer, L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. Vocalist, Mr. Vernon Rigby. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A WEEK'S MUSIC. Monday—Dibdin's Popular Ballad Operas "The Quaker" and "The Waterman." Characters by Miss Thirlwall, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Dussek Corri, and Mr. Cotte. "Refined and so musical as ... and elegant honourable enough to interpret those (ballads) conscientiously."—Critique on last performance.—Morning Post, Nov. 8.

Tuesday—Balfe's "Rose of Castille," under the direction of Mr. George Perren.

Wednesday—Instrumental Concert at 4.0 by the Celebrated Orchestral Band of the Company—Conductor, Mr. Manns. Symphony, "Reformation," Mendelssohn; Overture, "Le Lac des Fées," Auber.

Thursday—Wallace's Favourite Opera, "Maritana." Characters in Tuesday and Thursday's Operas, Madame Florence Lancia, Miss A. Goodall, Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Messrs. George Perren, E. Connell, Dussek Corri, &c.

Friday—Instrumental Concert at Four o'Clock. Programme will include Symphony, "Pastoral" (Beethoven); Overture, "Meeresstille" (Mendelssohn).

Monday to Friday, Shilling days.

Saturday—Concert and Afternoon Promenade. Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season-Tickets; Children, half price.

Centre Transept, New Theatre and Concert-Hall (thoroughly warmed), Fine-Arts Courts, Picture Gallery, Tropical Department.

WOODIN'S RETURN TO LONDON.—W. S. WOODIN AT HOME with his great original "Carpet Bag and Sketch-Book." Opening Night, MONDAY, NOV. 22. First Morning Performance, Saturday, Dec. 4. The large room, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, is now in course of adaptation and decoration. Plan of Stalls at Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—COUPER'S FRENCH PROMENADE EXHIBITION. Rare and costly MECHANICAL WONDERS, now in preparation, and will shortly open. Direct from Paris. Sole Proprietor, N. Couper.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Chastely Decorated; New Scenery; New Proscenium; New Stage, with sunken footlights; New Sofa Stalls, &c., rendering this Hall the most elegant Place of Amusement in London.—GRAND INAUGURATION of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS FIFTH ANNUAL SEASON in LONDON.—Entirely New Programme.—Reappearance of the inimitable Moore.—The Christy Minstrels are open all the year round every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performances.—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatever. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, NOV. 15, and during the Week, will be performed for the 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, and 37th times, a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven, and Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The new and greatly-successful Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES, Every Evening. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Howe, Rogers, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Second Month, Operetta, Comedy, and Ballet.—Every Evening at Seven, Offenbach's TREASURE TROVE—Misses Annie Price, Everard, Lovell, and Mr. Cruise. At Eight o'Clock, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Misses Herbert, Hearne, Larkin, and Bella Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. Scenery by Grieve, Lloyds, and O'Connor. At 10.45, new Ballet, THE MAGIC WALTZ, with Geopede Kiel, the Russian Dancer. Orchestra stalls, 7s. Stalls (bonnets allowed), 6s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Family Circle, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Box-office, Ten till Five. Seats at Mitchell's, and all Libraries. Open at Half-past Six.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—This Evening and During the Week (Thursday and Friday excepted), at Seven, STATE SECRETS. At 7.45, Lord Lytton's LADY OF LYONS—Barry Sullivan, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, &c. To conclude with THE [illegible] TICKET. On Thursday and Friday, THE GAMESTER, for the last times.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. Upwards of thirty-one thousand persons, including their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, have visited the Royal Amphitheatre and Circus, to witness the extraordinary performance of the wonderful Monkey Equestrian in 1869, the greatest novelty ever witnessed, and affirmed by distinguished naturalists to be without a parallel in the history of zoology. "The performance of the trained beast is very good. Altogether 'Bose' has created a sensation."—Land and Water. "It is marvellous that they could have been so perfectly trained to ride a difficult trick act."—Standard. "The agility and grace of the great Ducrow himself were rivalled, if not surpassed."—Daily News. "M. Olivier has brought the animals' instinct to a perfection that almost seems to border upon intellect."—Morning Post. "Everything that our classical equestrians have attempted is gone through."—Observer. "There has been no such marvellous exhibition of sagacity amongst the animals of London in our recollection. Nothing more extraordinary can be seen anywhere."—Bell's Life. N.B. For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from town, it has been arranged that the Monkeys shall appear at the Morning Performances Every Wednesday and Saturday.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—In addition to the above extraordinary performances, the incomparable SCENES in the ARENA, by the largest and most brilliant Company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together in one establishment. Open at 7; commence at 7.30. Morning Performance Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at half-past Two. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The Covent Garden Opera Company in Offenbach's Opera, THE GRAND DUCHESS, every Evening, at a Quarter to Eight. The original artistes in their original characters. Full Orchestra. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. No charge for Booking.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

"It is sacred to a solemn feast," wrote Lord Byron of the Spanish Sabbath, which was devoted to bull-fighting. We might fairly say the same of last Tuesday. Anything more solemn than the Lord Mayor's feast can hardly be imagined. Ministers had not on exactly the tragic mask, but they reminded one of the passage in one of Sheridan's plays where the critic, supposing that he has a comedy in his hand, reads "Bursts into tears, and exit," but is assured that it *is* a comedy notwithstanding. Only Mr. Lowe, who has not the organ of reverence very strongly developed, and who was perhaps in unusual good spirits about a recent Ministerial change, and the sudden plunge into hot water of a colleague whom he may not over-vehemently admire, broke out of the undertaker's pace, and, though declaring, amid laughter, that he hoped to be as solemn as his predecessors, made some jokes, which might be forgiven, the afflicting circumstances being duly taken into account.

Gravity—even ultra-gravity—at proper time and in proper place, is, of course, a thing to be lauded, especially because it is the nature of the very far larger part of society to believe that gravity means wisdom. It is of enormous advantage to a man who desires to be much before the world that he should have a serious countenance, and the habit of seldom smiling, and then only in a compassionate way. Such men get made churchwardens, executors, chairmen. Very likely they are stupid, and make clumsy failures; but still their advantage survives, as the people whom they have brought to grief are mollified by the seriousness of the culprits. But there is a time for picking up stones, and there is a time for casting away stones; and, if the latter operation represent mirth, one would think that at a jovial City dinner, with its traditions of old times, and its realities of cookery, wine, lights, and music, was the time to cast stones away, if only to cast them at somebody who was not present. But not so thought the Ministers, who, being all able men and not given to make failures, could well have afforded to cheer up their hosts and the public with a few of the sentiments appropriate to the occasion, but who, one and all (with the exception mentioned) preached orthodox commonplace in didactic fashion. The Lord Mayor, of course, is too respectable to indulge in eccentricities; but we cannot help wishing, irreverently, that he had resembled the Lord Mayor who in one of the frontispieces to the *Spectator* is represented as clapping King Charles II. on the back, and declaring, with an oath, that his Sovereign should "stop and take t'other bottle." We will not say which Minister we should much like to have heard his Lordship jovially invite to say something cheerful; but it was the official who would probably have found it most difficult to do so at short notice. How, with Gog and Magog goggling at an orator, he can manage to be solemn, it is hard to say; but practice would enable a politician to address an argument to the masks in the opening of a pantomime, and perorate undisturbed by the wink of their mechanical eyes. So far, and in the name of Gog we include the conditions of the whole ceremony, the Ministerial feat was remarkable.

We must be pardoned for not reproducing the solemnities. There are two speeches, however, which must be noted. Mr. Gladstone, speaking from the place whence Mr. Disraeli spoke last year—

> Inspiring hope himself had ceased to feel—

said that encouragement became more and more needed by Government every year; indulgent encouragement to sustain their efforts and to pardon and forget their constant shortcomings. Is it so? Is not the task of government easier every year, by reason that the progress of society enables men to govern themselves better than ever? Mr. Gladstone said that the standard of morals was raised, and he said rightly, but does not that elevation reduce government more and more to a matter of science, and relieve it of much of what used to be called "the statesman's cares"? The very theory of modern administration is to interfere as little as possible, and then almost only in regard to questions the settlement of which men of all parties unite to demand. And if support is needed by a Cabinet, what Cabinet has ever had such a splendid amount of support as has been given to that now in office, with a majority powerful enough to carry anything and an Opposition confronting it with orders from nearly its ablest member to give up all hopes of office, and merely to resist and amend? We imagine that these considerations may have occurred to the Premier and made him think it well to show what is the real difficulty of the Government. He next sketched a dark picture of Ireland, with its disloyalty, its murders, and its fanaticism. But he revealed no jot of his plan for putting an end to this state of things, nor could it have been expected. But why its introduction? How did Mr. Gladstone help his case for encouragement? He knows, as every Englishman knows, that no law which the British Parliament can pass will give tranquillity to Ireland, and he knows equally well that an English Minister will receive the entire and approving support of all loyal subjects in whatever course may be necessary for the settlement of Ireland. *Interpone tuis interdum gaudia curis* is advice which we should respectfully address to a Minister who is honoured and trusted as it has been the good fortune of few of his predecessors to be. For the rest of his speech there need not much be said. His reference to our foreign relations was satisfactory, for the Premier disclaimed as idle the notion that foreign policy was a subject of small importance to England. Perhaps the pleasantest portion of the address was the close, in which, by special command of the Queen, the First Minister said that no words could be too strong to convey her Majesty's sense of the magnificent reception accorded to her on the day when she opened the Bridge and the Viaduct.

The Minister of Honduras probably sent a good many worthy people to their geography-books next day. Except that the name was somehow connected with mahogany—and the consequent suggestion by the facetious that such a Minister was appropriately placed at a dinner-table—there may not have been any very distinct idea touching that personage, who made a most eloquent and admirable speech, praised, as it deserved to be, by the Lord Chancellor. We all know, of course, that there is a British Honduras, and that it imports and exports; but of the rest of the province of Central America, of the independence of its ruler, and of its rich resources, hitherto but very partially developed, we may all be pardoned for not knowing much, especially as the latest and best authorities declare that comparatively little is known about the country. The speech of the Minister may be said to have "invented" Honduras, so far as the most of us are concerned, and this may be set down as the real feature of the banquet of 1869. Mr. Lowe did what he could to relieve the solemnities, and, having to propose the health of the Lady Mayoress, he was permitted to be as jocose as we are still—in the pre-strongminded woman period—allowed to be when we mention the ladies, a disrespectful frivolity which the Women's-Rights Union will doubtless put an end to in due season. He appeared, he said, for one half of the human race, and ought not to have been called upon after Aldermen and the like. We entirely agree with him; and, on the many

future occasions of high banquet, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Robert Lowe shall, we trust, continue to be convertible terms, the speech of the night may advantageously be intrusted to a man of the world who has humour enough in him to feel that, admirable as sermons may be, few are wisely preached over the Loving Cup.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, drove in the grounds of Windsor Castle on Thursday week. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked out.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, came to London for the purpose of opening the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct. The twofold ceremony is fully described and illustrated in our present Number. Her Majesty left the City by way of Holborn to Paddington, and returned to Windsor, arriving at the castle at two o'clock. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty; Lady Susan Melville had the honour of being invited.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. R. W. Church, Rector of Whatley, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian partook of luncheon with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold walked out. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley had the honour of dining with her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian came to London and were present at the marriages of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lady Maud Hamilton, and the Marquis of Blandford and Lady Albertha Hamilton, at Westminster Abbey. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards present at the wedding breakfast at Chesterfield House. The Prince and Princess made presents to both brides. The Queen presented to Lady Albertha Hamilton, to whom the Prince Consort stood sponsor, a brooch surrounded with pink coral and pearls, and having in the centre a bust of the Prince Consort in alto-relief, and also a valuable Indian shawl. Her Majesty presented to Lady Maud Hamilton a beautiful cashmere shawl.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the castle and partook of luncheon with the Queen. Prince and Princess Christian also lunched with her Majesty. The band of the Royal Horse Guards played in the quadrangle, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey. The Prince and Princess of Wales afterwards returned to Marlborough House. The Queen drove out. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty. General the Hon. C. Grey had the honour of being invited.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove in the vicinity of the castle. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty.

The Queen held a Council on Thursday.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Emily Cathcart are the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Viscount Torrington; Captain A. W. F. Greville, M.P.; Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge are the Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles, Viscount Bridport, and Dr. Wilson Fox have left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Ellis, returned to Marlborough House, on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Scarborough. The Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, drove out.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service.

On Monday the Prince and Princess were present at the marriages of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lady Maud Hamilton, and the Marquis of Blandford and Lady Albertha Hamilton, at Westminster Abbey. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards present at the wedding-breakfast, at Chesterfield House. The Prince and Princess's presents to the brides were:—To Lady Albertha a gold bracelet, set with emeralds and rubies, containing the portraits of their Royal Highnesses, surmounted by their ciphers and crown in diamonds. To Lady Maud a similar gold bracelet, set with pink coral and pearls, also containing the portraits of the Prince and Princess, surmounted by their ciphers and coronet in diamonds. Later in the day the Prince and Princess drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Globe Theatre with their presence.

Tuesday was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of the Prince. The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. The Prince's birthday was observed with the customary honours at Windsor and in the metropolis. The annual dinner of the Royal tradesmen was held in Willis's Rooms. The principal clubhouses, theatres, and houses of business were illuminated at night.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Count Gleichen, went shooting in Windsor Park. The Princess took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Princess's Theatre.

Mr. Reginald Easton has had the honour of receiving sittings for a miniature on ivory of the Princess with Princess Louise of Wales.

The marriages of the Marquis of Lansdowne with Lady Maud Hamilton and the Marquis of Blandford with Lady Albertha Hamilton, daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, were solemnised, on Monday, in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, and a numerous assemblage of the relatives and friends of the brides and bridegrooms. The brides wore dresses composed of white satin, with flounces of Brussels point lace over tulle volants. The corsages were trimmed with narrow point lace to match, and orange-blossom. Both brides wore pearl necklaces and earrings to correspond, the gifts of their noble parents. The head-dress, a wreath. The veils were Brussels point squares. The six youthful ladies acting as bridesmaids to Lady Albertha wore dresses of white and pink taffeta glacé, with bonnets to correspond, velours épingle, with plumes of marabouts—each wearing gold lockets set with pink and coral diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Lady Maud's six bridesmaids wore dresses of rich white and blue taffeta glacé, with hats to correspond of velours épingle, ornamented with plumes of marabouts, and each wore a round locket set with turquoise and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn gave a déjeûner at Chesterfield House. Covers were laid for 250 guests. The Prince of Wales proposed the health of the brides and bridegrooms. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne left for his Lordship's seat, Bowood, Wilts. The Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford took their departure for Canford Manor, Sir Ivor Guest's seat, near Wimborne, Dorset. The bridal presents were very numerous, including presents from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Teck, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and from the principal members of the aristocracy.

The Duke of Cambridge left town on Tuesday on a visit to General Hall, at Six-Mile Bottom, Newmarket.

Prince and Princess Teck have left town on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough, at Grimston, Yorkshire.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mdlles. Musurus have arrived at the Turkish Embassy from Wimbledon.

His Excellency the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Lavalette, has arrived at the French Embassy from Paris.

His Excellency the Count de Lavradio, Portuguese Minister, has arrived at the Legation, from Lisbon.

Count de la Gardie arrived at the Swedish Legation, in Great Cumberland-place, on Saturday last, from Sweden.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort left Grimston Park on Saturday last for Badminton, Gloucestershire.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans arrived at Bestwood Park, Notts, on Saturday last.

The Duke of Hamilton has left town for Nice, whence he will embark in his steam-yacht, the Stella, for Egypt and the East.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ely have arrived at Ely Castle, Fermanagh.

Marquis and Marchioness Camden have arrived in town from Bayham Abbey, Sussex.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left their residence in Stratton-street for Portumna Castle, Galway.

The Earl and Countess of Feversham arrived in town, on Saturday last, from their seat in Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have left Claridge's Hotel for Shotesham Park, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam have arrived at Wentworth House, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, for their seat in Ireland.

The Countess of Mountcharles has left town for Elvaston Castle, Derby, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Harrington.

The Countess Dowager of Morton and Lady Agnes Douglas left town on Thursday for Italy.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashley, J. M., to be Vicar of St. Peter's, Vere-street.
Balleine, J. J.; Perpetual Curate of St. Simon's, Jersey.
Bent, J. O.; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Woolwich, Kent.
Brown, Edward A., Curate of Belington, Curate of Penshurst.
Burnaby, Henry Fowke; Rector of Bisbrooke, Uppingham.
Clark, Sydney; Army Chaplain of the Second Class.
Dawson, John; Vicar of Darley Abbey, Derby.
Fisher, Edmund Henry; Vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington, Surrey.
Gifford, John George; Vicar of King's Sterndale, Derbyshire.
Gordon, W. W.; Vicar of Oadby, Leicestershire.
Guinness, R.; Vicar of South Banbury, Oxfordshire.
Harper, Francis Whaley; Prebendary of Barnby in York Cathedral.
Haughton, William; Rector of Barton Turf with Irstead, Norfolk.
Harte, Joseph William; Incumbent of St. Mark's District, Bethnal-green.
Heale, James Newton; Rector of Addington, near Maidstone.
Heath, Joseph; Vicar of Wigtoft.
Howlett, Frederick; Rector of East Tisted, Hants.
Hutchinson, Robert P.; Rector of St. Thomas with St. Clement, Winchester.
James, S. B., Curate of Winkfield; Vicar of North Marston, Bucks.
Keene, Benjamin Ruck; Vicar of Newent, Gloucestershire.
M'Cracken, N. Howard; Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Canterbury.
Marriott, Horatio Spelman; Rector of Wilby, Stradbroke.
Mackew, H. E.; Army Chaplain of the Second Class.
Maturin, Benjamin; Perpetual Curate of Lymington, Hants.
Millard, Frederick Maule; Rector of Otham, Maidstone.
Monkhouse, A. W.; Curate of Lamport-cum-Faxton.
Phelp, H. P.; Curate of Hinckley.
Prance, Lewis Newcomen; Rector of Ayott St. Peter, Herts.
Simcox, William Henry; Rector of Weyhill, Hants.
Patch, J. Terry; Senior Curate of the Parish Church of Doncaster.
Price, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Penhal, Monmouthshire.
Ward, Richard Charles Ward; Vicar of Bothamsall, Notts.
Ward, George; Rector of Mavis Enderby, Lincolnshire.
Ward, Joseph Heald; Rector of Gussage, Dorset.
White, James; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Woolwich.
Wilkinson, Charles E.; Curate of St. Luke's, Southampton.
Wood, James Alexander; Vicar of Stoneby, Leicestershire.
Wood, Frederick; Rector of Erwarton with Wolverstone, near Ipswich.
Wyatt, Arthur Harvey; Vicar of Corse, Gloucestershire.
Yonge, Denys Nelson; Vicar of Great Bromted, Essex.
Young, F.; Vicar of Fulstow, near Louth.

The enthronement of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury in his cathedral will take place to-day (Saturday).

The Bishop of Norwich has appointed Mr. W. T. Bensly, LL.D., to be his secretary, in the place of the late Mr. John Kitson.

The secretaryship of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been resigned by the Rev. J. J. Evans, M.A.

The Irish Bishops held a meeting in Dublin yesterday week, and came to an important resolution in reference to the future synod. They determined that the Bishops shall form a separate order, with a separate vote, but with full power of conference, when desired by themselves or by either the clergy or laity.

In acknowledging the receipt of a memorial from the Church Association, protesting against the nomination of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter, Mr. Gladstone has written to Lord Shaftesbury stating that in recommending Dr. Temple for the appointment he was acting under a firm conviction that it would tend to promote the truest interests of religion.

It is announced in the *Times* that Dr. Short, the Bishop of St. Asaph, who has for some time past been unable to discharge the duties of his office, has sent in his resignation. This makes the seventh bishopric which it has fallen to Mr. Gladstone's lot to fill up within a few months, the others being Winchester, Salisbury, Oxford, Exeter, Bath and Wells, and Carlisle.

The Dean and Chapter of the diocese of Exeter met on Thursday to elect a Bishop, in pursuance of her Majesty's *congé d'élire*. The threatened opposition to Dr. Temple was manifested, but without effect. Thirteen votes were given for Dr. Temple, and six against him. Dr. Temple was, therefore, declared duly elected. The Chapter deliberated only about half an hour.

The corner-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Luke, at Halliwell, just without the boundary of the borough of Bolton, was laid, on Saturday afternoon, by Mr. Peter Ainsworth. The church, which is to be in the Decorative Gothic style of architecture, will be lighted by seventy-six windows, and it will contain accommodation for 800 persons. The cost will be about £6000, towards which £3500 has been promised.

A Cottage Hospital was opened at Chesham, Bucks, by the Bishop of Oxford, on the 30th ult. The hospital is arranged for seven patients, a nurse, and servant. A large number of the clergy and others were afterwards entertained at luncheon at Latimer by Lord and Lady Chesham, who have most liberally contributed both to the erection and future support of the hospital. The beds and many other fittings are special gifts from various friends.

After an expenditure of £2600 in repairs, the curious old church of Aveton Gifford, Devon, was reopened on the 21st ult. The original building consisted of nave, chancel, and transepts, with a central tower, all in the Early Decorated style. Two large chancel-aisles were subsequently added, and the consequence has been that, as in the case of Tewkesbury Abbey, the nave is little more than a narthex, the services being held entirely in the eastern end. Of the money already expended £500 was a legacy from Miss Froude, sister of the late Archdeacon of Totnes, who had himself, some twenty years ago, vainly offered to head the good work with £200.

The third and last instalment of the restorations, at a cost on the whole of £1000, having been carried out by Mr. Tarver, architect, Lathbury church, near Newport Pagnel, was reopened on Thursday week. Archdeacon Bickersteth and the Rev. Christopher Smyth were the preachers. On the walls of the nave are some interesting remains of twelfth-century frescoes, and the handsome marble pavement, which extends over the whole of the chancel, is 200 years old. The font, the tiles, and the window near the font are the gifts of the Rector's wife, Mrs. Bull. The altar-cloth and pulpit hangings, very beautiful specimens of mediæval embroidery, are the work of the Sisterhood of the Holy Trinity at Oxford. The kneeling-cushions in the chancel, which are exceedingly handsome, are the gift of the Misses Bull, the Rector's daughters.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a Congregation held on Tuesday, the nomination of the following gentlemen was approved:—Public Examiners: the Rev. G. W. Kitchen, M.A., Christ Church; the Rev. H. B. Bramley, M.A., Magdalen; E. Chapman, M.A., Merton; the Rev. C. E. Boase, M.A., Exeter. Moderator: the Rev. W. W. Merry, M.A., Lincoln.

A. F. Wheeler, Commoner; L. J. Chamberlen, Commoner; and C. L. Dundas, Scholar, all of Brasenose, have been appointed Exhibitioners on the Hulme Foundation.

CAMBRIDGE.

At the matriculation on Tuesday seven fellow commoners, 480 pensioners, and forty-two sizars matriculated: total number, 529. The total last year was 553.

In a Congregation last week the Rev. E. Atkinson, Master of Clare, was reappointed Vice-Chancellor for the third time.

The undermentioned have been elected Fellows of St. John's:—J. Blanch, Tenth Wrangler, 1865; the Rev. P. H. Kempthorne, Eighth Classic, 1866; H. Humphrys, Fifth Wrangler, 1867; E. Carpmael, Sixth Wrangler, 1867; W. Griffith, bracketed Sixth Wrangler, 1868; R. E. Verdon, bracketed Sixth Wrangler, 1868; J. Elliott, bracketed Second Wrangler, 1869; and G. H. Hallam, First Classic, 1869.

The University having lately resolved to admit students without requiring them to belong to any college, the new system has come into force this term. Eight non-collegiate students are now in residence; some of them are gentlemen engaged in professions in the town. It is expected that their numbers will increase rapidly.

Most of the professors in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine at Edinburgh University have met their classes and entered on the business of the session. At the opening of the Senior Greek Class Professor Blackie lectured on "Some Fundamental Differences between Ancient and Modern Literature and Art." Professor Sellar delivered the introductory lecture to the Humanity Class. The reappearance of the Professor, who did not personally conduct his classes last year on account of ill-health, was hailed with loud applause. He lectured upon the progress of classical studies from the revival of learning till the latter half of the eighteenth century.

The following is the official list of the gentlemen who have offered themselves as candidates for the Head Mastership of Rugby School:—The Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D., of St. John's College, Oxford, Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield; the Rev. Edward Charles Wickham, M.A., Fellow and tutor of New College, Oxford; the Rev. Herbert Snow, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Assistant Master in Eton College; the Rev. William Wayte, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, Assistant Master in Eton College; the Rev. Albert Henry Wratislaw, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, Head Master of the Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds; the Rev. Henry Highton, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, late Principal of Cheltenham College; the Rev. Arthur Henry Faber, M.A., of New College, Oxford, Head Master of the Malvern College, Worcestershire; the Rev. John Percival, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, Head Master of Clifton College, Bristol; Theodore Walrond, Esq., M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford.

Dr. Butler, the Head Master of Harrow School, complains that the Public Schools Commissioners have provided that in the case of Eton School the masters shall elect one member of the new governing body, but that no such arrangement has been made for Harrow. He hopes that the Commissioners will reconsider this.

In consequence of the indisposition of the Bishop of London, from influenza, Dr. Hessey distributed the usual prizes to the students of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and Mr. H. Cole those given by the Science and Art Department at South Kensington.

Lord Lyttelton presided, yesterday week, at the annual meeting of the Saltley Training College, when Lord Leigh and Sir C. Adderley were among the speakers.

THE LATE STORMS ON THE EAST COAST.

It was mentioned in our Country News of last week that the Mayor of Scarborough, Mr. J. W. Woodall, had set on foot a public subscription for the relief of the great number of distressed families along the east coast of England in consequence of the October storms. A meeting for this purpose was convened by his Worship in the old Townhall of Scarborough, on Wednesday week, and was attended by Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P.; Mr. Dent, M.P.; the Rev. R. Balgarnie, the Vicar of Scarborough, and other persons of local influence. The statements laid before them showed an almost unprecedented loss of life and property by these disasters. It appears that from the port of Scarborough alone, which includes Filey, not less than thirty-one men and boys engaged in the occupation of fishing have been drowned, having left twelve widows and twenty-seven fatherless children, who are entirely deprived of the means of support. In addition to the entire loss, with all hands, of three vessels, a fleet of eighty-six sail belonging to the port of Scarborough were out at sea during the severe gales, every one of which lost its nets, of the estimated value of about £20,000. The Mayor of Scarborough explained that, as a rule, a boat was valued at from £400 to £600; and the value of the nets and outfit was from £400 to £450. The boat was supposed to be owned by persons comparatively well off, and could be insured, but the nets could not be insured, on account of their perishable nature. The owners contributed about half the nets, the other half being contributed by the skipper and men, and he was justified in saying that the loss falling upon those who lived from hand to mouth was about £100 to each boat; therefore about £8000 was lost by men who were not in a position to keep themselves up or to recover their means of livelihood without assistance. The total number of persons thus thrown out of employment in that neighbourhood was about 700, who must go to the union workhouse unless helped by a public subscription. The number was stated by another gentleman to be 860 thrown out of employment in Scarborough and Filey; but there are many other sufferers on the Lincolnshire coast, and some belonging to the town of Boston. The meeting passed resolutions and appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions in Yorkshire, the list of which is headed by Lord Londesborough, with £100; Mr. John Woodall, £100; Messrs. Woodall, Hebden, and Co., £100; Mr. E. H. Hebden, £100; and Sir Titus Salt, £100; but there is need for all that is likely to be given.

Mr. Anthony Musgrave is gazetted Governor of British Columbia.

There are 207,000 names upon the pension-roll of the United States, and over 100,000 claims are still pending for decision.

The sum subscribed to the Faraday Memorial Fund amounts to more than £1100.

The King of Portugal has awarded a silver medal and a diploma to Captain John Hesketh, master of the British vessel British Queen, of Barrow, Lancashire, for having, on June 19, 1869, saved two of the crew of a Portuguese fishing-smack off Cape St. Vincent.

In a despatch which has been published, Lord Granville states that, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, British Columbia, like the Hudson's Bay Territory, should be annexed to the Dominion of Canada.

The entries for the Smithfield Christmas cattle show are largely in excess of those in any previous year. The number of classes will be sixty-three, and the aggregate amount of the prize-list is upwards of £2500. The exhibition is to be opened on Monday, Dec. 6.

The value of the gold imported into the United Kingdom from Australia and New Zealand amounted in September to £791,400, as compared with £875,486 in September, 1868, and £586,337 in September, 1867. Favourable accounts have been received of late from the diggings and quartz reefs of New South Wales.

The entire tobacco crop of the United States for 1869 is estimated at 275,000 hogsheads, of which three fourths will be consumed in Europe. Cincinnatti, Louisville, and Richmond are the leading tobacco marts; and the bulk of the crop is grown in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Tobacco cultivation was greatly interfered with by the war, but it is now resuming its normal condition.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In any chronicle which professes upon any provocation to give some "brief abstract" of new memberdom in the present Parliament the omission of mention of Dr. Dalrymple, who was returned at the last election for the city of Bath, would be a failure to come up to profession. Of course there was some reason—and, as it turned out, good reason—why a gentleman who has been identified for several generations with Norwich, and that in the pursuit, hereditarily and with distinction, of a calling which gives a sort of claim on the good feeling and sympathies of a man's fellow-citizens, should be compelled, when he sought a seat in Parliament, to realise the curt saying, "Go to Bath!" That phrase is generally used in anything but a complimentary sense; but it is not easy to understand why a very handsome town, with many attractions, should be selected as the place to which an offender against anyone's sensibilities should be sent, as it were, into moral penal servitude. But this by the way. The question which is in hand is, Why did Dr. Dalrymple, who it might be supposed could have had the suffrages of the majority of people of all parties in Norwich, not stand for his native town? The answer would probably not be far to seek, and it would doubtless be—that he knew it too well. Most likely he was experienced enough to foresee a coming commission of inquiry more or less distant, with which, as a new recipient of Parliamentary honours, his name would be unpleasantly associated if he had been member for his native town. As it is, Dr. Dalrymple has given a very smart representative to Bath, and one who in a certain way came out of the ranks of back-benchers last Session. As a rule, medical men, like schoolmasters, are rather dogmatic in their way of talking; and of a surety Dr. Dalrymple develops something of this quality. Whenever he addressed the House he might have been supposed to have been giving authoritative directions how a patient—one means not even a subject (this word is too suggestive) but a question—ought to be treated; and when, as it sometimes chanced, he was speaking on a socio-sanitary matter with a bearing upon morals his manner was not by any means out of place, and those who heard him seemed willing to allow him to deliver himself to a certain extent *ex cathedrâ*. As things are, he is almost the sole real representative of medical science in the House, always supposing that the House needs that element; for Mr. Clement, of Shrewsbury, is not young, and has not in any way come to the front; Dr. Lyon Playfair is scarcely to be counted in the list of practical medicine-men; and as to Dr. Brady, *pauca verba* (as ancient Pistol says) are the best policy. From certain indications which were observable about him last Session, it may be gathered that Dr. Dalrymple means to bring his specialty into useful play on all proper occasions. One has been reminded of his easy, somewhat rapid, and straightforward way of talking during his noviciate from February to August last, by appearances which he has made at two assemblages lately—one at a town in Norfolk, and another at Bath, where his vivacity was most likely a relief from the nasal ponderosity of speech of Sir William Tite.

What a rich typical development was the speech of Mr. Ayrton on his re-election for the Tower Hamlets on his changing his unaccountable—to constituents—post of Secretary to the Treasury for the office-vacating function of Chief Commissioner of Works! In the discourse he ran up and down the whole Ayrton rhetorical gamut, and was eminently successful in showing how he could change his style half a dozen times and always be disagreeable. Naturally, he is not pleased that some "pestilent fellow," writing æsthetically in a newspaper, should, judging from what he had seen and heard of him, be of opinion that all his antecedents were of the Tower Hamlets; and that he had learnt his elocution and acquired his temperament as a public man in that academy which is known as a vestry. The pertinacity and cynicism which characterise him would seem to be born of scarcely any other source; but as, in the face of the electors of the Tower Hamlets, he sneers at the idea that there could be anything in his ways of treating men and things which was in common between him and them, everyone is bound to believe him. Nevertheless, when he affirms that he has not acquired one elegant taste, one artistic tendency, one fancy for dalliance with any single one of the Muses, even that one which by a bold suggestion he might be supposed to preside over—market-gardening, and one remembers his mode of treating most, if not all, subjects which come before the House, it is difficult to comprehend how he has risen above the calibre of the vestry. There may be some difference of opinion as to his estimate of the duties of Chief Commissioner of Works, which, as he lays it down, are simply to stem the tide of expense in his department. In this declaration may perhaps be found the clue to the re-arrangement of places by which Mr. Layard has been transported from Whitehall to Madrid. It is said by Mr. Ayrton that he has been selected by the chief of the present Government for his new post because he is imbued with the spirit by which they are influenced, and that is of keeping down expenditure in every department, and that, therefore, for the office of Commissioner of Works, who is not an Ædile, with a proclivity towards replacing brick by marble in the metropolis of his country, no æsthetic qualities are needed; and therefore it may be inferred that Mr. Layard was too pronounced in the development of his artistic fancies (how severe Mr. Ayrton is on artistic fancies!), and so it was thought necessary to send him to study the Spanish school of painting at its source, instead of spreading mosaics broadcast over the public buildings of the metropolis, at the cost of that amorphous person, the British taxpayer. It would seem that Mr. Ayrton's politico-economic sentiments were scarcely more appreciated than the arguments by which he sought to show the working men of a district in which ship-building no longer affords them employment that free trade was not answerable for the circumstance that in the construction of iron vessels London could not compete with Newcastle and Glasgow—unless the artisans laboured for lower wages than they were wont to receive. For, if the chroniclers have writ the annals of Mr. Ayrton's re-election true, he had at no time a sympathising audience, from time to time had troublesome questions put to him, and was generally in a state of unacceptation.

When one reads of a meeting of Essex men at Castle Hedingham, the recollection of the days when at those gatherings, professedly bucolic, there used to issue high Tory political manifestoes under the imprimatur as well as by the voice of him who was famous as "W. B.," is in sad contrast with the proceedings at that place at this degenerate time, even though the name of the Right Hon. William Beresford still figures in the list of notabilities who attend. This year the transactions of Castle Hedingham were abnormally depressing. In the first place, "W. B." is but a shadow, a spectre of his former self; he does not profess to influence politics; he is, in a political sense, to be compared to a stage-coach of former days laid up in battered ordinary. The members for East Essex—a new electoral district—who were the ostensible stars, are Parliamentary neophytes, and in every sense un-weighty. One has no memory of a fiery distinguishing of himself in the new Parliament by Mr. Round; and though Colonel Ruggles-Brise ("Phœbus, what a name!" as Byron said of Amos Cottle) has made several, what may be called when speaking of an ex-dragoon, plunges or caracols about the gangway on the Opposition side, somehow they were not recognised by the House as feats of winning membership. Indeed, the gallant member may be described as seeming to be in a state of excited anxiety to say something, but in the cruel difficulty of having either nothing to say, or if he had conceived anything, in his struggle to bring it out overleaping his powers and uttering something which was by no means what he meant to state. Not that he is without a certain pleasant manner, a *bonhomie*, and a sort of honest bluffness; but it is palpable that he has not yet escaped from the heavy-dragoon phase. Such being the exponents of the feelings and aspirations of that portion of the electors of Essex who come to comfort each other in these days of Tory depression, it is not to be wondered at that the utterances were not merely a jeremiade, but a palinode; and it really almost seemed as if that from this "sacred Caaba" of Conservatism there came forth an announcement that perhaps it would be just as well not to parade the old political faith just now, but even to tend towards the acceptance of the new.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

Of the three exhibitions now open we have given the most cursory attention to that at 25, Old Bond-street, and therefore proceed to offer the *amende*.

Commencing, as before, with the first room, there are several pictures, besides those already selected, which equally claim notice. No. 2 is the best picture by Mr. Dawson, jun., we have seen. It represents two large schooner-yachts lying (with a smaller yacht and attendant steamer) off Gravesend pier, their great sails being smartly unfurled and rapidly filling to a favourable breeze preparatory to a race "to the Nore and back." The various craft are rendered with careful knowledge, the aspects of sky and water harmonise, and the whole is very creditably painted. Mr Barnes's picture (6) of a pleasant-looking, old, prawn-selling woman presents greater evidence of study from nature and less of mere picture manufacture than the female figure in Spanish costume entitled "The Promenade" (206). The way in which the infinite detail of the heap of prawn is suggested with a few breadths of ruddy colour, modified by light, shade, and cooler reflected light, is really quite masterly. The deft, "slick" manual dexterity of this artist, his command of the more obvious sources of effect from colour and contrasts of light and shade, are undeniable; notwithstanding there is less promise in this kind of facility than in many styles evincing by signs of effort and hesitation greater reverence for nature. Like the playing of a clever but too self-satisfied actor—one somewhat deficient in respect for his art and his audience—it repels the fastidious by a want of modesty, which seems to approach vulgarity. Mr. J. Knight's "Autumn Woods" (17) has much rich and appropriate golden and russet colouring in its foliage. Mr. J. Nash, jun., has evidently looked for himself at the Atlantic in its fury lashing the crags of the Land's End (16), clearing them like frail, friable crystals to the core, rounding their granite surfaces, and grinding amongst them a lost ship to fragments; and what he has seen he has faithfully recorded. Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald's little picture of a family party in Elizabethan costumes on a garden pleasaunce, with the old Baron delightedly dragging his youngest grandson in a perambulator of the period, is a very agreeable bit of fancy and bright colouring. To an earlier date belongs Mr. V. W. Bromley's happily-conceived incident with the motto "As the Twig is Bent," &c. (20)—an old henchman or retainer teaching a boy scion of his house to fence, by directing his foil through the thrusts and parades against a stick suspended from a pole at an inclination to represent an adversary's blade. The lovers of minute realism in landscape and of a broad indicative style will each find much to admire in two small pictures hanging in juxtaposition, the one (26), by Mr. Ortmans, being a masterly sketch of some cottage outbuildings, abutting on a streamlet; the other (25), by Mr. Mote, being a most delicately elaborated morceau of Surrey scenery, with an undulating middle distance of hedgerow and tree-clump, and a foreground of pasturage, with cattle lying dotted about, half embedded in the tall, flower-bespangled meadow-growth. The obvious and great advantage of multiplying exhibitions is that it affords elbow-room to rising but still struggling artists. The last-mentioned painter presents a case in point. Although Mr. Mote's name was almost unknown to us, he is represented here more largely, numerically speaking, than any other contributor; and each work, whether oil painting or water-colour drawing, deserves notice; whilst collectively they reveal an amount of close and loving study of nature which is not merely valuable in itself but the only sure vantage-ground for advancement in art. It is true that in two or three instances the sky and general effect are somewhat crude, and portions are frittered too much into detail; but, with these faults amended, and when the same aim at truth has directed the next natural step in an artist's development from studentship—the conception and realisation of the subject as a whole—Mr. Mote should take a prominent place among our landscape-painters. The largest contribution, "Abinger Mill and Pond, Surrey" (204), has a little of the coldness—particularly in the sky—to which we allude; but the painting of the brimming pool, with its brilliant reflections and the right-hand bank of luxuriant herbage, is, in its way, admirable. Another oil picture by Mr. Mote, "The Redlands, near Leith Hill" (210) is quite unexceptionable. A peculiarly mellow, beautiful effect of late autumn evening sunniness tinges the cloudlets, sleeps on the wooded hill-slope, and warms by refraction the shadow of the many-hued carpeted meadow, where a shepherd is serving cattle with fodder for the night. Mr. W. Luker is another artist who, in two pictures of cattle on flat, far-spreading pasture plains intersected by watercourses (43 and 96), prosecute a claim to be more widely known. The subjects inevitably recall Sidney Cooper's cattle-pieces, and in respect of freshness and life well sustain comparison with some later works of the "English Cuyp." Mr. F. H. Potter's picture (33) of a girl seated, musing, under contrasted effects of twilight and firelight, has much promise. One, especially, of two contributions by Mr. A. W. Williams, "A Summer Noon on Wimbledon-common" (34), strikes us as combining—a combination not always attained—practised technical ability with a vivid air of truth won from outdoor study in the haze of white light which burns in the sky and veils the distant trees.

One of the choicest gems here is a study, by Mr. R. Lehmann, of an Italian rustic interior at Cervara (48), marvellous for its intensely rich and harmonious tone, and, in the handling of the various utensils, closely rivalling the best Dutch masters. Above this is another little gem, with a fine imaginative intention, by Mr. Teniswood, "Moonrise on the Cornish Coast" (47). Equally poetical and beautiful in its effect of sweet and sad reposeful serenity is a second small moonlight piece with the moon just peeping over Chiswick Church, "The Burial-Place of Hogarth" (191) and other celebrities. Mr. Teniswood has a rare faculty for representing this class of effects. There are other moonlight subjects by him in the French and Dudley Galleries. An artist cannot be blamed for thus following the bent of his individuality, provided, as is the case in this instance, he avoids exact repetition. Moreover, in a third picture here (211), on a larger scale, he is scarcely less successful in dealing with the most gorgeous hues of sunset—the rays of the setting sun suffusing with crimson and gold great fields of furrowed cloud-land, and reflected in the shallows of a wild rock and wreck-strewn coast. Mr. Rose's glade in "Ashdown Forest" (60), all aglow with golden fern and purple heather, deserves its prominent place. There is much promise in Mr. Gleig's bold and truthful, though somewhat harsh, sea-shore study (63). Artistic originality will be found, despite its roughness, in Mr. Small's "On Guard" (71). There is no head here better drawn and modelled than Mr. F. F. Smith's "Thoughtful Girl" (74), whilst the expression is most engagingly childlike and naïf. A large half-length female study, with the hands wearily clasped over the head, entitled "Sorrow" (78), by Mr. Lancaster, betrays some technical immaturity, but, in its largeness of style, gives promise of future distinction. If the visitor will read the inscription on the tombstone in Mr. C. Rossiter's "Tempus fugit" (76) he will relish with more gusto this humorous representation of an old carver of memorials of the dead asleep over his task. The same painter has a small, very highly-finished, full-length of a lady, entitled "The Harpsichord" (157). "Evening on the Arran" (85), by Mr. G. Chester, conveys an agreeable general impression by its nice feeling for composition and mellow tone. "Home on Furlough" (90), by Mr. P. R. Morris, represents a Highland soldier lying against a haycock in a field within view of his humble homestead, delightedly dandling aloft in his upraised arms his chubby little son. Although distinguished by refinement of colour and execution, and a pleasantly-conceived incident, the picture scarcely shows this rising young artist to adequate advantage. We must not quit the first room without commendatory mention of a very comical little picture (4) by Mr. W. Weekes, "Come Along" (22), by Mr. G. A. Holmes; two skilful landscapes (21 and 32), by Mr. Peel; "Flambore' Head" (28), with a heavy storm effect, by Mr. Holding; "Fruit" (82), by Mr. T. Grönland; No. 84, by Mr. J. H. Walker; 87, by Mr. G. W. Brownlow; and 89, by Mr. C. Marshall.

Many of the remaining oil paintings have already been mentioned incidentally. On passing from the first room the first picture of importance which arrests the eye is "The Goodwin Sands" (160), by Mr. Stannus, another rising artist whose reputation will be extended by this exhibition. We are shown a large merchant-ship, which has run aground during a recent storm or fog, with loss of her foremast, and lies fast imbedded in one of the dangerous sand-banks of the Goodwins. She has yet a chance, however, of escaping the fate of a vessel whose bare ribs protrude like a huge skeleton in the nearer plane of the picture, the spot of the wreck being marked with the customary green buoy. The wind has sunk so much that scarce a breath ruffles the sails and nothing obscures the view save a thin veil of haze, saturated with afternoon sunlight—an effect admirably rendered. The sea-level is now not much above low water, for a bald patch of sand still remains uncovered on the right, but boats are busy lightening the cargo from the hold, and a steam-tug attached to the ship by a hawser lies in the offing ready to drag the poor vessel out of her helpless difficulty at high tide. As in other marine pieces by this artist, the details are given with a degree of nautical accuracy that, we are confident, would satisfy the critical eye of a sea captain. The painter's versatility is further shown in a capital study of an Irish cabin interior (261). "Presents to the Landlord" (126), by M. Verhoeven Ball, contains some clever imitative painting, testifying to art-education in the Belgian school. A more serious effort, however—solid in execution, well-understood in effect, and harmonious in colour—is the artist's larger picture, founded on an incident of Albert Dürer's visit to Antwerp. Lucas van Leyden, who was the host of the great Nuremberger, is seen (with his hand on the tiller of his boat) taking his brother-painter, and also their youthful rival Quintin Matsys, with the respective wives of the painters, for a sail on the Scheldt before Antwerp, while Jean de Maubeuge, a young contemporary poet, sits in the bow singing to his lute. The portraits of the painters, which are evidently taken from authentic materials, and the restoration of old Antwerp (the cathedral and some other buildings still remaining, however), with its quaint turrets and spires, standing out in the flush of golden evening rays, are very interesting. We may add that the subject is repeated on one of the panels of the large concert-room of the Cercle Artistique at Antwerp, of which society the artist was some years president. Apparently Belgian also in its technical characteristics is a picture of some promise by Mr. F. Moscheles, entitled "The Novice" (118), a young beauty, dressed as a bride for the Church, about to submit her fair tresses to the shears of an aged nun of the sisterhood she is entering. An illustration (129) of Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback"—Helen adjusting the ruff of her slovenly cousin and lover Modus—by Mr. Brodie, and a scene (164), by the same, on board an English vessel, with refugees from Crete after the recent insurrection huddled on deck, their fears renewed by a gale, have considerable merit as regards action, character, and treatment, though marred by faults of drawing. A small picture, by Mr. W. Britten (*à la Frère* in subject, but quite English in style), of a young woman kneeling in her night-dress at her humble bed offering her "Simple Petitions" (184), shows so much artistic feeling and delicacy of treatment that we shall look with interest for future appearances of the young artist—in subjects less hazardous, we trust.

No work in the third room is so well calculated to compel warm admiration, and yet at the same time provoke resolutely adverse criticism from impartial judgments, as Mr. Stanhope's picture, with the motto quoted from Mr. Morris's "Earthly Paradise," "The gentle music of a bygone day." Let us say at once that many passages of the colouring, which is quite *sui generis* here, attains (as, for instance, the flowers to the left) not a little of that indescribable, subdued richness, that gorgeous yet chaste depth of tone, which affords to the artistic sense such luxury of enjoyment in the works of Giorgione. Yet why should this precious attribute be accompanied by the wilful affectations, as we must regard them, of distorted drawing, impossible perspective, and general defiance of natural probability? Two female figures (not, we gladly admit, without a certain tender sweetness of expression, but lank, miserably emaciated, and contorted in attitude) are engaged—the one standing against a wall singing to the accompaniment of her mandoline, the other seated on a felled tree-trunk, turning over the leaves of a music-book. Behind the tree-trunk, and of precisely the same colour, runs a road over a Chinese bridgelet, and thence obliquely winds up a perpendicular mass of opaque green. One might suspect the artist had here been mimicking the least desirable eccentricities of Mr. Burne Jones; but if our memory serves us rightly, Mr. Stanhope produced oil pictures with similar characteristics before the member of the Old Water-Colour Society appeared as a painter, except on glass. Mr. C. E. Johnson's "Bad Weather" (216)—a fishing-smack making for shore through a rough sea which breaks in drenching showers of spray over the bows—is scarcely so successful in its wave-drawing as the calmer Thames subjects for which he is so highly and deservedly esteemed. Mr. Cuthbert's picture (219) of a naked little fellow of two seated gasping, yet laughing bravely, in his bath, his cheeks almost purple with cold, and his hair matted into golden threads, is painted with an almost too determined regard to the appearances produced by cold water on a tender infant. The *technique*, however, is so sound that we look for more important work from Mr. Cuthbert's pencil than even his elaborate Spenserian illustration exhibited in these rooms last summer. There is a small, very refined portrait of Lady Walmesley (264), by Mr. Lucy. Other portraits are Mr. Hablot Knight Browne ("Phiz"), by Mr. G. R. Browne; Mr. Mason Jackson, the eminent wood-engraver, by Mr. F. Havill; and Mr. Whitbread Tomson, by Mr. T. J. Gullick. The last is a "presentation portrait," and appropriately represents the London and County Bank manager seated, pen in hand, at his banking-house table. The head is carefully modelled; and the painter has evidently sought to avoid the flimsiness and other vices too common in works of its class. Failing space limits us to bare mention or little more of "The Martyr's Last Sleep" (193), by Mr. A. M. Egley; Mr. Hay's richly-coloured "Catalonian Girl" (117); "Sundown in the Black Mount, Argyleshire" (252), a large landscape of considerable merit by Mr. Dunbar; "A Chilly Morning" (205), by Mr. O. Earl—popularly taking, but very superficial; "Spring Time" (198), by M. Kuijtenbrouwer—of excellent quality in passages, but black in the shadows, and a badly-chosen view; "Sunny Days" (228), by Mr. F. Chester; "The Time for Going Home" (146), by Mr. Grace; "Sunset View of Moel Siabod from Llanrhychwyn Pass" (149), by Mr. G. F. Aston; "Westminster Abbey" (248), by Mr. J. Anderson; "The Bass Rock" (122), by Mr. Mason Jackson; "Cavalier Times" (230), by Mr. R. Farren; a delightful little picture (187) by Mr. Kilburne; "Dreams" (95), by Mr. Girardot; "The Fairies' Nest" (241), by Mrs. L. Bridell; and good animal-pieces, by Messrs. H. Weekes, A. Corbould, S. Williams, D. Cooper, and H. W. Carter.

A statue to President Lincoln has just been erected in New York. Another statue, which is about to be inaugurated to the American railway king, Commodore Vanderbilt, is said to be the largest in the world—larger than the Colossus of Rhodes. Nearly £80,000 have been subscribed, and the big statue is highly extolled by the critics.

A statue of Dr. Chadwick is to be erected at Bolton, in commemoration of his gift of £20,000 to improve the dwellings of the poor. Mr. Birch is intrusted with the work. The statue will be of bronze, 9 ft. high, and the cost £700.

The Royal Academy lectures for the season 1869-70 commenced on Monday last, when Professor Partridge gave the first of his course on Anatomy. The lectures on Painting, by Mr. Cope, R.A., will commence on Jan. 6; and be followed by those on Sculpture, by Mr. Weekes, R.A., to commence on Feb. 14. Mr. Scott, R.A., will deliver three lectures on Architecture, the first of which is fixed for Feb. 17. The entire series, consisting of twenty-one lectures, terminates on March 21.

A picture, by Mr. Halswelle, an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, entitled "Roba di Roma," closely resembling in style the works of the late John Phillip, and which was hung rather high at the last exhibition of the London Royal Academy, has been awarded the prize given for the best work in the Manchester exhibition.

Dr. Hooker, director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, is to be made a Companion of the Bath.

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MUSIC.

The winter musical season may now be considered to have set in, having been led off on Monday by two important simultaneous events—the commencement of the short series of performances at the Royal Italian Opera House, and the resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall.

On Monday night "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given, the heroine by Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, as on various previous occasions. During the past season we noticed the gain on the part of this artist in the power of expressing passionate emotion, and this progress was still apparent in combination with that brilliant vocalisation and florid execution which were at first her chief characteristics. Her performance as Lucia displayed high merit in those various respects. Her opening cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio," was given with admirable combination of brilliancy and refinement; while in the great duet with Enrico, and in the subsequent scene of delirium, an intensity of feeling and an earnest pathos were apparent that scarcely entered into the earlier performances of this artist four seasons since. Signor Mongini, who was to have appeared in his accustomed part of Edgardo, was absent from illness, and was suddenly replaced by Signor Della Rocca, whose well-meant endeavours under such disadvantageous conditions should protect him from criticism. Signor Cotogni sang the music of Enrico with care, and gave considerable effect to his share in the duet with Lucia already referred to. There is so little prominence in the part of Raimondo that Signor Antonucci (its representative on this occasion) must be spoken of in reference to more important essays. The other characters call for no comment. On Tuesday night Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" was given with the reappearance of Mdlles. Tietiens, Ilma di Murska, and Sinico; Signor Gardoni, Mr. Santley and others, in parts with which they have so often before been identified. The pathos with which the first-named lady gives the music of Pamina, and the brilliancy and florid execution of Mdlle. di Murska in the two difficult bravura airs of the Queen of Night (with their flights of staccato passages ascending to F flat in alt.), are again admirable features in this Italian version of Mozart's most German opera—as are the fine singing of Mr. Santley as Papageno and the artistic phrasing of Signor Gardoni as Tamino. Signor Antonucci, as Sarastro, was fairly successful, and gained considerable applause in the principal air, "Qui sdegno." Still more important opportunities are to be afforded this new basso in forthcoming performances, of which we shall have to speak. Mdlle. Sinico as Papagena, and Mr. Lyall as Monostatos, are again valuable aids in the cast of the opera, which is very efficiently given throughout, and is to be repeated to-night (Saturday)—"Fidelio" having been announced for Thursday. On the two occasions referred to above, Signor Arditi conducted with his usual ability.

The opening of the twelfth season of the Monday Popular Concerts introduced Madame Norman-Neruda as leading violinist. Of the admirable performances of this lady on her first appearance in England we spoke in June last, and have now to record a repetition of her success. Her playing on Monday night—in Mendelssohn's quartet in D major, Haydn's in D minor, and in Mozart's sonata in B flat, for piano and violin—displayed all those high qualities of tone, style, and mechanism on which we have before commented; and her reception was enthusiastic. The other members of the quartet were, as formerly, Mr. L. Ries (second violin) and Signor Piatti (violoncello), Mr. Zerbini having held the viola. Herr Pauer, who was the pianist, gave an effective performance of Beethoven's solo sonata in B flat (op. 22), and shared in the duet sonata—the latter work originally written for the composer's own performance with a lady violinist (Mdlle. Strinasacchi). Miss Blanche Cole, in Lieder by Beethoven and Mendelssohn, maintained the favourable impression she had already made at the Crystal Palace and the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Benedict's admirable pianoforte accompaniment was, as usual, an important feature of the evening.

The sixth of the Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace brought forward an adagio and scherzo for orchestra by Herr Anton Rubinstein—additions recently made by him to his orchestral symphony entitled "Ocean." Neither in the work itself nor in the added movements, nor, indeed, in his other compositions that are known to us, can we discover genius or originality such as to justify the number and amplitude of his productions; and we must still continue to rank his extraordinary gifts and acquirements as an executive pianist as his highest merits. The best portions of the movements now referred to impressed us as being little more than imitations of Beethoven and reminiscences of Mendelssohn. Miss José Sherrington made a very successful début at this concert in Rode's air—displaying a soprano voice of good quality and extensive upper range, with much command of florid execution, refinement of style, and an especially good shake. The other vocalists were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Nelson Varley, and Mr. Patey. The orchestral pieces, in addition to those already specified, were Cherubini's overture to "Medea," Mendelssohn's "Trumpet Overture," and Beethoven's first symphony.

THE THEATRES.

The Lyceum Theatre, under Mr. Allerton's management, has been principally devoted to Mr. Allerton's performances of Hamlet and Romeo, for both which parts his juvenile appearance and gentlemanly bearing have especially fitted him. These, however, have, it would seem, been intended merely to occupy the time while a drama new to this country, or at least to London, was in rehearsal. The piece is originally French, and certainly of mark and likelihood in its native language—nothing less important, indeed, than M. Emile Augier's play of "Paul Forestier." This comedy was written in verse, and extended to four acts. Its manners are peculiarly French, and its theme artistic. The last element is retained by the English adapter, and the former a little softened. Somewhat injudiciously, perhaps, the names of the characters have been altered into English equivalents, and the scene changed to London. Very little other mutation has been suffered, except that the heroine is presented as a widow as well as a separated wife; also the title of the play has been "moralised" into "Forbidden Fruit." The hero of the play is here called Hugh Jocelyn, and is played by Mr. Allerton; the widow by whom he is tempted from his work is named Ida Tyrone, and is pleasingly sustained by Miss Beatrix Shirley. Miss Isabella Armour also does herself credit in the part of Constance, the young orphan girl to whom the old sculptor, Michael Jocelyn (Mr. Brandon Ellis), would fain unite his son. The latter is a youthful painter who has been educated in his art under his father's superintendence, whose example in the pursuit of fame might have been of the greatest service to him. But Hugh has yielded to the fascinations of Ida Tyrone, and perseveres in his attachment, notwithstanding his father's remonstrances, who shows him how injurious to an artist's progress such connections necessarily prove, by diverting his attention from the great aim and ambition of his life. Other difficulties occur, for Mrs. Tyrone turns out to be the aunt of poor Constance, and his flirtation with her relative is therefore a serious impediment to his marriage with herself. His father, howbeit, induces Ida to leave him for a few months by going abroad, both to test the sincerity of his passion and to withdraw any interference with his prospects which her presence might occasion. Such is the position of affairs at the end of the first act. In the second we find that Hugh Jocelyn has married the niece of Mrs. Tyrone, whose mother, it appears, had been the object of his father's love; so that here we have an entanglement of relationships not always tolerable to a fastidious English audience, whatever piquancy they may present to a Parisian one. Ida, on her return, is, of course, not much pleased with this state of affairs. But her embarrassment is increased when a certain Frederick de Courcy (well personated by Mr. Charles Coghlan) hints at having made a conquest of herself at Vienna. Of this fact Hugh Jocelyn for the moment resolves to take the benefit, and thus to deliver himself of his passion for a worthless woman. In the third act Constance visits her aunt, her Viennese lover follows; and next, Hugh himself, who spares not his reproaches; but, deeming himself injured by his father's pious fraud, still wishes to renew his acquaintance with Ida, who is compelled to call in her servant for her protection. In the fourth act we find that the young artist has become altogether the slave of the temptress, and is determined to leave all and follow her; whereupon Constance, devoted to her husband, resolves to kill herself, that she may no longer be a hindrance to her husband's happiness. Hugh, touched with this, returns to the embraces of his wife; and Ida, approving of such a restoration to virtue, pairs off with De Courcy. The artistic moral of this drama is good; but the story which has been adopted for its vehicle has certain objectionable points, though it is not without a fair share of tragic interest. The play, on the whole, is rather underrated. We may add that the drama has been previously performed in the provinces, with, we believe, deserved success.

The legitimate drama is gradually recovering its position at Sadler's Wells, where Mr. Henry Marston has won a series of artistic triumphs in Macbeth, Rob Roy, Richard III., Beverley, and Joseph Surface. The performances have concluded each evening with "Black-Eyed Susan," Mr. Edmund Phelps personating the sailor William to considerable advantage.

Mr. Andrew Halliday's "Great City" has been transferred from Drury Lane to the Surrey, and been well received.

We have been much pleased with Mr. John Whitcher's readings at the Gallery of Illustration. There is a novelty and a freshness in his selections which strongly recommend them to attention. The entertainment was divided on Saturday into two parts, each consisting of four pieces. We had in the first the famous Plagiary scene from "The Critic," a stirring extract from "Our Mutual Friend," Browning's striking lyric of "How They Brought the Good News," and the whole of the Bottom episode, with the Pyramus and Thisbe's play scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The second comprised Mr. W. Marston's "Death-Ride, and Cavalry Charge at Balaclava," which Mr. Whitcher delivered with great energy. Goldsmith furnished an amusing scene from his comedy of "The Good-natured Man." The Hotspur scene in the first act of "Henry IV." gave the reciter an opportunity for declamation; and the humorous story of "The Frenchman and the Boxes" brought the entertainment to a cheerful conclusion.

Mr. Henry Hall, a prominent member of the Haymarket company some years ago, is about to appear before the public as a reader, in which capacity he has already made trial trips, at the Westbourne Hall and elsewhere, with marked success. The Queen's Concert-Rooms are to be the scene of Mr. Hall's readings, and we hear that he has adapted a portion of one of Mr. Charles Dickens's best-known books.

The New York journals teem with the praises of Miss Bateman in her new play of "Mary Warner," which has proved decidedly a favourite at Booth's theatre. Miss Marriott also has been successful in New Orleans, where she has enacted Hamlet to overflowing audiences, at the Academy of Music, and cleared over £500 by eight performances.

MR. BYRON'S NEW PLAY AT THE GLOBE.

The popular author of some forty burlesques and extravaganzas, Mr. Henry J. Byron, having lately made his first appearance in London as an actor, on the stage of the Globe Theatre, his performance in his own play, a farcical drama of domestic life, is a matter of some interest. We gave a brief critical account of "Not Such a Fool as He Looks" a fortnight ago, when it had been represented seven nights. It seems to keep its place in the favour of the Globe audience, and it has been witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales this week. The scene which forms the subject of our Illustration takes place at the end of the second act. The hero, whose part is acted by Mr. Byron, is the young gentleman standing in an attitude of wonderment and perplexity on the left-hand side of the apartment. He does not know whether his name is Sir Simon Simple, Baronet, or Augustus Cockney, or Merton. At his feet are the fragments of a walking-stick, with which old Mr. Murgatroyd, the attorney and usurer, has threatened to chastise him, but which the young gentleman has broken in disdain. His reputed mother, the washerwoman, with her basket of linen tumbled over before her, clings to Mr. Murgatroyd's arm in an appealing manner; while Mrs. Merton, appearing from behind the screen, but not yet recognising Mr. Murgatroyd as her own truant husband, announces the fact of the hero's true birth. To the right hand are the young lovers, Felicia Craven and Frederic Grantley, who are to be made happy when convenient to everybody else.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SCARBOROUGH.

The recent sojourn of the Prince of Wales in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, at the mansion of Lord Londesborough, gave the loyal townsfolk of that pleasant watering-place an opportunity of greeting his Royal Highness with public expressions of welcome. An address from the municipal corporation was presented to him by the Mayor, Mr. J. W. Woodall, immediately upon the Prince's arrival at the Scarborough railway station, where he was met also by Lord Londesborough, and conducted to his Lordship's house. The borough members, Sir J. Johnstone and Mr. J. D. Dent, besides the Mayor, the Recorder, and some of the Aldermen, attended the reception. In his reply to the Mayor's address, the Prince spoke of the pleasure he always felt in visiting Yorkshire, and of the interest he took in the prosperity of its towns, such as York, Leeds, Hull, and Halifax, which depended on trade and manufactures, as well as of Scarborough, which had other advantages and attractions both for the lovers of beautiful scenery and for those in search of health. The streets through which the Royal guest and his noble host were to pass, on their road to Londesborough Lodge, were beautifully decorated with evergreens, festoons of foliage and flowers stretched across the road, flags and banners, and a triple arch, surmounted by the word "Welcome!" with the Prince of Wales's arms and the letters "A." and "E."; with transparencies lighted up at night. The illuminations on the Cliff Bridge, within sight of Londesborough Lodge, were very splendid; and the display of fireworks, which is the subject of our Illustration, had some brilliant effects. In the view shown in the Engraving on page 489, Londesborough Lodge appears on the high ground to the left hand. The large building in the centre, with domed turrets at its four angles, is the Grand Hotel; behind which is the old town, rising from the hollow beneath, and stretching up the side of the opposite hill, towards the parish church. The ruins of Scarborough Castle are seen high upon the summit of the cliff beyond. At the foot of this cliff lies the harbour, with its piers and lighthouse, and here begins the esplanade, which affords an agreeable walk along the shore of the bay. The Cliff bridge, which crosses the road immediately in front of our view, was the place chosen for the display of fireworks. Temporary pavilions had been erected for the decorations above each pier of the bridge. The Prince and Lord Londesborough, with a party of gentlemen, devoted the next morning to the game preserves of his Lordship on the Seamer estate. In the evening his Royal Highness attended a concert at the Spa Saloon, where Mdlle. Nilsson was the leading performer. He returned to London on Saturday.

We learn by a telegram from Lisbon that the British fleet sailed thence on Tuesday for a six weeks' cruise.

The Turco-Persian difficulty is settled, and the English and Russian Ambassadors have delivered to the Porte, attested by their signatures, an elaborately-executed map of the Turco-Persian border, upon which the British and Russian Commissioners have been working for some years past.

It is officially announced that the directors of the Brighton Railway have determined upon carrying out a revised and reduced scale of fares upon their metropolitan system, from Jan. 1 next. Increased facilities will at the same time be granted to the holders of season-tickets.

A large steamer, the Avon, plying between Newport and Bristol, was run into, on Thursday week, near Pill, by the steamer Athlete, and sank in five minutes. The passengers, twenty in number, were rescued with difficulty in the ship's boats, and the crew swam ashore. Hundreds of pigs, sheep, and other animals were drowned.

LAW AND POLICE.

Vice-Chancellor Malins yesterday week refused the application for £5000 out of the assets of Overend, Gurney, and Co., with the view of assisting Dr. Adam Thom to bear the heavy expense entailed upon him by the prosecution of the directors. At the same time, his Honour recognised the existence of the difficulties surrounding the question, and intimated that it would be well if the matter could be brought before the Court of Appeal.——Dr. Thom on Monday applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for an opportunity of addressing the Judges relative to the alleged impossibility of his appearing in person in that court as the prosecutor of the Overend and Gurney directors. He considered that his position had been aggravated by the removal of the indictment from the Central Criminal Court into the Queen's Bench, as at the former place counsel would in all probability have been assigned to him by the Judge. The Lord Chief Justice informed the applicant that he must address the Court on some specific motion, and on Dr. Thom suggesting that their Lordships should put him in the way of proceeding regularly, the Chief Justice replied that the Judges were not bound to assist suitors in bringing their cases forward, but to dispose of them when brought before the Court in the usual way.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, it was arranged that the arguments on the rule for a new trial in the case of "Saurin v. Star and Kennedy" should stand over until the second day of Hilary Term. The arguments will be confined to the points of law raised by the defendants.

The bankruptcy of Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton was again before the Court on Tuesday. After his Lordship had been examined at great length, chiefly respecting the disposal of a quantity of jewellery which he had purchased, Mr. Commissioner Winslow said he thought the bankrupt ought to pass his examination. He had, no doubt, disposed of the jewellery foolishly, but there was no reason to suppose that he had concealed anything. The bankrupt would therefore pass his examination, but the order of discharge would be adjourned till Dec. 15.

Mr. George Vining, late the lessee of the Princess's Theatre, on Monday presented his own petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy. The liabilities are said to be about £5000.

The Bridgwater Election Commissioners have closed their inquiry. At their final sitting they examined Mr. Broadwood, Mr. Spencer Follett and Colonel Martyn, formerly members for the borough; Lord Henley, who was a candidate in 1852; Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, a candidate in 1847; Mr. A. W. Kinglake, one of the unseated members; and Sir W. Drake.——Mr. Lovibond, one of the principal Liberal bribery managers at Bridgewater, applied to the Commissioners the other day for a certificate of indemnity, on the ground that he had been subpœnaed to give evidence, and was ready to make a full disclosure. The Commissioners, however, refused to grant the certificate on the ground that Mr. Lovibond had only come forward when compelled to do so. Yesterday week application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule nisi against the Bridgwater Commissioners, calling upon them to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling them to grant the certificate. The rule was granted.——Another attempt is to be made to obtain the release of Flint and Fitzgerald, the two men who were committed to York Castle by the Beverley Election Commissioners for contempt of Court. An application for a writ of habeas corpus is to be made forthwith to the Court of Exchequer.

Vice-Chancellor James, to whom application was made on behalf of the father of Esther Lyons, of the Cardiff abduction case, that a Jewish guardian might be appointed for her, has refused the application. Miss Lyons has some small fortune, and hence the application to have a guardian appointed for her. Vice-Chancellor James had a long interview in private with her, and being convinced that she had really embraced Christianity, he refused to appoint her a Jewish guardian.

Henry James Tucker, a carpenter, who caused the death of a fellow-workman at Hornsey by pointing a gun at him and, without knowing or ascertaining whether it was loaded, pulling the trigger, was committed for trial, on Tuesday, by the Clerkenwell magistrate, on the charge of manslaughter. The Coroner's jury, it may be recollected, returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

George and Walter Smith, charged with stealing £300 of plate belonging to a lady named White, which had been left in charge of Mr. Bowstead, of Craven-street, Strand, in whose service, as butler, Walter Smith was living, were brought up on remand, last Saturday, at Bow-street Police Court, and committed for trial. It was stated that among the stolen articles was an entire set of presentation plate, given to Miss White's grandfather by the St. Ann's battalion of Tower Hamlets Volunteer Infantry, of which he was Colonel.

There was a conviction under the Contagious Diseases Act, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, yesterday week. Mr. and Mrs. T. Gouge were prosecuted by the Islington vestry for having let a room in their house which had been occupied by a person suffering from scarlet fever, without having had the apartment disinfected. The full penalty for the offence is £20; but for this the vestry did not press, and a fine of 40s. was inflicted.

An inquest was held on Tuesday night, at Newington, respecting the death of Mr. John Baxter, aged sixty-six, a bank messenger. On the night of Sunday, Aug. 1, as he was going home through King's-row, Walworth, he was garotted and robbed by two men. He was thrown down so violently that his right thigh-bone was fractured, and on Friday last he died of the injuries he had received. The police have not been able to trace the offenders. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

The Retford magistrates have sentenced a man to fourteen days' hard labour, without the option of a fine, for personating a voter at the recent municipal election for that borough.

At Sheffield, on Monday, an engine-tenter, who refused to have his child vaccinated, and said he would rather go to prison than comply with the law, was committed for fourteen days, in default of paying a fine of 20s. and costs.

Two men named Fitzsimmons and Lawn were each fined £100, at the Liverpool Police Court, on Tuesday, on charges of having smuggled tobacco.

Yesterday week, at a house about a mile and a half from Llanpumpsaint, in Carmarthenshire, the wife of a farmer who had been married only five weeks, while placing supper on the table, was fired at from outside the house, and shot just below the heart. She died in about twenty minutes. Marks of the murderer's feet, in stockings, have been traced across two fields and lost. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

A stone-getter named Hitchcock, living about a mile from Belper, in Derbyshire, went, on Wednesday week, with his wife and children, to the fair and spent most of the afternoon in drinking. On returning home across some fields he was seen to beat and kick his wife brutally; and at length, having beaten her insensible, took her on his back and went home. He put the insensible but still living body on the sofa and went to the public-house. When the children reached home they found their mother dead. The ruffian was taken into custody, but on the next evening he succeeded in hanging himself by his handkerchief to the window-bars.

An attempt was made, on Sunday evening, to assassinate Mr. Thomas S. M'Adam, residing near Newport, in the county of Tipperary. It resembled in some respects the attempt upon the life of Mr. Brett, the county surveyor of Limerick. Mr. M'Adam was sitting at the fire in his parlour when a shot was fired through the window. The bullet passed close beside him, but he escaped unhurt.

From Cork we learn that, on Sunday night, a coalheaver named Callaghan, a known Fenian, was shot dead in the streets. It is supposed that he was murdered for some breach of the Fenian code.

The police at Rome have recently seized a number of umbrellas inclosing a dagger in the handle.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY: PRESENTATIONS TO HER MAJESTY ON THE HOLBORN-VALLEY VIADUCT.—SEE PAGE 491.

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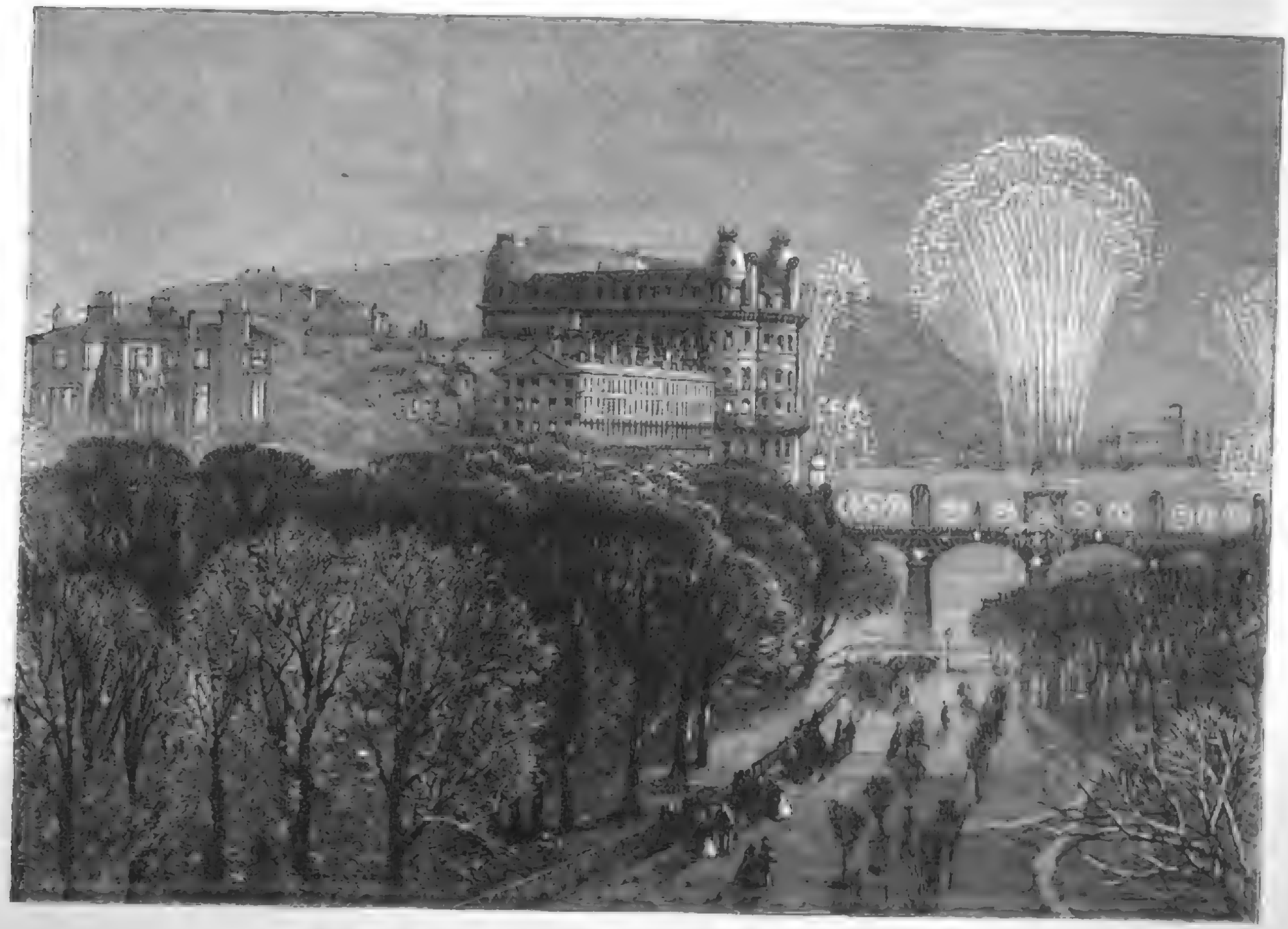
SCENE FROM "NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 447.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SCARBOROUGH: FESTIVE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.—SEE PAGE 447.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The introduction of a new loan and the probability of a further rise in the value of money have failed to adversely influence the Stock-Exchange Markets. Railway Stocks have been purchased more freely, and Foreign Bonds have ruled firm. Consols, however, have continued quiet, and the quotations have been without movement of importance. For Money the price has been 93¼ to 93⅜, and for Dec. 1, 93⅜ to 93½; Reduced and New Three per Cents have been done at 91⅞ to 91⅞; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem., and June, 5s. to 10s. prem. Indian Stocks have been firm, and the Five per Cents have improved to 113 to 113½, the Bonds being quoted at 20s. to 25s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have been firm in value, notwithstanding that the demand has continued quiet:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 106 to 107; Ditto Five per Cents, 95 to 96; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 102; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 104 to 106; Ditto Five per Cents Consolidated, 91¼ to 91½; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882-5, 103½ to 104½; South Australian Six per Cents, 1893 to 1895, 112 to 113; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

The demand for Home Railway Stocks has been to fair extent, and the bulk of the alterations have been favourable. Metropolitan has been subjected to further fluctuations. At one time it fell to 81½, again recovered to 83, but subsequently receded in value. London and Brighton, South-Eastern, Great Northern A, and Great Western have been in improved request, and quotations have advanced; but London and North-Western and Great Eastern have receded in value. Indian Stocks generally have been firm, although the inquiry has been only to a moderate extent; but Canadian and Foreign Shares have been quiet. Caledonian, 80¼ to 81; Great Eastern, 36⅞ to 36⅞; Great Northern, 106¼ to 107½; Ditto, A, 106 to 107; Great Western, 52¼ to 53; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 124¼ to 125; London and Brighton, 44 to 45; London and North-Western, 118¼ to 119; London and South-Western, 80 to 81; London, Chatham, and Dover, 16¼ to 16⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53¼ to 54; Metropolitan, 82 to 83; Midland, 115 to 116; North-Eastern—Berwick, 115 to 116; Ditto, Leeds, 79 to 80; Ditto, York, 116 to 117; and South-Eastern, 77 to 77½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106¼ to 107½; East Bengal, 109 to 110½; East Indian, 111 to 112; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15¾ to 16; Great Indian Peninsular, 108 to 109; Great Western of Canada, 15¾ to 16¼; Madras, 109 to 110; Oude and Rohilkund, 105 to 106; and Scinde, 107 to 108.

Foreign.—Paulo and San Francisco, 16 to 16½; Great Luxembourg, 12 to 13½; and South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 19⅞ to 20.

A fair amount of animation has characterised the inquiry for Foreign Bonds. Despite the illness of Victor Emmanuel and the introduction of a fresh loan, Italian Stock has been in fair request, and the quotations generally have been well maintained. Russian stocks have been steady on the whole, and Peruvian, as well as Turkish, have realised full quotations; Spanish, however, have been rather weaker. Argentine, 1868, 83¼ to 84½; Brazilian, 1865, 83 to 84; Chilian, 1862, 99 to 100; Egyptian, 1868, 76¼ to 77¼; Ditto Nine per Cents, 90 to 91; Italian, 1861, 52¼ to 53; Mexican, 13¼ to 13⅞; Peruvian, 1865, 82¼ to 83; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 32⅞ to 33½; Russian, 1862, 86¼ to 86½; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 91½ to 92½; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 82 to 83; Ditto, 1869, 83 to 83½; Spanish, 27 to 27¼; Ditto, 1867, 30 to 30½; Ditto, 1869, 26¼ to 26¾; Turkish, 1865, 67 to 68; Ditto Five per Cents, 42½ to 43.

In American Securities the transactions have been to a fair extent. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 83 to 83½; Ditto, 1885, 81½ to 82½; Ditto, 1867, 83⅞ to 83⅞; 10-40, 77¼ to 78; Atlantic Bonds, 25⅞ to 26½; Erie Shares, 20 to 20½; and Illinois Central, 96 to 97.

In reference to Bank Shares, Imperial Ottoman have been lower on the announcement that the arrangements for the issue of the new Turkish Loan had received some fresh interruption, otherwise the tone of the market has been good:—Agra, A., 10½ to 11; Alliance, 12½ to 13½; Anglo-Austrian, 7 to 9 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 23½ to 24½; Imperial Ottoman, 2½ to 2½ prem.; London and County, 48 to 49; London Joint-Stock, 31½ to 32½; London and Westminster, 58¼ to 59½; and Union of London, 37 to 38.

As regards Telegraph Shares, Atlantic have given way in value, and French Cable Shares have also been rather lower. Anglo-American have been done at 20¼ to 20¾; Anglo-Mediterranean, 17½ to 17¾; Atlantic, 14¼ to 15½; British Indian Submarine, 11½ to 12¼; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ½ to ¾ prem.; Mediterranean Extension, 6¾ to 7½; Société du Câble Transatlantique Française, 16 to 16½; and United Kingdom, 4¼ to 5.

In Miscellaneous Securities the transactions have been only to a moderate extent, at about late rates:—Credit Foncier of England, 2¼ to 2½; General Credit and Discount, 1¼ to ¾ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 13¼ to 13½; India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, 31 to 33; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 45 to 51; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 32½ to 33½.

On the Continent money has been more sought after owing to the introduction of fresh loans, and a hardening tendency has been noticed in the quotations.

The New York exchange on London has recovered to 109. As regards the Continental exchanges, bills generally have been in demand, and the tendency has been less favourable to this country.

A fair quantity of bullion has arrived during the week, the whole of which, in addition to about £70,000 withdrawn from the Bank, has been taken for export.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have invited tenders for a loan of £2,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, on the security of stock, to be created under the provisions of an Act passed last Session. The stock will be redeemable in 1929, unless previously cancelled by purchase in the open market by the operation of the Redemption Fund. A deposit of 5 per cent must accompany the tender, and 15 per cent will have to be paid on Dec. 1. The remaining 80 per cent is payable, in four equal instalments, on Jan. 6, 1870; Feb. 1, April 4, and July 6, 1870.

The Anglo-Italian Bank (Limited), in conjunction with the Société Générale at Paris, and other Continental houses, have invited applications for a 5 per cent loan for £5,300,000 for the Italian Government, on the security of national domains, at price equivalent to 77½ per cent. The Bonds are redeemable at par, within a period of twelve years, by payments commencing in 1870, and are also at all times to be received at par, for the purchase of the domain lands of the kingdom now in course of sale. The amount allotted to London is confined to £3,300,000.

The Smyrna and Aidin Railway Company have received a telegram from Constantinople announcing the payment of £60,000, making, with the £90,000 received in August last, £150,000, on account of the guaranteed interest due from the Imperial Ottoman Government up to June 30, 1868.

We understand that the telegraph office in the Lombard Exchange and News-Room is to be connected with the central Government office by a pneumatic tube, and that it is the intention of the Postmaster-General to use this station for postal as well as telegraphic purposes.

The report of the Hudson's Bay Company states that, on the 1st of next month, £300,000 will be paid to the company in compensation for the transfer of territories to the Dominion of Canada, upon receiving which the directors will propose a return of £3 per share to the proprietors. With regard to the sum of 650,000 gold dollars to be received from the United States, as decided by the Oregon Treaty, to be paid in two instalments of twelve and twenty-four months, the directors state that when all claims have been settled a meeting will be called to discuss arrangements for the disposal of the money.

The British Indian Extension Telegraph Company have given the order for the manufacture of the cable to be laid from Ceylon to Singapore to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

It is stated that the provisions of the charter of the Bank of British North America have been extended by Queen's warrant until June 1, 1881.

The Trust and Agency Company of Australasia have declared an interim dividend of 1s. per share.

At a meeting of the London Bank of South Africa a dividend of 6s. per share was announced.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	£338,166
An increase of public deposits of ...	157,762
An increase of other deposits of ...	219,760
A decrease of Government securities of	210,000
An increase of other securities of ...	368,483
A decrease of bullion of	312,801
An increase of rest of	8,179
An increase of reserve of	182,509

The circulation, including Bank-post bills, is now £24,134,913; public deposits amount to £3,815,667; and private deposits to £17,549,617. The securities held represent £13,349,062, and the stock of bullion is £18,273,257. The rest figures for £3,108,012.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols are firmer, at 93⅜ to 93½ for Money, and 93⅜ to 93⅞ for the December Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 91⅞.

Railway Stocks have been in improved request. Metropolitan, 83¼ to 83⅞; Caledonian, 80¼ to 81; London and Brighton, 43⅞ to 44¼; South-Eastern, 76⅞ to 77¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53¼ to 53¾; Midland, 117¼ to 118; London and North-Western, 118⅞ to 119⅛; Great Western, 55½ to 56.

For Foreign Bonds there has been a moderate demand. Egyptian, 1868, 76⅞ to 77¼; ditto, Nine per Cents, 90⅞ to 91½; Italian, 1861, 52⅞ to 53; Spanish, 26⅞ to 26½; Peruvian, 1865, 82⅞ to 83½; Turkish, 1865, 66 to 66½, ex drawing; and ditto, Five per Cents, 42⅞ to 43⅛.

The demand for Money is less active, but three-months' paper has not been taken under 3 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Fresh up to Mark-lane this morning the receipts of wheat from Essex and Kent were only moderate. The demand was not active, but the trade was steady, and the quotations were well maintained. With foreign wheat the market was fairly supplied. Sales progressed slowly, but full quotations were realised. The supply of barley was moderate. The finest malting samples continued in request, at steady currencies. Grinding and distilling sorts changed hands quietly. For malt the inquiry was restricted, at about late rates. Oats, the show of which was good, commanded a fair amount of attention, at Monday's prices. In beans the transactions were to a fair extent, at late rates. Peas were quiet, on former terms. For flour there was a moderate sale, at previous quotations.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1690; barley, 7810; malt, 2840; beans, 770 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 21,090; barley, 6500; oats, 48,190; maize, 6560; peas, 3310 qrs.; flour, 1880 barrels and 8240 sacks.

English Currency.—Wheat, red, 40s. to 45s.; ditto white, 41s. to 48s.; barley, 29s. to 43s.; malt, 49s. to 70s.; rye, 31s. to 33s.; oats, 15s. to 26s.; beans, 38s. to 48s.; peas, 36s. to 43s. per quarter; flour, 31s. to 41s. (nominal) per 280lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 47s. 1d.; barley, 39s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 10d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 54,956; barley, 68,011; oats, 3263 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There has been very little English clover on sale; white seed has been held at very full prices. New mustard and trefoil have changed hands on former terms. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled quiet and unaltered in value.

White turnip, 10s. to 13s.; swede, 14s. to 16s.; new winter tares, 9s. to 10s. 6d. per bushel; foreign new tares, 62s. to 64s.; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 62s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 63s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—Both privately and by public sale, the market has ruled quiet, at stationary currencies.

Sugar.—The demand for both raw and refined goods has been inactive, but prices have been very firm. Stock, 99,194 tons, against 84,743 tons in 1868.

Provisions.—There has been a moderate business passing in the butter market, and our quotations have been well supported. Friesland is quoted at 130s. to 135s.; Twelle and Kampen, 116s. to 124s.; Sax, 104s. to 108s.; Bosch, 95s. to 106s.; Morlaix, 93s. to 95s. per cwt. Edam cheese remains at 56s. to 61s.; Gouda, 48s. to 56s.; Derby, 50s. to 66s.; American, 66s. to 73s. per cwt. Irish bacon has sold slowly, and prices have given way 2s. per cwt. Hamburg rare has cleared off on landing at 64s. to 70s. per cwt. for sizeable and light weights. Stocks of beef are small, and prices are firm. Hams have tended downwards in value, and lard and pork have been neglected.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool commenced this evening. There was a numerous attendance of buyers, the biddings were animated, and prices, in comparison with the average rates of August-September series, ruled ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher for Australian and Cape qualities. The quantity arrived to date comprises 33,017 bales Sydney, 8922 Port Phillip, 628 Van Diemen's Land, 3304 Adelaide, 20 Swan River, 7576 New Zealand, and 45,420 bales from the Cape, making a total of 77,122 bales, to which must be added about 30,000 bales held over from last sales, thereby raising the total to about 130,000 bales.

Spirits.—The rum market has ruled steady, on former terms. Stock, 23,721 puns., against 26,673 puns. last year. Grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Only moderate supplies of both hay and straw have been on offer, for which the trade has ruled dull, at barely the annexed quotations:—Prime meadow hay, 80s. to 87s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw, 26s. to 32s. per load.

Potatoes.—The markets have been liberally supplied with potatoes, for which the trade has ruled dull, at drooping currencies.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £30, on the spot; English brown rape, £37 15s.; refined, £40 to £40 10s.; foreign, £43 10s. to £44. Olive and cocoanut oils are obtainable on former terms.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, at 46s. 3d. for old Y. C. on the spot, and 46s. 6d. for new. The quotation for January—March is 46s. 3d.

Coals.—Newcastle, 17s. to 17s. 9d.; Sunderland, 19s. 3d. to 22s.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 21s. to 21s. 9d. per ton.

Hops (Friday.)—The firmness noticed in the hop market has continued. The supply of home-grown qualities is very small, and foreign descriptions are not freely offered. The demand is steady for all descriptions, and prices are well maintained. Mid and East Kents, £7 0s. to £12 12s.; Weald of Kents, £5 5s. to £7 10s.; Sussex, £5 10s. to £7 0s.; Bavarians, £7 0s. to £11 0s.; French, £4 0s. to £6 0s.; American, £3 10s. to £7 0s.; Yearlings, £2 10s. to £5 5s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The supply of beasts was moderate. Owing to the cooler weather, more firmness was apparent in the demand, and the quotations were supported. The supply of sheep was about an average. Transactions were to a fair extent, at Monday's prices. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—were in request, at steady currencies. The few pigs offered sold on former terms.

Per 8lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1135; sheep, 3010; calves, 270; pigs, 35. Foreign: Beasts, 250; sheep, 1040; calves, 231; pigs, 5.

Metropolitan Meat Market (Friday).—Moderate supplies are on sale. The trade is firm for all descriptions, and prices are well maintained. Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 0d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

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THE "FORT DES MORTS" AT PARIS: ENTRANCE TO THE CEMETERY OF PÈRE LA CHAISE.—SEE PAGE 494.

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

The visit of her Majesty to the City of London, on Saturday morning, for the purpose of opening the New Bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars and the New Viaduct, over the Fleet Valley, from Holborn-hill to Newgate-street, was performed to the gratification of all the citizens and of all her loyal subjects. The weather, bright and fair, though rather cold, with only a momentary interruption of its agreeable sunshine, was as good as was to be expected in the month of November. The people of all classes were heartily glad to see the Queen once more coming amongst them in London, after a long absence, which the Londoners had felt to be undeserved on their part, while they did not always make due allowance for the domestic and personal hindrances to her more frequent appearance in the metropolis.

The completion of these two grand and useful public works, which had been contemplated so many years, but the actual execution of which has been achieved in a moderate time, was another subject of congratulation. To all friends of the local and historic traditions of the ancient "City" of London, as distinguished from London in the larger sense of "Town," this conspicuous proof of the capacity of its old-fashioned Municipal Corporation to manage great undertakings of general utility seemed especially welcome. The order of the day's proceedings was therefore so arranged as to include a passing sight of the New Metropolitan Meat Market in Smithfield, another successful work of the City Corporation, which might carry the mind of the spectator, yet farther back, to the establishment of the great Cattle Market in a northern suburb, by the same civic authority. These four important results of municipal enterprise, with the purchase and free opening of Southwark Bridge, are the chief monuments of the zeal and ability of the old Corporation during the last quarter of a century. Their characters of design and construction are well known to our readers, since the New Meat Market was described, and illustrated by engravings, in this Journal at the time of its opening, about a twelvemonth ago; and our Illustrations of the Holborn Viaduct and of Blackfriars New Bridge, published with a minute account of each structure in the last week's Paper, have probably been found sufficient. We may add, to the details already given, that, while the cost of rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge has been £350,000, the cost of the Holborn Viaduct and its approaches, including the new streets from Holborn-hill to the Charterhouse and to Farringdon-street, has amounted to not less than £2,100,000. If to these sums we add the £500,000 paid for the redemption of the Southwark Bridge tolls, and the round million sterling that was spent on the New Meat Market, we find that the City Corporation, within the last five or six years, has incurred the vast outlay of £3,700,000, raised by loan on bonds or debentures, at from 4 to 5 per cent interest, for the accomplishment of four great objects of local convenience. The benefit of these enterprising acts is certainly not confined to the inhabitants of the City, but is enjoyed by the whole population of the metropolis, numbering about three millions of persons and representing the entire nation. The interests, however, of this greater London, in all matters of that kind locally situated beyond the limits of the ancient City, have been provided for with equal skill and liberality by the exertions of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Their admirable performances, in the construction of the main-drainage system, the Thames Embankment, and the new streets it has made, both in Southwark and from Blackfriars to the Mansion House, are entitled to the highest praise. Upon the whole, it will be acknowledged by the majority of Londoners, and it should be understood by the country, that there is ample reason to be well satisfied with the fruits of local administration in the metropolis during the last decade of years; and London has really been advancing, perhaps more substantially though less rapidly than Paris, in the improvement of its external condition. With the final completion of the remaining works in hand, a short interval of repose may be allowed to begin, for the restoration of the local finances, which have been severely strained, both in the City Corporation and in the Metropolitan Board, though based in each instance upon a sound foundation.

Having offered these remarks, suggested by the occasion of the Queen's Visit to the City, we shall proceed to report the manner in which her Majesty was received. The Engravings presented in this Number show the aspect of the different scenes that occurred along her route from the Surrey end of Blackfriars Bridge, where she was met by the Lord Mayor to escort her in procession over the bridge, through Farringdon-street, and under the Viaduct, to the new thoroughfare called Charterhouse-street, by which she arrived in Smithfield; thence by Giltspur-street to the east end of the Viaduct, which she opened with a second brief ceremonial, and so passing over the Viaduct to Holborn. This is an outline of the proceedings represented in our Illustrations, which need only the explanation of circumstantial details to make the reader fully acquainted with all that took place on the occasion.

The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle at a quarter before eleven, and drove to the Great Western Railway station, where she was received by the chairman of the company, Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., and the Mayor of Windsor, Mr. T. Chamberlain. The special train, drawn by an engine decorated with flags and flowers, arrived at Paddington before half-past eleven. Her Majesty was received by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, and the Duke of Wellington, who was present in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. The terminus had been suitably decorated with flags, and the platform covered with crimson carpeting. A guard of honour of the 30th Middlesex Volunteers presented arms, and their band played the National Anthem. The Queen and the members of the Royal family having taken their seats in open carriages, drove off slowly, attended by an escort of the 1st Life Guards.

Some mounted policemen went first, then followed two of the Royal outriders, and next a carriage and four, in which were Captain A. W. F. Greville, M.P., the Groom in Waiting; Colonel the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., the second Equerry in Waiting; Colonel F. Marshall, Silver Stick in Waiting; and Colonel the Hon. Percy Feilding, the Field Officer in Regards Waiting. A second carriage and four followed, containing the Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Lucy Kerr, Maids of Honour; Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse; and General the Hon. C. Grey, Private Secretary. In a third carriage and four were Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Superintendent; the Marchioness of Ely, Lady in Waiting; Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting; and General Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., Gold Stick in Waiting. A fourth carriage and four was occupied by the Duchess of Roxburgh, Lady of the Bedchamber, who on this occasion acted for the Mistress of the Robes; Viscount Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Master of the Horse; and Colonel the Hon. D. F. De Ros, Equerry in Waiting. Next came the first portion of the escort of the 2nd Life Guards, then two of the Royal outriders, and then the Queen's carriage, drawn by six horses, and followed by the rest of the escort. The horses of the five carriages were magnificent, and the coachers, postilions, and footmen were all in their scarlet liveries. The carriages were open barouches. Princess Louise took her seat by the side of her Majesty, and Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice sat opposite. As the Life Guards, with their shining helmets, white plumes, and bright cuirasses, rode out of the station and the carriages turned into the open street, the volunteer band played the National Anthem, and the multitude outside raised a cheering chorus of welcome. Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. She was in deep mourning, and wore a miniver muff and collar; Princess Louise wore a dark-coloured silk dress and a bonnet trimmed with magenta; and Princess Beatrice a light dress, with a hat and white ostrich-feather. Prince Leopold was in Highland costume, with a plaid of the Stuart tartan. All the Queen's servants had a mourning band of crape on one arm.

In every street through which the Royal carriages passed, on their way from Paddington, crowds of people welcomed the Queen with cheers, and many windows were occupied by ladies, who exhibited their loyalty by waving handkerchiefs. The carriages were driven through London-street, Oxford-terrace, and Westbourne-terrace to Hyde Park, which they entered by the Victoria Gate. In Hyde Park and at the Corner, several thousand persons were waiting, and there was a loud cheer as her Majesty and suite passed under the triumphal arch. Thence the route lay down Constitution-hill and through St. James's Park. Here an escort of the 9th Lancers took the place of the Life Guards, and when the Queen reached the archway at the Horse Guards the mounted band played the National Anthem. Along Whitehall and Parliament-street the crowd was not remarkably dense, but at Westminster Bridge there were some thousands of spectators, and the hearty cheers which greeted the Royal visitor were led by the boys of the Westminster School, who had taken their position within the inclosure of Palace-yard.

Westminster Bridge was well filled with people, and the crowd here began to have more of the artisan and labouring portion of the community mixed up with it. They were louder in their demonstrations of loyalty than the better-dressed spectators on the northern side of the river. The first flag or banner to be seen on the south side was one affixed to the top of the eastern block of the new St. Thomas's Hospital. Astley's appeared quite gay with decorations, and from the summit of the theatre, crossing the Westminster-road to the roof of the opposite house, were suspended two rows of handsome flags. York-road and Stamford-street had quite a gala aspect, many of the balconies being draped with scarlet cloth, and flags and banners being displayed in great abundance. At the corner of the Waterloo-road the crowd was especially dense, and it required all the efforts of the police, aided by the military, to keep the line unbroken. But there was no real disorder, only a strong desire of the crowd to see the Queen. Nowhere was she received with greater cordiality than in this district, which is principally inhabited by working men. There are two public institutions situated on this part of the route. One is that of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick. The children belonging to its schools had been placed in front of the building, and cheered loudly, her Majesty bowing to them very graciously as she passed. The other is the General Lying-in Hospital, of which the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales are patrons. The patients who were able to rise were permitted to appear at the windows of the institution, and, with their children in their arms, waved their handkerchiefs, and did all they could to indicate the welcome greeting they desired to give her, as a sister-woman and mother, no less than Queen. From the eastern end of Stamford-street to the southern side of the new Blackfriars Bridge was the most imposing sight on the south side of the Thames. At the convergence of Stamford-street and New Southwark-street, fronting the ornamental lamp of the Metropolitan Board, was drawn up a double line of Life Guards; immediately above them were the terraces and windows of the Blackfriars station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, forming substantial galleries filled with people. The road had been well gravelled, and to and fro galloped aides-de-camp, now and then general officers, or mounted superintendents of police. Galleries were erected on the opposite side to the railway station, in one of which were the school children belonging to the parish of Christ Church, and looking northward was a fine view of the pavilion and the entrance to the bridge about to be declared open by the Queen in person. Here, too, was the place of arrival for all the City officials who were to take part in the ceremony of the day, as well as of the distinguished visitors who had the privilege of entry. The parish authorities of Christ Church had taken possession of the entrance to Ground-street, on which they had erected a gallery for themselves and friends.

The special preparations for the reception of her Majesty upon the bridge itself consisted chiefly of the galleries along one side, provided to accommodate spectators, and the pavilion, at the Surrey end, where the Queen was to be met by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the other representatives of the City Corporation. The galleries, which extended along the whole eastern side of the bridge, and for some seventy or eighty yards at the north end of the western side, were light timber structures roofed with waterproof felt, and draped with scarlet and white cloth. They afforded accommodation for five rows of seats, and all the places were occupied by ladies and gentlemen who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets. The herbetons of the side pavement was studded at intervals with handsome evergreens in large pots, and the footway was for a considerable part of its extent occupied by the guards of honour, furnished by the Coldstream Guards and the 49th Middlesex or Post Office Volunteers. To complete the decorations, poles had been erected at short intervals upon the temporary wooden bridge, which, being a useful but inelegant structure, was hidden from sight; and from these poles flags and banners of all nations, and of all colours and combinations of colours, waved in the morning breeze. The roadway of the bridge had been covered with several inches of fine gravel. The Royal pavilion, which was erected about thirty yards within the substantial gates, placed at the southern end of the bridge, was constructed in a simple but effective style. It was 88ft. in length, and, extending across the entire width of the roadway, afforded seats for a considerable number of visitors. Tickets for all these had been issued by the committee which had charge of the arrangements, but many places remained unoccupied throughout the morning. Externally this pavilion was decorated in white and gold. The southern entrance was divided into three festooned divisions, those to the right and left being hung with scarlet and white curtains of a light, but handsome material; while the centre, which was the width of the roadway left for the passage of the Queen, was closed with heavy drapery of the richest maroon cloth, edged and ornamented with Greek key-pattern gold lace. The pilasters and entablature were of pearl white, relieved by a moulding of gold; and the high-pitched roof was edged with a parapet of scarlet cloth drapery. In the centre were the City arms, surrounded by an admirably-designed trophy of flags. At the southern end of the apex of the roof fluttered the civic banner, with its white field, and blood-red cross and dagger. At the corners were other banners bearing the well-known plume of feathers of the Prince of Wales, and the Danish national colours, in honour of the Princess. The pavilion was draped with red and white hangings. Through the centre of the pavilion ran the road by which the carriages of the Lord Mayor and the City officials, as well as those of her Majesty and her suite, were to pass on to the bridge. The space on the western side of the road was devoted exclusively to the accommodation of spectators. In the centre of the eastern side a handsome dais, covered with crimson cloth, had been prepared for the reception of the chief actors in the brief ceremonial of the day, and the seats around this were reserved for their immediate friends.

The company of dignitaries, officials, and members of the City Corporation who were to accompany the Right Hon. James Clark Lawrence, Lord Mayor of London, had previously assembled at the Mansion House. It was composed of the Sheriffs (Aldermen Cawston and Mr. James Vallentin), with the Under Sheriffs (Mr. A. J. Bayly and Mr. Alexander Crosley); Mr. John Paterson, Chairman of the Bridge House Committee of the Corporation, and Mr. Deputy Fry, Chairman of the Improvement Committee; Aldermen Sir Robert Carden, Alderman Salaey, Alderman Finnis, Alderman Carter; Aldermen Lawrence, M.P.; Aldermen Sir Benjamin Phillips, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, and Alderman Stone; Mr. Frederick Richard Fritmeby, Mr. Henry Lawrence Hamanck, Mr. Henry Harris, Deputy Hawtrey, Mr. Whinfield Hors, Mr. Henry William Nind, Mr. Joseph Gosling Arnold; Mr. John Thomas Bedford, Chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee; Mr. John Francis Bontems, Mr. William Clark, Mr. George Joseph Cockerell, Mr. Samuel Dance Morey, Mr. George Stanbury Podler; Mr. Edward Robert Rigby, Chairman of the City of London School Committee; Mr. Davis Sons, Mr. Robert Taylor, Mr. Charles John Todd, Deputy Webber, Mr. Richard Cox, Mr. Edward Hart, Deputy Jones, Mr. Mungo M'George, Mr. James Medwin, and Mr. John Pickering, all members of the Common Council; Mr. Joseph Cubitt, C.E., and Mr. William Haywood, C.E.; Mr. Chambers, the Common Sergeant; Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain; Mr. Woodthorpe, the Town Clerk; Mr. Brand, the Controller; Mr. Corrie, the Remembrancer; and Mr. Nelson, the City Solicitor, all of whom wore their official robes. From the Mansion House they proceeded in carriages—that of the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, and attended by the sword and mace bearers of the Corporation, being drawn by four horses—by way of New Mansion House-street and Southwark Bridge, arriving at the new bridge about half-past ten o'clock. Half an hour later the approaches were closed, and people began to settle into their allotted places. A guard of honour of the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards was stationed on the bridge, and from time to time the band played several popular selections. The regiment of the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers lined the City side of the bridge, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel De Fist Taylor. Mounted officers of the Guards and mounted policemen galloped to and fro, under the orders of Colonel Fraser, Commissioner of the City Police, and Colonel Henderson, of the Metropolitan Police. The civic dignitaries, with Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, were standing within the pavilion, upon a dais covered with crimson cloth. A carriage-way ran through the pavilion, and among the visitors ranged on each side were Lady Hatherley; Mrs. Gladstone; Mr. Ayrton, M.P., First Commissioner of Works; Mr. Locke, M.P.; Mr. Samuda, M.P.; Mr. M'Arthur, M.P.; the Nawab of Bengal and his two sons, in splendid Oriental costume; Colonel and Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, Sir John and Lady Thwaites, Sir F. and Lady Lycett, and others. The engineers of the bridge, Mr. Joseph Cubitt and Mr. Carr; the contractors, Messrs. Thorne; and their engineer, Mr. Bryant, were also present.

Punctually at noon the sound of trumpets, and cheering which almost drowned it, announced the arrival of the Queen. The carriages of her Majesty's suite, with their escort of guards, passed rapidly through the pavilion and took up their stations on the bridge, where the carriages of the Lord Mayor and those who were to take part in the procession were already in waiting. The Queen, who occupied the fifth carriage, was received by the Lord Mayor in his robes of office, attended by the sword-bearer and mace-bearer; the Sheriffs, the chairman from the Bridge-House Estates Committee, and a deputation from the same committee. The first act of the Lord Mayor, as the representative of the City, was one of dutiful attention. According to established custom, his Lordship tendered to her Majesty the civic sword of state, which the Queen was pleased not to accept, in token that she believed it to be in good and loyal custody. The Royal carriage stopped opposite the dais already mentioned, and there, without alighting, the Queen, bowing with gracious dignity, received from the Lord Mayor a finely-engrossed copy of the address from the Corporation of London, signed by the Town Clerk. It was not read, but handed to the Home Secretary, who handed to the Lord Mayor a copy of the Queen's reply.

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. It has afforded me much pleasure again to visit the city of London. Anxious as I have always been to identify myself with the interests of my people, it has given me unqualified satisfaction to attend at the opening of your new bridge and viaduct. In these works, as once of great practical utility and of architectural ornament to the City, I recognise the spirit of enterprise and improvement which has ever characterised the citizens of London, and I confidently trust that your anticipations of the benefit which will result to the community may be fully realised."

As soon as this formal exchange of documents had been made, Mr. Paterson, the mover of the address, and Mr. Cubitt, one of the engineers, were presented to the Queen by the Lord Mayor; and Mr. Paterson presented her Majesty with a beautifully-illuminated manuscript volume, bound in pale-blue morocco, containing on one page the Royal arms emblazoned; on the next the arms of the city of London; then a painting of the new bridge, with a border of emblematic groups; next, the descriptive text; and, finally, a vignette of old Blackfriars Bridge, with the arms of the twelve great City companies. This volume her Majesty was pleased to accept, and then declared the bridge open for public traffic. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors at once hurried to their carriages on the bridge, followed by the Home Secretary, who conducted Mrs. Gladstone. Some little delay occurred before the procession was formed and the Queen's carriage could move off, and during this interval her Majesty addressed a few words of congratulation and inquiry to Mr. Cubitt, C.E., who remained on the dais.

At length the procession was formed in the following order:—The Life Guards; a Deputation of Members of the Common Council; John Gosling Arnold, Esq.; John Thomas Bedford, Esq.; John Francis Bontems, Esq.; William Clarke, Esq.; George Joseph Cockerell, Esq.; Samuel Dance Morey, Esq.; George Stanbury Podler, Esq.; Edward Robert Rigby, Esq.; Davis Sons, Esq.; Robert Taylor, Esq.; Charles John Todd, Esq.; Thomas Webber, Esq., Deputy; Mr. Under-Sheriff Crosley, Mr. Under-Sheriff Bayly. Officers of the Corporation:—City Solicitor, Remembrancer, Comptroller, Town Clerk, Chamberlain, Mr. Sheriff Vallentin, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Cawston. Aldermen:—David Henry Stone, Esq.; Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Knight; Thomas Chambers, Esq., M.P., Common Serjeant, acting for the Recorder; William Lawrence, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq.; Sir David Salomons, Bart., M.P.; Thomas Sidney, Esq.; the City Marshal; the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor; four carriages and four, containing the Queen's suite, her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Royal escort.

When the combined Royal and Civic processions had got across the new bridge and passed through New Bridge-street, to the foot of Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street, the whole scene was one of almost overwhelming fulness. To the south, behind and on each side, the houses of New Bridge-street, the hotels, insurance offices, and railway station were full of spectators, at all the doors and windows, upon the roofs and on temporary platforms or stands; while an abundance of flags and banners, wreaths of evergreens, and pieces of scarlet drapery, was shown on every side. The Life Guards kept the ground at this part. To the north, along both sides of Farringdon-street and in rows of stands erected on the ground of the old Fleet Prison, was a countless multitude of people as far as the eye could reach, the roadway in the middle being lined with soldiers and police. At the end of that spacious street was the splendid bridge of the new Holborn Viaduct; and, looking through its arches, still farther northward, into Farringdon-road, one saw more people awaiting the Queen's arrival. Through all this vast assemblage did the Queen in slow procession advance, greeted at every point with the liveliest acclamations. Her carriage stopped a moment before the Viaduct Bridge, that she might observe its aspect from below. She then passed under it, and, turning leftwards to the right hand, up Charterhouse-street, arrived in Smithfield, which she traversed on the west side of the Meat Market. The Market building, to which her attention was particularly directed, was decorated with flags and streamers. She had St. Bartholomew's Hospital before her, and the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, with its lofty gilt cross shining in the sun. From West Smithfield, through Giltspur-street, the remainder of the journey was short. On the playground of Christ's Hospital the Bluecoat boys were collected, 750 in number, to give their Sovereign a loyal welcome. Under St. Sepulchre's Church the girls and boys of the parish and charity schools emulated the Bluecoat boys opposite, and in return shared with them the motherly smile and nod of the Queen and the graceful recognition of Princess Louise. Altogether, there were about 1500 scholars at this point, and the effect of so many steel voices in acclamation may well be fancied. It seemed to amuse the Queen.

Here is the east end of the Holborn Valley Viaduct, close to Newgate prison and St. Sepulchre's Church. Two colossal plaster statues, one bearing the palm of Victory, the other with the olive branch of Peace, were set up at the entrance, and numerous banners helped the festal effect. Along the level approach to the Viaduct, which was from end to end strewn with yellow sand, seats were placed under cover, and in well-arranged blocks, for the guests of the Corporation. Above there streamed in the fresh breeze banners of the dagger and St. George's cross on a white ground, from days immemorial the arms of the City of London; and the masts to which they were attached were painted and gilt. The pavilion, which had seats for 600 spectators, was constructed of red and white striped canvas at the sides, but of gold-coloured hangings, with devices in colour, at the end, and with curtains of maroon to keep out the draughts. The Royal arms, in rich gilding, surmounted the main entrance, supported on each hand by the

City arms above the side divisions. Four female figures, bearing golden baskets of fruit, were placed against the gilt divisions of the pavilion, and between each couple of fruit-bearers was a larger statue, chosen from the best works in the possession of the Crystal Palace Company—a member of whose staff, Mr. Wilkinson, gave effective assistance to the decorater, Mr. Fenton. In the centre of the pavilion the roadway was narrowed, so that the dais might be carried close to the Royal carriage, and at this point were assembled, as a deputation in waiting to receive her Majesty, Mr. Deputy Fry, the chairman of the improvement committee, and recorder of the address; Alderman Carter and Sir Benjamin Phillips; and the following members of the Common Council:—Mr. Richard Cox, Mr. Edward Hart, Mr. William Jones, Mr. Mungo M'George, Mr. James Medwin, and Mr. John Pickering. At the corners of the Viaduct companies of the 1st City Engineers, the London Rifle Brigade, the 1st London Artillery, and the 2nd and 3rd London Rifles were posted, while the band of the Horse Guards Blue gave a good deal of music at this end, and that of the Scots Fusiliers at the western end of the Viaduct.

The visitors accommodated in the reserved places all rose as they heard the welcome of the boys and children; and then took up the cheering. The procession passed along the approach to the Viaduct very slowly. More than once it came to a stop, as the carriage of the Lord Mayor or an alderman halted at the platform in the pavilion and its occupants alighted. So there gathered in this spot Lord Mayor Lawrence and the Lady Mayoress, Aldermen Carter, Causton, and Sir Samuel Phillips; Messrs. R. Cox, E. Hart, Deputy Jones, M. M'George, J. Medwin, and J. Pickering. To them hastened the Lord Chamberlain, in his uniform of blue and gold and with his gold key of office bound on his right side, and when her Majesty reached the platform and the carriage halted the Lord Mayor presented Mr. Deputy Fry, chairman of the improvement committee, and Mr. Haywood, the engineer of the Viaduct. Mr. Fry now handed to the Queen a volume elaborately bound in cream-coloured morocco, relieved with gold, and ornamented with the Royal arms of England, in mosaic of leather and gold. This gorgeous book, as well as that presented at Blackfriars Bridge, was prepared for the Corporation by Messrs. Marcus, Ward, and Co., of Chandos-street and Belfast, and by Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., of Regent-street. It has on the first page the Royal arms, and on the second the arms of the City. So far it resembles the volume containing the account of the bridge. The third page holds a finely-executed painting, in tempera, of the Viaduct, as seen from Farringdon-street, and the fourth a view of the roadway from the Newgate end. The remaining pages, the borders of which are illuminated in the Renaissance style with brilliant colour, contain, in carefully engrossed church text, a brief description of the Viaduct. This volume was handed to the Lord Chamberlain; and her Majesty declared the Viaduct open for public traffic. The words were spoken in the middle of a great cheer from the good folks in the pavilion. There was a delay of five minutes, while the Lord Mayor and the other civic dignitaries, having taken leave of her Majesty, returned to their own carriages, when the whole procession was again put in motion. As the Queen came to the western or Holborn end of the Viaduct, where the new circus is formed, just below Hatton-garden, she noticed an inscription showing the intended site of the equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort. Passing through the gates of the temporary barrier, where the procession was broken up and the Lord Mayor with his company turned back towards the City, her Majesty drove quickly up Holborn, amidst a dense throng of people, still cheering her approach. There was a brief shower of rain as she went through Oxford-street; but she very soon reached the Paddington station, and the special train conveyed her safely home to Windsor a few minutes before two o'clock.

In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained a large company at the Mansion House in honour of the occasion. The guests, about 250 in number, included the whole of the members of the Court of Common Council, the Sheriffs, the officers in command of the Royal escort, the high officers of the Corporation, and other persons.

On Monday the following letter was addressed to the Lord Mayor by the Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

"My Lord,—I have received the Queen's commands to express to your Lordship, and to the Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, the deep gratification which the ceremony of the opening of Blackfriars Bridge and Holborn Viaduct, on Saturday last, afforded her Majesty, and the entire satisfaction which the Queen felt with the arrangements made for her reception. Her Majesty specially commands me to say how deeply touched she was with the manifestations of loyal attachment with which she was greeted by the vast multitudes who witnessed her progress through the metropolis. Admirably as the arrangements had been planned, and skilfully as the whole ceremony was conducted, her Majesty feels that its success was largely due to the kindly, co-operative, and orderly conduct of all classes of her loyal and loving people, which she commands me most kindly to acknowledge. I am also charged by the Queen to convey her best thanks to your Lordship and all the authorities concerned for the care taken in making the ceremony as little fatiguing as possible."

A letter from the Prime Minister, at the same time, communicated to Lord Mayor Lawrence the agreeable news that her Majesty would confer upon him the rank of Baronet.

The new bridge at Blackfriars was not actually thrown open for general traffic till Tuesday morning at daylight. It was densely crowded in the middle of the day by foot passengers on the side pavements, and there was a throng of carriages in the roadway. The public traffic upon the Holborn Viaduct began at eight o'clock on Monday morning. It was on the afternoon of the second day that an unpleasant discovery was made. It was found that several of the twelve massive columns of red Ross of Mull granite, polished like marble, which support the Farringdon-street bridge and divide the footpath from the roadway, six on each side, had been more or less cracked by the heavy weight above them. The two pillars next Fleet-street, at the western or Holborn end, are the most damaged. On the opposite side of the way four columns are affected, those at the ends only remaining intact. Only the smaller blocks on which the chief blocks rest have suffered as yet. The cause of this misfortune is that the crystalline granite used is deficient in the toughness requisite to enable it to resist not only the weight of the structure, but the vibration of the enormous traffic. The Viaduct must therefore undergo some repairs; but we believe the traffic will not be interrupted either above or below.

An expedition dispatched from Perth, Western Australia, in search of the remains of Leichardt, under the command of Mr. Forrest, in June last, returned safely to the settled districts in the beginning of August, after having traversed a tract of country as spacious as Ireland, and travelled a distance of 2000 miles. Mr. Forrest says:—"The country travelled over is the worst I have ever seen, being one vast thicket the whole way, save here and there a patch of from 50 to 200 acres, with good feed and granite rocks, with water generally in a hole in the rocks, but the patch is too small to be of any use for stock, and no permanent water; in the thickets the soil is the poorest, and no grass. At my furthest point east, in longitude 123 deg. E., and latitude 23 deg. 40 min. there was a change in the appearance of the country. The granite rock, which is almost a certain sign of water, altogether disappearing, and we had to depend on rainwater in the gullies, besides which we had a clear open country, with spinifex and large white gums, the only large trees seen since leaving the settled districts, but no water; as a specimen of which I quote that during the seven days which Tommy Windich and I were away from camp, in which time we travelled 200 miles, we were without water every night, and on one occasion our horses were forty-eight hours without it, we ourselves having procured it once during that time." Although no trace of Leichardt has been discovered, it is not intended to abandon the search. It is proposed, with the permission of the Government of Western Australia, to send Mr. Forrest out again, equipped for a six months' expedition, in March next, and that he should start from the sources of the Murchison in the direction of Carpentaria.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Tuesday being the time-honoured 9th of November, Alderman Besley, the Lord Mayor elect, went from Guildhall to Westminster, with the accustomed pomp, and escorted by the retiring Chief Magistrate of the City (now Sir James Clarke Lawrence, Bart.), the members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs and the Under-Sheriffs, and all the high officers of the Corporation of the city of London, to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, in accordance with immemorial usage. The weather was at first unfavourable. The civic procession was marshalled in a drenching rain, but, that having abated, the rest of the day was, for November, propitious upon the whole. The old state coach, which has been lately re-embellished, or rather restored, at considerable cost, by the Corporation, was used on the occasion.

The civic dignitaries first assembled at the Mansion House, and went thence in carriages in procession about noon to Guildhall, preceded by trumpeters, according to custom. There the pageant was marshalled in the following order, and started thence on its journey for Westminster about one o'clock, passing along Gresham-street, Prince-street, in front of the Mansion House, King William-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard (east side), St. Mart-n's-le-Grand, Aldersgate-street (part of the Lord Mayor's ward), Long-lane, Smithfield, Charterhouse-street, Farringdon-road, Farringdon-street, Fleet-street, Temple-bar, and the Strand:—

Drums and fifes of the second Battalion Grenadier Guards.
Banners of the following Livery Companies of the City of London:—
Spectacle-makers. Coopers. Painter's-stainers.
Tallow-chandlers. Wax-chandlers. Cutlers.
Goldsmiths. Fishmongers. Grocers.
The Distillers' Company.
Band of the Coldstream Guards.
The Royal Standard.
Banner of Banner of the late
Mr. ex-Sheriff Evans. Alderman John Johnson.
Banner of the Distillers' Company.
The Beadle of the Company, bearing his staff of office.
The Clerk of the Company, in his chariot.
Members of the Court of Assistants, in their carriages.
The Master, in his chariot, drawn by four horses.
The Weavers' Company.
Band of the Hon. Artillery Company.
The Royal Standard. Banners of the City of London.
Banner of Mr. Alderman Wilson.
Banner of Mr. ex-Sheriff Hutton.
Banner of Mr. Sheriff Vallentin.
Banner of the Weavers' Company.
Beadle, bearing the mace.
Clerk and Chaplain of the Company, in their chariot.
Members of the Court of Assistants, in their carriage, drawn by four horses.
The Bailiffs and Wardens, in their carriage, drawn by four horses.
The Skinners' Company.
Band of the Royal Artillery.
The Royal Standard.
Banner of the Company's Crest.
The Union Jack.
Banner of Arms of Past Master Turner.
Banner of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Causton.
Banner of the Company's Arms.
The Beadle of the Company, bearing his staff of office.
The Clerk, in his chariot.
Members of the Court of Assistants, in their carriages.
The Wardens, in their carriages.
The Master, in his chariot, drawn by four horses.
The Loriners' Company.
Band of the Victoria Rifles.
The Royal Standard.
The Union Jack. Banner of St. George.
Banner of Mr. ex-Sheriff Keats.
Banner of Mr. ex-Sheriff Mechi.
Banner of Alderman Sir James Duke.
Banner of Alderman Sir F. G. Moon.
Banner of Alderman Sir W. A. Rose.
Banner of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
Banner of the Loriner's Company.
The Beadle, bearing his staff of office.
The Clerk of the Company, in his chariot.
Members of the Court of Assistants, in their carriages.
The Wardens, in their chariot.
The Master in his chariot, drawn by four horses.
Band of the Royal London Militia.
Watermen, bearing the following banners:—
The Royal Standard. The Union Jack.
Banner of England. Banner of Scotland.
Banner of Ireland. Six Streamers, City Arms.
Banner of the City of London.
Band of the Finsbury Volunteers.
The Under-Sheriffs, in their state carriages.
The Officers of the Corporation of London.
Band of the 1st City of London Engineers.
Trumpeters.
Mr. Sheriff Vallentin, in his state chariot, drawn by four horses, and attended by his Chaplain.
Band of the 3rd City of London Rifle Volunteers.
Trumpeters.
Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Causton, in his state chariot, drawn by four horses, and attended by his Chaplain.
Band of the Grenadier Guards.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.
Two Farriers, on horseback.
Trumpeters.
The late Lord Mayor.
Mounted Band of the Life Guards.
Escort of the 9th Lancers.
Lord Mayor's Servants in state liveries.
City Marshal, on horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.
Trumpeters.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,
in his state carriage drawn by six horses, and attended by his Chaplain, Sword-Bearer, and Common Crier.
Escort.

All along the route, which was unusually circuitous, there was the customary crowd of spectators.

The pageant reached Westminster Hall about three o'clock, and the civic authorities were conducted to the Court of Exchequer, where the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Channell, Mr. Baron Pigott, and Mr. Baron Cleasby awaited their arrival. The Lord Mayor having been presented to the Lord Chief Baron, and having received the congratulations of the Judges on his election, the Common Sergeant invited their Lordships to dine in the Guildhall, and afterwards proceeded to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and tendered a similar invitation.

The Lady Mayoress, in her state carriage, joined the procession on its return from Westminster.

In the evening the inaugural banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in Guildhall, where covers were laid for 820 guests. The decorations and all the appointments of the feast were on a scale of great magnificence and brilliancy. The Court of Aldermen was fitted up as a reception-room, where the company were received by the Lord Mayor and presented to the Lady Mayoress. The principal speakers were the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, Lord De Grey and Ripon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Childers. The main theme of Mr. Gladstone's speech was the condition of Ireland. The right hon. gentleman described the sister island as politically diseased, but he warned the perpetrators of agrarian outrages against indulging the hope that they would achieve success by their crimes. Referring to our relations with America, he observed that "war with the United States was of all things most unlikely."

THE "JOUR DES MORTS" IN PARIS.

On All Souls' Day the exterior boulevards of the French capital adjoining the cemeteries of Père la Chaise, Montmartre, and Mont Parnasse present a totally different appearance to that of ordinary days, being encumbered with a noisy crowd of vendors of funeral crowns, bouquets of yellow immortelles, little plaster figures of the Virgin, and tiny mortuary pictures in black frames, who, with their wares displayed on little stalls in the neighbourhood of the approaches and round the entrances to the different cemeteries, assail the long stream of passers-by with invitations to inspect and purchase some one or other offering to be deposited on the tombs of dead relatives and friends. For on this day half Paris, in its best clothes, and, if not exactly joyful, as on ordinary fête days, at any rate the reverse of sorrowful, as one would expect it to be, flocks to the cemeteries for several hours in succession. As they enter, all assume a grave air, which is, however, for the most part thrown aside as soon as they are fairly within the long streets of tombs. Some perform the pilgrimage in their carriages, and send in the funeral crowns by a footman to be deposited on the tomb of the relative or friend whose memory they profess to revere; but the majority are on foot, and advance slowly in the direction of the particular grave where their offerings have to be made. Only a few are in mourning, for it is not to the graves of those who have recently died that the majority of these pilgrims come. Now and then, however, one observes a black dress among the white tombstones—a poor woman, perhaps, leading a little boy who, with a proud smile on his chubby face, carries a funeral wreath which he can only just manage to grasp with both his hands. Just within the walls of the cemetery at the foot of a stone cross is a heap of these crowns, before which women and children, strangers to each other, kneel side by side, most of them in tears. Those they mourn are at the other end of the cemetery, in the common grave, with nothing to mark the spot where their remains, already decomposed by time, were laid less than twelve months ago.

Of the thousands who visit the Paris cemeteries on All Souls' Day the majority go there from habit, for relaxation, or because they have nothing else to do. It is only some few who go there impelled by a sense of duty—those, for instance, who have buried there all their fondest hopes, or who, touched by a sense of injustice done by them to the dead during their lifetimes, annually seek to repair the error of which they have long since repented.

LETTERS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Royal Geographical Society held its opening meeting of the session on Monday night. Sir Roderick Murchison, the president, in the course of his address, mentioned that communications had been received from Dr. Livingstone, who stated that he had made some discoveries which he supposed to be the source of the Nile. Letters from Dr. Livingstone himself were read, including a long despatch to Lord Clarendon, dated July, 1868.

The first was a note to Dr. Kirk from the Doctor himself, bearing date July 8, 1868, and written from near Lake Bangweolo. The following is an extract:—"I have had no news from anywhere for two years and upwards. The Arabs have all been overflowing in kindness. I borrow this paper from Mahommed Bogarib, for I am up here without any. . . . I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy. It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them. Like Liemba, which possibly is an arm of Tanganyika, it has four rivers flowing into it. Taking these four rivers as one line of drainage (a fifth from Marenga must be added), then the Chambese flows from the side into the centre of a great valley, and receives three streams as large as the Isis at Oxford or Avon at Hamilton."

The next was a very full despatch from Dr. Livingstone to the Earl of Clarendon, dated July, 1868, and sent from the same place as the note to Dr. Kirk. It was an interesting account of the great traveller's explorations, written in excellent spirits, and speaking hopefully of the result of his labours. It gave details of the general facts mentioned in the above quotation as to the sources of the Nile. The postscript to this despatch was:—"Always something new from Africa: a large tribe lives in underground houses in Rua. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them; a whole district can stand a siege in them. The writings therein, I have been told by some of the people, are on wings of animals."

Another communication was the following comment of Dr. Kirk, in a letter written from Zanzibar, Sept. 7, 1869, to Mr. C. Gonne, Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—"Sir,—The chief point of geographical interest in the present letter is Dr. Livingstone's statement that the sources of the Nile are to be found in the lakes and rivers that drain the great valley in which Chambese is situated, and lying to the south of Tanganyika, between 10 and 12 deg. of south latitude. The town of Chambese has been already visited and described by the Portuguese missions. It is situated on the shores of one of a chain of lakes and rivers that flow northwards. The Chambese, having collected by many streams the waters of the northern slope of the damp elevated plains, flows to join Lake Bangweolo; this again is connected with Lake Moero by the Loapula, on whose banks the town of Chambese is built. Natives have told Dr. Livingstone that Mango is an island-studded lake, from whose waters join the Lufira, whose eastern slope is drained by the Chambese. This united stream some say enters the Tanganyika, and thence, by the Loanda, into Lake Chowembe; but Dr. Livingstone's informants are not unanimous. The interest of the journey centres in the southern connections of the Albert Nyanza, and Arab traders generally agree in thinking that a water communication does exist between that and the Tanganyika; but I have not met with anyone who professes to have traced out this communication."

Sir Bartle Frere stated that he also had received a letter similar to the foregoing from Dr. Livingstone.

The President said he could not but congratulate the Geographical Society upon these contributions to their knowledge of African exploration; and those who had stood Dr. Livingstone's friends had the gratification of feeling that his patience, courage, and perseverance entitled his labours to be ranked as heroism of the most perfect kind.

Captain Sherard Osborn said he was of opinion that if Dr. Livingstone lived he would meet Sir Samuel Baker working his way to the south.

The President said in his mind the problem had been solved, and we should in a few months be giving Dr. Livingstone a reception such as had been seldom seen.

After a few observations from other gentlemen the proceedings terminated.

A despatch from Galle, dated Oct. 27, says:—"A severe earthquake has taken place at Manilla; every building was shaken, and several walls were thrown down. Many accidents occurred at Manilla and in the neighbouring provinces."

It has been discovered by careful experiments in Charleston that the weight of a bale of cotton varies slightly with the temperature. A fall of ten degrees in the thermometer causes a bale of cotton to gain about a pound and a half in weight.

Mr. Standard, formerly Spanish Consul-General in Calcutta, in addition to other honours which had been previously conferred upon him, has recently received from the present executive of the Spanish Government the rank and insignia of a Knight Commander of a Royal Spanish order, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him in India.

Mr. E. Ashworth, in a letter on the French treaty, which he has addressed to the *Times*, maintains that the decline of our silk and other trades is owing, not to the action of the treaty, but to the working of trades unions, which, by bringing about strikes and lock-outs, and by excluding thousands of active young men from the various trades, thus driving many of them into our prisons, tend to render us incapable of competing with foreign nations. The heavy duties levied at home by trades unions are far heavier than any foreign tariffs, with the exception of the American scale of tariff.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Vidi tantum. In fact, it would be more truthful to say that I saw nothing at all on Saturday, except that from the centre of Fleet-street I beheld demonstrations which assured me that the Queen was then passing along the Viaduct. But if I had seen everything I would not have been "so superfluous," as Prince Hal says, as to repeat anything here where the amplest and ablest records of the day will appear. The only point I could note was the perfect good-humour of the largest crowd that has been gathered for years. I was in the thick of the throng in several places, and—it may be un-English to say so, but—I was pleasantly reminded of the manner of a foreign crowd, which, as a rule, has hitherto behaved, I won't say better, but more genially than an insular one. The journals are quite right in saying that the people were heartily glad to see their Queen again, and their gladness made them tolerant and even courteous. That there were divers "bad lots" in that enormous assemblage is certain, but the loyal myriads kept them in order. I read that at one place some gaol-bird looking fellows, or Fenians, began making insolent noise, and were instantly menaced so savagely by some indignant persons of the poor class that they became silent and skulked away. Elsewhere the same thing may have occurred, less the menace, which there was no need to speak—it was felt. The day was a grand success—the Queen delighted to see her people, and they rejoiced to see the Queen. And we have got our bridge and viaduct. Why can we not have a medal, and one at a price within the reach of most who came out that day? We have some of the finest medalists in the world (they do not, I allow, exert themselves for the soldiery), and we never get at their work. Surely the triple event of Saturday might be commemorated in that wise. The French would have done it as matter of course.

Sir Roderick Murchison and the Geographers met, on Monday, in that very hot room in Albemarle-street, and two letters from Dr. Livingstone were read—one was to Dr. Kirk, and dated July 8, 1868, from "near Lake Bangweolo, South-Central Africa;" the other was a despatch, of similar date, to Lord Clarendon; and this latter is of great length. I will mention here only that Dr. Livingstone declares his belief that the chief sources of the Nile arise between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy (it may be convenient to some to be "reminded" that we know absolutely nothing about this Claudius Ptolomæus, mathematician, astronomer, and geographer, except his date; he was alive in A.D. 161). The Doctor's despatch will be read *in extenso* by all who are interested in African discovery. There are some little characteristic touches which will not be missed. He says that his attendants were all tired of "everlasting tramping," and "so, verily, am I. Were it not for an inveterate dislike to give in to difficulties (the meeting cheered this, as well it might), I would abscond too." There is a passage towards the end of the despatch which appears incomplete; at all events, it will not be generally understood. It records the pains he had taken to secure accuracy of observation, and of the "desecration which his positions have undergone." He intends, therefore, to be the guardian of his own observations until publication, and regrets that this must be the case, because the upsetting of a canoe must lead to the entire loss of the discoveries. Dr. Livingstone has, he says, had no news from anywhere for two years, and therefore his remarks must refer to some ancient grievance. When he returns he will learn from everyone who tells him of last Monday night's proceedings that a sentiment of something approaching to reverence was expressed in regard to his exertions, and that in so far as his remarks shadowed out a displeasure with anybody, the audience, though uncertain as to the direction of his censure, was disposed to be far less lenient than Dr. Livingstone towards that anybody; but his reference was obscure. However, all will be explained when he returns for the "glorification" so joyously prognosticated for him by the president. Captain Sherard Osborne eloquently reiterated his conviction that Sir Samuel Baker and David Livingstone would meet. I hope they may—the meeting will be historical.

The thunderbolt has fallen. The guardians of St. Pancras are prostrate. Recent revelations of the condition of the sick poor under the care of those individuals have been more than the Poor-Law Board, much-enduring, could endure. St. Pancras is notified that it is annexed to an asylum district. The proceedings in regard to the poor have been too much like a tragedy to be spoken of lightly, but now we shall come to the farce, the Rage of the Guardians.

I called Mr. Ayrton an Edile; but he disclaims the name with a solemnity which is to be respected. He will not only not be an Edile, but he will not be anything except a check upon anybody who wants to make London handsomer. He will be a Save-all. Then I hope—and I say it with all possible respect for a conscientious gentleman of whom I have not the slightest personal knowledge—that I hope the date is not far distant when his abilities may be transferred to some other post. It is not the business of the Chief Commissioner of Works to do nothing but repress expenditure. On the contrary, it is his business to encourage and to direct improvements and adornments. To hear some people talk, one would think that the greatest and richest nation in the world had been obliged to put its affairs into the hands of accountants, and, until a dividend could be declared, hoped to propitiate the world by severe retrenchment and strict economy. This is an absurdity for which there should be no toleration. As Wordsworth says—

> Our State is as far as the farthest from ruin;
> Our fields seem to know what their masters are doing.

There is a deal of extravagance to be repressed, no doubt; but it is to be done in a large way, and not in the spirit of an ill-conditioned husband who, because his butcher and his wine merchant have cheated him for want of his looking after them, refuses to let his wife buy a statuette or some flowers. London wants much money judiciously spent upon it, and it is a new reading of the words "Commissioner of Works" which makes the phrase mean a suppression of works. Mr. Ayrton's intentions are so exceedingly good that one would not say these things but that a protest is absolutely necessary. Mr. Layard has lost no time in making one, and in a lecture on Pompeii has very incisively condemned his successor's ideas as to his own duties, and as to the mode in which professional artists should be regarded by a Minister of State.

An outrage in Highbury-place seems an insult to the fitness of things. There are some streets—in fact, a good many—in which one looks for row and riot; but that old, quiet, intensely respectable Place, which lies off the main road at Islington, and which you approach (or did approach, *Consule Planco*) through some sober and genteel square columns, almost imposingly grave in their ugliness, is a region which ought to awe ruffianism itself. To disturb it is like breaking in at a tea-party of elderly ladies and beginning to let off squibs. But brutality advances, if the police do not. We learn from a justly indignant Highburian that the other night there had been a row at Highbury Barn, one of the resorts declared to be necessary for the recreation of the people, and that after midnight a rabble from the Barn rushed down the Place, wrenched knockers, smashed plate glass, roared furiously, and departed unscathed. It must have been rather disagreeable for the inhabitants; but surely they would not wish to impose any restrictions on the pleasures of the people. They must see that the majority principle is against that sort of tyranny, for there are only thirty-nine householders to be despoiled, whereas there were nearly two hundred persons finding amusement.

Four men are quarrelling on one of the quays at Cork and one of them is shot and falls. A second shot "makes sicker," and the three survivors go away. The belief is that the slain man was a Fenian, and that he was killed because he was suspected of being false to his brethren. Many persons were heard to say that he deserved his death. The jury had the courage to return a verdict of "Wilful murder;" but as, of course, no arrests were made, that form will not much terrify the organisers of the system. Would not a large reward, and a promise that a witness should emigrate, under a new name and under protection, do something? We cannot expect evidence to be volunteered; but former Governments did not find it impossible to obtain convictions.

THE FARM.

The interim between the store and the fat shows has been turned to some account in the chambers of agriculture. At the central chamber they have decided that the corn averages, as at present taken, are fallacious, that the buyers' returns should be limited to purchases from growers only, and that all agricultural produce should be sold by a standard weight, at the cental of 100 lb. The nuisance of excessive ground game (that stumbling block of many otherwise good landlords) has also attracted a large share of attention, and Sir Massey Lopes was beaten by 47 to 10 in opposing a motion, which aimed at doing away, by legislative enactment, with the reservation of hares and rabbits in leases. At a Hertford meeting a pretty similar feeling was expressed; and, as one resolution put it, "as farming becomes more scientific game preserving becomes more artificial." Lord Berners moved an amendment at the Leicester Chamber of Agriculture to a motion condemning ground game; but, although assisted by Sir H. St. J. Halford (an equally strict preserver), he was beaten by 13 to 3. When will landlords learn the great lesson which "belted Earls and a' that" have not been too proud to learn already, that the farmers would be their best gamekeepers? The Farmers' Club session has been opened by Mr. James Howard, M.P., with a paper on Continental Farming and Peasantry. His general impression is that, if the small-farm system were to become as common in England as in France and Belgium, meat would, with an ever-increasing population, soon be at famine price. The chairman, Mr. R. J. Newton, in reviewing the harvest, said that the yield of wheat was hardly in proportion to the straw, the crop of barley still more disappointing, and peas and beans very bad. Still the winter supplies are promising, the hay good, the mangolds fair, and swedes and turnips well planted but not large, owing to the second check in September. Mr. Howard, who travelled 4000 miles for the purposes of his lecture (with which we shall deal more fully next week), is the chairman elect of the club.

Mr. M'Intosh's Lady Bates 5th (one of the Herd-Book plates) has recently had a rich roan heifer-calf by Third Duke of Geneva. Science and Dahlia, of the same herd, had one a roan heifer-calf, and the other a roan bull-calf, a short time since, by the same sire. We hear that Captain Gunter's Duchess 87th, Lord Spencer's Grand Duchess 20th; Lord Feversham's Stephanotis, Cornucopia, and Brewing; Lord Kenlis's Fair Maid of York, Darlington 5th, and Darlington 17th; and Lord Exeter's Dorothy Gwynne, are all at the Scottish quarters of Lord Dunmore's Second Duke of Cullingham. Mr. Leney's Seventh Maid of Oxford has had a white bull-calf by Fifteenth Grand Duke. This is her second calf, and the last by the same bull was a red heifer. His Princess Alice, of the Cold Cream sort, and purchased at her Majesty's sale, has just had a roan calf by Lord Oxford 2nd. Her Majesty's celebrated old Alix, now in her sixteenth year, has just had her sixteenth calf, which makes eight heifers and eight bulls, but she has had twins twice. She is still a very deep milker. Cold Cream, which was also bought at Sir Charles Knightley's sale for the same price (100 gs.), had only ten calves, but her produce has fetched much more. She went to the butcher, we believe, last year. Two such "profit cows" were seldom if ever bought in one day. The Towneley herd has gradually swelled to ten males and twenty-one females. The last arrival was a bull-calf by Baron Oxford, from a Royal Butterfly cow. They have an own brother, calved in August, to the bull-calf which was recently sold for 250 gs. to the Austrians. The latter, unfortunately, lamed himself six weeks before the show at Manchester, when they had the very highest hopes of him. *Punch* prophesied most veraciously in its "Golden Shorthorns,"

> I guess we'll hear of more
> Arriving from the pastures of Geneva, Illinois,

as Mr. Sheldon is about to send over two more heifers and two bulls of the Duchess blood to this country. As many went to Clapton to see the future steers in training as to bid for the fifty-eight head of cattle, which averaged £30 8s. The aged dam of Mr. Wood's prize Birmingham ox, which was bought for exhibition by the Crystal Palace, made 31 gs. The highest price was 49 gs., and no one would "cover" the 100-guinea reserve on Lord Chancellor.

The anti-shearing inspector movement, which chose Mr. Duckham as its mouthpiece at the Royal Agricultural meeting, at Manchester, does not seem to gather disciples. In fact, we find that the Bath and West of England Society intends to appoint two inspectors to examine sheep when they are admitted into the show-yard, and report to the stewards any cases "in which they have not been really and fairly shorn bare." The council meetings are in future to be held at Bristol instead of Bath, and it seems probable that Guildford will be the place of meeting in 1871. The Taunton meeting commences on June 6, and four separate classes have been established for Berkshire pigs, which will not be allowed to compete with pigs of the large or small breed in the other classes.

Mr. Tegetmeier has a very valuable paper in the *Journal* of the above society on the subject of Farm-Yard Poultry. He considers that the high-class Spanish are not birds for the farm-yard, as every useful property has been more or less sacrificed to the endeavour to produce an enormous development of white skin on the face and ear-lobe. The coloured Dorkings are excellent for the table, but they are delicate, and require more care in rearing than most hen-wives can give them. The white Dorkings are smaller in size, and good birds of the sort are very scarce. Cochins produce good chickens for the table, but, owing to their yellow skins and lack of plumpness on the breast, they do not command the best price in the market. The best and most hardy table fowls are produced by a cross between the Brahma and the Dorking, and prizes at winter shows for the best couple of fatted chickens are invariably won by this sort. Game fowls are best for "outlying localities, where the fowls have in a great degree to look after themselves." The large spangled Hamburgs are very profitable and useful; but in some localities "their active habits and great powers of flight are objectionable." The spangled Polish are to be preferred on the score of size and hardiness to the black variety, although the latter lay remarkably well when the locality suits them. The Houdans are a hardier and more useful breed than either the Crèvecœur or La Flèche, and, although not very large, they can forage for themselves as well as the game fowl. As a set-off to their not sitting, they lay an enormous number of eggs. Mr. Tegetmeier further points out that England never will furnish such a supply of eggs as Ireland and France, as there is generally in the former but one homestead to many hundred acres, whereas, in the latter countries, the holdings are many and small. Hand-fed fowls cannot be kept at a less cost than 1d. per week for every 6 lb. of their weight; and the great drawback to rearing table-fowl for London is that there is no direct communication between the rearers and the consumers, except through the middlemen, who swallow up all the profits.

The Ayrshire Agricultural Association has just held its seventh annual cheese show and fair, at Kilmarnock. The supplies were principally from Galloway and Ayrshire, which are great cheese rivals; and in the open competition the first three prizes went to Galloway, where the farmers have better rooms to store their cheeses. The dry summer has been very favourable for cheese ripening. About 600 lots, weighing in the aggregate about 177 tons, were pitched at the show. It seems that the Galloway makers do not think that their Scotch Cheddar is sufficiently appreciated; and therefore this year they challenged the Somersetshire makers for £200 a side, twenty dairies to compete on each side; but the challenge was declined. The London judge, Mr. Hewitt, praised very highly the condition, freshness, firmness, and acidity of the Scotch cheddar, and added that the way in which the fibre stood up showed that it had been well handled, manufactured, and put together. There was one point in which the cheese he had seen was deficient, and that was colour. Cheese should be of two colours. It should be either pale or coloured. If it was pale it should not be white, but of a rich cream colour; if it were intended to be coloured it ought not to be a deep red or of a foxy colour, but a bright straw colour. The judges had seen a good deal of cheese, which was neither pale nor coloured. He would say that coloured cheese met the best market, though there was always a limited demand for pale cheese. Mr. Osborne spoke equally highly of the Dunlop portion of the show.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

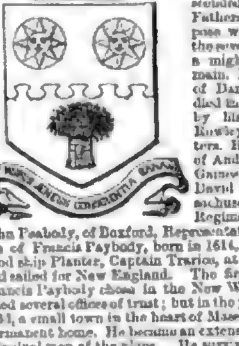
THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Grosvenor, K.G., P.C., second Marquis of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, Baron Grosvenor of Eaton, in the county palatine of Chester, and a Baronet, died on the 31st ult., at Fonthill, in Wiltshire. His Lordship was born on Jan. 27, 1795, the eldest son of Robert, first Marquis of Westminster,

by his wife, Eleanor, only daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Wilton. The Marquis completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, and M.A. in 1818. He was M.P. for the city of Chester from 1818 to 1830, and for the northern division of the county from 1832 to 1835. He succeeded his father as second Marquis of Westminster, Feb. 17, 1845; and in the same year was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, which office he resigned in 1867. He was also for a short time Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire. His Lordship, though noted for his retiring and simple habits and the narrowness of his personal expenditure, was distinguished by his generosity and benevolence in matters of national importance and in support of all public charities. He married, Sept. 16, 1819, Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson-Gower, youngest daughter of George, first Duke of Sutherland, K.G., by whom he had issue four sons and nine daughters; of whom survive two sons and eight daughters—viz., the Hon. Hugh Lupus Earl Grosvenor, M.P., his successor; the Hon. Richard de Aquila, M.P. for Flintshire; Lady Eleanor, Duchess Dowager of Northumberland; Lady Mary Frances, Countess of Macclesfield; Elizabeth, Lady Wenlock; Caroline Amelia, Lady Leigh; Lady Octavia Shaw-Stewart; Lady Agnes Campbell, widow of Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart.; Lady Jane Louisa Octavia, wife, first, of the late Lord Muncaster, and, secondly, of Hugh Barlow Lindsay, Esq.; and Lady Theodora Grosvenor. The Marquis is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Hugh Lupus, Earl Grosvenor, now third Marquis of Westminster, who was born Oct. 13, 1825; and married, April 28, 1852, Lady Constance Gertrude, youngest daughter of George Granville, second Duke of Sutherland, K.G., and has issue four sons and two daughters. The late Marquis of Westminster was not only the wealthiest, but also one of the best-descended of the nobility of England. So far back as the reign of Richard II. proof of the antiquity and distinction of the Grosvenors was given in the famous controversy which then arose between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor, as to the right to bear a particular coat of arms. This cause was tried in the Court of Chivalry, and the witnesses on each side were the most distinguished personages of the time. Their depositions are still preserved, and give an interesting insight into the personal history of the period. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, testified to the right of Scrope, as did Geoffrey Chaucer the poet; Holand, Duke of Exeter; the Earls of Derby, Arundel, and Northumberland; Hotspur himself, and a host of others; while, on the side of Grosvenor, nearly all the knights and gentlemen of Cheshire and Lancashire, with several of the abbots, bore witness that the ancestors of Sir Robert had used the same coat from time immemorial, and more particularly that it was borne by Gilbert Le Grosvenor at the Conquest, by Raufe Le Grosvenor at the Battle of Lincoln, by Robert Le Grosvenor in the Crusade under Richard I., and by another Robert Le Grosvenor at Cressy and the other battles of Edward III. The weight of evidence was almost equal; but the Court, after much hesitation and with great reluctance, decided for Scrope.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY.

The great philanthropist of the Old and New Worlds died on the 4th inst., at Sir Curtis Lampson's residence, Eaton-square, London, in his seventy-fifth year, honoured by all, from the Queen herself down to the humblest of her Majesty's subjects. George Peabody descended from one of the Pilgrim Fathers, those men of heroic purpose who crossed the Atlantic in the seventeenth century and founded a mighty nation on the western main. His father, Thomas Peabody, of Danvers, in Massachusetts, who died in 1811, aged forty-eight, left, by his wife, Judith Dodge, of Rowley, five sons and three daughters. He was son of David Peabody, of Andover and Haverhill, by Mary Gaines, his wife, and grandson of David Peabody, of Boxford, Massachusetts, an officer in the Essex Regiment, whose father, Captain



John Peabody, of Boxford, Representative to the General Court, was son of Francis Paybody, born in 1614, who embarked on board the good ship Planter, Captain Travice, at Gravesend, in the year 1635, and sailed for New England. The first place of residence which Francis Paybody chose in the New World was Hampton, where he filled several offices of trust; but in the year 1657 he removed to Topsfield, a small town in the heart of Massachusetts, and there fixed his permanent home. He became an extensive landowner and one of the principal men of the place. He survived to the year 1698, when he died, aged eighty-four. George Peabody, the descendant of these self-reliant men, was the architect of his own fortune. From the grocery store of Mr. Proctor, at Danvers, where he served his apprenticeship, he rose, by his own energy, integrity, and ability to be a merchant prince; and he has, by his munificent acts of charity and public spirit, made the name of Peabody a cherished household word in English as well as in American homes. We intend to give a Portrait of Mr. Peabody in our next Number.

MR. JOHN BRUCE.

John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., an eminent antiquary, has just died, aged sixty-seven. He was of a Scottish family, and passed some time at the Grammar School of Aberdeen. He was originally brought up to the law, but relinquished that profession about the year 1840. He then devoted himself entirely to literature, taking especial interest in mediæval lore, and editing several works of historical importance, amongst others, "Hayward's Annals of Elizabeth," "The Leycester Correspondence," "Verney's Notes on the Long Parliament," "Letters of Elizabeth and James VI.," and other productions of a similar character. One of his most recent and important works was a "Calendar of the State Papers" of the reign of Charles I. Mr. Bruce contributed also to the *Edinburgh Review* and to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which latter periodical he was for some time editor, and he took a leading part in the management of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was Treasurer and Vice-President. At the death of Lord Aberdeen, he became, in succession to that nobleman, one of the trustees of Sir John Soane's museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

GENERAL COLES.

General Robert Bartlett Coles, whose death occurred on the 27th ult., was upwards of eighty years of age. He entered the Army in 1803, and saw much service in India, under Lord Lake; in Spain during the campaign of 1808 and 1809, under Sir John Moore, in-

cluding the engagement at Lugo and the retreat to Corunna; and in Holland, in the expedition to the Scheldt, and at the siege and surrender of Flushing. In 1813, he joined the army under the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the passage of Bidassoa, the battles of Nivelle and Nive, the passage of the Adour, and the investment of Bayonne. In 1814 he embarked for North America, and took part in the passage of the Jarnac and the action at Plattsburg. He remained in Canada till 1826. He had the silver medal, with three clasps, for Corunna, Nivelle, and Nive. Coles became a Captain in 1828, a Colonel in 1841, a Major-General in 1851, a Lieutenant-General in 1858, and a General May 31, 1865. He was appointed Colonel of the 65th Regiment in July, 1857.

THE PRECENTOR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Rev. John Clarke Haden, Precentor of Westminster Abbey, died recently. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1827. In 1834 he received the appointment of Priest in Ordinary to King William IV., which preferment he also held under Queen Victoria. He was appointed to a Minor Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1834, and on one occasion, whilst discharging his duties in the cathedral during a week-day service, was shot at by a person in the church, but fortunately escaped unhurt. In 1839 he was presented to the Rectory of Hutton, near Brentwood; and in 1848 he became Minor Canon and Precentor of Westminster Abbey.

The death of Sir James Francis Rivers, Bart., is announced. A memoir of him will appear in our next.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., of Limerick House, Leamington, Warwickshire, was proved in London, on the 29th ult., by George Hume, Esq., Dorset-square; and George Boughton Hume, St. James's-street, Bedford-row, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £16,000. The will bears date 1865, and there are three codicils, the last bearing date Dec. 29, 1868; and the testator died Sept. 6 last, at the age of seventy-eight. Sir Trevor was educated for the Army, and attained to the rank of Major. He had served in the Peninsula, and was in the thickest of the Battle of Waterloo, where his horse was shot under him. Upon his succeeding to the baronetcy, on the death of his father, in 1830, he retired from the Army on half pay. This gallant officer has bequeathed to his brother, Major-General, now Sir Francis Wheler, Bart., C.B., of the Bengal Army, the heir and successor to the title, the Peninsular and Waterloo medals awarded to him; and the Light Dragoon sword which was left to him by the late Captain Adjutant Lea, the testator being Major of the 5th Dragoons; and the silver épergne presented to him by the officers of the North Devon Cavalry, of which regiment he was the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. After making some bequests to his wife, including his shares in the Electric Telegraph Company, he leaves the residue of his property between his two daughters, Lucy, wife of Pierce Wynne Yorke, Esq., and Jane, wife of Edward Brydges Williams, Esq., M.P., and for their respective husbands and children.

The will of Robert Bright, Esq., of Bristol, and Abbots Leigh, Somerset, was proved in London, on the 23rd ult., under £70,000 personalty, by Richard Bright, Tyndall Bright, and Reginald Bright, the sons, the joint acting executors. The will is dated Aug. 7 last, and testator died on the 10th of the month following, at the age of seventy-four. There are many legacies to his relatives and friends. His wife having pre-deceased him, he has, by virtue of the terms of his marriage settlement, appointed to his daughters Caroline and Constance, each the sum of £5000; and the residue of the property under such settlement he disposes of amongst his sons. He has bequeathed to his eldest son, Richard Bright, Esq., M.P., all his interest in certain freeholds at Bristol. All other his freeholds not otherwise disposed of, including his Jamaica estate, he leaves to his three sons, his executors. To each of his three daughters he has made specific and pecuniary bequests, and leaves to them the property, books, and paraphernalia which had belonged to his late wife. The residue of his personal estate he leaves amongst his six sons. He has made a bequest, conditionally, of £500 to the Bishop of Jamaica, or to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for promoting the religious and social improvement of the negroes and labourers working on the estate, Meylers Field, in Jamaica.

The will of William Edgar, Esq., of Piccadilly, and Eagle House, Clapham-common, Surrey, was proved in London, on the 2nd inst., under £300,000 personalty. The executors and trustees appointed are Samuel Morley, Esq., Wood-street; William Schindler Edgar, Esq., his son; and Edwin Caldecott, Esq., his son-in-law, of Cheapside. The will was made in 1867, and there are two codicils, dated 1868-9; and testator died, Sept. 25 last, aged seventy-eight. The legacies are numerous. To his wife he leaves an annuity of £2700 and an immediate legacy of £1000, with power of appointment by will or deed over £5000. To his son William, £10,000; his son George and his son-in-law Edwin Caldecott, each £5000. To his said son William he also leaves his furniture and other household effects, and the wines that may be on his places of business, carried on at the Quadrant, Regent-street, and Piccadilly, trading under the firm of Swan and Edgar, silkmercers, and further directs that his capital in the said business carried on by his son William, in partnership with Alexander Mackintosh, may remain in the same investment. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to be divided into five equal parts between his two sons and three daughters.

The will of Charles Moore, Esq., M.P., late of Mooresfort, Tipperary (for which county he was member), and of 19, Grafton-street, Bond-street, has been proved in London, by the executors, the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., of Tervoe, in the county of Limerick; Robert Carlyle, Esq., of Lombard-street; and John Moore, Esq., of Liverpool. The testator left four children surviving him—one son and three daughters. He died at Grafton-street, Aug. 15, at the age of sixty-five, having executed his will in 1867. To each of his executors there is a legacy of £300. To his widow he gives £600, to be paid within one month after his death, together with his town residence in Grafton-street, with the coach-house, stabling, furniture, &c., absolutely, and the interest on £30,000, the principal, after her death, to fall into the residuary estate. To his son Arthur John, upon his coming to the age of twenty-five years, he devises his estates in Ireland, in strict settlement, with remainder to his daughters successively, in strict settlement. To each of his daughters Marian Edith Moore and Helena Blanche Moore he bequeaths a sum of £20,000, his youngest daughter, Lady Mary, having had a like provision on her marriage. The residue of his personal estate is bequeathed to his four children equally. By a codicil to his will the testator devises his recently-purchased estate of Ballycoby, in Tipperary, to his eldest daughter, she taking it, in part satisfaction of her legacy of £20,000, at the sum of £15,000. The will is dated Jan. 31, 1867, and the codicil is dated April 28, 1869. The personalty is sworn under £150,000.

The wills of the undermentioned persons have been recently proved, namely—Elizabeth Burton (Wakefield), under £140,000, and she has left numerous small charitable bequests; Charles Lawrence, Esq., £70,000; Morley Smith, Esq., £50,000; Robert Bullen, Esq., £60,000; Thomas Prideaux Ball, Esq., £45,000; Josiah Lewis, Esq., £40,000; George Jessop, Esq., £35,000; William John Campion, Esq., £30,000; John Tallents Fisher, Esq., £40,000; and Walter Butterfield, Esq., of Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park, £20,000.

Miss Sarah Downing, late of Cheltenham, left to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution of London, £100; and to the Ministers' Benevolent Fund of the Church of the Messiah, in Birmingham, £100; besides other bequests.

Year by year the number of persons charged to the income tax under Schedule D—the schedule for profits of professions, trades, and employments—becomes larger and larger, and the incomes charged with the tax are greater and greater.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. P. W.—You will find a notice in our last, addressed to "P. A. T., Buffalo," which rectifies the errors referred to in the "brilliant little affair between Mr. Cochrane and [illegible]." Black's 13th move should have been printed as P to K 3rd, and White's [illegible] move as P to K sq.

[illegible]—[illegible] an early report on your last budget.

V. [illegible]—We applaud the resolution, and feel sure you will be the better for keeping it strictly. Inquiry shall be made.

[illegible]—It is already in the engraver's hands.

[illegible]—Many thanks. They shall not be overlooked. 2. You are unquestionably right as to Problem 1339.

W. R., Glasgow.—[illegible] as the author has since admitted.

[illegible]—We will give instructions for the book to be sent to you very shortly. Meanwhile the problems last received shall be considered.

[illegible]—Get the German "Handbuch" of Schachspiels—procurable through [illegible], of the "Chess Players' Handbook" of Messrs. Bell and Daldy. We cannot tell you what is the price of the former—perhaps 18s.; the latter sells for 5s.

C. S., Herne Bay.—We have much pleasure in hearing again from our old and esteemed contributor. His problems shall have due attention, as shall his other communications.

[illegible]—We have already printed two or three of your compositions, or our memory is at fault, and we have little doubt that some of the batch now received are equally deserving publicity.

E. J. Cattley.—The analyses shall be submitted to the gentleman named, and his observations shall be made known to you ere long.

[illegible]—They are both interesting and well played, and they shall shortly be inserted.

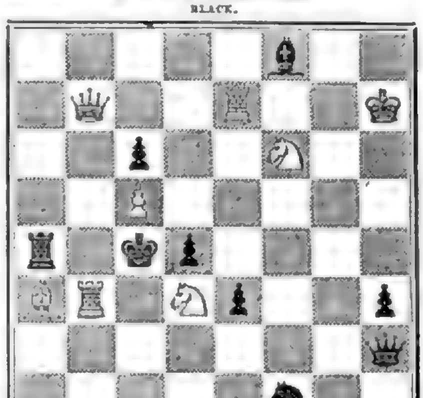
H. B. K.—It is certainly not "original;" we remember it is quite twenty years ago.

Two Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1340 [illegible] [illegible]

PROBLEM No. 1342.

By Mr. H. E. Kidson, Liverpool.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HUDDERSFIELD.

A little handicap tournament has been arranged among the members of the Huddersfield Chess Club, for which ten competitors have entered. Each player will contest a single game only with the other nine players, and he who makes the best score and he who comes next will receive a prize. Tourneys of this description are very common in the chess clubs of the United States, and it is to be regretted that they are not more frequently got up in this country. The following is one of the first Games played. It was fought between Mr. I. Watkinson, the leading combatant of the club, and Mr. I. H. Finlinson, the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.—(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
4. B to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
7. Castles	P to K Kt 3rd
8. B to K B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd
9. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to K 3rd
10. B to K Kt 5th	

Unless to prevent his opponent Castling on the Queen's side—a manœuvre, by-the-way, it was his interest to further rather than obstruct—we do not see the object of this move.

10.	Kt to K B 4th
11. B takes Kt	B takes B
12. Kt to K R 4th	B to K 2nd
13. Kt takes B	

Mr. Finlinson has certainly not strengthened his attack by exchanging pieces.

13.	B takes B
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Castles on K side
15. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
16. P to K R 4th	B to K R 3rd
17. P to K Kt 4th	

Here he would have done better by bringing his Q Kt into co-operation at Q B 2nd. That Kt and his Q's Rook would have been invaluable auxiliaries in the prosecution of the attack.

17.	P to K Kt 4th

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)

Well played. After this move, the turning point in the battle, Black is soon enabled to repulse the enemy's assault, and to assume the offensive himself.

18. Q to Q 2nd	P takes P
19. P to K R 4th	Kt to K B 4th

Daring; perhaps over daring, but quite unlooked for and a very ingenious conception.

20. P takes Kt	Q to K Kt 2nd (ch)
21. K to R sq	P to K R 6th
22. R to K Kt sq	R takes Q
23. R takes Q (ch)	K takes R
24. P to K R 6th (ch)	K to R 3rd
25. Kt to Kt sq	P to R 7th
26. Kt to K R 3rd	B to K 6th
27. Kt takes P	

K to Kt 3rd would have been less injurious, but the game was long past saving.

27.	B takes Kt
28. Kt to Q Kt 5th	R to K B 2nd
29. K to Kt 2nd	B takes K R P
30. R to K B sq	P to Q R 3rd
31. Kt to R 3rd	R to K Kt sq (ch)
32. K to R 3rd	B takes P
33. P takes B	K to K Kt 3rd
34. Kt to B 2nd	R takes P
35. R takes R	R takes R
36. Kt to K sq	R to B 7th,

and White resigns.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following is one of the few Games extant of those played between Mr. Cochrane's old opponents, Mohesechunder Bonnerjee and Saumchurn Gurrack.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (Saumchurn).	WHITE (Moheschunder).
1. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
2. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd
3. B to K Kt 2nd	P to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
5. P takes P	B to K 2nd
6. P to K 4th	Castles
7. Kt to K 2nd	P to K 4th
8. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd

The slow and stealthy development of the forces, so characteristic of Oriental chess strategy, is exaggerated to tediousness in the present opening. It indicates pretty clearly that the combatants were mutually afraid of each other.

9. Castles	P to Q Kt 3rd
10. K to R sq	B to Q R 3rd
11. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
12. P to K B 4th	P takes P
13. P takes P	R to K sq
14. B to K 3rd	R to Q B sq
15. B to Q 4th	B to K B sq
16. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th
17. R to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th
18. R to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 5th
19. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd
20. B to K B 2nd	K to R sq
21. Kt to Q 4th	P takes P
22. Kt to K B 5th	Q to K R 4th
23. B to K Kt 6th	Q to K R 2nd
24. B to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd
25. B to K Kt 4th	

The game, at length, is assuming an appearance of becoming interesting, and not before it was required. Up to this stage it has been singularly deficient in entertaining points.

25.	Kt takes B

BLACK (Saumchurn).	WHITE (Moheschunder).
26. P takes Kt	Kt to K B 3rd
27. Kt to K 3rd	B to Q 6th
28. K to R 2nd	Q to K Kt 3rd
29. B to K B 3rd	R to Q B 2nd
30. R to K Kt sq	Q to K B 2nd
31. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P
32. R takes P	

This is better play than taking with the Pawn.

32.	P to Q Kt 4th
33. Q to K sq	P to Q Kt 5th

Moheschunder's play in the present game strikes us as very much below his ordinary pitch; but he never, we are told, can get the cramp out of his fingers when facing Saumchurn.

34. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
35. Kt to K B 6th	P to K Kt 3rd
36. Kt to R 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
37. Q takes B	P to K 6th
38. P to K B 5th	P takes Kt

It was indifferent what he played. After Black's last move, the game could not be saved.

39. R takes P (ch)	Q takes R
40. Q takes Q (ch)	R to K Kt 2nd
41. Q takes Kt	K R to K 2nd
42. B takes Q B P	P to K 7th
43. Q to Q 4th	P to K 8th, becoming a Queen.
44. B takes Q	R takes B
45. Q takes B	Q R to K 2nd
46. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B sq
47. Q takes Q P	K to K sq
48. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q sq
49. P to K B 6th, and wins, of course.	

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Worcester meeting opened with a hurdle-race, in which Walter White, on Ada Penelope, was cannoned against at a hurdle, and, recovering himself by an admirable piece of horsemanship, beat Goodfellow (the little horse who changed owners so often as a two-year-old) easily at the finish. The Colonel, winner of the last Liverpool Steeplechase, was brought to the ground for the Severn Bank Steeplechase; when he had frightened away all the starters but three his number was taken down, and it was alleged that he could not be found; but Lord Coventry would not have it, and fined his owner £50. Some one must have profited by it, but The Colonel's owner will not, when future handicaps appear. A curious incident occurred in the Grand Annual: when Scipio and his jockey were sent for from the post to have a question of a penalty decided, the other horses were started, and were stopped after jumping two flights of hurdles. At Lincoln, the black and white stripes of Mr. Payne had a good time of it on "the Glasgow legacy" horses; and Mr. Chaplin's Emperor III., with the renowned Alick Goodman up, did the flag line as well as his elder brother, who won the first race in "the all rose," when the Grand National was held at Wetherby. Sir George Cholmley has, so far, bred four of this Emperor family. Emperor I. by Record was sold by the venerable Baronet to Mr. Little Gilmour for 350 gs., was hunted eight seasons at Melton, and shot last spring. Emperor II. by Orpheus was bought from Sir George by Mr. Hall for 300 gs., and bought for Mr. Chaplin by auction, at York, for 400 gs. He, too, is dead. Emperor III. by Cock Robin was purchased by Mr. Chaplin at the same price, and Emperor IV. is now a four-year-old sixteen-hand chestnut by Orpheus in Sir George's paddocks at Howsham.

The two and three year-old nominations, which closed last week, show a general improvement as compared with last year. Goodwood has felt the beneficial effect of its promise to give £2500 added money, and its Lavant and Molecomb Stakes wear a more decent look.

The letting of the Glasgow blood sires at Doncaster was a success, and ten averaged 277 gs. Knowsley (810 gs.), General Peel (600 gs.), and Brother to Strafford (410 gs.), which made the highest prices, were the three which were precluded by the conditions of sale from leaving the country. Lord Norreys, who hired Knowsley, is beginning, it is said, to breed in Oxfordshire; but we conclude that several of his father-in-law's, Colonel Towneley's, mares will be sent to this popular sire of Stanley. General Peel's price seems very large. In spite of his success as a hunter's sire, more especially with Bird of Passage, no one would look at The Drake. Toxophilite and five others also found no bidders, and most probably a ball will lay some of them low ere long, as they cannot be given away by the terms of the will, and they are only eating their heads off.

The hunting season opened very differently with the Quorn and the Essex. In the one case the earthstoppers combined and presented Mr. Musters, the master, with a hunting-whip, as a tribute to his kindness and liberality; and in the other three hounds and a fox were poisoned by strychnined herrings. Generally things look hopeful, and five or six masters have taken the horn. Only two huntsmen, Nason and Orveys, have died in the course of the year, and ten first whips have "gone up," either in their old or fresh countries. There are only about eight packs of stag-hounds in the United Kingdom, now that Sir Clifford Constable is about to sell off. According to the *Field* returns, the packs of fox-hounds number about 120 in England, eight in Scotland, and twenty in Ireland. Only three profess to hunt six days a week, and of these Mr. Chaplin has the largest number of hounds in kennel, eighty-five couple. The country is still very "blind."

Mr. Randell's Royal Bride, of Ashdown fame, won the Sundorne cup, which saw the last of old Marionette, a somewhat uncertain public pet, as she injured her foot, it is feared permanently. The hares were remarkably scarce in the park, or else the woods were badly driven; but there was abundance of "fur" at Upton Magna, next day. Bright Eyes, one of the celebrated Cauld Kail—Bergamot litter, divided the Haughmond Abbey Stakes; and The Bagman, who divided the Uffington Stakes, confirmed the Burton-on-Trent belief that he is a really good dog. At the Jedburgh (open) the hitherto unbeaten Sandridge was fairly chopped in a short course, where he never got a chance of being placed, by Brew Again. There were only two Cauld Kails in the Hesleyside cup of thirty-two dogs at the Bellingham Club, and one of them, Ranger from High Idea, won. He is half-brother to Strange Idea, the sire of Covet and Envy.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the society, recently held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, the following rewards for saving life from drowning were conferred:—

The silver medallion was voted to J. L. C. Hernandez for rescuing a woman and a child who were capsized from a boat on the river Ortoire, Trinidad, under the following circumstances:—On a dark night in August last, the tide being three-quarters full, and running very fast, Hernandez heard cries proceeding from the middle of the river, as if from some person drowning. Without staying to take off any of his clothing he jumped into the water, and swimming to the spot found a woman with her baby in her arms, supporting herself partly upon an old boat and partly by swimming with the arm left free. After considerable exertions, and with no little danger, as the spot was known to be infested with sharks, Hernandez ultimately succeeded, with the assistance of a man named Eddy, in bringing them both ashore. He then returned to try and rescue the woman's son, whom she told him had been with her when the boat upset, and had disappeared; but, although he tried his best to find the man, he was not successful.

The silver medallion was also voted to Thomas Empson, of the screw-steamer Colletis, for trying to save James Hillery, who was swept overboard at sea, fifteen miles from North Hinden lightship, during the raging of a terrific storm. A life-buoy was thrown to him, but Hillery had not sufficient strength to hold on. Seeing this, Empson, at the imminent peril of his own life, plunged in with the hope of saving him, but unhappily in vain, the gallant fellow being with the utmost difficulty himself rescued.

The bronze medallion was given to Edward William Kelso for saving Thomas Oaker, who was in danger of drowning while bathing at Rathgar, in the county of Dublin; to Charles Brown, a boy of 14, for saving John Jewer, who sank while bathing at Ferry-port, Kincardine, N.B.; to Benjamin H. Driver, for saving Charles O. Clutterbuck, who was capsized from a canoe at Mortlake; to Augustus J. Shore, for saving three persons who were in danger of drowning from a diligence in which they were travelling in Oporto being capsized in a lake near Nacessidades; to Lieutenant F. Payne and Lieutenant George L. Brown, of her Majesty's ship Royal Adelaide, for saving Robert Damerel, who fell overboard at Hamoaze, Devonport; to William H. Pettit, of her Majesty's ship Havoc, for saving Akow, a Chinaman, who was in danger of drowning at Chefoo, China; to George Neall, for saving James Milburn, who sank while bathing at Sunderland; to Francis Batty, for saving two boys named Prince, who fell into the river Don, Sheffield, in eight feet of water, on the 5th ult.; to Richard Goodall, for saving Maria Jane Harfield, who fell into the water on the 9th ult., Goodall on two former occasions having been instrumental in saving life.

The thanks of the society, inscribed on vellum and on parchment, with suitable testimonials, were given to Martin Church, for saving Patrick Driscoll, a lunatic, who attempted suicide in the river Bandon, Ireland; to C. L. Lane, for trying to save John Derrick, who was drowned in the river Thames; and to Michael Cussark, for saving two women named Flanagan.

The *Homeward Mail* understands that at the last meeting of the Council at the India Office the expenditure of £10,000 was sanctioned to cover the cost of presents to be bestowed by the Duke of Edinburgh on the native Princes of India. One half of this sum will be expended in this country and one half in India. A large number of costly articles destined for presentation by his Royal Highness were taken to the India Office for approval last week.

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THE LITTLE CORPORAL
No. 1 Vol. 1

attractive and economical budget is considered of more consequence to us than the affectionate allegiance of nascent empires; and that, by a system of parochial parsimony and heartless economy, this country is unwittingly, but deservedly, earning for herself the fierce hatred of future nations of English-speaking races. This, it must be admitted, is a tolerably heavy indictment to prefer against the statesmen and people of the United Kingdom. If such charges can be supported by equally weighty evidence, one can account for the unmeasured indignation with which the subjects of them are denounced. But we may ask, with a slight show of astonishment which we are utterly unable to suppress, is this the case? Has England in her demeanour to her colonial subjects fairly laid herself open to these accusations? Has she, during the last ten—we may safely say twenty—years, made her oppressive misrule so felt in her dependencies as to deserve to have flaunted in her face, as a warning, the irreparable loss incurred by George III. and Lord North? We have looked through the indictment with the utmost care; but we are bound to say that, as the result of our scrutiny, we have been unable to discover a single fact, except those which relate to New Zealand, which even seems to bear out the offence imputed to us with such vehemence of language.

If there be any degree of acquiescence by the English people in the so-called policy of "national disintegration," it is due simply to their disinterested and generous desire to put no obstacle in the way by which the colonists may elect to march to their ultimate destination. There never has been a disposition on the part of England to cast them off. Their separation from her has never been contemplated unless as the deliberate act of their own will. That it must one day or other be effected, and that populous States on the other side of the globe will, in due season, demand independence, the most thoughtful politicians have clearly foreseen. British colonial policy has been shaped in accordance with this presumption, and in preparation for changes which appear to be inevitable, because natural. Englishmen have cherished the wish that, what must happen in some stage or other of the future, should happen under conditions in which the preferences of the colonists may be quietly accorded to them, and which will entail upon coming generations no unpleasant remembrances. But, whilst they have schooled themselves to expect that the ties which connect the old country with the new countries will be eventually dissolved, they have done nothing that we are aware of to hasten the dissolution or to show that they are impatient for its occurrence. It cannot truly be alleged against them that they have undervalued the prestige which the colonies confer upon the empire. It cannot fairly be said that it has cost them nothing, or that they have borne the cost in a niggardly spirit. If now the colonies which have received the boon of self-government are reminded of their duty to "pay their way" in the management of their own internal affairs, it can hardly be maintained in regard to any one of them that the unpleasant obligation was put upon them before they were well able to bear it.

Our kinsmen on the other side of the ocean, be it the Atlantic or be it the Pacific, will readily admit, we think, that we have manifested no desire, of late years at any rate, to abridge their political rights. We have never taxed them, as George III. essayed to tax his American colonies. We have given over into their hands the fullest authority to make their own laws, to raise their own revenues, to dispose of their own lands, to settle their own domestic policy. They could hardly be freer or more independent if they were separated from us than they are already. That they have been fully conscious of this, several of them have proved by adopting tariffs which, however convenient to themselves, are hostile to the commerce of the mother country. It is notorious that, with occasional intermissions incident to all communities, their course has been, on the whole, thriving and prosperous, and that, with unlimited resources waiting for development, and opportunities inviting improvement, their burdens are light as compared with those of the parent State. True, we are vastly wealthier than they in accumulated capital. True also that as capital accrues to them it is immediately absorbed by works which civilisation imperatively requires; but there can be no doubt whatever that in our colonies the competence that is necessary for a comfortable subsistence is much more evenly diffused than it is in this country, and that industry is less severely taxed for the non-productive classes. It is certainly not required by equity—nor, in our judgment, by sound policy—that the British workman should be mulcted of a part of his hard earnings, in order that the much more prosperous and hopeful colonist should escape the pecuniary pressure which adverse circumstances may chance to throw upon him.

We fear there is something behind this sudden agitation. It is a curious coincidence that the revivalists of commercial protection under the guise of reciprocity have taken up the supposed cause of the colonists. In a memorial to her Majesty they say that they have heard of the intentions of her advisers to get rid of her colonial empire, and they patriotically protest against the design. We all remember the economical system of which "Ships, colonies, and commerce" was the motto. We know what monopolies were sheltered under that impressive formula. Is it sought to bring us back to that exploded policy? Is this assault on the principles upon which the government of our colonial dependencies has proceeded for many years past a part of a more general plan of reaction? Or has all this grand machinery been set in motion merely for the purpose of coercing the Colonial Office into a more liberal treatment of suffering New Zealand? Possibly, both motives may have contributed somewhat to the result. The suggestion may seem an uncharitable one, but really the sweeping accusation which is brought against England of meditating nothing less than "national disintegration," caught up and repeated as it has been by the revivalists of Protection, is so unfounded in fact and is so vehement in expression that we are quite unable to account for it by any visible reasons for colonial dissatisfaction. We feel bound, however, to deny that there is even a plausible pretext for suspecting that England desires to cast off her colonies, that her policy towards them is dictated by a spirit of meanness or of injustice, and that she has yielded to a temptation to put a narrow interpretation upon her Imperial responsibilities. We believe that she honestly aims at doing justice to all her children, wherever they may dwell, and whatever may be their circumstances; but we are also convinced that she neither can, nor ought to, overlook the claims of her own too heavily burdened population, in deference to the consolidated expectation which this or the other colony may think fit to indulge, or, more correctly, perhaps, which this or that party at home may put forward in its behalf.

THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

The grand historical event of this week is the formal public opening of the Isthmus of Suez Maritime Canal, for seagoing steam-ships, from the Mediterranean at Port Said to the Red Sea at Suez. It will be recollected by all our readers that we presented, in the months of March and April, this year, a very complete series of Illustrations of the works in progress along the whole line of the canal, from the sketches taken about that time on the spot by our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who had previously furnished us with Illustrations of the Mont Cenis Railway and Alpine Tunnel, and of the harbour improvements at Brindisi, forming part of the new route from England to India. Mr. Simpson, an experienced traveller in the East, having twice visited the Crimea, in time of war and in time of peace, having travelled the different provinces of India, seen the relics of Palestine, and marched with the Abyssinian expedition, is well qualified to appreciate the peculiar interest of such an undertaking as the Suez Canal. He has therefore been dispatched once again to Egypt, in the special service of this Journal, to attend the grand aquatic procession of Wednesday and Thursday last, in which all the principal Sovereign Courts of Continental Europe were represented by members of their Royal or Imperial families, on board their respective ships of war. The following is the programme which was to be observed at the inauguration of the canal:—"All the ships are to assemble on Nov. 16 at Port Said, where preparations are being made for placing signals to indicate the anchorage of each. On the following day, the 17th, at dawn, a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired, to announce the time of departure, and the different ships will commence moving in the following order: the Aigle, having on board the Empress of the French; the steam-corvette Hertha, having on board the Crown Prince of Prussia; the steam-corvette Elizabeth, on board of which will embark Archduke Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria; the steam-corvette Pava, with Prince Henry of the Netherlands; and the steam-corvette Venadis, with Prince Augustus of Sweden. After the single vessels will follow the squadrons. The first will be the Italian squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Prince Amadeus of Savoy; then the French squadron in the Levant, led by the frigate Themis (bearing the Admiral's flag); then the Netherlands division, and then the Swedish division. When all the vessels of war have entered the canal the merchant steamers and steam-launches, with the spectators, will follow. The Khedive of Egypt will precede the cortège by an hour, on board the steamer Latif, with his Ministers, Aides-de-Camp, and engineers. The Latif will be followed immediately by the steamer of the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company, charged with the direction of the arrangements. When the Aigle arrives at Suez a salute of 101 guns will be fired by the Egyptian artillery."

We shall probably receive the sketches of the opening of the canal in the latter part of next week, and they may come in time for the Engravings to appear in our Number of the week after next. In the mean while, our Artist has sent us one of the departure of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Packet Company's vessel Delta from Marseilles, on Saturday, the 6th inst., conveying the directors of that company and the English visitors invited by the Viceroy of Egypt to attend the festivities of the 17th and 18th. The scene in the Napoleon Basin, from which the Delta started, was very picturesque. The water there is deep sea-blue; the craggy hills and mountains rise around, with a fine peak crowned by the church of Notre Dame. The weather was clear and bright, and the flags streamed out gaily in the fresh morning breeze. As the Delta—a beautiful vessel—steamed off from the quay and went out straight between the moles, seaward, with the American frigate Franklin on the one hand, and the Pera and Poonah, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, on the other, hoisting the French flag, it was a very pretty spectacle. The band on board the United States war-ship played "God Save the Queen." Our Illustration shows the Delta, already moving on, in the middle of the Engraving; the Franklin lies close to the quay and storehouses, on the left hand; the Pera and the Poonah are to the right. One of these vessels was taking in cargo and passengers; the other had just arrived from sea, having encountered a heavy mistral on her voyage. Their crews had stopped work to do honour to the company's directors in smart, frigate-like style. The Poonah, which is the one nearest to the offices of the company, in the right-hand corner, had previously been inspected.

We learn by the telegrams from Port Said that the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and Prince Louis of Hesse, arrived there on Monday; the Empress of the French, and the British and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, arrived on Tuesday. The British Mediterranean squadron, including the ironclad ships Prince Consort and Royal Oak, the Bellerophon and Caledonian, and others, were in the harbour. The Khedive, or Viceroy of Egypt, received his Royal and Imperial guests with all due honour.

On Tuesday the festival of the Suez Canal was commenced at Port Said by religious ceremonies in the open air, which were performed both by the Ulemas of the Mohammedan religion and by the Catholic priests. The latter was concluded by a speech and a benediction from Monsignore Bauer, the almoner of the Empress Eugénie. Monsignore Bauer applauded the consummation of the work, and thanked the Khedive, who had immortalised his reign by co-operation in one of the greatest undertakings that any century had produced. The speaker then dwelt upon the complete liberty which the Khedive had granted to Christianity, and thanked the Empress Eugénie for the deep sympathy she had displayed in the work, and he also thanked M. de Lesseps for the great exertion he had made to effect its completion, and the Princes and the representatives of foreign Powers for their presence.

The following telegram arrived on Wednesday:—"Ismailia, Nov. 17. The Suez Canal has been successfully opened to-day, and the Empress Eugénie has arrived from Port Said. Two French steamers have arrived from Suez. The canal is consequently open from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. The Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia are here."

On Oct. 4 there was a sudden eruption of the Columbian volcano Purace, by which three adjacent villages, with all their inhabitants, are believed to have been destroyed.

The editor of the *Utah Reporter* has been beaten almost to death at Brigham City, it is surmised, on account of articles in his paper against polygamy.

The following notice has been issued from the General Post-Office:—"Many persons are in the habit of addressing letters for well-known firms and individuals to 'London' only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such letters reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however well the firm or individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential, to ensure its correct delivery, that the street or locality in which they reside, and the number of the house, should form a part of the address."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 18.

As may be supposed, Paris, and indeed all France, has been looking forward with much anxiety to the result of the anticipated struggle between the Democratic and extreme Democratic parties for the four vacant seats for Paris in the Corps Législatif—the candidature of the recognised champion of Protection in the third circumscription meeting no particular attention. Now, however, that MM. Ledru Rollin, Barbès, and Félix Pyat have finally signified their intention not to come forward, and M. Louis Blanc, who was subsequently invited, also refuses to stand, all the interest centres in the candidature of M. Rochefort, who is opposed in the first circumscription by M. Carnot. The struggle between these two is likely to be most severe, although the general opinion inclines to the author of the *Lanterne* securing the seat.

M. Rochefort suddenly disappeared from Paris towards the close of last week, which gave rise to all manner of detrimental rumours. It was, however, soon known that he had simply gone to London, as one of a deputation, with the view of persuading M. Ledru Rollin to come over to Paris; but the latter, on the score that his presence in the French capital at the present moment might lead to disturbances, refused the pressing invitation. He, however, issued an address to the electors urging them to vote for him as a non-juring candidate, and thereby "pacifically and without any violence deal a fatal blow to the Empire and make their vote an epoch in the glorious *fasti* of Democracy." A few days afterwards, finding his advice to the electors condemned by nearly the whole of the Liberal press, he announced the withdrawal of his candidature. M. Félix Pyat came over to Paris and made a sensational speech in the Faubourg St. Antoine, concluding, however, by declining to be put in nomination, and advising the working men of that industrial quarter to bring forward one of their own body. M. Barbès refused to become a candidate, on the score of ill-health; and M. Louis Blanc declined, on the plea that he did not wish to cause dissension in the Liberal ranks. At the present moment the four candidates who meet with general support are MM. Carnot, Crémieux, Bresson, and Arago. But their election, writes that ardent representative of Imperialism, M. Paul de Cassagnac, in the *Pays*, "will only indefinitely prolong the present situation, which is intolerable. Don't fall into that snare. What the Conservatives want is an émeute. An émeute of a few hours will ensure you long days of calm and repose. The election of the nonjuring candidates must produce a revolt; and then a good battle, short and decisive, will extinguish the present agitation."

By far the most important political incident of the week, however, is the issue of the manifesto of the Left, signed by twenty-seven members of that body, including not merely the names of the more moderate leaders, such as Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Ernest Picard, and Eugène Pelletan, but irreconcilables like Bancel, Gambetta, and Esquiros. Although this document has only been out a few days, and was at first received with derision by the more violent Republicans and Socialists at their meetings, it evidently indicates the public pulse, and has been the means of consolidating, as it were, the advanced Liberal party. Stranger than all, it has met with commendation on the part of several of the more Conservative journals, which frankly enough admit "the principal reforms it proposes to be quite in conformity with the spirit of the Parliamentary system founded upon universal suffrage."

The manifesto sets forth that the members of the Left intend to interpellate the Government upon "the unjustifiable delay in the convocation of the Corps Législatif;" to "demand a law rendering to the Chamber the absolute right of deciding when it is to be prorogued;" to interpellate the Government "touching the disorders in some quarters of Paris in June last. The bloody drama in two of our great manufacturing districts must also," it says, "be a subject of inquiry." The manifesto then proceeds to affirm that "the Government must not retain the power of carving out and remodelling at will the electoral circumscriptions. The vote should be relieved from the trammels of the preliminary oath and all interference of authority; and the undersigned only echo the general demand when they call for a new law rendering the mayors elective, and require that Paris and Lyons shall be restored to the enjoyment of common law. They, at the same time, insist on liberty of action for the municipalities and emancipation from that tutelage which now paralyses them. Electoral liberty and municipal liberty will be meaningless if the intolerable privileges which enter public functionaries are maintained. The existing constitution of the army is alike threatening to peace and liberty, and the present system should give place to one which would arm the whole country for the defence of the nation and its free institutions; and, as a sanction of this system, the right of declaring war should be vested in the nation alone. The press should be freed from all fetters, and the jurisdiction of the jury in regard to press offences should be re-established." Finally, the manifesto sets forth that its signatories will demand "full liberty of association, and a revision of the law on public meetings, with a view to do away with those arbitrary provisions which, while restricting an essential right and rendering the exercise of it humiliating, are the cause of continual irritation and frequent conflicts."

There has been the usual crop of rumours with reference to probable Ministerial changes. One day it is said that M. Rouher is intriguing with the Marquis de Lavalette, whose departure for his diplomatic post has been continually announced and as continually delayed, so that even now it is not generally known over here whether or not he is installed at the ambassadorial residence at Albert-gate. Another day it is reported that new advances have been made to M. Emile Ollivier, and that there is a probability of an understanding being come to between him and M. Magne. The last report is that he will be entrusted with the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, and that others of the Tiers-Parti are to join the Government.

At Compiègne there have been Cabinet Councils, banquets, concerts, stag-hunts, pheasant battues, excursions to Pierrefonds, and a review of the Zouaves and Carabiniers of the Guard in the park of the château, at which last the Emperor was present, and, moreover, on horseback. It is commonly stated that the Emperor will come to Paris on Saturday, so as to be present in the capital while the elections are going on, a course which is generally condemned, as his presence will evidently seem to imply that there is some danger of disturbances taking place; whereas, spite of all the violent language made use of at the election meetings, and which has given foreigners an utterly erroneous notion of the general state of public feeling in France, no sensible person really believes the peace of the capital will be disturbed for one moment on Sunday or Monday next.

SPAIN.

Admiral Topete has been elected Vice-President of the Spanish Cortes by 133 votes against 5.

The Bishop of Havannah was arrested yesterday week at Cadiz. A considerable sum of money for the Carlist chiefs was found in his possession.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes the Minister of the Colonies read a despatch from Havannah announcing that the insurgents in the eastern portion of the island have been defeated by the Government troops, leaving 250 dead on the field of battle. The despatch adds that the insurrection is decreasing, and that public confidence is reviving in Havannah.

ITALY.

The health of King Victor Emmanuel continues to improve.

The gratification experienced by the Italians at the recovery of their King has been increased by the birth of an heir to the Throne, Princess Margherita, the wife of Prince Humbert, having been safely delivered of a son on Thursday week. The infant Prince has received the title of Prince of Naples.

The tribunal of Florence has condemned Major Lobbia to one year's imprisonment, Signor Martinati to six months' ordinary imprisonment, and Signori Caregnato and Novelli to three months' imprisonment each. Signor Benelli has been acquitted.

The following statistics of the Roman Catholic hierarchy which has been summoned to attend the Council at the Vatican are given

in the *Correspondance de Rome*:—"Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops resident in their respective sees, 760; the same '*in partibus infidelium*,' 223: total, 994. Of these 12 are Patriarchs, 75 resident Archbishops of the Latin rite, 25 resident Archbishops of other rites, and 35 Archbishops *in partibus*; 605 are resident Latin Bishops, 45 are resident Bishops of other rites, and 193 are Bishops *in partibus*. Three of the right rev. prelates are ninety-five years of age—namely, Mgr. Bembint, of Cassano; Mgr. Goyeneche, of Lucia; and Mgr. Cavi, of Leghorn. Two others are ninety and upwards; and twenty more are octogenarians. The seven youngest of the Bishops are between thirty and thirty-five years of age."

GERMANY.

The marriage of Prince Charles of Roumania and Princess Elizabeth of Neuwied was celebrated on Monday, in the presence of the Queen of Prussia, the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Count and Countess of Flanders, all the members of the Hohenzollern family, as well as the representatives of the principal Sovereigns of Europe.

The Crown Prince of Prussia lately spent some days at Jerusalem. The site of the old church of the Knights of St. John was formally surrendered to him.

In the Berlin Chamber of Deputies, yesterday week, a motion for extending trial by jury to political and press offences was discussed and adopted.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet, on Monday, adopted the resolution proposed by Count von Munster, which declares the granting of the concession for a lottery loan of 160,000,000 thalers to be incompatible with the welfare of the State. The House also passed the bill fixing twenty-one years as the age at which Prussian subjects shall henceforward attain their majority.

The two officers who caused the destruction of the monument to the fallen Hanoverian soldiers have been removed from Celle by the order of the King, who has given instructions for the rebuilding of the memorial at his own expense.

The Saxon Chamber of Deputies has requested the Government to use its endeavours to strike out the punishment of death and loss of nobility from the penal code of the North German Confederation.

RUSSIA.

A special commission has been appointed in connection with the second division of the Imperial Chancellery, for the purpose of revising the existing censorship and press regulations.

An ironclad frigate, the Minine, was launched at Cronstadt a few days ago, in presence of the Emperor, the Czarewitch, the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, and the Prince of Oldenburg.

A review of all the troops of the garrison of St. Petersburg has taken place in honour of the Emir of Bokhara. A force of 40,000 men were assembled on the Champ-de-Mars, and cheered the Emperor Alexander for the first time since his return from Livadia.

AMERICA.

Thursday having been fixed by the President as Thanksgiving Day, a general holiday was observed throughout the United States.

It is officially stated that the revenue receipts of the United States for the last quarter amounted to 110,000,000 dols.

The Alabama Legislature has ratified, and the Tennessee Legislature has rejected, the Constitutional amendment relating to the suffrage. Partial returns indicate that the Anti-Confederation candidates have secured a majority.

An official denial is given to the announcement made by the New York press that the United States war-steamer Albany, which sailed from New York for San Domingo on Thursday week, had gone to take possession of Samana Bay. She is merely destined to replace a vessel leaving the American squadron station in the Gulf of Mexico.

The United States Government now has but a small army at its disposal, about 17,000 men, and its operations are devoted chiefly to checking and punishing bands of hostile Indians.

A telegram from Philadelphia tells of a terrible collision on the Pacific Railway. The accident happened on Sunday morning, near San Francisco. Two trains met, and were completely smashed. From ten to fifteen persons were killed, and nearly fifty wounded.

CANADA.

The transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's territory to the dominion of Canada has given rise to disturbances which were unexpected. The French residents in the Red River country have taken up arms to resist the cession of their country to Canada, and they are said to demand a separate territorial government and an elective Legislature. They have driven the Governor of the Red River Settlements, Mr. M'Dougall, across the border into the territory of the United States, where (as we are informed by an Ottawa telegram of Wednesday's date which brings the news) he now awaits armed assistance or instructions from the Canadian Government.

INDIA.

The Indian Government has issued another official circular enforcing financial economy. Lord Mayo enjoins the heads of departments not only to check any tendency to increase of expenditure, but to make the most searching inquiry as to whether, without impairing efficiency, savings may not be effected in personnel, or in various other modes which departmental experience may lead them to think possible. The Madras Government, which had already made reductions in its Public Works Budget to the extent of £50,000, has, in consequence of the receipt of an urgent telegram from the Supreme Government, resolved to surrender a further sum of £32,500, which had been allotted to the public works department for expenditure during the current year.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Melbourne to Oct. 12.

From Melbourne we learn that the Ministers have resigned and a new Ministry has been formed. Six of the new Ministers have been re-elected after close contests. They propose to pursue the same policy as their predecessors. Great exposures of maladministration are threatened in the present Session. The revenue has increased by £300,000 during the past twelve months. The drought has disappeared, and splendid rains have fallen. The harvest is consequently secure.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on Sept. 28. The Governor, in his opening speech, declared that the system of retrenchment was progressing. The Government proposes to borrow £1,600,000 to extend the railway system. The public revenue is increasing.

The Secretary of the South Australian Treasury has presented his Budget, which shows a deficit of £93,000.

NEW ZEALAND.

Intelligence from New Zealand, as we are told by a Melbourne despatch of the 12th ult., announces that the rebellion is diminishing.

The gold-fields are prosperous.

The New Zealand House of Representatives has resolved to discontinue the subsidy hitherto paid for the postal service viâ Suez so soon as the present contracts have expired, and to advertise for tenders for a service by way of San Francisco, the Pacific Railway, and New York. This would bring New Zealand within thirty-seven days' post of England.

The reduction in the price of telegrams to a franc for the French departments since the 1st has increased the messages by a fifth.

The cotton crops in Guzerat, around Veerumgaum, Wudwan, Limree, and Dhollera, have been left uninjured by the locusts.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, viâ Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 27; viâ Marseilles on the evening of Friday, Dec. 3.

The barque Cuba, of New York, laden with wheat for Dublin, struck, early on Thursday week, against the Holyhead Breakwater, and became a total wreck. The captain, his wife, two of their children, and four sailors perished.

The silk crop in Persia has this year almost entirely failed, owing to a disease among the silkworms. It is calculated that only 1600 ballots of 76 lb. each will be available for exportation, in place of 20,000 ballots.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashe, John: Incumbent of St. Paul's, Coppenhall, Crewe, Cheshire.
Cave, Fitzherbert Astley C. R.; Perpetual Curate of Ellel, near Lancaster.
Croft, W. H.; Rector of Hill Croome.
Denman, J.; Rector of Newmarket St. Mary's.
Dwarris, B. E.; Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.
Ebsworth, J. W.; Curate of Christ Church, Bradford.
Elsom, Henry, Rector of Melsonby; Rural Dean of East Richmond.
Figgins, John Leighton; Rector of St. James's, Manchester.
Forde, F., Rector of St. Peter's; Chaplain of the City Gaol, Chester.
Foster, Francis, Rural Dean of Dungleddy.
Heathfield, John; Curate of Holy Trinity, Paddington.
Holiday, William; Curate of Pulford, Cheshire.
Hughes, David; Curate (sole charge) of St. Michael's, Farnley, Leeds.
Isaacson, James; Rector of Ireton Kirk, Derbyshire.
Kittermaster, F. W.; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Coventry.
Leathes, Stanley; Incumbent of St. Philip's, Regent-street.
Macdonnagh, John Telford; Vicar of St. John's, Broughton.
McGachen, N. Howard; Rector of St. George-the-Martyr with St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury.
Marmaduke, John Thomas; Curate of St. Paul's, Manningham, Bradford.
Martin, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Coventry.
Mather, F. V.; Honorary Canon in Bristol Cathedral.
Milner, William John; Curate of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell.
Nash, H.; Curate of Sutton Coldfield.
Nevin, Thomas; Vicar of Mirfield.
Ormsby, G. A.; Rector of Jarrow-on-Tyne.
Porter, A. S.; Curate of Tardebigge.
Pollock, Edward; Curate of St. James's, Clapton.
Ray, George Henry; Rector of Tingrill.
Richardson, J.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Ilford.
Robinson, A. P.; Curate of Patney Bridge.
Smith, S. S., a London Diocesan Home Missionary.
Stephenson, William; Stipendiary Curate of Alverthorpe.
Trase, O. C.; Curate of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.
Vickers, V. S.; Curate of Woodchurch, Kent.
Warburton, William; Curate of St. Andrew's, Liverpool.
Wilkinson, George Howard; Vicar of St. Peter's, Pimlico.
Wyrill, Christopher Edward; Rector of Spennithorne.

The committee of the Poor Clergy Relief Society have received £1000 from D. E. F.

There is no truth in the report that the Bishop of St. Asaph has resigned his see.

Last Saturday morning the Right Rev. Dr. George Moberly, the new Bishop of Salisbury, was enthroned in his cathedral.

The farewell banquet to be given to Dr. Temple by the friendly societies of Rugby is fixed for Wednesday, Dec. 1, when the Rev. Canon Moultrie, the Rector, has consented to take the chair.

The Deanery of Ely, which was refused by Canon Dale and Dr. Bateson, has been offered to the Rev. C. Merivale, Rector of Lawford and Chaplain to the House of Commons.

Yesterday week the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle unanimously elected Dr. Goodwin to be Bishop of Carlisle, in the room of Dr. Waldegrave, deceased. The Bishop-elect will be consecrated in York Minster on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the nomination of the Rev. John Marks Ashley to Oxford Chapel, in the room of Mr. Maurice; and the annexation of the Straits Settlements—namely, Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca—to the see of Labuan.

The parish church of Marston, York, the scene of the battle of Marston Moor, having been restored, and also enlarged by the addition of a north transept, at a cost of £1500, by Mr. Scott, R.A., was reopened on Tuesday week. The Archbishop of York preached. The east window, by Hardman, is the gift of Mr. Akroyd, M.P.

The death of Charitie Grimma Hamilton, the mother of the late Bishop of Salisbury, is announced. The deceased lady, who was eighty-eight years of age, attended her son's funeral in Salisbury Cathedral a few weeks ago. She was the widow of the Ven. A. Hamilton, Archdeacon of Taunton.

The annual court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held on Thursday week. A number of noblemen and gentlemen were elected life governors. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chelmsford were elected president and vice-president of the association. The treasurers reported that during the last year the funds of the corporation have assisted 1300 persons.

A memorial signed by 306 of the clergy of the two Archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk, suggesting the desirability of diocesan conferences, was recently presented to the Bishop of Norwich. In reply, the right rev. prelate says he is not prepared to assemble a diocesan conference, but he will endeavour to ascertain the opinion of the laity upon the question.

The Bishop of Lincoln has addressed a pastoral to the clergy and laity of his diocese in which he says that her Majesty's Government has signified its readiness to appoint a suffragan Bishop of the diocese. He says that if a Bishop of Lincoln desired to visit all the parishes in the diocese and to spend a Sunday in each, it would take him fifteen years to make the circuit.

The members of the Chapter of Exeter who voted against Dr. Temple have made an elaborate protest against his election, chiefly on the ground of his connection with "Essays and Reviews." Bishop Trower handed in a separate protest delaring that by electing Dr. Temple the Chapter had assisted in propagating error and false doctrine; for, as Bishop of Exeter, his contribution to that volume "would help to give weight to its insidious reasonings."

On Tuesday the Bishop of Rochester consecrated a new church at Rochester, which has been built and endowed at the sole charge of the Rev. J. Griffith, D.D., one of the canons of Rochester Cathedral, and Mrs. Griffith. The new church is situate at Strood, at a short distance from the railway station. On Wednesday the Bishop opened the new chapel attached to the Kent Female Penitentiary, near Dartford, and preached on the occasion.

At Lexden, near Colchester, yesterday week, a new church, dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester. The building, which at present consists of a nave and chancel, has cost £2000, and is designed by Mr. J. Clarke, architect. The Bishop was the preacher. The altar-cloth, kneeling-cushions, and other articles of church furniture, including a harmonium, are gifts by parishioners and friends. The handsome altar-cloth was contributed by Mrs. J. Papillon, wife of the Rector.

The Bishop of Oxford delivered, on Thursday week, his farewell charge to the clergy of his diocese. During the twenty-four years of his episcopate he consecrated eighteen new churches, reopened thirty-four restored ones, and confirmed 20,285 candidates. During the same period £2,003,083 had been voluntarily contributed in the diocese for church purposes and charities. With regard to recent controversies in the Church the Bishop gave utterance to some strong Protestant objections to the mass of the Roman Church as compared with the purer practice of the Church of England, whose special charge it was to resist the insidious assaults of Popery.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Marquis of Salisbury was yesterday week almost unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in the room of the late Earl of Derby.

Mr. W. F. Donkin, M.A., Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford and Honorary Fellow of University College, died on Tuesday morning, after a long illness.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation held on Thursday week the degree of D.D. was conferred upon the Right Rev. S. E. Marsden, M.A., of Trinity College, Bishop of Bathurst, in Australia. On this occasion the Public Orator (Mr. Jebb) made his maiden speech.

The sum of £200 from the works fund was granted to Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, of Trinity College, who is about to explore the Wady et Tih with Mr. E. H. Palmer, of St. John's College, who recently accompanied the Sinaitic expedition. Mr. Drake will collect for the University of Cambridge specimens of the natural history of the district.

It was resolved to purchase for £110 the picture by Murillo of "St. John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness."

The examiners have adjudged the Carus undergraduate's prize to be divided between A. Foster, of St. John's College, and A. C. Jennings, of Jesus College, *æq.* The examiners are of opinion that the merits of E. A. Beck, of Trinity Hall, and A. F. Kirkpatrick, of Trinity Coll., are nearly equal to those of the successful candidates.

For the Le Bas prize the subject is "The Changes in the English Language during the period between Wicliffe's Translation and the Authorised Version."

The number of residents in this University is now 2170, as compared with 2153 in November, 1868. The number of residents in each college is as follows:—Trinity, 600; St. John's, 77; Corpus Christi, 151; Caius, 126; Trinity Hall, 119; Christ's, 114; Jesus, 104; Emmanuel, 100; Clare, 75; Sidney, 71; Queen's, 62; Magdalene, 62; Pembroke, 56; St. Peter's, 53; St. Catherine's, 53; King's, 42; Downing, 33; *non-ascripti*, 6.

Mr. J. T. Walford, of King's College, Cambridge, formerly one the assistant masters at Eton, has joined the tutorial staff of Stonyhurst College, Lancashire.

The Rev. W. J. Partridge has been elected Head Master of the Thornbury Grammar School.

The Rev. G. J. Watts, M.A., has been appointed Master and Chaplain in the Oxford Diocesan School of Cowley.

The *Record* notes the death, on Sunday evening, of Mrs. Bowen Thompson, the foundress of the British Syrian Schools.

Dr. Reinhold Pauli, Professor of History at Marburg and member of the Upper House of the North German Parliament, has been elected Professor of History at Gottingen.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., has offered £1000 towards a guarantee fund in connection with the conference to be held at Aberystwith respecting the recent political evictions in Wales.

A daring piratical attack was made on the German barque Apenrade, off Macao, on Sept. 23. The captain and second officer were wounded and one of the crew was killed. The vessel was stripped of all small articles. The pirates had not been caught.

The Synod of the Greek Catholic Bishops, which lately met at Damascus, has ended its sittings. The decision has been come to that the Patriarch Melchitus shall go to the Œcumenical Council at Rome, with eight Prelates.

The Board of Trade has awarded a gold watch to Captain John Hawson, of the ship Carlos, of Buenos Ayres, in acknowledgment of his humanity in receiving on board his vessel the master and crew, thirty-one persons in all, of the ship Treasure Trove, of Liverpool, which was burnt at sea in lat. 6.48 N. and long. 22.48 W., on Sept. 7, 1868.

The British barque Strathspey, from San Francisco for Queenstown, sank, on Sept. 25, near M'Cloud's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, having encountered a cyclone. The captain and crew took to the long-boat, and, after seven days and nights at sea, enduring great hardships, were ultimately picked up and carried into San Francisco, arriving there on Oct. 29.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says steam-boats on the American principle are to be introduced on the Lake of Geneva. Travellers by this line will have the further advantage of being permitted to leave the steamers at any port they choose and continuing their journey by rail, a mutual system of tickets having been arranged between the hitherto rival companies.

The flower of Burgundy vineyards, the famous Clos de Vougeot, has just been sold by auction at Beaune for 1,630,000f. (£65,200 sterling) to the Marquis de Lagarde, the husband of a niece and heiress of M. Ouvrard, the former owner of the property. The chief bidder against the Marquis was M. Thénard, member of the French Institute, son of the late celebrated chemist, a learned and wealthy man who already possesses fine estates in Burgundy.

Mrs. Burton writes to the *Times* to point out that at the recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the labours of Captain Burton, who first discovered Lake Tanganyika, were entirely overlooked. Sir Roderick Murchison's attention was called to this, and he said that there had been an oversight, and ordered that the report should be rectified before going to press, but this was, unfortunately, omitted to be done.

Archbishop Manning has received another letter from the Pope, in which, referring to his determination not to allow non-Catholics admission to the Council, he states his willingness to appoint learned divines to whom they may state their difficulties, and who will hold controversy with them, so that, "going to Rome with the desire of finding out the truth, they may have help and guidance to the true light."

Reorganising Paraguay as a conquered country, the Provisional Government has decreed the bases of a new Constitution, by which slavery is declared to be abolished. Meanwhile warlike preparations have commenced. The Generalissimo of the allied forces, Count d'Eu, started against Lopez, from Rosario, on Oct. 8, and the vanguard of the army occupied St. Joaquil on the 20th. Deserters report that eighty persons had been shot by order of Lopez for complicity in a real or fancied conspiracy.

The first conversazione of the Manchester Scientific Students' Association for the present season was held on Tuesday evening, in the Corporation Hall, Market-place. There was the usual exhibition of natural objects, and of microscopes, diagrams, and mechanical inventions, which the large company who met spent some time in examining. Mr. Charles Bailey, one of the vice-presidents, presided. Professor Williamson delivered an address on "Protoplasm, considered in its Relation to Organic Life."

It is stated that the following gentlemen will shortly be raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom:—The Earl of Southesk, the Earl of Listowel, Lord Edward Howard; the Right Hon. J. Fitzpatrick, M.P.; Sir John Acton, Bart.; Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, M.P.; Colonel Greville Nugent, M.P.; Mr. George Carr Glyn; and Mr. T. Agar Robartes. Peerages have been offered to and declined by Dr. George Grote, the historian of Greece; Mr. W. B. Beaumont, member for South Northumberland; and Mr. Edward Ellice, member for St. Andrew's burghs.

The presents brought by the son of the Emir of Bokhara, and destined for the Imperial family of Russia, have been delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. They are—For the Emperor, three magnificent suites of sable and three Astrakan sets of rare quality, all lining valuable cashmeres, and four handsome sets of saddle harness, studded with precious stones; also, for the Empress, a diamond ring of great value, a cashmere handkerchief of most delicate workmanship, a whole piece of similar stuff of great value, and a diadem set with precious stones.

The report of the Hudson's Bay Company refers to the transfer of the territory to the dominion of Canada, and looks forward to the establishment of legislative and judicial bodies, and to the opening up of roads through the settlement. Allusion is also made to the adjustment of the company's claims against the United States under the Oregon Treaty, and it is added that by an award made in September last 450,000 dollars in gold are to be paid to the company. From this, however, a considerable deduction must be made for expenses. An interim dividend of 4s. a share is recommended. The purchase-money for the territory is to be paid by the end of December, and it is then proposed to return £3 per share.

The passenger-ship the Royal Standard, on her voyage from London to Melbourne, has been lost. She sailed on Aug. 12 from Gravesend, with about eighty persons on board, including twenty-eight passengers. The vessel was wrecked on a sandbank off Cape St. Thomas, on Oct. 13. Eight passengers were drowned in the surf in attempting a landing, and twelve others, with a considerable portion of the crew, left the wreck on a raft, and have not since been heard of. Mr. Dummett, a shipbroker, of Mincing-lane, was saved; but his wife and five children, whose ages varied from fifteen to three, were lost. Two ladies—Miss Stoddard, daughter of a clergyman of Camden Town, and Miss Lawrence, of Sheerness—were also drowned. The sufferings of those who succeeded in reaching the shore were terrible.

THE AMSTERDAM SEA CANAL

THE CANAL NEAR VALSEN

DREDGING THE CHANNEL IN THE WINTER NEAR [illegible]

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Alnwick Castle, Countess Percy, of two daughters.

On the 12th ult., at Kingston, Jamaica, the wife of Frank B. Passmore, Esq., General Manager of the Jamaica Railway, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Bournemouth, the wife of William Stewart Falls, M.D., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 63, Princes-street, Leicester-square, the wife of Edmund K. Smart, of a son and heir—Edmund Atherstone.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th ult., in the church of St. Aubin, at Rennes, France, Richard Edwin, only son of the late Richard Albert Fitzgerald, Esq., of Muckridge House, in the county of Cork, Ireland, M.P. for the county of Tipperary, to Lucy, second daughter of the late Monsieur du Boisbaillé of Rennes, last descendant of the old Breton family of that name.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at 13, Chesterfield-street, Viscount Canterbury, aged 57.

On the 11th inst., at Stonyhurst College, the Hon. Peter Constable Maxwell, aged 12 years.

On the 13th inst., at 23, Stafford-street, Edinburgh, Mr. James Scott, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 17th ult., at Stoke Devonport, Col. Alexander Barry Montgomery, C.B., late of the Royal Regiment.

On the 12th ult., at Bombay, of consumption, Mr. H. Smith, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, beloved and only brother of Mrs. E. Le Bihan, of 31, Clifton-road, Peckham, and nephew of the late Mr Seth Smith, of Eaton-square, Pimlico. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 11th inst., at Elmira, Streatham, Montgomerie Anne, the beloved wife of Patrick Campbell, Esq., in her 33rd year.

On the 12th inst., at Paris, on his way to Italy, James Graham, of Fereneze, youngest son of the late Alexander Graham, of Lymekilns, Lanarkshire.

On the 7th inst., at Bix' Norton Hall, Norfolk, Rosa Margaret, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Holmes, Rector of Norton, aged 31.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27.

SUNDAY, Nov. 21.—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity. H.R.H. the Princess Royal of England and Prussia born, 1840. Divine Worship: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Rev. Wm. Gibson Humphry, B.D., Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Robert Gregory, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, Canon Residentiary. Chapels Royal—Whitehall, Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A.; St. James's, 12 o'clock, Rev. Thomas Pretheroe; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, 7 p.m., Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

MONDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia, virgin and martyr. Robert Lord Clive died, founder of the British empire in India, 1774. Meetings: Royal Geographical Society at Royal Institution, 8.30 p.m.; London Institution Lectures, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics.)

TUESDAY, 23.—St. Clement, Bishop of Rome and martyr. Sir Roger Newdigate, founder of the prize for English poetry at Oxford, died, 1806. Meeting of Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—The New Meat Market, Smithfield, inaugurated by the Lord Mayor, 1868. Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society, noon; Archæological Association, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Dickens on Silk Supply.)

THURSDAY, 25.—St. Catherine, virgin and martyr. David Roberts, painter, died, 1864. Michaelmas Term ends. Meetings: London Institution Lectures, 7.30 (Professor Kerr on Architecture); Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, 8.30; Zoological Society, 8.30; Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26.—Moon's last quarter, 6.14 p.m. Explosion at Hindley coal-pit, near Wigan, sixty-one lives lost, 1861. Meeting of Quekett Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27.—H.R.H. Princess Mary of Cambridge and Teck, born, 1833. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 4	0 21	0 50	1 16	1 13	2 31	2 54	3 13	3 36	4 4	4 37	5 14	7 21	9 3

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.		Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov.	10	29.460	35.1	27.3	.73	8	33.2	44.5	WSW. SW.	252	.012*
	11	30.216	35.9	27.3	.75	0	30.0	43.5	SSW.	116	.000
	12	30.369	36.9	30.5	.80	9	25.0	45.6	SW. W. SW. WSW. S.	272	.000
	13	30.196	47.8	40.0	.76	10	32.8	50.5	SW. WSW.	335	.000
	14	...	...	—	—	—	47.7	54.2	WSW.	272	.028
	15	29.920	53.1	51.6	.85	7	49.9	59.3	SW. WSW.	310	.000
	16	30.022	51.8	47.7	.88	6	47.6	56.8	SSW. WSW.	157	.000

* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Air ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind ..	WSW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	SSW.

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GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Open Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till dusk. Admission 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The EIGHTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS WILL OPEN on MONDAY, NOV. 29, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists is NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—EXTRA MORNING PERFORMANCES (not included in the subscription) on SATURDAYS, NOV. 27 and DEC. 4. [illegible] Sofa stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Third Appearance of Madame Norman-Neruda.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 29, the programme will include Mozart's Quartet in D minor; [illegible] Pastoral Sonata for pianoforte alone; Adagio, by Spohr, for violin; [illegible] Sofa stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The Thirty-eighth Season will commence on FRIDAY NEXT, Nov. 26, with a performance of Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Handel's Oratorio "Jephtha" will be performed on Friday, Dec. 10. Principal Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss M. Sanderson, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The Band and Chorus will consist of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and Stalls 10s. 6d. now ready, at No. 6, Exeter Hall. [illegible]

MR. ALFRED BAYLIS'S FIRST CONCERT at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, Harley-street, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT. [illegible] Tickets at Lamborn Cock and Co.'s, 63, New Bond-street.

EXETER HALL.—MDLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON. THIRD GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1. Mendelssohn's "Lorely" or Hymn of Praise." [illegible]—Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Madame Drasdil, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Foli. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK'S ARRANGEMENTS.—Such an opportunity has never before been presented of hearing English Opera so efficiently represented at such moderate rates as now. [illegible]

Monday—Balfe's Ballad Opera "The Waterman" and "The Quaker." [illegible]

Tuesday—Shilling Opera, under the direction of Mr. George Perren. [illegible]

Thursday—Shilling Opera—Wallace's "Lurline," at 3.30.

[illegible] Guinea Season Tickets (personal) [illegible] Twelve Months from November, at all Entrances and Agents'.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—COUPER'S FRENCH PROMENADE EXHIBITION of PARIS and the Wonderful sights now in preparation. GRAND OPENING DAY, MONDAY, NOV. 29. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, on MONDAY NEXT, in a New Entertainment, entitled AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and F. Clay, in which Mr. Arthur Cecil and Miss Fanny Holland will appear; with COX AND BOX.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

THE ORIGINAL COMPANY of CHRISTY MINSTRELS that first came to this country in 1857 has been permanently located at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, for seven years past. This Company still retains in its numbers all the original members [illegible] in 1857, and introduced the Entertainment. [illegible] Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

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THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MODE of Passing some of the Dreary and Cold Afternoons of Winter is afforded at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, where everything will be found bright, genial, and pleasant. [illegible] At the CHRISTY'S MATINEES, [illegible]

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW, 1869. The TWENTY-FIRST GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, ROOTS, GRAIN, and IMPLEMENTS will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on SATURDAY, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, NOV. 27, 29, and 30, and DEC. 1 and 2. [illegible] For special railway arrangements, see the advertisements and bills of the several companies.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The Seventy-first Annual Show of Fat Stock, Sheep, Pigs, Roots, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, on DEC. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Opening Day, MONDAY, at Two p.m. Admission, 5s.; other days, 1s. By order, B. Sinsey, Secretary.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, MONDAY, DEC. 6, at Two o'Clock. Admission, 5s.; other days, 1s.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Offenbach's Operatic Extravaganza, THE GRAND DUCHESS, every Evening at 7.45. [illegible] The original artistes in their original characters. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Operetta, Comedy, and Ballet.—Every Evening at Seven, Offenbach's TREASURE TROVE—Misses Smith, Tyne, Everard, Lovell, and Mr. Cecil. After which, [illegible]. At 10.30, new Ballet, THE MAGIC WALTZ. Doors open at Half-past Six.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Last Four Weeks of "Formosa."—On MONDAY, NOV. 22, and during the Week, will be performed for the 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd times, a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven, and Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven o'Clock. Box-office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Nov. 22, and during the Week, the new and greatly-successful Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Howe, Rogers, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—This Evening and During the Week (Thursday and Friday excepted), at Seven, STATE SECRETS. At 7.45, Lord Lytton's LADY OF LYONS—Barry Sullivan, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, &c. To conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET. On Thursday and Friday, THE GAMESTER.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. Upwards of thirty-six thousand persons, including their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, have visited the Royal Amphitheatre and Circus, to witness the extraordinary performance of the wonderful Monkey Equestrians [illegible], the greatest novelty ever witnessed, and affirmed by distinguished naturalists to be without a parallel in the history of zoology. "The performance of this trained troupe is very good. Altogether ... has created a sensation."—Land and Water. "It is marvellous that they could have been so perfectly trained to ride a different trick act."—Standard. "The agility and grace of the great Hervey himself were excelled, if not surpassed."—Daily News. "M. Olivier has brought the animals' training to a perfection that almost seems to border upon intellect."—Morning Post. "Everything that our cleverest equestrians have attempted is gone through."—Observer. "There has been no such marvellous exhibition of sagacity amongst the monkeys of London in our recollection. Nothing more extraordinary can be seen anywhere."—Bell's Life. N.B. For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from town, it has been arranged that the Monkeys shall appear at the Morning Performances Every Wednesday and Saturday.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—In addition to the above extraordinary performance, the incomparable SCENES in the ARENA, by the largest and most brilliant Company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together in one establishment. Open at 7, commence at 7.30. Morning Performances Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at half-past Two. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

Not even the splendours of the Lesseps Canal can attract the eyes of politicians from the situation in Paris. We are now within ten days of the meeting of the Legislature. The public absurdities of MM. Pyat and Rochefort have concluded with a couple of speeches by those mountebanks, to whom, were a prize to be adjudged, it might be given in the significant line of our own poet—

An oaken staff each merits for his pains.

M. Pyat's finishing oration was adorned by a very dignified rhetorical artifice—he eulogised the great and generous Sovereign by whose decree he had been called before his audience, and then he allayed the growling displeasure of the *canaille* he addressed by explaining that he meant his Majesty the People. His speech was a raving complaint against every rule which society has laid down for self-government. M. Rochefort paid his double homage to the impiety of the rabble, in one case by a profanity too coarse for reproduction, in the other by announcing that his child, eight years of age, had never been baptised, and never should be. These are the politicians to whom a French mob listens; and we imagine that the most ardent British Radical will hardly desire that such speakers and such listeners should be treated with respect.

But men of another stamp have now come to the front. "The Left" has issued its proclamation of war—declaring, however, that it will use no weapons save arguments and votes unless the power to use these be taken away by violence. Jules Favre, Gambetta, Jules Simon; Esquiros, the "hot Breton;" Viscount de Kératry, and twenty-two more, have signed a manifesto of their intentions. In brief, these are as follow:—They will call the Government to account for the long and *abusif* interregnum. Their object is the government of the nation, by itself, by and for liberty. They believe that, with the support of their fellow-citizens, they can bring about reforms peacefully. They mean to demand that the Chamber itself shall alone have the right of prorogation. They will also insist on inquiry into the riots of June, and the sanguinary tragedies in two manufacturing centres. Availing themselves of the right of initiative, they address themselves to the machinery of elections, and propose to take from the Government the power of adjusting the circumscriptions—a power which it is charged with having abused. They will do away with the preliminary oath and all intervention by the authorities. There shall also be reform in municipal institutions, and the intolerable privileges of public functionaries shall be done away. The Military Law, which menaces both peace and liberty and impoverishes the country, is to be abolished. Among other important points are a suppression of the caution-money and stamp for journals, the restoration of a jury for press offences, and the extension of the right to print and publish. Liberty of public association and the revision of the law in regard to meetings will be demanded. They end with a sentiment in which all Englishmen will join them—a repudiation of the outrageous doctrine that a representative, instead of being sent to deliberate, is a mere delegate bound to obey the mandate of his constituents.

Such is the programme of the Left, and it must be evident to all readers that it plants a battery of powerful guns against personal government. Be it remembered that these cannon will be served, not only by the gunners whose names are to the document, but also by all or most of the 116 who prepared the famous interpellation of July. When the bombardment shall really begin, it will be formidable. And that is, truly, nearly all that can be said with certainty. The rest is speculation; but then speculation, it is true, need not gaze vaguely into mist and confusion, inasmuch as divers considerations nearly become "objects" if we look steadily out.

Examine the programme of the Left ever so cursorily, it is manifest that a moiety of success in carrying it out involves an end to the present system. No mere modifications, no mere Constitutional checks, are sought to be imposed on the execution of Imperial will. The Chamber to sit in perpetuity, if it likes, public meetings permitted to support it, no oath of allegiance, the press absolutely free; and, most important of all, military law done away, and, as we

gather, something like a national guard substituted; and where is Imperialism? We need surely not waste a line in pointing out the significance of these propositions. Rochefort and his rabble jeered them, and denounced M. Gambetta as a traitor; but it was only abject ignorance or brutal turbulence that spoke in these yells: the mob either desired a revolution or could not see that its elements—violence deducted—were before them. The next consideration, therefore, is but a logical inference, and it brings us on to the question whether the Empire will grant one tenth of what is here demanded; and, if it refuses to commit suicide, what will be the upshot?

We may be pardoned, we think, for dismissing the first of these questions with a word. Not the faintest sign or sound that has been made on behalf of the Government of France has given indication that it has for a moment meditated what would be abdication. We do know, however, what the Emperor himself is prepared to grant, and that is set forth in the elaborated Senatus Consultum—the platform on which the dynasty plants itself in the eyes of France and Europe. The Left has been thinking too rapidly; or, as was said of Marmont, its watch goes too fast. It has been seen that much of what the Left now calls for may at a future date be obtained through the means of the liberty which the Empire agrees to concede, but the Left determines that the kingdom of liberty shall suffer violence, and that the violent shall take it by force. Now comes the double test, that of the sincerity of the Government, and that of the patriotism of Frenchmen. We have now to watch one of the largest and grandest of experiments, and it behoves us to know what the process means. Save that events seldom take exactly the course predicted for them, it is difficult to see how the questions can adjust themselves in other than one of two ways. Granted Imperial resistance to all these demands, will France herself insist upon them and risk convulsion, or will she consent to give reformed institutions time to work themselves into liberal institutions? That is the problem for the solution of which Europe is waiting, and it is no light matter that the future of a grand and noble nation should be at this moment in the state which alchemy was wont to call Projection.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle.

On Thursday week her Majesty held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Sydney, and the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce. Sir Alexander Spearman and Mr. Acton S. Ayrton, M.P., arrived at the castle, and were introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, and sworn in members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their seats at the board accordingly. The Right Hon. Acton Ayrton took the oaths as Chief Commissioner of Works. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued from Dec. 23 to Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, and the convocations of Canterbury and York were prorogued to Jan. 11. Mr. Helps was clerk of the Council. Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Sydney, and the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, had audiences of the Queen. The Right Hon. A. H. Layard had an audience of her Majesty on his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid. The Bishop of Salisbury arrived at the castle, and was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Lord Chamberlain, and did homage. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce was present. The Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, was in attendance. The following gentlemen arrived at the castle, and were introduced by the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's presence and received the honour of knighthood:—Mr. James Alderson, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians; Mr. Albert W. Woods, F.S.A., Garter King of Arms; Mr. William Fetherstall Cooke; Mr. Roger Theery, formerly Judge of Supreme Court, New South Wales; and Mr. Thomas G. Frost, late Mayor of Chester. Princess Louise was present during the ceremony. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce was in attendance. Sir Albert W. Woods was afterwards introduced by the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, when her Majesty invested him with the badge of the Order of the Garter, on his appointment as Garter King of Arms, after which the sceptre of his office was handed to him by her Majesty. The Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting were in attendance. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice rode in the Home Park. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty. Major-General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour arrived at the castle, and, with Colonel G. Grant Gordon, had the honour of dining with the Queen. Prince Leopold, attended by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, came to London, and honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with his presence. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to the castle.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, came to London, and paid a visit of condolence to the Countess of Derby, at her residence in St. James's-square. Her Majesty afterwards visited the Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House. The Queen travelled to and from London by special train on the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty returned to the castle at half-past six o'clock. Princess Louise returned to the castle later in the evening. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked out. Prince and Princess Christian, and M., Madame, and Miss Van de Weyer, dined with her Majesty. Sir Francis and Lady Seymour left the castle.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Thomas James Rowsell officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold walked out. The King of the Belgians and Princess Stephanie arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen and the King of the Belgians. The Belgian Minister and Baroness de Beaulieu, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Viscount Sydney, and Count de Lannoy had the honour of dining with their Majesties. The Queen's private band played in the drawing-room, after dinner, before the King and the Royal family. General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Lady Cowell had the honour of being present.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and Princess Louise, walked out. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, took a drive. The King of the Belgians, Princess Louise, and Prince Christian rode out. Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Stephanie walked in the Home Park. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Argyll, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Jocelyn, and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at the castle. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge dined with the Queen and the King of the Belgians. The Belgian Minister and Baroness de Beaulieu, the Duchess of Argyll, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, and M. Jules de Vaux had the honour of dining with their Majesties. The Queen's private band played in the drawing-room, after dinner, before the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal family. M., Madame, and Miss Van de Weyer; the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Viscount H. U. Lascelles, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel O. G. F. Montagu, Royal Horse Guards; and Mr. R. Collins had the honour of being invited after dinner.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the vicinity of the castle. The King of the Belgians honoured M. and Madame Van de Weyer with a visit at New Lodge. The King afterwards received at the castle the Mayor of Windsor, with several members of the Corporation. The Mayor presented an address to his Majesty. Princess Louise took a drive. Princess Beatrice and Princess Stephanie walked in the Home Park. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian, accompanied by Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Normanby, and Count de Lannoy, went shooting. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge afterwards left the castle. The Baroness de Beaulieu, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, and Viscount Jocelyn left the castle.

The King of the Belgians will receive the address of the Belgian Reception Committee at Buckingham Palace on Thursday next. His Majesty will dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on the same evening.

The Marquis of Normanby and Lord Frederic Kerr have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Captain A. W. F. Greville as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Viscount Torrington remains at the castle in attendance upon the King of the Belgians.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by his daughter, Princess Stephanie, arrived at Dover, on Monday, from Calais, in the Belgian mail-packet Belgique, Captain Gerard, convoyed by the Belgian steamer Pearl, Captain Helm. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess d'Yve, Count de Lannoy, Baron Friese, M. Jules de Vaux, Colonel Frantzen, and Dr. Smith. Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, received his Majesty on his arrival at Dover, and accompanied him to Windsor. The King was received at the Admiralty Pier by Captain Bruce, R.N., the Belgian Minister and Consul, Sir Lake Smithett, and by the principal officers of the garrison. A guard of honour of the 91st (Argyleshire) Highlanders was drawn up upon the pier. A Royal salute was fired from the castle. The King proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, where he was received by the Mayor and other civic dignitaries. An address was read by the Town Clerk, to which his Majesty graciously replied. The King travelled from Dover by special train upon the South-Eastern Railway. Mr. Ebersill, the general manager, had charge of the train. His Majesty was enthusiastically cheered upon his departure by a large number of spectators. Upon the arrival of the King at the Waterloo junction of the Charing-cross and the South-Western Railway the engine was changed, and the journey continued over the latter line to Windsor. At this station a guard of honour of the third battalion Grenadier Guards was in attendance with their band, which played "Le Brabançonne." His Majesty was received at the station by Prince Leopold and Prince Christian. The King drove to the castle. The Windsor volunteers, with their drums and fifes playing the Belgian national anthem, were drawn up on the Castle-hill. The bells of the churches were rung, and flags and banners decorated the streets. The King was received by the Queen and the members of the Royal family at the entrance of the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

On Thursday week the Duke de Nemours, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, and the Duke d'Alençon visited their Royal Highnesses, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess afterwards drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Strand Theatre.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, went shooting in Windsor Park. The Princess drove out. The Queen and Princess Louise visited her Royal Highness. Princess Louise remained to dinner with the Prince and Princess. Prince Tunkoo Mahomed Arifin, Envoy of the Sultan of Fingana, accompanied by Mr. W. W. Willans, his interpreter, had the honour of being received by the Prince and Princess, for the purpose of presenting a letter and some articles of workmanship from his Highness. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Princess Louise went to the Gaiety Theatre. Princess Louise afterwards returned to Windsor Castle.

On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by Count Gleichen, went shooting in Windsor Park. His Royal Highness lunched with Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House. The Princess took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Holborn Theatre.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service.

On Monday Prince and Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Princess and Princess Christian took a drive.

On Tuesday the Prince left Marlborough House on a visit to the Queen, at Windsor Castle. The Princess drove out.

On Wednesday the Prince returned to Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. The Princess took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

Her Highness Princess Anatole Baristinsky has left the Clarendon Hotel for Russia.

Count and Countess Gleichen and Captain the Hon. Charles Eliot arrived at Frogmore on Saturday last, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough left their residence in St. James's-square, on Saturday last, for Blenheim Palace, Oxon.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for Kimbolton Castle, Hants.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has left Montagu House for Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire.

Marquis and Marchioness Camden have left town, on their return to Bayham Abbey, Sussex.

Marquis and Marchioness Hamilton have left town on a visit to Earl and Countess Howe, at Gopsall, near Atherstone.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have returned to Longleat, Wilts, from town.

The Marquis of Hartington has gone to Chatsworth, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe have left Claridge's Hotel for Bournemouth.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Shotesham Park, Norwich.

Earl De Grey, Lord President of the Council, has left town for Studley Royal, near Ripon, Yorkshire.

Earl Granville left town, on Saturday last, to join the Countess at Walmer Castle.

The Earl of Kimberley, the Lord Privy Seal, has left town for Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl of Derby arrived in town on Saturday last from Knowsley.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Mary Gladstone, left Carlton House-terrace on Saturday, on a visit to the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield have left Grosvenor-gate for Strathfieldsaye, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Wellington.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, has returned to the Secretary's Lodge, Phœnix Park.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell has left town for Erbing Park, Godalming.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers, have left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, at Burghley House.

The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley have arrived in Rome.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Place for the Pope! For us *dissidentes*, as his Holiness terms us, his letter, addressed to Archbishop Manning, has a certain interest, though the obliging invitation which it contains will hardly, I suppose, be accepted by many heretics. His Holiness desires to explain to the non-Catholic world that, while it is impossible that the Œcumenical Council should collectively discuss errors which have been already condemned (so the error that it is not wicked even to hope for the salvation of a Protestant), there will be in Rome a large number of *viri doctissimi rerum peritiæ*—learned divines—to whom the unconvinced may open their minds, and from whom they may receive abundant light to guide them to the truth. His Holiness fervently prays for this happy issue, and blesses the Archbishop and all his diocese. It is well that Protestants should be informed of the opportunity thus benignantly offered to them; and it is only justice to the Pope to say that nothing can be more kindly expressed than the message conveyed through Dr. Manning. I trust that his Holiness will not be offended, or unduly grieved, when, in the same journal which publishes his letter for Englishmen, his secretary reads that, at the suggestion of M. Merle d'Aubigné, Protestants throughout the world receive another invitation, which begs them to set apart the period of the Council to pray for the priesthood and members of the "Roman" Catholic Church that they may be delivered from error. A third interesting theological fact is that the Archbishop of Constantinople, "the new Rome," and Œcumenical Patriarch, has written a most affectionate epistle to the Lord Archibald Campbell, exarch of the Christians of the Anglican Confession, greatly approving, in general, the English Prayer-Book, which Archbishop Tait had sent him, taking exception to details, and expressing a cordial desire for unity. Three more remarkable religious demonstrations have not often been recorded together.

Anything from M. Prevost-Paradol is worth attention, and his lecture on social life in France is signally worth it. He has been explaining matters to a Scottish audience. Among the statements he has made, one or two have a novelty. He informs us that the Church of Rome has comparatively little power over the male agriculturists of France, and that they are only—and very much—in awe of the State. But he says that the Church has regained its hold over the bourgeois class, which is very religious indeed. The artisans are mostly Republicans and believers in the unbelief of Voltaire. The question of French marriage he has handled somewhat freely. He says that the French are passionately fond of their children, and that the chief incentive to marriages of convenience is the desire to make provision for offspring. Into the question of the smallness of French families he does not go. But he desires us to disbelieve all but a hundredth part of what novelists and playmakers tell us of the unhappy results of such marriages. It is bad that love should not precede a union, but good sense and good feeling avert the consequences which it is usual to suppose belong to matches of interest. The French matron's head dominates her heart, says M. Prevost-Paradol, and the rule in France is that households are happy. This is, perhaps, not saying a great deal, but it is satisfactory to hear it from so competent an authority. It is, moreover, not fair to French society to hold that because its literature of fiction and of the drama is based upon an opposite theory, and is accepted by readers and audiences, it is untruthful. We should be sorry if English society were to be judged by our sensation novels and dramas, yet how popular they are! Conjugal infidelity is freely used by our fictionists, though a virtuous theatrical audience will not bear of it, and will tolerate nothing worse than forgery and murder. Yet the Divorce Court is not overburdened with work, and most of its cases are presented by nearly the lowest class; while, so far as I know, there is very little forgery or murder in decent society—or the detectives are even stupider than they are represented in story. I think that we ought to be obliged to M. Prevost-Paradol for enabling us to speak of our neighbours as we speak of ourselves.

Very lucky are those who are able to attend the lectures on Physical Science which are being delivered by Professor Huxley at the South Kensington Museum. He is one of the most delightful of lecturers, and the subjects are just those which we all pretend to understand perfectly, but in which few of us would like to stand an examination. His audiences will, if they listen with their minds as well as their ears, be able to distinguish themselves at the dinner-tables. I have been looking at the "notes of lectures," (a Happy Thought—the documents are not at all like the conventional programme), and even without going to S. K. I have profited considerably. I know how wide the Thames is at London Bridge—a skath of a mile; and that in its deepest parts that river is sometimes as little as 12 ft., and sometimes as much as 30 ft. deep; that it takes seven hours to ebb and five to flow, and does it twice a day; and that 115 millions of cubic feet of water more than goes up goes down. Also that the water circulates in another way, and that the sun is the agent of the circulation. Can everybody who reads this say at once, and without consideration, which way the left hand points if the face is to the south? Do you know that a watershed means a water parting, and that the whole surface of the island is divided by those partings into river basins? Do you know what is at the bottom of the Atlantic (and, by-the-way, look out for the report on the Royal Society's proceedings on Thursday last about the awful soundings, and the life discovered two miles and a half deep down)? Also, do you know that the Thames basin is being washed into the sea, and that, if things go on at their present rate, it will be washed to the sea-level in a certain number of years? All these things, and hundreds more, are being expounded at the S. K. lectures, given by Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver. Physiography introduces elementary physics and chemistry, and these lead to biology. There will be about thirty-two lectures. Another harvest from the good seeds sown by the good Prince Consort.

Have sailors conquered their superstitions, or some of them? Superstitions, let me say, for which I have no word of contempt, though they are the result of false logic. For those who see the miracles of the ocean may well be excused for having strange faiths. One, however, is shared by a good many people who ought to know better—I mean the dislike to begin any new thing on Friday. I see that Mr. Childers laid the keel of our tremendous Devastation yesterday week. When that monster shall have, single-handed, battered an enemy's fleet to pieces,

And with twenty floating wrecks crowned the fray,

we may suppose a lady will not mind engaging a new housemaid on a Friday. Yet I don't know.

Amid "the marvels of Egypt" and the splendours of this week of triumph, there is danger of overlooking the progress of the expedition which, if successful, will do more for Egypt than the Canal. Sir Samuel and Lady Baker were to leave Cairo on the last day of last month, and to make their way to Khartoum, where the little army, about 1700 as I calculate, has already arrived. A letter from the chief has appeared in the *Globe*, and he defines his objects with much precision. They are five:—1. To annex to Egypt the equatorial Nile basin. 2. To establish a powerful government among the warring tribes. 3. To introduce the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. 4. To open to navigation the two great lakes of the Nile (Lake Burton and Lake Speke-Grant, as it is suggested that in justice they should be called). 5. To establish a chain of trading stations throughout the countries to be annexed, on the plan of the Hudson's Bay Company. A grand scheme, and we shall all watch the working out.

I have mentioned the late Hudson's Bay Company. May I make a biographical note? Its secretary, Thomas Fraser, has lately died, on the Continent. He was a Scottish gentleman of old family (the Lovats), and from years of intimacy I should be justified in saying more of his noble character than it is needful to do here. I would only mention that in one of his friend Thackeray's most exquisite little poems is a line indicating Fraser's nature—

And laughing Tom is laughing yet.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

To celebrate the memory of a public benefactor by benefactions is a meet and proper thing. So it is with certain associations in Bristol, who once a year club, not together, but in sections, to venerate the name of Colston, a local personage whose name is written largely in the recorded annals of judicious charity. Not only has he done much to render Lucina propitious, but when babes whom he has been the means of bringing comfortably into the world grow up, their future lives are made assured, so far as in well-conceived and managed benevolence lies. But, though charity should unite all men in well-doing, and though those who aid to perpetuate Colston's kindly purpose conjoin in getting together a tolerable sum of money which flows in one undivided channel, yet politics sever the individuals who are at one on this object, and Liberals and Conservatives dine in diversity, while a neutral association has a third social gathering. It would seem that this year the Liberals of Gloucestershire were desirous of making, not to speak it profanely, a splash; and so they sought out and beyond their county and chief city for M.P.s who should give significance and mark to their proceedings. It is to be suspected that they angled for a Cabinet Minister or two; but only succeeded in hooking a Secretary to the Treasury; for on no other supposition is it to be conceived why Mr. Stansfeld should be the great gun at the demonstration of the "Anchor" society. So far as a speech was concerned they might have gone further and fared worse; for the ex-Third Lord of the Treasury, who has subsided down into the place which was probably originally intended for him, though it was found necessary in his case to add an extra teat to the Treasury mother of sucking-pigs, was in good case, and really demeaned himself almost up to an equality with a Cabinet Minister. He has a lofty manner with him when he chooses, has Mr. Stansfeld; and he was skilful in the mode in which he affected the conventional reticence of a Minister while he declared policy of his own, for which he must either have warrant or be yielding up that political independence for which he has credit. Any way, he so developed himself when he was pooh-poohing the prevalent idea of a certain hopelessness on the part of Mr. Gladstone in regard to the pacification of Ireland, which was gathered from his speech at the Mansion House last week, as to give lively hope that, if the present Prime Minister should prove unequal to the occasion, there was Mr. Stansfeld to fall back upon; which, considering how often the question has been asked of late, "Who is the coming man?" is, if not a consolation, just something to look forward to. In fact, the Right Hon. the Secretary to the Treasury "trionfed amongst the minnows" with excellent success. One record of his doings was rather startling, for it is authoritatively stated that he proposed a toast in a "humorous speech." What can that possibly mean? One usual element of geniality was wanting in this Liberal Colston revivification, for Mr. Henry Berkeley—in every sense the senior member for Bristol—was absent from the same physical cause which made his place as much vacant in the House last Session; but Mr. Samuel Morley, *post tot naufragia tutus*, at length safely landed on the beach of M.P.-dom, was in great feather, and quite equal in himself to represent two representatives. Whether it be because of his numerous fights for a Liberal seat in Parliament, or from his being a typical man of the Dissenting interests, or because he is a millionaire, or because, barring a little sub-acidity, he is rather a pleasing person, Mr. Morley, in the two short periods in which he has been an M.P., has acquired a special position in the House. As he said himself, at Bristol, the other day, he does not speak much; but, to paraphrase his own words, he thinks the more. There may be causes for it for which he is not responsible; but, looking at the speech he made on Colston's day, probably it is only judicious that he does not speak often or long, for, as it reads, it is curiously rambling and inconsequent. As, however, one has ere now heard Mr. Morley speak with point and emphasis, his address on this occasion may be only a specimen of after-dinner rhetoric.

Certainly, considering that by his agency the representation of West Gloucestershire was made completely Liberal at the last election, Mr. Samuel Marling was entitled to swell the sound of names at the charitably-intentioned feast. Something has been whispered about special ability in this gentleman; but as yet it has been undeveloped, though one has a dim recollection of his having spoken last Session, but certainly it was not in such sort as to make a green spot in memory's waste—which, being Parliamentarily interpreted, means the area in which back-benchers do their little spiriting. Then, too, there came from the Principality Mr. Evan Richards, who won Cardiganshire against hard efforts from the Tories at the last election, and who once, or it may be twice, delivered himself in the House with all the fire and some of the fury of the traditional Welshman, and whose presence was accountable on the score of geographical and Parliamentary vicinage. But unless, which is the most likely reason, because he is Mr. Stansfeld's brother-in-law, the appearance of Mr. Dixon, M.P. for Birmingham, was less intelligible, though so worthy and public-spirited a gentleman, an educationist almost to craze, would be welcome in any assembly of his countrymen; but why he should turn up with military honours, apparently for this occasion only, and be signalised by the title of Colonel (volunteer, of course), is not quite so apparent. It would seem that the Conservative ("Dolphin") branch of the Colston confederacy was rather in a dearth of M.P.-dom. It is said that they had thought to have secured the services of Sir George Jenkinson and Mr. R. N. Fowler as their coryphæi; but these gentlemen, happily for the jovialty, if any, and the comparative brevity of the proceedings, did not show. In a sort of obscure and slouching way, Major Allen, a new, and it may be a brilliant, but as yet in the house mute and inglorious, member for the new district of Mid-Somerset, was present with the Conservative Colstonians. He made a speech, of course; but there is no need to anatomise it. However, the "Dolphin," despite the absence of M.P.s, went ahead for the first time in the subscriptions, which was the most desirable thing.

So combative a personage (he is clearly a personage now, by right as well as courtesy, as he always was in his own estimation) as Mr. Layard was not likely to let the curious manifestation of Mr. Ayrton on the duties of a Chief Commissioner of Works go by unheeded. With a certain fitness, he took the occasion of a lecture on Pompeii to a representative body of the electors of Southwark (did the constituency ballot to ascertain who were not to go?) to utter a half-mournful protest at Mr. Ayrton's æsthetic heresies. Doubtless Mr. Layard felt keenly the almost undisguised personality, the special sneers at that ... which he was probably bent on erecting, and at the project of Haussmannising London which he was suspected of entertaining. There must have been sting in the insinuations that the ex-Commissioner of Works purposed to indulge his absurd artistic fancies at the expense of the British taxpayer, and that he, Mr. Ayrton, was the *deus ex machina* who had intervened to save the country from such an infliction. Possibly Mr. Layard felt that visions of acres of walls covered with Salviati mosaics were becoming "baseless fabrics, leaving not a wrack behind;" dreams of Leicester-square glittering a miniature Palais Royal had faded away, and the hope of the inevitable testimonial to Layard the Edile had become a nullity and a delusion. One thing Mr. Layard seemed to rejoice in, and that was that it was quite certain that neither in the ruins of London, nor in its architectural, ornamental, and artistic history, would ever be found a trace of the rude, coarse, mere base and mechanical hand of Mr. Ayrton—as, according to that gentleman's own showing, his hand as Commissioner of Works can by no possibility be ever discovered. But, perhaps, fragments of those queer rectangular boxes from which ... waved over the tiny grass-plots of Palace-yard, ... the coping of the terrace of the Houses of Parliament, may be found in a fossil state, not by the New Zealander—no longer inevitable, as it is questionable whether there will be any New Zealander in another generation—but by whatsoever antiquary sits on the remains of this great metropolis; and haply a stone or two, very much honeycombed and decayed, of the central hall of the Palace of Westminster, with bits of Salviati mosaic still clinging to it—showing the value of the material—may be left, on which the said antiquary may drop a tear to the one man who could and would have been a real Edile of London, but who was nipped in the bud by the cold utilitarian breath of Lowe, the hyperborean Chancellor of the Exchequer of 1869. Looking to the length of time during which England has been without a Minister of the first rank at Madrid, it might be supposed that the presence of the chief of the legation was desirable; but as it seems that Mr. Layard is in no hurry to take his departure, and to all appearances means to stay in this country at least till February, there is some warrant for a belief current, that his appointment is not so much an immediate necessity as an honourable banishment.

MUSIC.

Since the opening performance at the Royal Italian Opera, on Monday week, classical music has had an ascendency, offering an agreeable contrast to its comparative subordination during the regular season there. We have already spoken of Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," as given on Tuesday week—the performance of which was repeated on the following Saturday. On Thursday week Beethoven's "Fidelio" was performed, with Mdlle. Titiens' well-known representation of Leonora, a character in which her dramatic power and grand declamation are most worthily displayed in music such as no other stage work contains. Since the days when Madame Schroeder Devrient was in her prime there has scarcely been a Leonora so satisfactory throughout as that of Mdlle. Titiens—not forgetting the admirable performances of Madame Malibran, Madame Viardot-Garcia, and Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli. However great the dramatic conception and powers of musical expression may be, the representative of Leonora must possess an exceptional physique to sustain the continuous strain imposed by the rapidly-succeeding situations in the last act. How successfully Mdlle. Titiens goes through this ordeal, how grandly she sings in the duet of the grave-digging scene, in the following trio, quartet, and duet, is well known from her many previous performances, none of which have surpassed in power and effect that of Thursday week—when, also, the grand scena, the invocation to Hope, in the first act, was again one of her chief successes. The efficiency of Mdlle. Sinico as Marcellina, of Signor Gardoni as Florestan, Mr. Santley as Don Pizarro, and Mr. Lyall as Jacquino, again enhanced the general effect of the opera. The new basso, Signor Antonucci, was a respectable Rocco, and would have been better with less of tremolo and more certainty of intonation. On Monday "Don Giovanni" was performed, with Mdlle. Titiens as Donna Anna, another of this artist's great successes in heroic opera. Mdlle. Sinico was Elvira, Signor Mongini Don Ottavio, Signor Cotogni Don Giovanni, as on many former occasions; Madame Vanzini Zerlina (also not for the first time); and Herr Formes re-appeared as Leporello—a character to which he now imparts more dramatic force than musical refinement. Mr. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," on Tuesday, introduced Mdlle. Di Murska for the first time as Ophelia; the part originally filled, in Paris and here, by Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, whose exquisite performance was one of her greatest triumphs, both in the French and the English capital; and, it is scarcely too much to say, upheld the opera, if it did not altogether save it, from early extinction. On the merits of the composer, as favourably and successfully displayed in various earlier works of a lighter kind, and on the characteristics of his "Hamlet," we dwelt at some length when the opera was first introduced here, in June last, and have now only to record the great success achieved by Mdlle. Di Murska on Tuesday night, far transcending that of any of her previous essays here. This lady has gradually advanced from her earlier position as a merely brilliant executant of florid and passionless music into an admirable interpreter of pathos and passion. This progress was first evidenced last season in her performance as Lucia, which yields in merit and importance to the new assumption now referred to. In the earlier scenes of tenderness, the intensity of her attachment to Hamlet was admirably mingled with a maidenly grace and refinement that were never absent, even in the deeper scene of agony and despair when renounced by her lover. The great triumph, however, was in the principal situation of the fourth act, that portion of the opera which will probably alone survive—the death of Ophelia as made by the French dramatists a subject of representation instead of narration. The acting and singing of Mdlle. Di Murska were here both distinguished by high powers of conception and execution. In the delineation of crushed affections and withered hopes, the despair and delirium of frenzy which were yet never dissociated from grace and tenderness; in the delicate warbling of the plaintive old Swedish melody, the fitful bursts of wild hysterical laughter, the brilliant execution of vocal passages of extreme difficulty, and the gradually diminishing notes murmured by the drowning girl—all was admirable in design and performance, and was so recognised by a general tribute of enthusiastic applause. Mr. Santley's Hamlet is again remarkable for the proof which it affords of the power of a great artist to give effect to music in itself heavy and characterless. His splendid singing, both cantabile and declamatory, gained a large share of the applause of the evening. Herr Formes looked the Ghost better than he sang his music; his voice wavered as though he were terror-stricken at his own apparition. Mdlle. Sinico was as efficient as before in the character of the Queen, and the other parts call for no comment. The scenic effects and the elaborate ballet action of the fourth act are as splendid as before.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's sacred pastoral, "Ruth," originally produced at the Hereford Festival in 1867, was performed (for the first time in London), at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, when, as at Hereford, the principal soprano solos (those of Ruth) were sung by Madame Goldschmidt, whose appearances have been few and far between since the days of her universal celebrity as Jenny Lind. The work, which has already been criticised, calls but for brief comment on its repetition, the more especially as it presents no special characteristics demanding analysis. Mr. Goldschmidt is well known as a musician of high attainments, practical and theoretical; but his "Ruth" would appear to be a first, or at least an early, essay in an application of musical art that demands high natural gifts and exceptional powers. The work had the advantage of an especially fine performance, both choral and orchestral, the solos having of course been admirably rendered by the great artist already named, Madame Patey, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Santley. Madame Goldschmidt's voice still retains much of that resonant quality which it possessed in an exceptional degree, together with the earnest and devotional feeling and artistic phrasing that rendered her so eminent in the interpretation of sacred music. The applause bestowed on her was enthusiastic throughout, and the music itself and its composer were received with high favour by a sympathetic audience. Herr Goldschmidt conducted the performance.

The seventh of the Crystal Palace Concerts, on Saturday, was rendered special by the splendid pianoforte-playing of Madame Arabella Goddard, who performed Dr. Sterndale Bennett's Caprice in E (with orchestral accompaniments) with a combination of power and delicacy, brilliancy and refinement, impulse and self-control that could not be surpassed, and are rarely approached. It is most honourable to Madame Goddard's musical taste and judgment that, amidst her extensive repertoire and large devotion to the pianoforte music of the great classics of the past, she yet finds frequent opportunity for the performance of that of our distinguished Professor, which is almost ignored by other public pianists in this country. Dr. Bennett's four great concertos are ranked in Germany with those of the classical masters, and are frequently alternated with them in performance; but here, in the land of their production, were it not for Madame Goddard's occasional repetition of them, they would be scarcely known out of the private circle of connoisseurs. Brilliant performances of Benedict's effective fantasia on themes from "Der Freischutz" and Thalberg's "Home, sweet home," completed the display of admirable pianoforte-playing by Madame Goddard at Saturday's concert. Miss Muir made a favourable first appearance, although almost succumbing under the influence of extreme nervousness. She has a light soprano voice of agreeable quality, which will be heard to greater advantage when its owner is more accustomed to an audience.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will commence its thirty-eighth season on Friday next with "Israel in Egypt," and promises to give Beethoven's grand mass in D, in celebration of the centenary of the composer's birth. Sir Michael Costa is still conductor.

The National Choral Society will commence its tenth season on Wednesday next, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin.

THE THEATRES.

It having been considered expedient to withdraw the new drama of "Forbidden Fruit," the management of the Lyceum have returned to the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," which has been acted during the week. A new play by Mr. Palgrave Simpson is underlined.

Mrs. C. Pitt is proceeding judiciously in her conduct of the Surrey, and, having transferred to this transpontine stage the spectacular drama, by Mr. A. Halliday, of "The Great City," she has been careful to have it illustrated by Mr. A. Callcott with the requisite local scenery, of which the Charing-cross Hotel and Waterloo Bridge command the largest share of applause. On Monday Mrs. C. Pitt made her first appearance in London as an actress, in Mr. Buckstone's play of "Married Life." This little piece is excessively amusing, and exhibits husbands and wives in a state of strife arising from causes more or less frivolous. Mrs. Charles Pitt sustained the part of the schoolmistress, Mrs. Henry Dove, and Miss Leigh that of the jealous wife, Mrs. Lionel Lynx. Mr. John Murray was the footman husband. All the characters, indeed, were efficiently represented.

A new piece was produced, on Saturday, at Sadler's Wells. It is a four-act melodrama, by Mr. W. E. Suter, entitled "The Bavarian Girl; or, The Black Helmet." At the opening of the piece we learn that Bavaria has concluded peace with Wurtemberg; and, accordingly, Captain Alexis (Mr. E. Phelps) and Ludovine his wife (Mrs. Margaret Eburne) congratulate each other that the wars are over; but their happiness is disturbed by hearing that Prince Alexis is to be married to the Princess Octavia of Wurtemberg. The Princess (Miss Julia Summers) herself is driven to their dwelling (a humble farmhouse) by a storm, and when she departs leaves behind her a bracelet, which Ludovine determines to restore. The second act opens with the palace of the Duke of Bavaria, and here Ludovine seeks the Princess, and finds preparations for the reception of the Prince. At length he appears, and, to her surprise and consternation, proves to be her husband. The latter has an audience of his father, the Duke (Mr. Rowsell), whom he tells that he cannot wed the Princess; and ultimately Ludovine is arrested. In the next act an interview takes place between her and the Duke, during which Count Everard (Mr. T. W. Ford), in attendance on the Duke, is identified as a brigand known as the Black Helmet, from whose fury Ludovine was aforetime delivered by the Prince. In the last act the Duke abdicates, and his son, succeeding to his power, proceeds to punish the fugitive Count; and Ludovine turns out to be the sister of the Princess, according to immemorial custom in such dramatic dilemmas. The performers were fully equal to their rôles, and the drama, not being too long, was well received by the audience.

The principal event of the week is, perhaps, the reproduction of "The Lady of Lyons" at the Holborn. Mr. Barry Sullivan has provided this charming drama with some excellent scenery by Mr. Julian Hicks, and otherwise mounted the play in the best manner. The actor, of course, shows to much advantage in the part of Claude Melnotte, which he has well studied and frequently performed; and Mrs. H. Vezin, in Pauline, rose to that emotional height of which she is so capable. Mr. Horsman as Beauseant was low and indistinct; a too-serene villain, who will not even condescend to permit the emphatic words of a sentence to reach the ear of "the groundlings," but his wife was sufficiently demonstrative as Madame Deschapelles, and thus made compensation for his too-evident nonchalance. Mr. W. H. Stephens, as Damas, was decidedly good; and Mr. Lin Rayne played Glavis with his usual intelligence. Thus competently acted, this favourite drama deservedly excited great applause during its performance, and on the fall of the curtain was followed with the enthusiastic acknowledgments of a very numerous and fashionable audience. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the latter half of the play, and showed great interest during its progress. It was preceded by the farce of "State Secrets," in which Mr. George Honey was very amusing as the fortunate tailor; and followed by "The Lottery Ticket," in which the same actor was equally successful, and which was, indeed, throughout efficiently enacted.

Astley's is again under the conduct of Mr. E. T. Smith, who has provided himself with another representative of "Mazeppa." The lady is named Miss Lilian, and she strictly follows all the business introduced by Miss Ada Menken.

Since our last notice of the Holborn Amphitheatre the trained monkeys have appeared in public, and fully justified the announcement of their remarkable docility.

Mr. Leslie's play of "The Orange Girl" is being performed at the Grecian; and also a new drama entitled "The Heart-Makers and Heart-Breakers." These performances prove attractive.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday London was wrapped in a dense fog.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has issued proposals for a loan of £2,500,000. The stock is to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum.

On Thursday week the members of the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Cecil Long, the commodore.

On Tuesday a numerously-attended meeting of salesmen in the New Metropolitan Meat Market was held to protest against the proposal of the City authorities to raise the scale of tolls.

A donation of £1000 in aid of the funds of University College Hospital has been forwarded to Mr. Edward Enfield, treasurer, by an anonymous benefactor, under the initials of "G. W. S."

Lord Monck, who presided at a meeting of the French Atlantic Cable Company, on Wednesday, stated that during the thirteen weeks the line had been open its earnings had reached £21,110.

Mr. Standish Grove Grady, the new reader on the Hindoo, Mohammedan, and Indian laws in the Middle Temple, delivered his inaugural lecture at the Middle Temple Hall on Saturday last.

A gentleman, who has been identified as Captain Forbes, of University-street, Tottenham-court-road, fell dead, last Saturday, whilst inspecting the Peabody statue, near the Royal Exchange.

Dr. Cumming appeals for donations in order to institute weekly meat-dinners for 300 poor and hunger-bitten infants and children, in connection with his ragged school at Brewer's-court, Drury-lane.

The baronetcy for the retiring Lord Mayor is to be supplemented by two knighthoods for the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Causton and Mr. James Vallentin. Colonel Fraser, the Commissioner of the City Police, is to be made a C.B.

A "labour test" for able-bodied women in receipt of outdoor relief is to be tried in one of the metropolitan unions. The test is to take the form of needlework, making and repairing such clothing as may be required in the workhouse.

At the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, being the first meeting in the civic year, the new Lord Mayor presided, and a vote of thanks was passed to his predecessor. A scheme for the reconstitution of Emanuel Hospital and Schools was adopted.

The *Gazette* contains the official licence from the Privy Council for the holding of an exhibition and sale of cattle in connection with the Smithfield Club Show. An Order in Council sets forth the regulations under which cattle will be exhibited.

Yesterday week the new school-room and workshop of the Boys' Home Industrial School, Regent's Park-road, were opened by the Bishop of London. The home is designed for the prevention of crime by bringing in such boys as, from their circumstances and associations, are in danger of becoming criminals. Schools and workshops capable of accommodating 100 boys have been provided, and 66 boys are now in the home. The number of applicants for admission amounted during the last twelve months to 300.

The council of King's College, London, have established a chair of hygiene, and have appointed Dr. Guy their first professor. Arrangements will be made for a course of lectures to be given during the months of January, February, and March, 1870.

In the description, last week, of the opening of Blackfriars New Bridge, it should have been stated that the Hon. Artillery Company of London formed the guard of honour to receive the Queen on the bridge, and the 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers were also there on duty.

The Prince of Wales, as president of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, will preside at the special meeting of the governors, convened for Monday next, to hear a statement by the treasurer (Mr. Foster White) in reply to the charges which have lately been made against the management of this institution.

It has been resolved that a testimonial to Mr. James Syme, the distinguished surgeon, shall take the form, first, of a fellowship for the promotion of surgery in the Edinburgh University; and, secondly, of a marble bust to be placed in the University Library, or in the hall of the Royal Infirmary.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, on Monday night, delivered the introductory address at the opening meeting of the Social Science Association's session. The lecture, which traversed a large portion of the wide field of subjects which are claimed as belonging to social science, was ordered to be printed.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, papers will be read on Exploration of the New Course of the Yellow River of China, by Mr. Ney Elias, and Failure of Earthquake Predictions in Peru, by the Hon. W. G. S. Jerningham.

Yesterday week the usual ceremony attending the nomination of Sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales was observed in the Court of Exchequer. The list, after the usual variety of excuses, was duly made out, three names being entered for each county. The selection will be made in January by her Majesty in Council.

Pauperism in the metropolis is rapidly on the increase. In the last week of October the number in receipt of parochial relief was 1981 more than in the corresponding period of last year; while in the first week of November the excess had risen to 4661. Of the total number 35,586 were in the workhouses, and 102,650 were receiving outdoor relief.

The Clerkenwell Emigration Club, superintended by the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Incumbent of St. Paul's, has this season assisted 631 poor but deserving persons to emigrate. The majority, who are in Canada, send back good reports of their adopted country, affirming that good work and food are to be obtained by any industrious, persevering, and sober person.

Lord Henry Lennox, on Wednesday night, delivered the opening address at the winter session of the Society of Arts. His Lordship referred to the fact that a mechanical committee was being appointed, in which inventions would be examined and discussed, and where the patent laws would undergo a searching investigation. At the conclusion of his address, the Prince Consort's prize was delivered to Mr. John Wilson, for having for three successive years obtained the certificates of the society.

On Monday Mr. W. M'Arthur, M.P., assisted by the Rev. S. M'Call, the Rev. W. A. Essery, and other gentlemen, laid the foundation-stone of a new Congregational Church, in Rouel-road, Bermondsey. The population of the district is about 80,000, while the church and chapel accommodation provides for only about 13,000. The new building will seat 1000 people and accommodate 700 children in school; the estimated cost being £4800, towards which sum about £2700 has been promised.

In consequence of the prevalence of relapsing fever the London Sanitary Asylum Board have ordered the erection of a temporary hospital for patients. Mrs. Gladstone is anxious temporarily to enlarge the Convalescent Home by reopening the houses at Clapton for the gratuitous reception of those recovering from the fever. Subscriptions will be received by Mrs. Gladstone, 11, Carlton House-terrace; or by Sir Samuel Scott and Co., bankers, 1, Cavendish-square, to the "Clapton House" account.

The recent disclosures respecting the condition of some parts of St. Pancras Workhouse have induced the guardians to manifest a spirit of activity, and for a week past the infirmary wards have been thrown open for public inspection. An extraordinary meeting of the board was held last Saturday, to consider what should be done to remove the popular impression that there had been a "wholesale slaughter of the pauper poor" in this establishment. Dr. Edmunds, who presided, read a long report which he had drawn up, descriptive of the condition of the workhouse, and attributing the overcrowding to the fact that Dr. Ellis, the medical officer, had detained in the infirmary patients who ought to have been draughted off "and made comfortable" in the infirm wards. The report concluded by requesting the Poor-Law Board to sanction Dr. Ellis's dismissal. The guardians agreed to request the Poor-Law Board to institute an inquiry into the circumstances under which their workhouse infirmary ventilation was rendered in so bad a state as (according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury) to accelerate the deaths of several patients. They openly state that tricks intentionally played with the ventilators were the cause of that disastrous result. The Vicar of Old St. Pancras and twelve of the leading parishioners have visited the wards and published a report to the effect that the ventilation is extremely good, and that there is no overcrowding.—The long-standing dispute between the Poor-Law Board and this parish respecting the proposed new infirmary and schools has at length been settled. The terms of a compromise were agreed upon at a meeting of the guardians on Monday afternoon, and a hope was expressed that the satisfactory disposal of this question would be the means of bringing about a better feeling between the central and the local authorities.—On Wednesday Dr. Lankester held an inquiry into the cause of death of six paupers who had died in the workhouse. Dr. Ellis, two nurses, and a patient in one of the infirmary wards bore testimony to the fearful nature of the smells which pervaded the place; and Dr. Lockhart Robinson, superintendent of the Sussex Lunatic Asylum, who visited the infirmary on Monday, told the Coroner that he found the wards "frightfully overcrowded," and that it was "a mockery to carry on medical treatment in them." Verdicts to the effect that the death of the deceased was accelerated by the want of sufficient sanitary precautions were returned in three cases.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains a Royal proclamation proroguing Parliament from Dec. 23 to Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

Funds are being collected to erect a statue to Lord Cochrane in Valparaiso.

The Panama Legislature is making further exertions to have a canal across the Isthmus of Panama and Darien.

Fourteen thousand patents will be granted by the United States this year, and two applications are rejected for every one granted.

The *Academy* (of which the second number appeared last Saturday) states that the publishing firm of Hoffmann and Campe have bought from the widow of the poet Heine all the MSS. in her possession, and committed the editing of them to Herr Strodtmann, the biographer of Heine.

A singular tiger story is told by the *Bombay Gazette*. A Portuguese saw two tiger cubs playing in the road in a village near Coela, and, thinking they were dogs, went after them with a stick, when the mother sprang upon him and wounded him severely on the head, arm, and breast. Having contented herself with knocking him down, the tigress went after her cubs, and the man escaped.

The Empress of the French left numerous marks of her munificence in the Turkish capital. Her Majesty gave 10,000f. to the School of Art and Manufactures, 3000f. to the hospital in the Sixth Circle, 17,000f. to the French charitable establishments in Constantinople, 40,000f. to those in the provinces, and, in addition, 20,000f. to those in Egypt. The Empress also left 10,000f. to be distributed in alms amongst the poor.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. T. J. Boyd has been unanimously re-elected Master of the Edinburgh Company of Merchants for the ensuing year.

At Aberdeen, on Tuesday, an ice-vault fell in, seriously injuring seven men, one mortally.

Mr. Eastwick, C.B., M.P., distributed last week, at Truro, the prizes gained at recent middle-class examinations.

The 101st anniversary of the Colston charities was celebrated at Bristol on Saturday evening.

Mr. Fildes, late M.P. for Grimsby, was presented with a testimonial at that town on Wednesday evening.

According to a Parliamentary return, the total gross income of the endowed charities of the county of Essex amounts to £12,478.

On Tuesday Lord William Lennox gave a lecture at Wigan, the subject, "The late Prince Consort," to a numerous audience.

On Thursday week a great mass of rock overhanging Downie harbour, on the Kincardineshire coast, fell, destroying eight fishing-boats, valued at about £200.

Mr. Benyon, M.P. for Berkshire, has been elected High Steward of the borough of Reading. The office has been vacant since the death of the late Marquis of Downshire.

Her Majesty has presented a large box of linen to the Windsor Infirmary, and her Royal Highness Princess Christian has forwarded two presents of game for the patients.

The Earl of Camperdown and Sir William Clerke have been appointed commissioners to inquire into the administration of certain of the public departments in Scotland.

The amount expended by petitioners and respondents in the fourteen election petitions tried in England this year was £12,117, while the cost to the Treasury was £12,158. Of the latter sum nearly £5000 was paid to shorthand-writers.

On Sunday morning a fire broke out at Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Great Park. Considerable damage was done, and one wing was gutted; but the state apartments built in the reign of Queen Anne were saved.

The freedom of Stirling is to be presented to Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, of Keir, in consideration of the benefit conferred on the burgh through his influence and exertions, and in recognition of his high position as a statesman, author, and art-critic.

A meeting of the shareholders in the North British Railway Company was held in Edinburgh yesterday week, at which the chairman proposed the Taybridge scheme for approval. Its estimated cost is £350,000. An amendment was moved to delay the work for twelve months, but the original motion was carried.

At the meeting of the Chatham local board of health, yesterday week, notice was given of the intention, on the part of the board, to apply to the Government for a grant of the land adjoining the Military-road, Chatham, to be converted into a public garden and recreation-ground for the use of the inhabitants.

M. Prevost-Paradol lectured again, yesterday week, to the members of the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh, taking for his subject this time the "Social Condition of France." There was a large attendance. Throughout he was listened to with close attention, and was again and again loudly applauded.

A portrait of Mr. Backhouse, M.P., was, on Thursday week, presented to that gentleman at Darlington, as an acknowledgment, by the agriculturists and his friends in the district, of his services as President of the Chamber of Agriculture, and especially of his exertions in their behalf during the prevalence of the cattle plague.

The National Institution's life-boat, City of Manchester, has been the means of effecting the rescue of the crew of eight men belonging to the Spanish brigantine, St. Areta, bound from Santander to Swansea, which went ashore at the Cefn Sidan Sands, near Carmarthen Bay, and has become a total wreck.

Six men were killed, on Thursday week, by an explosion of firedamp at the Hendreforgan Colliery, in the Swansea Valley. The district has not been visited with such a calamity for very many years; indeed, the anthracite coal, which is chiefly worked, is not of so gaseous a nature as to lead to such a disaster.——Another explosion took place on Monday, at the Moss Hall Collieries, Wigan. The number of killed is twenty-seven, eight bodies having been got out and nineteen left in, the pit having since been discovered to be on fire, and all access closed.

The return match between the London and Newcastle crews for the championship of the world and £400 was rowed, on Thursday afternoon, from the Old Mansion House at Newcastle to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, a distance of three miles and three quarters, on the Tyne, and attracted a vast crowd of eager spectators. The weather was fine and the water smooth. The Thames men won the choice of sides, and got the best of the start. They settled more quickly to work than the Tyne crew, and led for a quarter of a mile. The Tyne men then shot ahead, and won easily by three lengths.

A handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver tea, coffee, and dessert service (twelve pieces), was, on Tuesday, presented at Brookwood Park, near Alresford, Hants, by Colonel W. Greenwood to Mr. H. H. Deacon, of Ropley, master of the H.H. hounds, in the presence of a large number of subscribers. The plate cost £460 and the following were among the list of subscribers:—The Marquis of Anglesey, Sir. J. B. Paibell, Bart., Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart., Sir W. Knighton, Bart., Lord Northbrook, Sir N. Rycroft, Bart., Hon. A. A. Arundell, Dowager Lady Rodney, Mr. Beach, M.P., Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., Mr. Lewis, M.P.

The two English elections, on Wednesday, terminated in favour of the Liberal candidates. At Whitby Mr. W. H. Gladstone was re-elected by a large majority over Mr. Worsley; and at Hastings Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth beat Mr. Robertson by more than a hundred. As the vacancy at Hastings was caused by the death of a Liberal, no change has been made in the relative strength of parties. In the election for the Scottish Universities, however, the Conservatives gain a seat, the outgoing member, Mr. Moncreiff, being a Liberal, and Mr. Gordon, who has a great majority over Mr. Smith, being a Conservative.

The *Scotsman* states that the course of evening lectures to the working classes at Edinburgh for 1869-70, under the sanction of the Lords of the Committee on Education, has been arranged. Professor Archer delivered, yesterday week, the first of a series on "The Application of Metals and Minerals to the Useful Arts." The newly-appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Edinburgh Veterinary College, Mr. James Dewar, F.R.S.E., follows with "The Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements." Mr. Geikie comes next with "The Principles of Geology as Illustrated by the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh." "The Leading Principles of Electricity" will be discoursed on by Mr. Ferguson. Professor Turner (whose lectures last year were so well received and attended) again lectures on the "Outlines of Anatomy and Physiology." The course will be concluded with Professor Balfour's series on "Botany."

The following gentlemen have been elected Mayors for the ensuing year, in addition to those whose names were published in our last impression:—Brecon, Alderman Lucas; Carmarthen, Mr. J. Lewis (re-elected); Chesterfield, Alderman Wright; Deal, Mr. G. Fry; Devizes, Dr. Clapham; Folkestone, Alderman Calstor; Haverfordwest, Mr. J. David Brown; Hereford, Mr. Anthony (re-elected); Leominster, Alderman Stallard (fourth time); Llandilo, Mr. Mills; Neath, Mr. Howel Cuthbertson (not Mr. Rowland Thomas, as stated last week); Oswestry, Mr. Shaw; Pembroke, Mr. William Thomas (re-elected); South Shields, Alderman Strachan; St. Helen's, Lieutenant-Colonel Gamble (re-elected); Tenby, Mr. White (sixth time); Warrington, Mr. C. J. Holmes; Wenlock, Mr. C. Pugh. Mr. Jacob Jacob was elected Mayor of Winchester; but he declined to serve, and claimed exemption on account of age. Consequently, a special meeting of the council was held on Monday, when Mr. Robert Underwood was duly elected.

The melting of the snow in Durham and Yorkshire has considerably flooded the rivers. The Tees, it is stated, has scarcely ever been known so high between Barnard Castle and Darlington. On Saturday night or Sunday a temporary bridge over the river, belonging to the Merrybent Railway, was carried off by the current. The Tyne, Eden, and Ribble have also been very high.

The late Bishop Phillpotts gave to the county of Cornwall a valuable theological library, on condition that within three years of his decease a room suitable for its reception should be provided. A handsome structure is now being erected at Truro, and is intended as a memorial to the late Bishop. It will be used as a depository for the Christian Knowledge Society, as well as for the library.

A two-days' conference of the executive committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened at Birmingham on Tuesday. Among the subjects discussed were the French treaty, international coinage, colonial tariffs, and the proposed commercial treaties with Spain and Portugal. A resolution urging the Government to institute an inquiry into the operation of the French treaty was adopted. On Wednesday the new law of bankruptcy and the expediency of appointing a Minister of Commerce formed the principal subjects of discussion. A strong opinion was expressed by Mr. Akroyd, M.P., and other members, that a separate department of commerce should be established. The member for Halifax urged that the Board of Trade had quite enough to do to look after the railway interests and the shipping of the kingdom, and that great benefit would result from the appointment of a Minister specially charged to deal with questions affecting trade and manufactures. A resolution embodying these views was adopted by the meeting.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Judges met, on Saturday, and arranged for the Winter Assizes. Justice Lush takes Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; Justice Willes and Baron Martin take Chester, Lancashire, and Salop; Justice Montague Smith takes Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, Stafford, and Glamorgan; Justice Blackburn takes Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Suffolk, and Cambridge; and Baron Pigott takes Essex, Hants, Devon, Wilts, Somerset, and Berks.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* states that Mr. Sullivan, the Irish Attorney-General, has accepted the Mastership of the Rolls.

The death is announced of Mr. Best, the official reporter of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Court of Exchequer has taken the same view as the Court of Queen's Bench of the case of Messrs. Flint and Fitzgerald, who were committed to prison by the Beverley Election Commissioners for refusing to give evidence. The prisoners, therefore, will have to serve out their term in York Castle.

The suit of Mr. Granville-Murray against the Foreign Minister to recover compensation for having been unlawfully dismissed from the office of her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa was before the Master of the Rolls yesterday week. Sir R. Palmer, for the defendant, said that her Majesty had power to dismiss any of her servants, and did so through her Ministers; and Lord Romilly decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Colonel W. P. Waugh, who was a bankrupt in 1862 and again in 1865, has for the third time submitted his affairs to the notice of the Court in Basinghall-street. He owes about £800 to creditors in London, but estimates his shares in two Spanish mines to be worth £1000. An adjournment of his examination has been ordered.

In the matter of C. H. Turner, late chairman of the Great Eastern Railway, a proposal had been made to pay the debts of £50,000 in full, by instalments spread over six years; and the Bankruptcy Court was asked to confirm that arrangement. Mr. Commissioner Bacon refused to do so, on the ground that, no accounts having been filed, he was without the means of determining, as required by the Act, whether the proposal was reasonable and for the benefit of the creditors.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, an examination sitting took place, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, in the matter of Alexander Allch, a merchant, late of Tien-Tsin, China; since of Westbourne-villas, Maida-hill; and of Leighton, Bucks. His liabilities are considerable—£21,150; assets and property held as security valued at £5712. There was no opposition, and the order of discharge was granted.

There was a sitting for examination and discharge in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, in the matter of William Earl, financial agent, of Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, and of Lewisham, Kent. His liabilities amounted to £93,563, of which upwards of £40,000 arises out of share transactions in various companies chiefly in liquidation, including the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Wiltshire Iron Company, the Estates Investment Company, the Southern Indiana Railway Company, and others. The assets consist chiefly of shares in the above companies of nominal value. On the application of the assignees an adjournment was ordered for the examination of the accounts.

James French, convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of a robbery with violence, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and to receive twenty-five lashes, underwent the latter part of his sentence in Newgate on Tuesday. The punishment was inflicted in the presence of the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, the Governor, and the surgeon of the prison.

Frank Johnson, charged with having shot a woman named Jane Withers, while seated in St. Mark's (temporary) Church, Walworth, was brought up on remand, on Thursday week, at the Lambeth Police Court. The prisoner was practising with a pistol in an adjoining garden, when a bullet struck the sheet-iron wall of the church, passed through, and wounded Mrs. Withers. The hurt was not serious; and, as the circumstance was purely accidental, the magistrate allowed the charge to be compromised by a payment to the woman of £5.

The keeper of a sporting lottery at Chipping Norton, known as "The Great Oxon Spec," has been fined £50, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

A building society which has been established in Wolverhampton for nearly twenty years has been robbed of £6000. The frauds extend over a period covering nearly the entire history of the society, and the present and late secretaries are charged with having committed them.

Poaching affrays seem to be of almost nightly occurrence. At an early hour on Saturday morning a collision took place between some poachers and keepers in the neighbourhood of Sudbury, in Derbyshire, and one of the latter was so seriously injured that it is feared he cannot recover. On the same morning there was a desperate affray near Chester. In this case the poachers suffered most severely, two of them receiving gunshot wounds. On the following night a gamekeeper was fired at by a poacher at Carlton, near Barnsley, and was slightly wounded in the breast.

Mr. Samuel Greave, a farmer, of Burton Wood, near Warrington, was, on Thursday week, murdered while in his milk-cart. He was shot dead, and the crime is supposed to have been committed by poachers.

Joseph Welsh, who was lately convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of John Abrahams, at Deptford, was executed on Monday morning within the walls of Maidstone prison.

The latest Irish murder reported is that of Mr. O'Brien, at Mohill, in the county of Leitrim. He was a gentleman farmer, holding ninety acres in fee simple, and having 300 head of cattle and a balance to his credit in the bank of £1000. He was generally respected by his neighbours, and the cause of the attack upon him is supposed to have been misunderstandings about property on which he was agent in Sligo. The assassins first fired at him and then twisted his neckcloth to produce strangulation. He was likewise stabbed from behind with a dagger or long knife. "Not content with this dreadful treatment," says the *Irish Times*, "the murderers took a stone 30lb. weight and broke in his breast and the principal ribs." The body was then thrown into a ditch.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., is gazetted Colonel of the 65th Foot, in place of the late General Coles.

The Commandership of the Forces at the Mauritius has become vacant by the death of Major-General Milman.

The Simoom, Captain Lethbridge, with the women and children belonging to the men of the 99th Regiment, arrived at Portsmouth, yesterday week, after a successful passage from Ascension.

The Argus, which has been in commission on the China station for some years, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, under the command of Commander F. W. Hallowes.

Rear-Admiral Arthur Forbes has been nominated to succeed the late Rear-Admiral Frederick Warden, C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval forces on the coast of Ireland.

The deaths of Admiral Dearon, on the retired list; of Rear-Admiral Frederick Warden, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Cork; and of Sir James Prior, who was for many years in the medical service of the Navy, are announced.

The Committee of Inventions, which was established in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the abolition of the Ordnance Select Committee, has been amalgamated with the Director-General of Ordnance Department in the Arsenal.

General Sir W. J. Codrington and Colonel E. S. Claremont are authorised to accept and wear the insignia of the second and third class respectively of the Legion of Honour, to which they have been promoted by the Emperor of the French.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that, in consequence of the probable changes due to the necessity of reduction in the establishment of the Army, no further appointments to the Staff will, in all probability, be made until after the meeting of Parliament.

Colonel the Hon. H. H. Clifford, C.B. and V.C., is to be appointed aide-de-camp to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in the room of the Hon. Richard Curzon, who has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders in reference to the manner in which ministers of religion are to be allowed to see men in the Navy, and also as to the way in which seamen are to have shore leave on Sundays to go to what place of worship they choose.

Her Majesty's ships Briton and Vulture were recently launched at Sheerness dockyard. The Briton is an unarmoured sloop of war, and will carry ten guns. The Vulture is an unarmoured twin-screw gun-vessel, three guns, 160-horse power.

The next examination of officers of the Royal Artillery for entrance to the advanced class of artillery officers at Woolwich will be held early in February next. The number of officers to be admitted to the class is eight, and the successful candidates will be required to join on March 31 following.

Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. George O. Trevelyan, a Junior Lord, paid a visit to Chatham on Thursday week. The convicts this year have made 13,000,000 bricks for use on the works. Their Lordships, having spent a considerable time on the extension works, entered the dockyard, and then proceeded to Melville Hospital, where they visited the seven sufferers from the explosion on board the Thistle gunboat at Sheerness, who were sent to that hospital for treatment.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tendency of affairs, both home and foreign, during the week, has been such as to promote increased firmness in all departments of the Stock Exchange. At home, the expectation of a further immediate rise in the Bank rate being removed by the increase in the supply of capital afloat, speculative transactions have been facilitated instead of checked, as would have been the case had a further advance in the official minimum taken place, and the markets, in consequence, have presented a more animated appearance; whilst abroad, with the recovery of King Victor Emmanuel from his severe illness and more pacific news from the Peninsula, the aspect of affairs has been decidedly in favour of the maintenance of peace. Consols have been steady, at an improvement of ⅛ per cent. For Money and the December Account the quotation has been 93¼ to 93⅜. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ to 92⅞; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem.; and June, 4s. to 9s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 113 to 113¼, and the Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

Very few changes have taken place in Colonial Government Securities the demand for which has ruled firm:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 103 to 104; Ditto Five per Cents, 94 to 96; Cape Six per Cents, 1871, 104 to 106; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 103 to 104; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 102; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 104 to 106; Ditto Five per Cents, 90½ to 91½; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882-1886, 109½ to 110½; South Australian Six per Cents, 1891 to 1898, 112 to 113, and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

In English Railway Stocks an increased amount of business has been transacted. At the commencement of the week, however, heaviness prevailed, and an important decline took place in Metropolitan, Caledonian, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire; a weakness being also perceptible in the value of London and Brighton, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern. Subsequently the market became more animated, and a portion of the decline was recovered. Great Northern A, Midland, and London and North Western have been in request, at enhanced quotations. Indian Stocks have been steady in value, with a fair inquiry. Canadian and Foreign Shares have sold slowly.

Ordinary Shares.—Caledonian, 77½ to 78¼; Great Eastern, 38½ to 38¾; Great Northern, 104 to 107; Ditto A, 107 to 108½; Great Western, 53 to 53¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53¼ to 54; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125½ to 126; London and Brighton, 44½ to 44¾; London and North-Western, 129¾ to 130½; London and South-Western, 89 to 91; Metropolitan, 83¼ to 84; Midland, 124¼ to 125¼; North-Eastern—Berwick, 118¾ to 119¼; Ditto, Leeds, 77 to 78; Ditto, York, 116 to 117; and South-Eastern, 76½ to 77.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106¼ to 107¼; Eastern Bengal, 109 to 110; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15¼ to 16¼; Great Indian Peninsular, 109 to 110; Great Southern of India, 105 to 107; Great Western of Canada, 15¼ to 15½; Madras, 109 to 110; Oude and Rohilkund, 105¼ to 107½; and Scinde, 107 to 109.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 14 to 15¼; Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 23 to 24¼; Great Luxembourg, 15¼ to 17¼; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 11¼ to 12¼.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been steady, but the demand has not been active. The San Domingo Loan has been in request, and an advance of 1 per cent has taken place in prices. Egyptian, Turkish, and Spanish have been dealt in to a fair extent, at full quotations. Russian and Peruvian also have been firm in price:—Argentine, 1868, 83¾ to 84¼; Brazilian, 1865, 83 to 84; Egyptian, 1868, 77¼ to 77¾; Ditto Nine per Cents, 99¾ to 100; Italian, 1861, 53¼ to 53½; Mexican, 13¼ to 13¾; Peruvian, 1865, 83 to 83½; Portuguese, 1853, 32¼ to 32½; Russian, 1862, 83¾ to 84¼; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 81¼ to 82¼; Ditto Nicolas Railway, 63¼ to 63½; Ditto, 1863, 66¾ to 66¾; San Domingo, 72 to 74; Spanish, 27 to 28; Ditto, 1867, 26¾ to 27; Ditto, 1869, 23 to 23¼; Turkish, 1865, 63¾ to 64¼; Ditto Five per Cents, 43¼ to 43¾.

For American Securities there has been a fair demand, and the quotations have been well maintained. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 83¾ to 84¼; Ditto, 1865, 82¾ to 83¼; Ditto, 1867, 82¾ to 84; 10-40, 77¾ to 78¼; Atlantic Bonds, 26 to 27; Erie Shares, 20¼ to 20¾; and Illinois Central, 99¼ to 100.

Business in Bank Shares has been on a moderate scale, at about late quotations:—Agra, A, 11¼ to 11; Ditto, B, 3¼ to 4; Alliance, 12¼ to 12¾; Anglo-Austrian, 8 to 10 prem.; Imperial Ottoman, 9¼ to 9¾; London and County, 48 to 49; London and Westminster, 58¼ to 58¾; London Joint-Stock, 32 to 33; and Union of London, 37 to 38.

Telegraph Shares have been dealt in to a fair extent, at full quotations. Atlantic, 14¼ to 15¼; Anglo-American, 20 to 20½; Anglo-Mediterranean, 11¾ to 17¼; British Indian Submarine, 11¼ to 11½; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; Mediterranean Extension, 3¼ to 3¾; Société du Câble Transatlantique Française, 15¼ to 16¼, and United Kingdom, 6¼ to 7¼.

The principal feature in the market for Miscellaneous Securities has been the advance in Telegraph Construction and Maintenance shares, caused by the announcement that a meeting will shortly be held to authorise the directors to make a return of £5 per share of the capital, £4 to be paid this year and the balance as early as possible. The shares at one time touched 34, but the quotation now is 33¼ to 33½. Other securities have been quiet. Credit Foncier of England, 2¾ to 2½; General Credit and Discount, 1¼ to 1 dis.; Hudson's Bay, 13¾ to 13¼; Indiarubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works Company, 30 to 31; and National Discount, 11 to 11¼.

Increased supplies of capital have been thrown on the market. The demand for accommodation has been on a moderate scale, but the rates have ruled easier, and three months' paper has been taken at 2¾ to 3 per cent. Bills maturing this year have been negotiated at 2¾ per cent.

On the Continent money has continued firm. The National Bank of Russia at St. Petersburg, and at its branches in Moscow, Odessa, and Riga, has fixed the rate of discount at 6 per cent, and at the other branches at 7 per cent. The rate for advances for three months is 8 per cent.

The rates of exchange are without material alteration. Bills generally have been in demand. At New York the rate of exchange on London is still 109.

A moderate quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week, and, as the export inquiry has been light, some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank of England.

A fair supply of Mexican dollars has been disposed of for China, at 60⅛d. per ounce. Bar silver has been in request for the Continent, at 60½d. per ounce.

The latest intelligence in reference to the new Turkish loan is to the effect that it will probably be brought out about the 20th inst. The amount will be £12,000,000, and the loan will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, with a sinking-fund of 1 per cent. The nominal price, according to the *Levant Herald*, is 58, but this is reduced by charges to 54. One half the loan has been taken "firm," and the remainder on commission, the whole being secured by £4,000,000 of unhypothecated revenue, chiefly Anatolian.

Tenders for £900,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been—to Calcutta, £122,500, and to Madras, £17,500. The minimum price has been fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. on both Presidencies; and tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. will receive about 10 per cent above that price in full. These results show a slight diminution in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

We understand that, in consequence of the impossibility of completing the arrangements for the acquisition of the telegraphic system by the Post Office authorities in all the three kingdoms by Jan. 1, it has been resolved to delay the transfer of the lines in Ireland for twelve months. The business therefore will be conducted in the existing offices, but under the control of the Postmaster-General, to whose officers the revenue collected will be handed over. In reference to the transfer of the English lines, however, it is stated that the arrangements are so far complete as to justify the assertion that, with the exception of one or two companies, the whole of the business will be taken over on the day named.

At a recent sitting of the Upper House of the Diet at Berlin a resolution was passed stating that the granting of the proposed concession for a lottery loan of 100,000,000 thalers was incompatible with the welfare of the State.

The report of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway for the half year ending June 30, to be presented on the 25th shows that the net revenue has been £37,103, out of which an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum is recommended, the payment of which will absorb £21,700, leaving £3374 to be carried forward. The company have also made arrangements for the surrender of their 7 per cent guarantee.

At a meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China it was shown that the net profit for the half year amounted to £50,922, out of which an interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent, has been paid and a balance of £20,371 carried forward.

At a meeting of the Copiapo Railway Company it was thought probable that for the quarter ending Dec. 31, a dividend of 4 per cent may be declared.

The official liquidator of the Cefn Cilcen Mining Company (Limited) has announced a further payment of 5s. in the pound, making, with previous distributions, 20s. in the pound.

The Oriental Gas Company recommend a further payment of 6 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year.

At a meeting of the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, dividends of 20s. per share on the £50 shares, and of 5s. per share on the £15 shares, were announced.

The report of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company shows a net profit for the year of £121,331. Of this sum £40,000 was employed, in May last, to pay an interim dividend; and the directors now propose that £80,000 be distributed among the shareholders, at the rate of £1 10s. per share, free of income tax, leaving a balance of £1331 to be carried forward.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	...	£423,754
An increase of public deposits of	...	645,075
An increase of other deposits of	...	61,873
Government securities (no change)		
A decrease of other securities of	...	8,923
An increase of bullion of	...	131,793
An increase of rest of	...	4,987
An increase of reserve of	...	555,963

The circulation, including Bank-post bills, is now £23,172,160; public deposits amount to £4,000,072; and private deposits to £17,503,182. The securities held represent £31,255,139; and the stock of bullion is £18,953,036. The rest stands at £3,110,364.

Friday Afternoon.

The Consol market has been firm, at an advance of ⅛ per cent. For Money and the Account the quotation has been 93⅞ to 94; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ to 92⅞.

Railway Stocks have been steady. Metropolitan, 84 to 84¼; Caledonian, 78½ to 79¼; London and Brighton, 44¼ to 44¾; South-Eastern, 76¾ to 77¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53¼ to 53¾; Great Northern, A, 107 to 107½; Midland, 118¾ to 119¼; London and North-Western, 129¾ to 130¼; Great Western, 53¼ to 53¾; and Great Eastern, 38¼ to 38¾.

Foreign Bonds have sold quietly. Egyptian, 1868, 77¼ to 77¾; Ditto, Nine per Cents, 99¾ to 101; Italian, 1861, 53¼ to 53½; Spanish, 1867, 26¾ to 27¼; Turkish, 1865, 63¾ to 64¼; Ditto, Five per Cents, 43¼ to 43¾; and Peruvian, 1865, 82¾ to 83¼.

For Money the demand has been quiet. Three-months' paper has been charged 2¾ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The position of the grain trade was without material alteration. The supplies of produce were sufficient for requirements, but no further reduction took place in prices. From Essex and Kent the receipts of wheat were moderate. The attendance of millers was limited, and the transactions in both red and white produce were restricted, at Monday's decline in the quotations. The show of foreign wheat was good. Business was confined to actual wants, at about late rates. With barley the market was moderately supplied. Fine malting produce continued to command a fair amount of attention, and full prices were realised. Grinding and distilling sorts, however, were dull. Malt changed hands quietly, at previous quotations. Oats were in fair supply and moderate request, and prices ruled firm. Beans and peas met a slow sale, at late rates. Flour was quiet, at Monday's reduced quotations.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 2170; barley, 1350; malt, 2410; beans, 60; peas, 210 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 21,410; barley, 6690; oats, 16,831; beans, 3330; peas, 1030 qrs.; flour, 1820 sacks and 4370 barrels.

English Currencies.—Wheat, red, 43s. to 46s.; ditto white, 41s. to 48s.; barley, 33s. to 43s.; malt, 48s. to 71s.; rye, 33s. to 35s.; oats, 14s. to 26s.; beans, 35s. to 42s.; peas, 33s. to 43s. per quarter; flour, 30s. to 43s. per 280lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 39s. 3d.; oats, 21s. 11d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 57,033; barley, 73,721; oats, 2536 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 7d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—Very little has been doing in the English seed market, but prices generally have been supported. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled quiet, but unchanged in value.

White turnip, 13s. to 18s.; swede, 15s. to 19s.; new winter tares, 9s. to 10s. 6d. per bushel; foreign new tares, 43s. to 44s.; canary, 50s. to 58s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 60s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 66s. to 69s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—A fair demand has been experienced for good qualities, and prices have remained about stationary.

Sugar.—The market has ruled quiet for both raw and refined goods, and prices have shown a downward tendency. Stock, 84,725 tons, against 83,415 tons in 1868.

Coffee.—Only small quantities of coffee have been disposed of, but steady prices have been obtained. Stock, 15,356 tons, against 21,636 tons last year.

Rice.—The rice market has ruled quiet, at stationary quotations. Stock, 30,133 tons, against 31,250 tons in 1868.

Provisions.—There has been only a moderate demand for Irish butter, and the tendency of prices has been downwards. The supplies of foreign have been liberal, and the quotations are again lower. Friesland is quoted 128s. to 138s.; Zwolle and Kampen, 116s. to 126s.; Holstein and Kiel, 90s. to 136s.; French, 90s. to 136s. per cwt. The bacon market has been firmer, and an advance of 2s. per cwt has, in some instances, been obtained. Hamburg and Danish cures have realised 68s. to 71s. landed. Hams have ruled scarce, and have commanded full rates. Lard has remained steady in value.

Hay and Straw.—The demand for hay and clover continues steady, with a large supply, at the annexed quotations:—Prime meadow hay, 78s. to 84s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 130s. to 138s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 98s.; straw, 30s. to 34s. per load.

Spirits.—The rum market has ruled dull, on former terms. Stock, 25,147 puns., against 25,531 puns. last year. Grain spirits have been inactive.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes on sale have been good; but the trade has ruled dull, and prices are without improvement.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at £33 15s.; English brown rape, £36 10s.; refined, £40 10s. to £39; foreign, £42. Olive and cocoanut oils are inactive.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 47s. for new Y.C. on the spot; and 47s. for January—March.

Coals (Friday).—Newcastle, 17s. to 17s. 9d.; Sunderland, 18s. 3d. to 21s. 9d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although the demand has been less active, firmness has been the feature of the market, and full quotations have been realised. The supply of English produce is limited. Mid and East Kents, £7 0s. to £12 12s.; Weald of Kents, £5 5s. to £7 10s.; Sussex, £5 15s. to £7 0s.; Bavarians, £7 0s. to £11 0s.; French, £4 0s. to £8 0s.; American, £5 10s. to £7 0s.; Yearlings, £2 10s. to £5 5s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The supply of beasts was moderate. For prime breeds there was a healthy demand, and for such full prices were obtained. Other descriptions sold slowly, on former terms. The market was moderately supplied with sheep. The trade was firm, but not active, at about the rates current on Monday. Calves were in short supply and fair request, at full prices. Pigs changed hands at previous quotations.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 867; sheep, 3663; calves, 172; pigs, 10. Foreign: Beasts, 415; sheep, 520; calves, 231.

Metropolitan Meat Market (Friday).—The market was moderately supplied with meat. The demand was inactive, at our quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; small pork, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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THE LATE MR. PEABODY.

Sixty or seventy years ago, in the village of Danvers, Massachusetts, there was a little boy, apprenticed to a grocer, having been taken from school to learn a trade at eleven years of age. George Peabody was one of an honest, sober, industrious New England family, whose ancestors had emigrated from Old England six generations before. There had been one or two Congregational ministers and divines of some repute for learning and piety among his elder kinsmen. For his own part, the district school had taught him reading, writing, and arithmetic, the rest of his knowledge was self taught in after life. Having been four years in the grocer's store, and spent another year with his grandfather in the rocky labours of Vermont, he went to join his brother David, who had set up a drapery or "dry-goods" business at Newburyport. This was stopped in a few months by the disaster of a fire, which destroyed Peabody's shop, with most other houses in the little town. But an uncle, Mr. John Peabody, who had settled in Georgetown, adjoining the Federal capital, in the district of Columbia, invited young George to become his commercial assistant. He went, and stayed with his uncle two years, managing a good part of the business, though still in his teens. In May, 1812, during the unhappy war between Great Britain and the United States, when a British fleet came up the Potomac, this young merchant's clerk, like others of his time, volunteered into the patriot army, and served a few months in the defence of Fort Warburton, as a true citizen soldier. The short war being over, his proved skill and diligence in trade brought him the offer of a partnership in a new concern. It was that of Mr. Elisha Riggs, who was about to commence the sale of "dry-goods"—all sorts of clothing stuffs, as distinguished from "groceries"—throughout the Middle States of the Union. Riggs found the capital, while Peabody did the work; the firm of Riggs and Peabody had great success. Peabody acted as bagman, and often travelled alone, on horseback, through the western wilds of New York and Pennsylvania, or the plantations of Maryland and Virginia, if not farther, lodging with farmers or gentlemen slave-owners, and so becoming acquainted with every class of people and every way of living. The Southern connection grew the faster; and in 1815 the house was removed to Baltimore, though its branches were established, seven years later, at Philadelphia and New York. Mr Riggs, about the year 1830, having retired from business, Mr Peabody found himself at the head of one of the largest mercantile firms in the home trade of America. His career was so far that of other clever and lucky commercial men.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE PEABODY.

But Mr. Peabody's character as a man of superior integrity, discretion, and public spirit, already distinguished him from others. He coveted no political office; he courted the votes of no party, he waited upon no "caucus," put his foot down upon no "platform," went for no "ticket," but held aloof from the hateful strife of rival American factions. He chose rather to bestow on his native Commonwealth the most perfect example of justice, honour, and liberality in social life, with the great self-culture of individual manhood. A Republic composed of such persons would have small need of political cunning. The honest man was so much greater than the Statesman that, while he sat at home, they came to him for aid and counsel. His private morality and prudence were invoked to redeem the disasters of public finance. So it has often happened in the history of such affairs; the worth of one good citizen, as it saved Maryland from bankruptcy, would save a whole empire in many a similar case.

But the time arrived, happily for this country, and well, perhaps, for the English race on both sides of the Atlantic, when Mr. Peabody came to London. His first visit to us was in 1837, while he was still chief partner of the Baltimore firm. From this he at length withdrew in 1843, and fixed himself here, as merchant and money-broker, with others, by the style of George Peabody and Co., of Warnford-court, City. He held deposits for customers, discounted bills, negotiated loans, and bought or sold stocks. As one of three commissioners appointed by the State of Maryland to obtain means for restoring its credit, he refused to be paid for his services; he received a special vote of thanks from the Legislature of that State. Americans in Europe were always glad to know Mr. Peabody, from whom they gained, if they deserved it, the most useful assistance, as well as the kindest welcome. His private hospitality, not less delicately than freely offered, though he was a bachelor simply and cheaply living in chambers, was exerted without stint of cost for the pleasure of those who called on him with a letter of personal introduction. He used to give them pleasant little dinners at his club, or at Richmond or Hampton Court, paying deat to the American visitor. The anniversary of American Independence, the Fourth of July, he used to celebrate with a semi-public dinner at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Peabody, indeed, was of all men least like a hermit or ascetic; but his taste was to be social in the enjoyment of all good things, he would spend little for himself; his only solitary gratification, we believe, was the peaceful sport of the angler, in which, like Mr. Bright, he was quite an adept. These little personal habits of a man so much to be loved are not unworthy of recollection. But the list of his great public deeds of beneficence will demand the rest of our space.

This honest and diligent getter was to show himself, beyond all precedent in modern history, a cheerful giver; and to do it with that grace of noble simplicity, which human virtue has not surpassed. Mr. Peabody knew very precisely what he was about. A poor Yankee boy, coming to trade in Baltimore, and then trafficking half a century in the big markets of America and in London, was likely to have formed a correct notion of the value of money and of all that money can purchase. He had seen as much of the world as most elderly men of business, accustomed to society and travel. Living here in England, he had seen what can be done by a private gentleman or noble-

WHALE STRANDED AT LONGNIDDRY, FIRTH OF FORTH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

man with £50,000 or £100,000 a year; what palaces can be built and furnished; what parks and gardens can be planned; what trains of servants, what splendid equipages, what sumptuous feasts, can be procured; what pictures, statues, and libraries can be stored up for the delight of intellectual leisure. He might have devoted his entire wealth to his own indulgence in these things, inviting a select circle of fashionable acquaintance to sit round him and enjoy them; he would have been envied, admired, flattered, and renowned. Whatever the world affords and "men of the world" profess to desire was in the reach of so rich a man; political power, if he had chosen it, might have been his in America; social power and pride either there or in Europe; all that could minister to the luxury of sense or fancy, or to the vanity of personal distinction. But Mr. Peabody cherished a singular opinion of his own. He believed, from his experience and observation of the world, that none of these things would make a man happy; though a man who has set his heart upon such things might be very unhappy if they were taken from him. He thought he knew a surer way to obtain happiness by the use of riches; and so, having wherewithal, he resolved to teach this lesson, by a few striking instances, both to his own countrymen and to ourselves.

Mr. Peabody's deliberate choice of practical philanthropy as an investment for the sake of happiness seems to have been justified by the result. He never repented his experiments in this direction, but repeated them in several different ways. He sought and found his highest enjoyment in putting human affairs to rights; in mending what was defective, in correcting what was awry, and in providing for the comfort, the health, and the sound education of large numbers of mankind. As he liked to do all this better than any other occupation, and as he wished to see it faithfully and safely done, he chose to do it by free gifts in his lifetime, instead of leaving it to be done by others after his death.

Some of his first notable acts of pecuniary munificence went to save the reputation of the American people. At the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851 he promptly supplied the sum needed to pay for the arrangements of the United States contributions. In the following year he joined Mr. Henry Grinnell, the New York shipowner, in fitting out the expedition to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin. In the same year, 1852, he bestowed a large donation, since augmented to £100,000, to found a free library and educational institute at Danvers, his native place. In 1857 Mr. Peabody revisited his native country, after more than twenty years' absence. On this occasion he gave £100,000 to found in Baltimore a noble institute devoted to science and the arts, in conjunction with a free library. The corner-stone of the building for this institute was laid in 1858, and the building was completed, but its opening was delayed by the outbreak of the Southern rebellion. It was not until after the conclusion of the war that it was finally dedicated to the purposes for which it was founded. The founder afterwards gave a second £100,000 to this institution.

On March 12, 1862, Mr. Peabody addressed a letter to Mr. C. F. Adams, American Minister; the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, Sir J. R. Tennent; Mr. (now Sir Curtis) M. Lampson, Bart.; and Mr. J. S. Morgan, his own partner in business, informing them that a sum of £150,000 stood in the books of Messrs. George Peabody and Co., to be applied by them for the amelioration of the condition of the poor of London.

The gentlemen above named duly entered on their trust, which has been applied in the mode indicated by the donor—namely, in the erection of model dwellings for working men. In January, 1866, Mr. Peabody added another £100,000 to the fund; and on Dec. 6 last he made a further donation of about fifteen acres of land at Brixton, 5542 shares in the Hudson's Bay Company, and £5405 in cash, making a total of £100,000, thus raising the amount of his gift to London to £350,000. This gift is held by the trustees under two deeds, the first having reference to the £150,000 first given, and the second including the remaining £200,000, which latter was not to be put in operation until July, 1869, and has, therefore, but now begun to be dealt with. It appears by the statement of the trustees for the year 1868 that they now hold property under the first deed valued at £172,313, the increase being the produce of rents on the buildings added to the interest on unexpended capital. Four ranges of buildings have been already erected, which house a population of 1671 individuals, composed of the families of working men earning wages on the average under 21s. a week. The trustees have acquired other sites, on which they are about to complete further blocks of houses for similar purposes.

By the last will and testament of Mr. Peabody, opened on the day of his funeral, his executors, Sir Curtis Lampson and Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., are directed to apply a further sum of £150,000 to the Peabody Fund in London. This makes half a million sterling bestowed by Mr. Peabody for that single object.

The manner in which this extraordinary beneficence of a private American citizen has been acknowledged in Great Britain must be in the recollection of our readers. The freedom of the City of London was conferred upon him by the Corporation. The Queen, not content with offering him either a baronetcy or the grand cross of the Bath, which he respectfully declined, wrote him a grateful letter, and invited him to visit her at Windsor. Mr. Peabody also received from her Majesty, in March, 1866, just before his departure on a second visit to his native country, the gift of a beautiful miniature portrait of herself, framed in the most costly style, which he has deposited in the Peabody Institute at Danvers. The last token of public honour which had been rendered to this good man in London before his death was the uncovering, by the Prince of Wales, in July, of Mr. Story's fine bronze statue of him, behind the Royal Exchange.

Mr. Peabody remained in his native land three years, during which time he largely increased the amount of his donations, and founded more than one or two important institutions. He gave 2,000,000 dols. for the education of blacks and whites in the South; 300,000 dols. for museums of American relics at Yale and Harvard Colleges; 60,000 dols. for a free museum at Salem; 25,000 dols. to Bishop M'Ilvaine, for Kenyon College, and presented a sum of 200,000 dols. to the State of Maryland. He also expended 100,000 dols. on a "Memorial Church" to his mother, and distributed among the members of his family 2,000,000 dols. In recognition of his many large gifts to public institutions in America, he received, in March, 1857, a special vote of thanks from the United States Congress.

Mr. Peabody's illness began while in America a few months ago, but he seemed to have partially recovered. He returned to this country, in order to consult his medical adviser, Dr. Gull, and then to pass the coming winter in the south of France. His death, on the 4th inst., at the house of his friend Sir Curtis Lampson, in Eaton-square, has caused universal regret. Having been born Feb. 18, 1795, he was in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Our Portrait of Mr. Peabody is engraved from the photograph by Mr. Henri Claudet, of Regent-street.

A WHALE IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

The citizens and suburban dwellers of Edinburgh have enjoyed a mild excitement in the sight of a huge whale cast ashore in the Firth of Forth, at Longniddry, some fifteen miles from the capital along the road to the south-eastern seacoast. It was on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., that this strange visitor was seen, blowing its water-spout thirty or forty feet high in the air, at a little distance from the shore. It drifted nearer with the strong tide, and finally got entangled amidst the rocks, from which it made desperate struggles to escape, but could not extricate itself. The people assembled to look at it, and several shots were fired at the great animal, which was at length exhausted by loss of blood. Two boys, named Ewart and Haddon, were the first persons to wade out, through the roaring tide, and stick their pitchforks into its blubbery flanks. The whale continued to show signs of life long after the tide had left it, both by the blow-holes and the tail. Several persons have taken measurement of the carcass, and some slight difference is shown in the results. The nearest measurement that has been made, we believe, gives the length from the tip or point of the mouth to the extremity of tail in a straight line as 78 ft. 9 in., and, following the curve of its side, as 80 ft. 9 in. Its girth round the thickest part is 33 ft.; the length of the fore fin is 11 ft.; and the breadth of tail 15 ft. 9 in. The measurement round the lower jaw, from eye to eye, is 39 ft.; the breadth from side to side of that jaw, 7 ft. 9 in.; and its length, in a straight line, is 17 ft. 9 in. Of course, when in the water, its bulk must have been much greater, as its own weight pressing upon the rocks reduces its appearance considerably. The head is elongated and flattened, and the colour slate grey, with whitish tints beneath. The under jaw overshoots the upper jaw, but a great deal of the skin of the under jaw is pressed up, through the carcass lying so flat on the rocks. The eye is at the angle of the mouth, rather beyond the line and above it. It belongs to the species of Physalus antiquorum, or razor-back whales, one of which was found, in 1831, floating in Plymouth Sound, which was 102 ft. long and 75 ft. in circumference. There is the skeleton of another, caught near the Needles, Isle of Wight, in 1842, which is 75 ft. long; and in the Edinburgh National Museum of Science and Art is the skeleton of one found at North Berwick, 80 ft. long, with a head 23 ft. wide. The Longniddry whale, after lying aground seven or eight days, became disagreeable, and was at length sold by auction, for £120, to Mr. John Tait, oil merchant, of Kirkcaldy. It was towed across the Firth to that port, last Monday, by one of the North British Railway Company's steamers, and a tug from Leith. It has been visited by thousands of people, and many others would have liked to see it, but not to smell it.

MURREE, IN THE PUNJAUB.

The Engraving on page 512 is a view of the hill-station of Murree, which was established, in 1851, as a place of sanitary abode for the Europeans, both in the civil and military services, appointed to do duty in the sultry plains of the Punjaub. Murree, situated in north latitude 33 deg. 54 min., and in east longitude 73 deg. 27 min., stands upon a hill at the confluence of the two rivers Indus and Jhelum; and its elevated position, 7350 ft. above the sea-level, allows it to enjoy a temperate climate. Most of the common fruits of Britain, including cherries, raspberries, and strawberries, are there produced in season. The extensive barracks at Murree, for troops removed thither to restore their health, and the number of villas and other houses erected for the accommodation of English families, give it quite a European aspect. The railway communication with Lahore, the capital of the Punjaub, makes this place a frequent resort of the wearied officials, employed in the government and judicial administration of that great province of our Indian empire.

"NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES," AT THE HAYMARKET.

Messrs. Taylor and Dubourg's play, as above entitled, appears likely to retain possession of the stage; and in a great measure deserves to do so, from its intrinsic merit and general acting efficiency. The situation portrayed by our Artist is as novel as it is striking; and, though its action is rather moral than physical, it is sufficiently intelligible, even in a picture. It represents the defeat of Mr. Banter and Blazenburg, the speculators, who had endeavoured to make a nefarious bargain for the estate, but are overreached in their cunning by the natural good sense of Lady Vavasour, so well represented by Mrs. Chippendale. The surprise and discomfiture of the two schemers are effectively displayed by Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Rogers, who in peculiar and characteristic parts of the sort are always at home. Mr. Chippendale, as the lady's husband, manifests an aristocratic indifference to the whole affair, though we can see that he cherishes a secret satisfaction at the triumph obtained by his sharp-witted wife. Altogether, a series of groups is presented having a high dramatic interest.

"HORSES IN A STABLE."

The picture we have engraved (in continuation of our series of Illustrations of works by British artists in the national galleries) has been comparatively recently acquired by the South Kensington Museum. This picture, and also another by the same hand—a coast-scene, probably in the Isle of Wight—formed part of the valuable collection liberally presented to the nation by the late Rev. Chauncey Hare Townsend. It is somewhat strange that these presented pictures were, we believe, the first examples in oil which our "British school collection" could boast of one of the most thoroughly English early masters of that school. The picture selected for illustration is eminently characteristic of the painter. It shows to advantage his singular faculty of investing with picturesque charm and interest the humblest—nay, the meanest—objects and employments of rural life—that faculty which not only won for his works a most extensive popularity with the masses, but caused them to be coveted by the most fastidious connoisseurs. It also exemplifies Morland's nice sense of tone and chiaroscuro, and that extraordinary ease and certainty of handling which renders even his least important efforts delightful. When one notes how few yet how sure and completely descriptive are the pencil strokes which realise the various elements of this picture, one can readily believe the many stories told of his amazing rapidity and fertility—how he hit off a large landscape with six figures in six hours; how he often painted a picture while a creditor or a dealer was waiting for it; or to raise a few guineas for a night's carouse; or to take himself out of pawn at an inn. We may infer from the introduction of the poor broken-down cart-horse in the foreground and his better-conditioned stable companion at the trough behind, that this picture was executed in the plenitude of his power during his residence at Paddington. In those prosperous days horses of all kinds frequently occur in his works; and he himself is said to have owned eight saddle-horses at the White Lion, an inn opposite his house, for which he painted the sign in order that "the place might be worthy of an artist's stud." "He wished to be thought," says Allan Cunningham, "a consummate judge of horse-flesh and a dealer in the article. But he was taught that his wisdom did not lie in that way by two or three sagacious horse-jockeys, and began to find that all the cunning of the island was not monopolised by the picture-dealers. For indifferent horses he paid with excellent pictures; or, what was worse, with bills which he was not always, if ever, prepared to take up, and, when due, purchased an extension of the time by the first picture he had ready."

There can be no doubt that much of Morland's life, when not at his easel, was spent in lamentable dissipation. But great allowance must be made in his case, as in that of Hogarth's, for vices of the time, from which great statesmen, and even divines, were not exempt. Certain it is that the early masters of our school were peculiarly unfortunate in their biographers. Northcote, for instance, is by turns self-sufficient, narrow, and cold, or caustic and malevolent. But almost every page of Allan Cunningham's "Lives" is tainted by a pharisaical assumption of moral superiority, or a raking up of unproved scandal under an affected pretence of candour, or a sordid calculation of artistic gains. There is scarcely a sentence of George Morland's sad story that does not contain just and generous man would have dwelt more upon the great talent he developed, with little instruction and despite adverse influences; upon the industry which produced four thousand pictures during his short career; and the necessity would have been his taste directed him for subjects. How little reliance is to be placed on some of the so-called anecdotes of Morland may be inferred from Cunningham's own rectification of the following "He was found," say three veracious authorities, "at another time in a lodging in Somers Town, in the following most extraordinary circumstances. His infant child, that had been dead three weeks, lay in its coffin; in one corner of the room an ass and foal scattering themselves in the recess of an old cupboard; and himself, with a bottle of gin on one side and a live mouse sitting for his portrait on the other." Now Cunningham says that the coffin and the cradle must be dismissed from the group, because Morland lived and died childless. But what rational, not to say charitable, person would not, on finding the leading elements of this representation fictitious, discredit the whole story as, in all probability, a base sensational fabrication?

THE AMSTERDAM SEA CANAL.

The city of Amsterdam is situated at the south-western extremity of the Zuider Zee, at a point where the large inland water called the "Y," from the resemblance of its shape to that letter of the alphabet, communicates with the Zuider Zee. The entrance to the Zuider Zee, through which was formerly the only way for a ship to reach Amsterdam, is generally shallow, and its channel intricate; but, to make matters worse, at its junction with the Y, below the city, there exists a broad, shallow shoal, or bar, called the Pampus. The consequence was that ships drawing much water, and bound from the North Sea to Amsterdam, had either to discharge their cargoes outside the Pampus, in the Zuider Zee, or to be lifted over by the aid of "camels." All the Dutch men-of-war had to be so lifted, and the ingenious manner in which it was done may be seen beautifully depicted in many old Dutch marine pictures. In order to improve the port of Amsterdam, and to get over the difficulty of navigating through the Zuider Zee and over the bar of the Pampus, a grand ship canal was constructed from the Helder to Buiksloot, a point on the North Holland shore, opposite the city. This canal is a fine specimen of Dutch engineering enterprise and skill. It has for many years passed through its lock-chambers nearly all the large vessels that have arrived at and departed from the port. But the development of the railway system throughout Europe has so altered the course of the traffic, and the ports to the southward and westward of the Helder have so much increased their trade, through being more accessible, that the merchants of Amsterdam begin to fear the loss of the high position which their city has so long enjoyed as the principal Continental port in the north of Europe. They have, therefore, determined to change their fear and to make a new canal, not through the whole length of North Holland, as before, but by a short cut to the North Sea, taking the most direct route, and banking out the Zuider Zee as a lake that is done with for the use of ship navigation and left to be drained at leisure.

The works of this new Amsterdam Sea Canal have been in progress for some years past. They have all been designed by and are now being executed under the joint superintendence of Mr. J. Hawkshaw and Mr. J. Dirks. The contractors are Messrs. Henry Lee and Son. These works may be viewed as consisting of three principal divisions; first, the great dam to cut off the waters of the Zuider Zee, with the dredging of a deep water channel, through the shallow bottom of the lake Y and the Wyker Meer; secondly, the cutting of a deep excavation through the sandy country that separates the Wyker Meer from the sea; and, thirdly, the construction of a deep-water harbour, where ships may find shelter and may obtain access to the canal.

The North Sea harbour will be formed and protected by two long piers. One of these—that on the north side—is progressing towards completion, and the other has been commenced. This harbour when complete will contain an area of 260 acres. The width between the piers at the entrance will be 883 ft.; a minimum depth of 26½ ft. will be maintained in it. This harbour is situated between Wiken Zee and Zand Voort, at a point about forty-five miles north of the Brielle bar.

The canal itself will be 197 ft. wide at the surface and 88 ft. wide at the bottom; a minimum depth of 23 ft. water will be maintained in it. Between the North Sea entrance and the point where the canal crosses the North Holland road at Valsem will be a system of locks and sluices to regulate the tidal levels of the North Sea and inland waters. The old North Holland canal is 52 miles in length; the distance by the new Amsterdam sea canal is only 16½ miles; so that it effects a saving of 36½ miles between the sea and the port, giving an advantage the value of which it is difficult to over-estimate.

From the North Sea shore to Valsem the excavation has been almost entirely completed; and between Valsem and Amsterdam the works are making rapid progress, both in dredging and in facing and completing the canal. It will be several years before the harbour works are completed; but it is expected that the canal may be utilised for traffic at an early date.

A view from the north pier-head, looking towards the land, shows the extent of masonry already complete, and the system of scaffolding by means of which the immense blocks of concrete are placed in their proper situations. Both piers will be constructed of these blocks, which are carefully prepared in the works at Valsem; they will, when the work is complete, make each pier one solid block of substantial masonry, able to resist the attacks of the furious gales and high seas that break upon this exposed coast. The Illustration on page 504 shows the character of the work along the canal where the dredging has been completed and the banks are being covered, or thatched, in the usual Dutch manner, to protect them from the wash thrown up by the wind and passing vessels. Another Illustration shows the dredger forming the deep-water channel through the shallows of the Wyker Meer.

In connection with this enterprise of the Amsterdam Sea-Canal is an undertaking of land reclamation. It is intended to inclose and pump out all the water between the banks of the new canal and the old shore of the Y and Wyker Meer, thereby not only adding immensely to the wealth of the country but improving the salubrity of the air, which will benefit the health of the future population of Haarlem, Leyden, Zaandam, and of the hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of the good old city of Amsterdam.

In a commercial point of view, however, the new Amsterdam Sea Canal is of the most vital importance to the city. It is likely that within a few years trade might otherwise take up with a better port and a shorter route to Central Europe, for there is a railway now making to Flushing, a town situated at the western extremity of the island of Walcheren, on the north shore of the western entrance to the Scheldt. At that place there is no bar, but good anchorage and deep water. When the new railway now being made is completed to Flushing, every part of Europe may thence be reached, and it is reasonable to suppose that a great north seaport will grow up there, being the only natural harbour of deep water between Calais and the Elbe.

THE BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

One of our Illustrations represents the scene in Portland harbour on Saturday, the 6th inst., when the steam-ship Great Eastern, again employed by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, started with the British Indian Submarine Telegraph cable for Bombay. The task now commenced by this mighty ship is that of submerging cables across great oceanic depths, where her vast size and power afford such an amount of security in the execution of this arduous work as no other vessel in the world could have provided. She has since been met going bravely through the north-west winds and winter seas of the Bay of Biscay at the rate of seven knots an hour, though steaming easily and carrying the enormous weight of 10,500 tons of coal, 5400 tons of cable, and 5400 tons of tanks, stores, and other lading—an aggregate of 21,000 tons. Her late mission of connecting the Old and New Worlds by telegraphic cables being performed, the Great Eastern has thus gone forth on the important work of bringing our Indian Empire and Eastern colonies into as perfect a communication with Great Britain. The 3600 miles of cable which will be laid by her and her consorts in the Red and Indian Seas, whilst another expedition connects Malta with Gibraltar and Falmouth, will by April next bring Bombay as close to our doors as New York and Philadelphia now are. As soon as this great work is accomplished the Great Eastern will hasten home to load herself with another cable, 2600 miles long, to be laid for the British Indian Telegraph Extension Company; and she will, it is hoped, by this time twelvemonth have connected Singapore, the queen of the Eastern Archipelago and the centre of all our Chinese and Australian traffic, with Calcutta, Madras, and the rest of India. It will be observed in our Illustration that the Great Eastern—so familiar to the readers of this Journal—is now painted white, or rather grey. This colour has been found by experience to be a great improvement on the conventional black that ships in general wear.

In an iron vessel thus painted the temperature in the tropics is said to be reduced by 15 deg. to 20 deg. Fahrenheit. This is an important point of comfort, and also favourable to the electrical condition of the cables she has embarked. By this time the good ship and consorts are fast approaching St. Vincent, the first stage of their voyage. Summer lies before them in rounding Africa, and we feel sure that everyone in this country will join us in wishing to those intrusted with the execution of this work, as well as to the public-spirited British capitalists who have found the means, the most entire success in their grand enterprise.

The Great Eastern and the expedition as a whole are under the command of Captain Halpin, who is assisted by the same staff, and carries the same machinery that laid the Atlantic cable of 1866 and the French Atlantic cable of the present year. Captain Halpin commanded on the latter occasion, and was chief officer of the Great Eastern in the expedition of 1865. Including the crew, the engineers, and the staff for laying and testing the cable, the Great Eastern has 360 persons on board. Her magnitude is conspicuously displayed by the fittings required for the expedition. On her deck there are several houses, the guides for paying out the cable, the massive machine for hauling in, and the coops and pens for various live stock. There are 35 bullocks, with some calves, 120 sheep, 50 pigs, and 100 dozen of poultry, to supply fresh meat for those on board. The main tank is a circular pit, 78 ft. in diameter, 10 ft. in depth, and containing 1100 miles of cable. The whole freight of the Great Eastern on this occasion is said to be worth about three millions sterling. Her orders are to call at St. Vincent to fill up with coal, not only replacing what has been consumed, but loading deep. Her next stoppage will be at the Cape, and thence she will proceed through the Mozambique Channel to Bombay, where she will be due after sixty steaming days, or early in January, and where she will be joined by the Chiltern. The Hibernia will proceed direct to Aden and the Hawk to Suez.

When the Great Eastern and Chiltern have completed their coaling at Bombay they will proceed in company to Aden, the former laying the cable. When the Hibernia, Great Eastern, and Chiltern are ready to leave Aden, they will proceed in company for 335 miles, by which time the Great Eastern will have exhausted her Red Sea portion. The Hibernia will then splice and carry on the work, the Great Eastern leaving her consorts and returning by way of Aden to England. When the Hibernia has paid out all her cable, the Chiltern will splice in her turn, and continue laying as far as the Gulf of Suez. By the time this is done the Hawk will have laid her shore end at Suez, and have come sixty miles to meet the Chiltern. A splice between these portions will complete the undertaking.

The length of telegraph cable stowed in the tanks of the Great Eastern is 2735 nautical miles, and her companion ships, the Hibernia, Chiltern, and Hawk, carry among them 1225 miles more, making a total of 3960 nautical, or about 4650 statute, miles. This length will suffice for the communication between Bombay and Suez by way of Aden, and will join the present Malta and Alexandria line. Another cable is projected, to be laid from Falmouth to Gibraltar and Malta, and its completion will unite Bombay and the British fortresses in the Mediterranean along one line of submarine telegraphy, which will be unbroken except at Suez.

The length of the Bombay and Suez cable, now on its way, chances to be precisely the same as that of the French Atlantic between Brest and Duxbury, and, except for the liberal use of ground flint or silica, as a protection against the ravages of the teredo, its coverings are also similar. Like the French Atlantic, the cable now on its way will receive extra coverings for a great distance from the shore. Experience has shown that motion on the bottom of the sea extends to a much greater depth than was at one time believed; and therefore, in addition to the ordinary massive shore end, it is now the practice to have many miles of an intermediate character before the slighter deep-sea section commences. The central and essential portion of the cable, the conductor, consists of a strand of seven copper wires, six of which are wound in long spiral cords around a central one. In the section between Bombay and Aden these wires are one fourth heavier than between Aden and Suez; but in both sections they are quite fine and slender, weighing at most only 180 lb. per nautical mile. The strand of wires is covered with alternate layers of Chatterton's compound, a mixture of gutta-percha, indiarubber, and other gums, and of gutta-percha itself. In the Bombay and Aden section four layers of each kind are employed; in the Aden and Suez section three layers. The conductor and these layers constitute what is called the core of the cable. This is a little more than a quarter of an inch in diameter, and is next covered with a serving of jute yarn, steeped in a solution of catch, or other preservative mixture, as a protective padding between the core and its outer coverings. Up to this point, except for the slight difference of thickness already mentioned, the whole of the cable is alike; but afterwards its treatment varies with its destination. The greatest length, being the 1874 miles of deep-sea cable between Bombay and Aden, requires the least protection. It is covered by nine strands of wire and hemp, each strand composed of a galvanised homogeneous iron wire, rather less than one tenth of an inch in diameter, and surrounded by five yarns of Russian or Manilla hemp. Each strand was first passed through a mixture of pitch, tar, and ground flint, and the whole cable again through a similar mixture. The covering wires are not in contact, but separated from each other by a strand of yarn. The section next in length consists of 1293 miles for the deeper portion of the Red Sea, and this is more strongly protected. Its covering consists of twelve galvanised iron wires, without hemp, each about the sixth of an inch in diameter, and wound on spirally so as to be in absolute contact. Above this are strands of jute yarn, laid on in opposite directions, and covered with Latimer Clark's compound—that is, of ground flint and mineral pitch. The shore end at Bombay receives for ten miles the additional protection of twelve strands of galvanised iron wire, each strand consisting of three wires of one fifth of an inch in diameter. For eighty-six miles further it is covered by ten single wires, each a quarter of an inch in diameter; and for fifty miles more by twelve wires, each one fifth of an inch in diameter. Approaching Aden, the shore end has twenty miles like the last-described portion, and then ten miles covered with the strands of triple wire. In the Red Sea, both at Aden and Suez, there will be ten miles with triple strands, and at the Aden extremity 325 miles, covered with ten wires of one fifth of an inch, before the deep-sea portion is reached. Our Illustration of the scene at Portland is from an excellent sketch by Mr. F. J. Corrie.

LIBERATED AFRICANS IN A BRITISH GUN-BOAT.

One contributor, Mr. T. Baines, in his passage from the Zambesi to Capetown, a few years ago, on board the gun-boat Lynx, had frequent opportunities of sketching men and women of different East African tribes, who had been released from Arab slave dhows captured by that vessel. One of these was an old woman from the district near Lake Nyassa. She had once met Dr. Livingstone there; and when the Lynx anchored off the mouth of the Zambesi she was sent on shore to his encampment, to give whatever information she possessed respecting the country. Her upper lip was pierced for the reception of the pelele or ornament of bright tin, which is sometimes of great size, causing the lip to project like a dock's bell. Her arms and body were covered with scars arranged like stars or circles or other ornamental patterns, the new skin showing light and ruddy in contrast to the darker general colour. The other women were marked with smaller scars, into which charcoal or some dark material had been rubbed; and the arrangement of these marks generally denoted the tribe to which they belonged. Many had a part of their heads shaved in stripes, the remaining hair being very carefully dressed; while some had their ears pierced and rings inserted, which were even two or three inches in diameter, not hanging as pendants, but encircled by the lobe of the ear, which is gradually extended by the insertion of larger and larger rings. Most of these women had wrappers of striped chintz, tied sometimes below and sometimes over the bosom. Two of the women in Mr. Baines's sketch are pounding millet in a wooden mortar, and the third is winnowing the husks from it. These people, about sixty in all on board the Lynx, were, as usual, taken to Capetown, where they would be apprenticed to various residents until they nominally reached the age of twenty-one; but as many of them were already older, it was the practice of the officer who had the care of them to book them all as in their minority, so that, for some years at least, they might have the advantage of being cared for.

A PATAGONIAN CACIQUE.

Several Illustrations of the scenery and costumes of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego have appeared in this Journal, from the sketches there taken by Mr. F. L. Bedwell, of the Admiralty Survey Department, who was engaged in the surveying expedition of H.M.S. Nassau. We now give the Portrait of Ka-Mi-Lo. This chief was a very favourable specimen of the Patagonians. Standing about 6 ft. 2 in. in height, broad-shouldered and firmly knit, and with a countenance handsome in its features and always wearing an expression of kindness and amiability, he was a fine-looking man. His obliging disposition rendered him a great favourite with all who had occasion to make his acquaintance. The condition, habits, and manners of the aborigines of Patagonia have been described in former notices by the same hand.

THE FARM.

The results of a summer's agricultural trip on the Continent have been very ably set forth by Mr. James Howard, M.P., in his recent lecture before the Farmers' Club. Some few years since he pressed very strongly on the Royal Agricultural Council the advisability of sending a deputation to the Continent to report on the manufacture of sugar from beet, but his advice fell upon stony ground, and bore no further fruit than an official acknowledgment of his letter. The Farmers' Club has, however, lent him a listening ear both on this and many other topics in connection with Continental agriculture. In France the Minister of that special department "takes under his paternal wing the whole family of French agriculturists." He divides the country into twelve sections, and holds a show of *Concour Régional* in each, with public money, besides giving £200, and an £120 silver cup, called "The Premium of Honour," for the best managed farm on which most useful improvements have been introduced. Three farms are slowly exercising an influence for good. One of them, M. Decrombecque's, at Sens, about fifty miles from Calais, is as remarkable as its owner, who is thoroughly versed in English farming. In 1867 he had 500 acres out of the 1200 in beetroot, without a blank spot in any part, and estimated at eighteen tons per acre. The land had been ploughed 16 in. to 18 in. deep, with huge ploughs drawn by ox-teams, sixteen in a team; and 300 to 400 cattle are fatted on the English box system, with pulp from the sugar manufactory. The beasts he keeps in darkness, to avoid flies, and secure earlier maturity for the butcher. Sometimes even before the wheat was carted, heavy flexible or spike harrows are run over the surface to set the annual weeds and shed corn germinating. M. Decrombecque prefers the system to paring or shallow ploughing.

At M. Hamoir's, of Saultrain, near Valenciennes, the country is covered with sugar factories, the general run of holdings is only 30 or 40 acres, and the average rent 72s. The land has been sold at £192 per acre, and farmers prefer investing to hiring. Near Sologne, the peasantry are "equally possessed by the demon of property in land;" and, as here the fee simple is only from £3 10s. to £8, they can gratify the taste, and have, consequently, no capital left to work it with. Rye at 18 to 24 bushels per acre is the principal crop; and the wages are 1s. 8d. per day in summer, and 1s. 3d. in winter, with no extras in harvest but some piece-work. M. Cail's farm at La Briche, near Tours, seems a wonderful place. The 3800 acres have neither tree nor fence, and are reclaimed from bog and wood, and it contains one central and eight minor homesteads. The corn barn, which can hold the unthrashed produce of 1250 acres, is 336 ft. long, 130 ft. wide, and 32 ft. high. There are sheds for 600 bullocks, a covered fold for 3000 sheep, a granary, tramways, and a distillery, which makes beetroot in sugar or spirits, according to the market prospects. The farm is cultivated on a three-course shift—wheat, beetroot, and clover. Among the labourers were 130 boys, between fourteen and eighteen, from the Mettray Reformatory, working under one of its superintendents, and waiting until their turn comes for the conscription. The labourers are badly off, and the team men sleep on straw in a box near the cattle. In one district the horsekeeper slept in a box hung from the roof of the stable—an arrangement reminding us of the defaulter in a cockpit who was at one time slung up in a basket, so that all men might know. Their labourers' state nearly approaches to slavery; their hours are four a.m. to eight p.m. in summer, and till noon on Sundays; and wages, without perquisites, 1s. 8d. per day. For cutting and binding an imperial acre of wheat the price is 6s. Still there is no unfriendly feeling towards their employer. The men always had a kindly salutation for M. Cail, and he kissed all the foremen and the grizzy blacksmith to boot on both cheeks each morning. It seems that a franc per day has not been an unusual scale of pay for peasants, but the result has been that they fly to the cities. Wages have been kept down, marriage discouraged, and the conscription kept in full force; so that writers may well look with dismay at the depopulation of the rural districts. In some places no tenants can be found, and the co-operative system has been perforce applied.

Our horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs have wrought a revolution in French stock, and the Haras have enabled the horse-breeding farmers to obtain the use of good State-inspected sires. The Percheron horses have been brought to great perfection, and Mr. Howard thinks that their middle-sized, active, and powerful frames would make them useful in our hilly country.

Small farms preponderate in the greater part of France, and present an effectual barrier to agricultural improvements. Ten acres are considered sufficient to support a family; and a couple of cows, which supply the dairy, work in the plough, and draw the cart to market, are the leading live stock. Sometimes an ass, a horse, and a bull may be seen in the harrows together; and thirty bushels of wheat is considered an excellent crop.

Mr. Howard gives very ample directions for the manufacture of sugar beet, by quoting the instructions given to farmers by a large firm at Cologne. It seems to be a very mighty agent as an industrial crop when we read on a triumphal agricultural arch at Valenciennes that since its introduction into the district the wheat crop has increased from 132,000 qrs. to 146,000 qrs., and the oxen from 700 to 11,500. The climate and soil of the dryer part of England (which has a manufactory at Lavenham, Suffolk) are well suited to the root; but it is of much importance that August, September, and the early part of October should be sunny, as then the sugar is in course of formation. After the sugar has been extracted 18 to 20 per cent of pulp is left. Horses do not like it, pigs prefer it cooked, sheep will eat 12 lb. a day of raw pulp, and bullocks will fatten on it when they will not do so on the root itself, which is less easy of digestion, and rather inimical to milk. Guano does not suit it, and in some parts of the Continent oilcake has been used as a manure for it. In one sugar-mill, where 14,000 tons of beetroot were used at 19s. per ton (including cartage, &c.)—£13,300—the balance after the sale of the sugar during one year was £13,863 13s. 4d.; and spirit-distilling is still more profitable. Twelve tons and a half per acre is considered a good crop, and it is ploughed for at 13 in. to 14 in. The top roots contain the most sugar, and they, as well as the leaves in the later stages of the growth, are especially guarded from injury.

Near Cologne Indian corn is grown and cut green for food; Browick wheat had also met with acceptance, and in no other district out of France did Mr. Howard find the clod-crusher so much appreciated for consolidating land planted with wheat, and thus ensuring its not being laid before harvest. The oxen which are "put up" to fatten work on alternate days, with the exception of those which are very fresh in condition; and the plan is found to answer, both here and throughout the Continent. In many parts of Germany the wages are only 4d. a day in winter and 7½d. to 10d. in harvest-time; and the farming may be judged of when five tons of mangolds or sixteen bushels of oats are a good average yield per acre. In Prussia there are 500,000 farms under four acres; whereas in Austria "peasant farms," which range from sixty acres to fifteen acres, may not be subdivided.

Of Belgium we shall even hear more fully when the Royal Agricultural report appears. Mr. Howard considered that the average rent throughout the country was 27s. per acre, and the average wages 1s. 1d. The grass crops seemed quite guiltless of the roller; and one poor farmer said he could not make it out, as he had got the priest to pray for it, why his crop was so poor. Mr. Howard suggested that Providence should not be held responsible for the omission of the roller, and M. Ramnir thought the prayers would be answered if he put on plenty of dung. It is no uncommon sight, especially in the Rhenish provinces, to see the image of a patron saint at the head of a field to protect the crops. Waterloo was gay with the poppy and the corn-flower when Mr. Howard rode over it, and the crops were not equal to the promise of the season. To Mr. Hoskyns, M.P., who stated, in the *Times*, that the number of beasts fed and meat produced per acre was far greater in Belgium than in England, Mr. Howard replies that he forgets how much of this is mere draught power, and that Belgium has but 500,000 sheep against our 35,000,000; and, in fact, that only 56 lb. per acre of meat is reared in Belgium against 143 lb. in England and Wales.

Mr. Howard was also much struck with the system of irrigation on ninety acres near Milan. The water was used eleven times over from the point where it reaches the farm to where it is parted with. The grass (Aug. 24) was twenty-four days old, and fit to cut; and seven crops had been previously taken this year. After a wheat crop cabbages are planted, and the land is irrigated once before and once after they are put in, with such good effect that in six or seven weeks the ground is completely covered with them.

Comparing our labourers with those all over the Continent, Mr. Howard considers that the position of our own, if they would spend less in beer, is incomparably superior. As one of his own men, who perpetually goes to set up machinery on the Continent, observed, "Poor things! they can't do what I call a day's work. There's nothing inside 'em but bread, broth, cabbage, red herring, and such like." Again, a minute subdivision of land does not tend to raise wages, but to produce a want of continuous employment; and so it is in England and Ireland. Insecurity of tenure also tends greatly to retard the progress of agriculture, and in the province of Groningen, in Holland, which possesses perhaps greater agricultural wealth than any other part of Europe, the tenancy is hereditary. Upon the general question of large v. small farms, Mr. Howard does not scruple to pronounce in favour of the former; as a system under which the largest amount of food can be raised at the least possible cost must be superior to that under which the greatest population can subsist upon a given area. Even when the conditions are favourable the crops of the cultivator of a few acres are, as a rule, far inferior to those of the large stock farmer. Under the *petite culture* system of France and the Continent the creation of a class of intelligent tenants with sufficient capital to develop the resources of the soil is impossible. The proportion of crops in England and Scotland is one third exhaustive and two thirds restorative—i.e., consumed by cattle and sheep. In the beetroot districts our system has been followed by France and Belgium, but over a wide extent of those countries the system has been purely exhaustive. The small farmer merely raises corn and other crops, which can be taken to market at once and turned into money. In short, the effect of *petite culture* in England, with our ever-advancing population, would be to send up meat to famine prices.

FUNERAL OF MR. PEABODY.

It was the desire of Mr. Peabody, dying in London, that his remains should be conveyed to America, to be laid in the tomb which he had built at Danvers, and in which he had placed the body of his mother. But his executors, Sir Curtis Lampson and Mr. C. Reed, M.P., complied with the public wish to let a funeral service be performed over his coffin in Westminster Abbey before its removal. This ceremony, which took place on Friday week, was attended with no extraordinary pomp, saving the presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in their official robes, and the number of carriages, including those of the Queen and Prince of Wales, that followed the hearse from Eaton-square. But the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs were also present among the mourners; and General Grey, as representative of her Majesty. The interior of the Abbey was crowded in every part by a silent and sympathising congregation, most of whom wore mourning apparel. The multitude outside in Broad Sanctuary and Victoria-street, consisting chiefly of workmen's wives and other poor women, seemed equally impressed with the feeling of the occasion.

It was about one o'clock when the funeral procession set out from the residence of Sir Curtis M. Lampson, 80, Eaton-square, where Mr. Peabody died. It consisted of a hearse drawn by four horses, preceded by a list of plumes, and followed by five mourning coaches. In the first were Sir Curtis Lampson and Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. (the two executors), his Excellency the United States Minister, and Mr. Benjamin Moran. In the second carriage were the Hon. F. Morse (United States Consul-General), Mr. Josiah Nunn (Vice-Consul), and Messrs. George and Henry Lampson. In the third were Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. J. S. Morgan, Mr. Somerby, and Mr. Norman Lampson. In the fourth were Mr. C. G. Gooch, the Rev. Thomas Nolan, Dr. Gull, and Mr. W. H. Covey (the medical attendants of the deceased gentleman); and in the last carriage were Mr. Gardner and Mr. Winter (valet to Mr. Peabody). After the mourners, a long string of private carriages brought up the rear of the procession—including those of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Sir Curtis Lampson; Mr. Charles Reed, M.P.; his Excellency the Minister of the United States, the United States Consul, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Causton, Mr. Sheriff Valentin, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crosley, Mr. Under-Sheriff Baylis, the Duchess Dowager of Somerset, Marquis Townshend, Lady Emerson Tennent, Lady Franklin, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mr. J. S. Morgan, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. Gooch, Mr. Shenley, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Gamble, Mr. Rigg, Mr. Dunville, Mr. Moffatt, and Dr. Gull.

Following the line of route past St. Peter's Church and along Victoria-street, the procession arrived at the west door of the Abbey. Here the coffin was received by the Rev. Canon Napean, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Archdeacon Jennings, the Rev. S. Flood Jones, the Rev. Frederick Harford, and the rest of the cathedral clergy, together with the vicars choral and choristers. These were reinforced by part of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral; they walked before the body, two and two, up the nave, and under the triforium into the choir. The coffin, which was covered in black velvet and surmounted by a wreath of immortelles, was carried by ten men and deposited on a stage in front of the steps leading up to the altar. The mourners took their places on seats reserved for them on each side of the sacrarium, and inside the rails of the communion-table were seated the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs, together with Mr. Gladstone and the Earl of Clarendon, and General Grey, in private dress, as the representative of her Majesty. The "Sentences," "I am the Resurrection" having been sung, and the 90th Psalm, "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge," having been chanted by the choir, Archdeacon Jennings read the Lesson from 1 Corinthians xv. The Lesson ended, the funeral procession was resumed, and, while an anthem was sung, the coffin was carried back, as before, into the nave and placed by the side of an opening 3 ft. deep, into which it was lowered, the service at the grave being read by the Sub-Dean, the Rev. Lord John Thynne. At the conclusion of the service, the "Dead March" in "Saul" was played on the organ, while the mourners one after another stepped forward to take a parting look at the coffin as it lay in its shallow receptacle, near the third arch from the western door of the nave. The coffin-lid bore the following inscription:—

GEORGE PEABODY, Born at Danvers, Massachusetts, Feb. 18th, 1795; Died in London, England, Nov. 4th, 1869.

The Bishop of London preached a funeral sermon in the Abbey on Sunday morning.

Mr. Peabody's remains will be received on board H.M.S. Monarch, in the dockyard at Portsmouth, on Friday morning, the 26th inst., and conveyed to Portland (Maine, U.S.). The Monarch is a seagoing turret-ship of the most recent construction, and was lately with the combined Channel and Mediterranean squadron. She is commanded by Captain Commerell, C.B., V.C. Mr. Motley has informed Lord Clarendon that the President of the United States will order an American man-of-war to accompany the Monarch across the Atlantic, if she can arrive in time.

FUNERAL OF MR. DISRAELI IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—SEE PARTICULARS PAGE.

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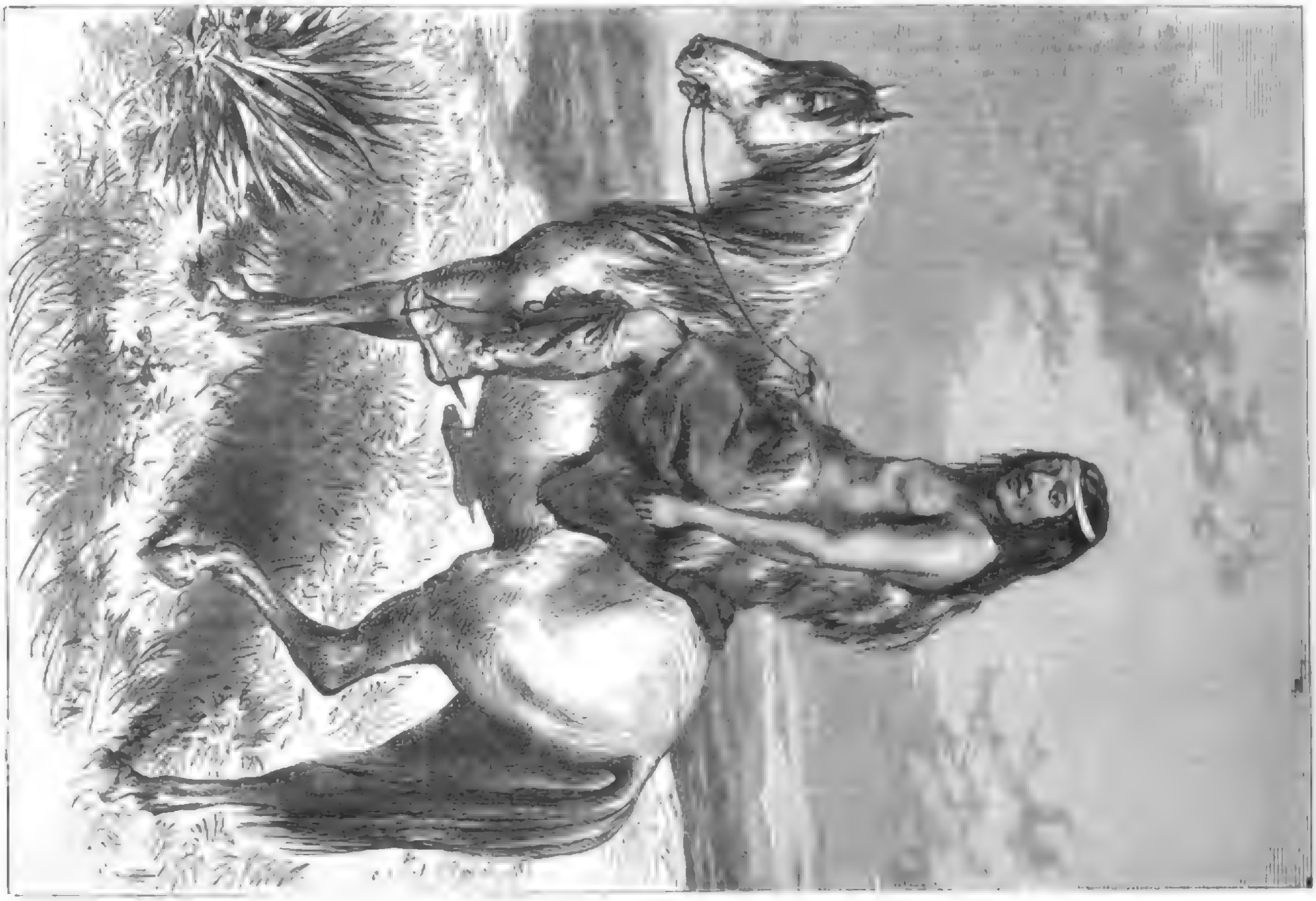

KAMIKO, A PATAGONIAN CACIQUE.

AFRICAN WOMEN HEALING SHIELD OR BOARD IN MS. LYNX.—SEE PAGE 6.

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FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

To complete our reviews of the Winter Exhibitions at the French and Dudley galleries we have still to notice the principal landscapes in each.

Commencing with the longer established winter exhibition in Pall-mall, and filling up the lacunæ left in former articles nearly in the order in which the pictures occur on the walls, we pause first before Mr. Leader's "Sunset—Head of Derwentwater"—one of the most important works for scale and completeness we have seen by this artist, and one of his boldest and most successful efforts in colouring—of a richer key than is usual with him. Several passages of this representation evince genuine artistic observation. Among such are the beautiful ruddy tinge of the atmosphere intervening between the more distant mountain spurs; the yellower glow simply reflected from the receding slopes of the middle distance in contrast with the cold refraction on the nearer, more precipitous cliffs caught from the eastern sky; and the deep purple of the crest behind which the sun has just sunk—a hue supplied, not by distance, but subjectively through the physiological laws of contrast in colours; the contrast being, of course, the orange glory around the sun immediately above it. Another meritorious landscape by this artist, from the same locality, is "Waiting for the Ferry" (162); the effect here being that of silvery-grey daylight. Commendable, however, as these pictures are for careful and truthful imitation, they yet are injured by a something in the nature of mechanical labour and a certain hardness, entirely referable, we think, to the method of handling, and therefore easily to be avoided. What we mean is most easily discernible in the polished, metallic-looking water, the surface of which is rendered, it will be seen, with a multitude of monotonous hatched strokes individually meaning nothing, and which distance does not wholly merge in the intended breadth; consequently they convey an impression of excessive detail not, in fact, existing, and therefore of labour wasted and missing the legitimate charm of artistic execution, which lies in expressing or suggesting in every touch more rather than less than is actually realised. A picture, by M. Clays, of luggers lying "Off the Coast of Holland" (8) is a good sample of those representations of calm sea with shipping by which the Dutch painter is well but almost exclusively known. No artist renders the essential characteristics of this particular aspect of nature with more power, certainty, and manliness. The play of touch and colour indicative of the wavering liquidity of the water, with its broken reflections from the craft and sky, is in most effective contrast with the firm and solid painting of the fishing-boats. After all, however, the means are somewhat conventional. Though the sea surface is suggested almost illusively, one is notwithstanding reminded of something like tesselated patchwork. Here, nevertheless, we have original and very acceptable work; not so, however, in two landscapes by another Dutch painter, Mr. H. P. Koekoek, which have the air of having been tamely elaborated from pictures by the old Dutch masters, and of having quite lost the freshness of nature in the process. A large view at "Cliefden, near Maidenhead," by Mr. Naumann, can scarcely be ranked higher than clever roughly-effective scene-painting: compare the conventional brown foreground with the crude blue sky.

A fault of execution the very opposite of the defect we have remarked in the landscapes by Mr. Leader is chargeable to the sea-painting of Mr. Weber in "Going to the Rescue" (34)—a queerly-drawn smack making its way to a wrecked ship grinding to pieces on rocks in the offing. There is no stroke here devoid apparently of definite descriptive intention; but, failing altogether to record the actual facts, the brushwork sinks into specious unmeaning bravura. The waves leap in flame-like ragged jets—not roll and curve and break; patches of grey which answer neither to foam nor sky-reflexes take any form but those which the massive billows would describe. The lurid, tempestuous sky is, however, finely conceived and truthfully rendered. There is nothing new to observe respecting two animal pieces by Mr. Sidney Cooper. Both cows and sheep are painted with a minute knowledge and manual certainty testifying to the familiar practice of many years, but also with a coldness of precision which to us is hard and prosaic. The slightness of Mr. Creswick's "Fording the Stream" (75) is probably referable to recent illness. Still, however, much of the painter's customary brightness and elegance of treatment is retained. Few painters, English or foreign, make so much wealth of sterling artistic capital from investment in unpromising subjects as M. Schreyer in his illustrations of the *agrements-de-voyage* in Wallachia, of which there are two samples (85 and 106)—one a snow scene, with the biting wind buffeting a long string of pack-horses; the other a summer scene, with the team of a lumbering waggon wading through flooded roads. "Sunshine and Shade" (72) is a pleasant bit of lane scenery, by Mr. F. W. Hulme. A small view on the Jersey coast, with a beached French fishing-boat (110), by Mr. Oakes, is full of air and light. The ability Mr. Haydar has occasionally displayed in landscape is seen in decidedly advanced development in two Suffolk views—one on the Alde (121), with a clump of firs telling powerfully against a still summer sky of hazy cirrus, the sunny whiteness of which is reflected in the silvery sheen of the river; the other a view near Aldborough (141), comprising rich meadow, wooded plantation, and foreground of luxurious waterside plants. In both the artist is very happy in expressing the limpid air and fresh vivacity of early summertide in the country; whilst in the latter the foreground vegetation is touched in with spirited and elegant felicity. A view at "Hastings" (163), by Mr. Dawson, sen., shows the characteristic excellences of the painter in the mottled sky, through which the sun looms feverishly, and in the fine colouring of the sea, though scarcely accordant with the sky effect. We cannot, however, account, with so quiet a sea, for the large size of the waves breaking along the beach; nor can their abrupt, peculiar form be wholly explained by supposing them to be checked by the ridge of shingle marking the highest tide line. A view near Woolmer Forest, Hampshire (134), with swelling masses of cumuli along the horizon; and another view on the Arun, near Arundel (136), by Mr. Vicat Cole, seem to us to regain for the painter any ground he may have recently lost. The beautiful and complex effect in the latter is carefully studied and admirably rendered. The declining sun, burning through thin folds of dappled cloudlets, streams in golden radiance athwart the wooded slopes bordering a retiring bend of the river; the splendour of this effect being enhanced by a dark mass of shadow projected from a nearer lofty shoulder of bank on to the foremost reach of the river, thus intercepting all but cooler reflections from the zenith on its surface. We must be content to mention, as likewise noteworthy, Mr. Roeloff's small but excellent "Dutch Landscape" (182); "Punt Fishing" (26), by M. Maris—as usual, singularly truthful in its effects of lighting; "The Hercules fitting up at Chatham" (135), by Mr. Dawson, jun.; "The Desert" and "Solitude," (53 and 104), two landscape subjects of very considerable merit by a lady whose name, Hortense Wood, is new to us; "The Ferry" (145), a study extremely broad in execution, by Mrs. Folingsby (wife of the figure-painter), and contributions by Messrs. Teesswood, Peel, and C. R. Johnson.

The landscapes, sea-pieces, &c., in the Dudley Gallery are, in general, minor efforts by their respective authors. Exception must, however, be made in respect of a few sea subjects which supply a prominent element of interest. Several young painters, including among those exhibiting here Messrs. Robert Leslie, Wyllie, Henry Moore, Hemy, and Walters, bid fair to raise marine painting to the position it should occupy in this sea-girt land, with its vast maritime population. Knowledge grounded in thorough observation is conspicuous in two pictures by Mr. Leslie, which, so to speak, touch the extreme notes in the gamut of marine effect. The sentiment of calm intensified by a sky cloudless as well as windless, and by the peaceful stillness of approaching twilight, is finely rendered in the "Evening Effect on the French Coast, from the Beach, Deal" (166). The "effect" of the title is the last faint flush of sunset on the far-off cliffs of France. Darkling twilight already creeps over the intervening Channel, converting its broad bosom into one dulled monotonous repetition of the sky, in which, from the absence of all possible play of bright reflection, the very steamers seem immovably inlaid. Along the smooth sands of the foreshore lie a few still pools, left by the receding tide, and the only sign of life in nature is the thinnest possible fringe of white foam gliding stealthily along the expiring pulsations of the greatly subsiding sea. Turning from this peaceful scene to No. 121, "On the Goodwins," we have the extreme contrast of the elements in direct war with man—a steam-tug, in dubious conflict with the wind, which drives her smoke straight down to leeward, and the foaming breakers which momentarily threaten to engulf her, struggling bravely to drag off from the dangerous sand bank a grounded and disabled brig to which she has succeeded in attaching a hawser. The nearer waves are somewhat wanting in movement and momentum; yet observation of natural laws is evinced in the serried march of their long-drawn ranks, subdued into order by the sloping rise of the sands till on their shallowed summits the surf breaks into futile spume and spray. Mr. H. Moore stands almost alone in our school with his sea-shore studies, which have been unrivalled for brilliance of out-door effect, certainly of hand, in the indication of wave action, and truth in the relative value of hues within a limited range of grey. We cannot say quite so much, however, for his study of tumbling breakers in "Broken Weather" (149). The lighting is as vivid as ever; but the conception of this particular phase of effect is too confused: Nature has a certain method in her maddest moods. The "Hazy Evening" (37) is altogether unworthy of the artist. Mere slovenly, indeterminate handling and sullied colouring neither realise nor suggest the tender atmospheric gradations and vanishing outlines implied by the title. Mr. W. L. Wyllie is another young artist whose productions are certainly hurt by still more hasty, sketchy, smeary brushwork. Eyes too sensitive to superficial peculiarities may be deterred from appreciating the artistic sense of truth which, notwithstanding, underlies all this roughness. To us, however, there is refreshing evidence of direct study from nature, combined with rare power of exactly hitting tints of colour pure and broken in "A Twilight Calm" (30) and "Wreck of the Wheatsheaf on the French Coast" (90). We shall, by-the-by, have something to add to the painter's credit apropos of the incident represented in the last when we give an engraving of the picture "A Thick Night Off the Goodwins" (151), by his whilom companion, Mr. Lionel Smythe. Before passing from these little pictures by Mr. Wyllie, a trite caution might be added on the proverbial danger of facility, especially in the young. There is always, however, a risk of falling into insincerity when an artist attempts to straighten the bent of his idiosyncracy. Generally, looseness of handling comes, and grows with age; occasionally, however, we see the converse of an ever-increasing precision and delicacy of touch, as in the case of Holbein. A precious faculty of matching local tones must also be credited to Mr. Hemy in subjects from the Devon or Cornish coasts, similar to those of Mr. Hook, especially No. 116. They have, however, a little opacity and hardness, traceable, probably, to former practice in depicting the muddy Thames and Scheldt. "The Noontide Haze" (91), a piece by Mr. G. S. Walters, is full of a beautiful luminousness, and the treatment of the sea is felicitously descriptive. The best sea-painting we have seen by Mr. Hall is to be found in his "Ramsey Island, St. David's, South Wales" (128), with the mounded waves racing along, giving chase to each other through the narrow strait.

Among the landscapes proper, special attention is invited to a view of "Los Nanduces" (112), or half-reclaimed cropped lands of Uruguay, with a straggling flock of rheas, the ostriches of South America, by Mr. Bland, an artist whose "Viaduct," in the great room of the last Academy exhibition, received less notice than was due to its admirable colouring. In the work before us the refined quality of the colour and execution lifts it quite above the ordinary run of English landscape. A graceful amenity of feeling pervades Mr. Mawley's sunny view in the neglected gardens of the Borghese (81). A view, by Mr. C. E. Stirling, of the "Pyramids of Ghizeh" (83), seen under a novel aspect of quiet grey caused by a cloudy, sunless sky, has the air of a faithful study "on the spot." "The Last Cliff, Hastings" (27), and a view of "Lofoden, Norway" (63), with the "midnight sun" blazing considerably above the horizon in the unbroken summer day of those high latitudes, display Mr. Dillon's usual ability in dealing with ruddy sunlight effects. Mr. Ditchfield's "Landscape—Sunset Effect" (46) too clearly shows that the painter commenced at the wrong extremity of art: he has attempted ideal composition before having laid a safe foundation of knowledge derived from imitation of the real. The result, which is far more evident in this than in some preceding efforts, is dull, effete mannerism. We wish, indeed, Mr. Ditchfield had furnished us with so good a text as on some former occasions wherefrom to preach to the mass of slavish topographers on the poetic value and subjective truth of those principles of composition and idealisation which ennobled the chefs-d'œuvre of the early masters of landscape, as well as those of our own Turner, and did so on analogous principles, and not more arbitrarily, though with diverse aims and materials.

It must suffice to direct attention to several small studies by Mr. C. P. Knight—remarkable for their resolute uncompromising grasp of truth; an original, if somewhat exaggerated, sunset effect over a hillside slope of "Somersetshire Corn Lands" (156), by Mr. Haven; "The Ferry" (115), a clever sparkling bit of effect by Mr. C. J. Lewis; "Tombs of the Scaligers, Verona" (38), meritorious in its architectural treatment, by Mr. Macquoid; "The Claudian Aqueduct and Sabine Hills" (18), represented under a gorgeous dusky glow, by Mr. S. de Tivoli; "Squally Weather off Dieppe" (44), an effective sea-piece, by Mr. E. Hayes; "Cockle-Gatherers, Holy Island, Northumberland" (53), by Mr. Oakes; No. 64, by Mr. A. Goodwin; "A Roadside Patriarch" (173), one of Mr. F. W. Hulme's well-drawn studies of tree anatomy from country road and lane flecked with chequered sunlight and shade; "Summer Time" (130), by Mr. F. Walton, a scrap of Surrey scenery painted with a degree of slightness which hardly does justice to the artist's ability; "Interior of St. Mark's, Venice" (71), by Mr. Henry, a little hot and forced in colour; "View on the Upper Rhine" (86), by M. C. Hoguet, most skilfully handled, but in a foreign conventional mannerism that is very unnatural in its violent oppositions of light and shade; "Landscape and Figures" (207), by Mr. Thom; "Sheep, Fairlight Glen, Hastings" (181), by Mr. Downard; a bright and agreeable but rather flimsy view of the "Cloisters in the Convent of the Certosa at Rome" (87), by Mr. C. Earle; and "The Last Load" (22), by Mr. W. H. Nasco. Finally, there is a fruit-piece (139), by Mr. W. J. Muckley, which gives an earnest of this artist taking a prominent place among our painters of still life.

A great and unexpected advantage is to accrue to the public from the removal of the Royal Academy to its spacious home in Burlington-gardens. In the new building ample accommodation has been provided for the schools in the basement; the upper rooms are therefore unoccupied during the months they are not required for the summer exhibition. It is accordingly intended to hold exhibitions of works by the old masters during the winter months, thus renewing those annual displays at the British Institution, the discontinuance of which has been so justly regretted. A committee of the Royal Academy has been appointed to organise the first exhibition, and it will probably open the first week in January. Like the Pall-mall prototype of the exhibition, it is designed to include a certain proportion of works by deceased British painters. The two artists selected for illustration in the first gathering are Leslie and Stanfield. A loan collection of this description was, it may be remembered, part of the scheme of usefulness contemplated as practicable on the further enlargement of the National Gallery.

It is intended to place a statue of the late Earl of Derby in the Carlton Club. A committee, of which Lord Henry Lennox will be secretary, is being formed to carry out this design.

Mr. George Hay and Mr. James Cassie have been elected Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy, in the room of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Ross, the last-elected Academicians.

Hiram Powers, the distinguished American sculptor, residing at Florence, has nearly finished a statue of "Eve," which is reported to excel his "Greek Slave," and, indeed, to surpass anything he had previously produced.

A "Pompeiorama" has been opened in the Villa Nazionale, Naples. It contains duplicate representations of the principal monuments recovered from the buried city, showing them in the actual state in which they were found, and restored to the state in which they may be supposed to have been originally. Also, illustrations of costumes, customs—as, for instance, a sacrifice, a criminal trial (that of Publius Arastistius), and the election of magistrates; a public market-place, the baths, and other scenes characteristic of Pompeian life.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BARONESS WINDSOR.

The Right Hon. Harriet Windsor Clive, Baroness Windsor, of Stanwell, as English peeress in her own right, died at St. Leonards-on-Sea, on the 9th inst. Her Ladyship was born in July 30, 1797, the second daughter of Other Hickman Windsor, fifth Earl of Plymouth and eleventh Baron Windsor, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and coheir of Andrew, last Lord Archer. She married, June 19, 1819, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, younger son of Edward, first Earl of Powys, and by him, who died Jan. 20, 1854, had issue, with three daughters, three sons, of whom the eldest, the Hon. Robert Windsor Clive, M.P. for Ludlow, married, in 1852, Lady Mary Selina Louisa Bridgeman, and died in 1859, leaving three daughters and one son, Robert George, now Lord Windsor, born Aug. 27, 1857. Lady Windsor's second son, Colonel the Hon. George Herbert Windsor Clive, is M.P. for Ludlow; and the youngest son, the Hon. William Windsor Clive, was killed by a railway accident in 1857. Lady Windsor's three daughters are Henrietta Sarah, wife of Edward Hussey, Esq., of Scotney Castle, Sussex; Mary, and Victoria Alexandrina, for whom her Majesty stood sponsor. At the death of her brother, Other Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth, Lady Windsor, then Lady Harriet Clive, and her sister, the late Marchioness of Downshire, became coheiresses to the Barony of Windsor, the abeyance of which was terminated in Lady Harriet's favour on Oct. 25, 1855.

THE HON. MRS. ST. QUINTIN.

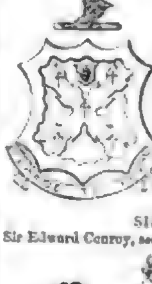
The Hon. Mary Eleanor Frances, wife of Thomas Astell St. Quintin, of the 10th Hussars, and eldest daughter of the present Lord Kilmaine, by Mary, his second wife, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P., Recorder of London, died on the 28th ult., at Montrose, near Dublin. This lamented lady, a few years since one of the beauties of the Viceregal Court of Lord Carlisle, was born March 22, 1841, and married, first, June 11, 1861, Major George Bagot, son of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, by whom (who died May 9, 1867) she had no issue; and, secondly, April 30, 1868, Thomas Astell St. Quintin, Esq., eldest son of Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., of Hatley Park, Cambridgeshire, by whom she leaves one son.

SIR J. F. RIVERS, BART.

Sir James Francis Rivers, tenth Baronet, of Chafford, in the county of Kent, who died, at Salisbury, on the 31st ult., was the second son of the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, ninth Baronet, Rector of Martyr Worthy, in the county of Hants, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Eales, Esq., of Cranbury, Hants. Sir James was born Dec. 31, 1822, and received his education at Winchester. He was formerly an officer in the Army; and succeeded his father, as tenth Baronet, July 7, 1851. He married, first, Jan. 12, 1859, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Gambier, Esq., of Orange-street, Canterbury, which lady died in 1861, and, secondly, Oct. 1, 1867, Catharine, widow of R. D. Eastcott, Esq., but had no issue. Sir James is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Henry Chandos Rivers, eleventh Baronet, who was born in 1834.

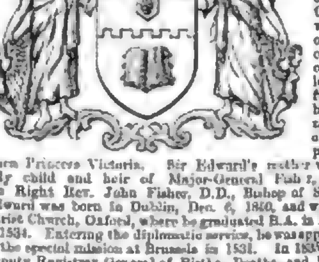
SIR HENRY RICH, BART.

Sir Henry Rich, Baronet, of Sonning, in the county of Berks, died on the 5th inst. For some years he served in the Army, and had a medal for the battle of Kirkee and capture of Poonah. He was subsequently a Groom in Waiting on the Queen; and, from 1846 to 1852, a Lord of the Treasury. From 1837 to 1841 he represented Knaresborough in Parliament; and, from 1846 to 1861, Richmond, in Yorkshire. The Baronetcy was conferred upon him on Jan. 22, 1863, and now becomes extinct. Sir Henry was born in 1803; and married, in 1832, Julia, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Tomkinson, of Dorfold, Cheshire, by whom he leaves no issue.



SIR E. CONROY, BART.

Sir Edward Conroy, second Baronet, of Llanbrynmair, in the county of Montgomery, who died on the 3rd inst., at his seat, Arborfield Grange, near Reading, was the eldest son of Sir John Conroy, on whom the title of Baronet was conferred in recognition of his long and faithful services to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her present Majesty when Princess Victoria. Sir Edward's mother was Elizabeth, only child and heir of Major-General Fisher, and niece of the Right Rev. John Fisher, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury. Sir Edward was born in Dublin, Dec. 6, 1810, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and M.A. in 1834. Entering the diplomatic service, he was appointed Attaché to the special mission at Brussels in 1831. In 1836 he was made Deputy Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, but resigned that office in 1842. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Berkshire and Montgomeryshire. Sir Edward succeeded his father as second Baronet, March 2, 1854. He married, May 31, 1837, Lady Alicia Parsons, daughter of Lawrence, second Earl of Rosse, by whom he leaves a son, now Sir John Conroy, the third Baronet, who was born Aug. 16, 1845. Sir Edward, who represented the old Milesian family of O'Mulconroy, inherited a taste for antiquarian and genealogical researches, and devoted much of his time to archæological pursuits. He was a well-read scholar and an accomplished gentleman.



ADMIRAL THE HON. J. GORDON.

The Hon. John Gordon, Admiral R.N., who died on the 11th inst., at his residence, 28, Queen Anne-street, London, was the youngest

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OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., the Suez Canal was formally opened. It needs not that we should allude to the great personages who were present on the occasion, and who took part in the ceremonial—the simple fact throws even Imperial and Royal names into the shade. What a past does it reveal! What a future does it prophesy! What a new, and for the present incalculable, factor does it introduce into the traffic of the world! A grander fact, or one more likely to affect the material condition of mankind, has not occurred since the discovery of America by Columbus. Whether the work can be pronounced complete, or even near completion, in regard to the wants of commerce; whether it will prove a pecuniary success to those who have furnished the means for its construction; or whether, for some years to come, it will be actually, as well as potentially, the main artery of communication between the West and the East, are questions which, however important in themselves, have but an incidental bearing upon the character, and it may be added the significance, of what already stands achieved. A maritime canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, capable of being traversed by ocean-going vessels, exists. All speculation as to the practicability of such a scheme is at an end. It may require to be deepened. It may need to be widened. Its banks of sand may have to be lined with masonry. Property in it may have to change hands again and again before it becomes fruitful to its owners. But there it is; and the bare fact that it is constitutes an essential basis, and gives a strong pledge of all that remains. The path once found, and proved to be practicable, the way also will be found to make it easy and profitable.

Less than twenty years ago, a maritime passage between the West and the East through the Isthmus of Suez was a dream which had not attained the consistency even of a project. M. De Lesseps has made it a reality. The waters of the Mediterranean flow through the desert into the Red Sea by a channel broad and deep enough to float from the one to the other ships of sufficient burthen for general mercantile purposes. The work, when as yet it had not been undertaken, presented itself even to many scientific engineers as transcending the limits of practicable enterprise. It had, while still a project only, to encounter political opposition. It had to win for itself sufficient confidence among capitalists, who are seldom in haste to believe, to raise the enormous sum of money which has been sunk in its construction. It had to attract labour to a district devoid of the means by which human life is sustained, and to find for the thousands whom it had drawn thither food and drink and shelter. It had to devise all manner of implements for expediting the process of construction. It had to contend with and overcome gigantic natural and moral difficulties. All this required, in no ordinary degree, genius, faith, self-reliance, enthusiasm, patience, perseverance, and an indomitable will, and in M. De Lesseps all these qualities were combined. Perhaps no man ever possessed to such a marvellous extent the power of communicating to other minds the faith and the fervour which animated his own. The central fire which burned brightly in his own heart made its warmth felt throughout the whole organisation which his genius had constructed and adapted to give practical effect to his ideas and plans. In him were happily associated the quick perception, the vivacity, and the impetuous dash of the French temperament, with the imperturbable resolution, the dogged pertinacity, and, we may add, the obstinate persistency of the Anglo-Saxon. He was not merely the projecter, but, from first to last, the soul of the enterprise. He overbore all obstacles, material and moral—chiefly, perhaps, because the earnestness of his purpose enabled him to select at a glance the men who were best qualified by practical sagacity to carry out his plans. Having lived to realise the dreams of his youth, we trust that nothing will occur to mar his enjoyment of the result. His career has given to the world another splendid illustration of what one man may achieve who can

RUINS OF CUMBERLAND LODGE, WINDSOR PARK, AFTER THE FIRE.—SEE PAGE 598.

bring to bear upon the conceptions of a great mind a will that nothing can daunt and an industry that nothing can tire.

So much for the past. Let us now turn to the future. That the Suez Canal has conferred upon the world an immense boon few, perhaps, will be inclined to dispute. It makes a vast addition to the material resources of mankind. Possibly, however, there is too hasty a predisposition to over-estimate the part it is destined to play in the accommodation and redistribution of commerce. The countries bordering upon the Mediterranean naturally look for a revival of their trade with the East as sure to result from this direct line of water communication, and, to a considerable extent, no doubt, this will be the case. England will be put upon her mettle to retain the large proportionate share she has had in transacting the business of Europe with India, China, and the Australias. But it is by no means certain that the Canal will long continue to be used as a highway for all merchandise between the West and the East. Even now it will not be resorted to for passengers with whom the saving of time is everything, or for mails which suffer no injury from trans-shipment. Nor, perhaps, will it attract to itself the heaviest tonnage, in the conveyance of which time is an element of minor consideration. But between these two extremes there is unquestionably a very large amount of the carrying trade to which the Canal will always offer great advantages—advantages, we think, not likely to be eclipsed even by the opening up of a continuous route of railway through the valley of the Euphrates. It seems not improbable that commercial intercourse between Western and Oriental nations will so largely increase with increased opportunities, that both the completed Canal and the projected railway will have sufficient and appropriate work cut out for them, and, as years roll on, will yield a moderate interest for the sums hitherto and yet to be expended on them.

It is impossible to foresee the political changes which will directly or indirectly grow out of this gigantic work of scientific engineering. Such, however, as they may chance to be, Egypt will probably yield the first-fruits of them. A broad strip of population will almost certainly run parallel with the canal, on both its banks, from Suid to Suez, each of which ports may be expected to expand rapidly into maritime cities of first-class magnitude. In what way and to what extent this will affect the relations of the Khedive to the Sultan and the political state of the peoples subject to each time alone will show. The Khedive will hold in his hand the key to one of the most important ocean passes in the world; and all the great European Powers will be interested in securing him against foreign pressure. Some there are who already forbode danger to her Majesty's Eastern possessions. The Canal, they say, opens a new and more direct route from Russia to India. We may contemplate the fact without perturbation, until Russia shall have obtained naval supremacy. But, in spite of some appearances to the contrary, we hope the world is moving forward towards an age of international amity, not receding towards one of conquest. Our hold upon India will depend much more upon the wisdom of the Government we maintain there than upon any physical difficulties or facilities to which the approaches to it from without may be subjected; and our belief is that the great battles of the world will, as we advance into futurity, be more and more moral, and less and less military and naval. At any rate, we are content to leave this question to our descendants, and, without fantastic misgivings, to appreciate a blessing which may be, and should be, the common heritage of the race.

England, we fear, cannot take any great share of the credit due to the realization of this great project. Whilst it was yet in its infantcy stage she looked upon it doubtingly and coldly, and her most popular statesman and her foremost engineer concurred in speaking discouraging things concerning it. Facts have rebuked her scepticism; let her frankly accept the lesson which it has read her. For the future, we trust she will contemplate vast enterprises undertaken by men of other nations for the common good with an eye to their merits as well as to their demerits, and, if she cannot assist, will carefully abstain from proceedings calculated to impede. True patriotism does not require that we should depreciate the abilities of other countries in any department of thought or action, and that patriotism which is but an enlarged expression of self-conceit is spurious. To distinguish between the one and the other is not always easy, though it is always possible. In this matter of the Suez Canal we have suffered ourselves to be misled. It is better to make a clean breast of our fault, and keep watch against it henceforward. We may, and probably shall, have it in our power to do much towards giving permanency to the brilliant success of M. De Lesseps. It is devoutly to be wished that no insular or narrow sentiments will prevent us from doing with a will all that we can do to make the Suez Canal an enduring monument of scientific industry and an unfailing contribution to the means of well-being to mankind.

The iron bridge, yet unfinished, which the railway company of Berg was constructing across the Rhine, has fallen in consequence of a laden vessel having come into collision with the scaffolding of the construction. About forty workmen have been killed and twenty wounded. This accident will retard for six months the completion of the bridge.

Dr. Cumming has addressed a letter to the *Times*, pointing out that at the last Œcumenical Council—the Council of Trent—Protestants were invited to attend, under the shelter of a safe conduct, and were promised perfect freedom and protection in discussing propositions submitted to the council. This, he thinks, contrasts favourably with the conduct of the Pope with respect to the coming council at Rome.

In order to overawe the marauding tribes which hang about the borders of British India, it is said that the Government of Lord Mayo has decided not to dispatch large bodies of troops beyond the frontier, thus causing enormous expense, but to have stationed in the Agra Valley an effective body of infantry, cavalry, and guns, under the command of an officer who will act on his own responsibility. He will watch the passes and endeavour to cultivate friendly relations with the neighbouring tribes, and must be ready to punish any outrage that may occur without waiting for orders.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 25.

The result of the Paris elections was precisely what was commonly anticipated. Rochefort, Crémieux, and E. Arago were elected, and the retirement of two candidates in the fourth circumscription, where Glais-Bizoin, who, although heading the poll, did not obtain the requisite legal majority, renders the election of the latter certain at the second ballot, which will take place ten days hence. No one believed that the Protectionist and Imperialist candidate, M. Pouyer-Quertier, had a particularly good chance, still it was hardly thought that he would be defeated by a majority of something like 11,000 votes. Again, although everyone knew that the real struggle in the first circumscription would be between M. Rochefort and M. Carnot, persons were hardly prepared to find the Government candidate, M. Tenne, proprietor of the *Peuple Français*, the Emperor's special mouthpiece in the press, polling so few as 2578 votes. Rochefort succeeded in obtaining a majority of between five and six thousand over his more serious opponent, Carnot, and this in spite of his election being opposed by nearly the entire Liberal press of Paris. Many people now profess to regard his return with something like alarm, as being indicative of revolutionary tendences on the part of those who have elected him; whereas, in reality, his election ought simply to be regarded in the light of a protest against the system of government under the second Empire prior to the concession of recent reforms. Rochefort was the first to attack the Government in outspoken terms, and say to it, as he told the electors the other day, what Frenchmen had long been in the habit of saying to each other when no mouchard was in hearing, and to brave the consequences that resulted. Hence it was that he became exalted into a symbol of resistance to the then existing state of things; and this it is, coupled with the few months' martyrdom he underwent in being banished from the Paris Boulevards, which has placed him at the head of the poll, quite irrespective of his qualifications for the post of deputy, and even, in a measure, regardless of his confession of political faith. Few well-wishers, however, to the cause of good government will rejoice over his election.

The elections passed off perfectly quietly, as the Government might have felt certain they would have done. The Emperor, nevertheless, came up from Compiègne on the Sunday, bringing with him the Prince Imperial; and reports were current that much the same movement of troops in the outskirts of the capital had taken place, and military orders been given, as was the case on the 26th of last month, when M. Raspail was to have gone to the Corps Législatif. On Monday evening, when everyone was naturally anxious to know the exact result of the elections, a considerable crowd congregated in front of the *Rappel* office; but there was no approach to a disturbance, unless, indeed, the discharge of a few crackers merits being so styled.

All Paris entertained the belief, at the end of last week, that the long-talked-of changes in the Ministry were imminent, and that the Emperor had at length decided to infuse a more Liberal element into the Cabinet preparatory to the assembling of the Corps Législatif. It was soon generally known that M. Emile Ollivier had been communicated with, and his arrival in Paris was the signal for endless reports, and contradictory lists of the new Ministry were published as authentic by various papers. It was generally believed that the portfolio of Minister of the Interior had been offered to M. Ollivier, who, we were told, was empowered to invite certain of his friends to join the Government on conditions of their consenting to act with M. De Forcade la Roquette, who was to be shifted to the Ministry of Commerce. Before four-and-twenty hours were over, however, the combination, if it ever had any real existence, actual or contemplated, had completely fallen through, because, it is commonly said, the Marquis de Talhouet and MM. Segris and Bourbeau refused their co-operation. M. Emile Ollivier has been, therefore, again baulked in his expectation of a Ministerial portfolio. It was generally supposed that Prince Napoleon had acted as intermediary between the Emperor and the deputy for the Var on this occasion; but it has since transpired that M. Clement Duvernois, chief editor of the *Peuple Français*, was charged with the delicate negotiation. Singularly enough, it was not at first at the moment a very undignified letter of M. Ollivier appeared in the papers advocating the candidature of M. Pouyer-Quertier, and abusing all the Democratic candidates for the city of Paris, whom he spoke of as "broken-winded tribunes, boring us with their moth-eaten declamation," and to whom he applied other equally uncomplimentary terms.

Since the failure of these negotiations, M. Ollivier has had an interview with the Emperor, at which, we are told, he explained, in satisfactory terms, the reason why he found himself unable to serve his Majesty, who, according to all accounts, has not allowed politics seriously to interfere with his customary autumnal relaxation at Compiègne. He has been bringing down his couple of hundred head of game in the preserves of La Faisanderie in the morning, and taking the lead, in the evening, in the "Carillon de Dunkerque"—a sort of staid "Sir Roger de Coverley" minuet, combined with the more vivacious figures of the modern cotillon, in the drawing-room of the château. It was thought that his stay in Paris would only be for a couple of days, but it is now believed that he will await there the return of the Emperor and the opening of the Chambers on Monday next.

It was reported by the *Patrie* that it had been decided at a recent meeting of deputies of the Right Centre and Third Parties to bring forward M. Schneider for the presidency of the Corps Législatif, and MM. Brenon, Billault, Pinard, and the Marquis de Talhouet to fill the posts of Vice-Presidents; but it has since transpired that, owing to the small number of deputies present at the meeting, the decision of the question was adjourned until Sunday next.

An Imperial commission has been appointed, at the instance of the Protectionist party, to inquire into the working of recent commercial treaties and legislation. It is composed of three senators, three members of the Corps Législatif, and three Councillors of State, associated with nine representatives of commerce, industry, and agriculture. Beyond this, it has been officially announced that those tariffs which have led to serious complaints on the part of the manufacturing classes will form the subject of fresh legislation—in other words, will be specifically readjusted.

A monster banquet to the "returned exiles," Rochefort, Pyat, and others, is announced to take place in the suburb of St. Mandé, near Vincennes, on the 6th of next month.

Although the body of the elder Kinck has not been found, through the indications said to have been given by Trogmann, it is nevertheless certain that a cap known to have belonged to the murdered man, together with a pickaxe and a broken bottle, have been discovered. Trupmann has stated, it seems, that he poisoned Kinck with prussic acid, given to him in a glass of beer in a country auberge, but that the poison only took effect on his going into the open air.

SPAIN.

Marshal Prim still clings to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa. At a meeting of the majority of the Cortes, on Tuesday, the Marshal expressed his belief that the Italian Government would assent to the election of his Royal Highness to the Spanish throne.

The Cortes has been engaged in the discussion of the bill relative to the elections for the thirty-nine seats which are vacant, and the Minister of the Interior has declared that these elections will not take place until after the raising of the state of siege.

A motion declaring M. De Lesseps to have merited the gratitude of humanity has been unanimously adopted by the Cortes.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes the Minister for the Colonies read the draught of the new Constitution for Porto Rico. An address was on the same day voted in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

General Dulce died on Tuesday afternoon.

Señor Castelar has addressed a manifesto to the Republicans of Madrid inviting them to observe the greatest moderation in their journals and their clubs after the restoration of Constitutional guarantees.

The Government has communicated its desire to join the convention for the promotion of a uniform system of coinage, to which France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland have already given in their adhesion.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived in Florence from San Rossore on Tuesday. He was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of the capital, who, in their warm greeting of his Majesty, may be said to have fairly represented the sense of relief with which the whole Italian nation has seen the King leave his sick chamber.

The opening of the Italian Parliament took place, on Thursday week, by Royal Commission. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the sympathy expressed by the country on account of the King's illness, and to the interest attaching to the birth of the Prince of Naples. The Government had not interfered with the Bishops who intend to go to the Œcumenical Council; but the nation might be assured that, whatever might that assembly adopt, the rights of the Italian kingdom and the dignity of the people would be upheld. In conclusion, the speech dwelt upon the necessity of restoring the finances, and stated the various measures are in preparation for improving the system of taxation, and for effecting other domestic reforms. Letters from Florence state that, after the King's speech had been read, there was a dead silence, which was considered to be of bad omen for the Cabinet.

On the following day the Chamber of Deputies elected Signor Lanza, the candidate of the Left party, as President of the House, over the Ministerial candidate, Signor Mari, by a majority of forty votes. Signor Pisanelli, the candidate of the Left for the Vice-Presidency, was also elected. In Saturday's sitting three members of the Opposition were elected as additional Vice-Presidents.

In consequence of the rejection of the Ministerial candidate for President and Vice-President by the Chamber of Deputies General Menabrea has tendered the resignation of the Cabinet to the King.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday votes of congratulation to the King on his recovery from his recent illness, and to Prince Humbert on the birth of the Prince of Naples, were unanimously carried, accompanied by shouts of "Evviva il Re!"

The *Nazione* announces that in various towns of Italy it is proposed to hold a popular demonstration on Dec. 8, the opening day of the Œcumenical Council.

The Syndic of Naples has presented to Prince Humbert, in the name of the city, a cradle of the value of £3000 for the infant son of his Royal Highness.

The Turin University has been closed on account of students' demonstrations made by the students.

On Wednesday 6510 metres of the Mont Cenis tunnel, on the Italian side, were completed. The tunnel is, therefore, all finished, and the works have now entered upon French territory.

The following established holidays are henceforth officially to be recognised throughout the kingdom—viz., all Sundays, and only eleven feast days.

The Cardinal Vicar of Rome has issued an exhortation, by order of the Pope, enjoining the inhabitants of the Holy City to prepare themselves, by devotional exercises, for the forthcoming Œcumenical Council. A Novena in honour of the Immaculate Conception is to be made obligatory in all churches, spiritual exercises are to be held, and in twenty-two churches there will be no expense of relics and images. The Vigil of the Conception will be observed as a strict fast, and during the continuance of the council the Litany of the Saints will be recited in all churches on Sundays.

HOLLAND.

The whole Indian Budget, with some slight modifications, has been adopted by the Second Chamber.

GERMANY.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet discussed, yesterday week, the motion of Herr von Below relative to the introduction of the tobacco monopoly throughout the territory of the Customs Union, and the proposal of the committee, recommending the monopoly to the Government, was ultimately adopted. At the commencement of the debate, the Minister of Commerce made a declaration stating that the Government must decline to take part in any detailed discussion of the present motion, and adding that, in deference to the allied Governments, and taking into consideration the present condition of affairs, it was the duty of the Prussian Government to forbear entering upon a debate which might give rise to a feeling of uncertainty among the trading and commercial interests affected by this question.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday week, the Committee appointed to examine the letter of the Schleswig deputies, MM. Kruger and Ahlemann, proposed to pass to the order of the day on the ground that, until art. 5 of the Treaty of Prague is carried out, no private person had a right to interfere in the affairs of the Elbe duchies. Austria alone could make representations, and she did not think proper to do so. After some observations from M. Kruger, the Chamber passed to the order of the day.

Two important bills have been laid before the Lower Chamber by the Prussian Minister of Finance. The first referred to the conversion of various kinds of Four and Four-and-a-Half per Cent Prussian Government Securities into Four-and-a-Half per Cent Consols. A premium of 1 per cent is offered to holders as an inducement to accept the conversions, which is, of course, voluntary. The second bill concerned the abolition of the four and meal tax in twenty-eight different towns. The communal authorities are almost unanimous in favour of maintaining this impost, as they do not know by what other they can replace it. The Government, though willing to abolish the tax, is ready to replace it by a direct impost in places where local circumstances make the latter form of taxation more desirable.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House the motion of Herren Miquel and Lasker, proposing to render the Bund competent to deal with the whole civil law of the North German States, was brought forward for preliminary discussion. The motion was opposed by the Minister of Justice on the ground that it was not desirable that the Representative Assembly of any one State of the Confederacy should meddle in this way with federal legislation. On a division, however, the motion was adopted by 231 votes against 116.

Mr. Burlinghame, the Chinese Ambassador, and the other members of the Embassy arrived at Berlin last Saturday.

A series of lectures on geographical subjects is about to be delivered in Berlin in aid of the German North Pole expedition. The proposed lecturers are all eminent travellers and geographers.

A monument to the celebrated architect and artist, C. F. Schinkel, was unveiled at Berlin with some ceremony on Monday week in the presence of Prince Adalbert and a large assemblage. The King witnessed the festival from the windows of a neighbouring building.

The Consular representation of the North German Confederation abroad down to October of this year was in the hands of 21 consuls-general, 256 consuls, 19 vice-consuls, and 4 consular chancellors. They were divided among the principal States as follows:—In Great Britain there were 1 consul-general, 15 consuls, and 13 vice-consuls; in the British possessions, 40 consuls; in Russia, 1 consul-general, 22 consuls, and 6 vice-consuls; in Norway and Sweden, 1 consul-general, 20 consuls, and 2 vice-consuls; in Turkey, 2 consuls-general, 12 consuls, 9 vice-consuls, and 5 consular chancellors; in France, 16 consuls and 9 vice-consuls; in the United States of North America, 1 consul-general, 18 consuls, and 1 vice-consul; in Spain, 14 consuls and 4 vice-consuls; in Denmark, 15 consuls; in Italy, 3 consuls-general, 5 consuls, and 5 vice-consuls.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial manifesto has been issued ordering the recruit-conscription to take place next January, and fixing the number of conscripts at four in every thousand of the inhabitants throughout the empire, including Poland, besides additional levies in Poland to make good previous deficiencies in the recruitment there.

The Jews have, after much negotiation, obtained permission to erect a synagogue in St. Petersburg, being the first building of the kind that has existed in Russia.

The Russian actresses have protested against the undress so dear to the present stage. On the occasion of "Le Petit Faust" being represented at St. Petersburg, they positively refused to don its costumes unless they were developed into comparative decency.

THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

As we stated last week, the opening of the Suez Canal has been accomplished. The flotilla conveying the Khedive, the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, and several Imperial or Royal Princes, and numbering about forty yachts, men-of-war, and mail steamers, left Port Said on the morning of Wednesday week and arrived in the evening in Lake Timsah, where they anchored off the Khedive's palace of Ismailia. Their passage of the first half of the Suez Canal was achieved most successfully, there being everywhere a good depth of water. On the same evening four steamers arrived in Lake Timsah from Suez, having thus traversed the other half of the canal in an opposite direction to that of the vessels which had left Port Said.

At a banquet given by M. De Lesseps to the directors of the Suez Canal Company and others, he made a speech, in which he made the remarkable statement that the reforms in the administration of justice in Egypt, which were necessary to the successful working of the canal now completed, and which the Egyptian Government, in unison with the Great Powers, was willing to effect, were opposed by the Government of France.

A ball was given at Ismailia on Thursday week, which was a most brilliant entertainment. The Imperial and Royal guests, and 3000 persons, are said to have been present. The native fêtes were also magnificent and 20,000 Arabs had arrived at Ismailia.

The fleet of vessels, the Aigle leading, left Ismailia at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, and anchored for the night in the middle of the Bitter Lakes. At daybreak on Saturday morning the fleet started for Suez, which was reached at noon.

The Empress Eugénie left Suez on Monday last, at noon, on board the Imperial yacht Aigle, for the Mediterranean, escorted by the flotilla which assisted at the inauguration of the canal. On Tuesday she arrived at Port Said.

Among the vessels which passed through the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea are three of her Majesty's ships—the Newport, the Psyche, and the Rapid. The first is a surveying-vessel of small tonnage, the second is a vessel of 835 tons, but, as she is a despatch-boat, her draught of water is probably not so great as might be supposed from her measurement; the third is an 11-gun sloop of 672 tons.

The Emperor of the French has presented M. De Lesseps to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Paris *Patrie* mentions that French commerce has been the first to avail itself of the advantages of the Suez Canal. On Oct. 7 the Noel left Bordeaux for Bombay by the new route with a cargo of wine and spirits. She reached Port Said on the 2nd inst., and was to pass through the canal on the opening day with the other vessels.

It has been proposed to erect a memorial in Egypt in connection with the opening of the Suez Canal, as a testimony to the merits of the late Mr. Waghorn, as the originator and pioneer of the overland communication between Europe and the East.

THE PLANETS IN DECEMBER.

The Moon will be near Mercury on the 2nd, Saturn on the 3rd, Mars on the 5th, Venus on the 7th, Jupiter on the 16th, Uranus on the 20th, and again near Saturn on the 31st. She will be most distant from the Earth on the 13th, and nearest to it on the 27th. She will occult several rather brilliant stars during December, and the following are the times of occurrence:—

Date.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance.	Reappearance.
Dec. 8.	Gamma Capricorni	3	5.38 p.m.	6.53 p.m.
„ 14.	Xi 2 Ceti	4	9.21 p.m.	10.15 p.m.
„ 18.	Chi 1 Orionis	4½	10.27 p.m.	11.42 p.m.
„ 20.	Zeta 2 Geminorum	4	5.27 a.m.	6.27 a.m.
„ 21.	Gamma Cancri	4	9.30 p.m.	10.32 p.m.

Mercury will be unfavourably situated for examination throughout the month. He will be near the Moon on the 2nd, and in conjunction with Saturn on the 12th.

Venus is now a very brilliant object near the south-western horizon after sunset. On the 2nd she sets at 7.8 p.m., and on the 31st at 8.7 p.m., or 4h. 5m. after the Sun; she is therefore in a good position for observation. This planet, owing to its great brilliancy, is not a very interesting object for telescopic examination. On the 15th her disc will be about half illuminated, and she will therefore present an appearance similar to the Moon when in its first or last quarters. On many occasions dusky markings have been perceived on the surface of this planet, but they can only be detected with the aid of the most powerful telescopes. With a little care, Venus may be easily seen with the unaided eye at any hour during the day. She will be near the Moon on the 12th, and at her greatest eastern elongation on the 14th.

Mars cannot be well seen during December, owing to his proximity to the Sun. He rises in sunlight, and sets about 1h. 20m. after the Sun throughout the month. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 5th.

Jupiter will be visible during the greater part of the night. The satellites and their shadows may be observed in transit at 8 p.m. on the evenings of the 21st, 23rd, 28th, and 30th. He will be near the Moon on the 16th. This planet presents a very interesting appearance even when viewed with a moderately powerful telescope. With the help of such an instrument his dark parallel belts may be well seen, and his four satellites distinctly perceived.

Saturn will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 11th, and he cannot therefore be seen during December. He will be near the Moon on the 3rd and 31st, and very near Mercury on the 12th.

Uranus is now well situated for observation. He is at present situated in the constellation Gemini, and about 6 deg. east of the fourth-magnitude star Gamma Geminorum. He rises on the 3rd at 6.39 p.m., and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 20th.

Yesterday week the clipper-ship Siberia sailed from Gravesend for Port Lyttelton, having on board 140 free and assisted emigrants, consisting chiefly of agricultural labourers and mechanics, selected by the acting emigration agent of the Canterbury Government.

The departure of the turret-ship Monarch, Captain Commerell, V.C., from Portsmouth, with the body of the late Mr. George Peabody, from this country to America, has been postponed, to allow time for the arrival of the American convoy. Mr. Peabody Russell, the eldest male representative of the late Mr. George Peabody's family, has arrived in England, to take charge of the remains of the late philanthropist.

A despatch from San Francisco, dated Nov. 9, states that the Tahiti Cotton Company, about six months ago, sent the barque Margaret Cander, Captain Blackett, to the Gilbert Islands for a cargo of coolies. The captain succeeded in securing about 300, and during the return voyage they mutinied, and killed the captain and two officers. The mate escaped to the hold of the vessel. There he placed a keg of powder under the main hatch, and having arranged a fuse, called the coolies, when the savages crowded around the hatchway. The fuse was then fired, killing nearly all on board. The rest jumped overboard, or fell victims to the mate and remaining men. The vessel was brought safely to Tahiti.

An earthquake is reported by the *Moniteur de l'Algérie* to have occurred in the south, at Biskra, Sériana, and Sidi-Okba.—On the 16th of this month two strong shocks were felt at the first-named place, in the direction of the S.W. and N.E.—the one at ten minutes to one o'clock, the other at three in the afternoon. The barracks and other military buildings are much injured and split up in some places. Two houses of the new town—one belonging to a French planter and the other to a Caid—have been so much damaged that it is dangerous to inhabit them. Several others have been thrown down in Old Biskra. Sériana has been completely overturned; but the population had time to save themselves, with the exception of one woman, who was mortally wounded by the fall of a wall. The ruins raised a cloud of dust, which was seen from Biskra. A great number of the buildings at Sidi-Okba have also been shaken down.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beswell, A. F., to be Curate of St. Margaret's, Colchester.
Birney, D. B.; Curate of Childen Hampden.
Blathwayt, Wynter Thomas; Curate of Leigh, Staffordshire.
Brander, Gustavus; Curate of Holmer, Hereford.
Chapman, W. H.; Rector of Lowestoft.
Chevallier, C. H., Vicar of Aspall, Suffolk; Rural Dean of Hartismere.
Collins, W.; Curate of Walton.
Crowder, J. H.; Chaplain to the Mayor of Bristol.
Durell, J. P.; Curate of Banbury.
Gepp, Nicholas Parker; Rector of St. Giles's, Colchester.
Gregg, T. H.; Vicar of St. John-the-Baptist, Harborne Heath, Staffordshire.
Heale, James Newton; Rector of Addington, Kent.
[illegible], E. G.; Curate of Danbury.
Marshall, E. T.; Curate of Gainsborough; Rector of Mepal, Ely.
[illegible], W.; [illegible].
Nicol, George; Chaplain of the Settlements on the River Gambia.
Parsons, Henry; Minor Canon in Llandaff Cathedral.
Perkins, T. N.; Curate of St. Nicholas's, Strood.
[illegible], F.; Chaplain to the Corporation of Doncaster.
Smith, H. A.; Curate of Summertown, Oxford.
Stapp, W.; Curate of [illegible].
Walker, F. J.; Rector of Good Easter and High Easter, Essex.
Ware, F. J.; Curate of St. Stephen's, Lewisham.
Wootten, H. B.; Curate of Salham.
Williams, D. G.; Chaplain at Regent Town, Sierra Leone.

The special Sunday evening services under the dome of St. Paul's will commence on Jan. 2, and will be continued until Easter.

On the 17th inst., Bessingham church, Norfolk, having undergone thorough repair and careful restoration, was reopened.

Mr. William Charles Jones, of the Elms, near Warrington, has given £600 to the fund for the restoration of Leigh parish church.

The Rev. J. Walters, Vicar of Ide, near Exeter, advertises for a Curate, "one who is an earnest Churchman, Evangelical, and of broad and liberal views, and who will be dutiful and loyal to the Bishop of the diocese."

The Archbishop of Canterbury was seized with a serious illness on Thursday week, at Stone House, near Broadstairs, his Grace's marine residence. The latest accounts of the Right Rev. Prelate's health are more favourable, but he remains in a dangerous state.

The Dean of Arches gave judgment yesterday week on a point raised whether, through the resignation of the Bishop of Winchester, the suit against the Rev. R. H. E. Wix did not fall to the ground. The clergyman had burned incense and used lighted candles during the celebration of the holy eucharist. His Lordship allowed the suit to be continued by an alteration in the title "late Bishop of Winchester."

The Sunday evening preachers appointed to the Chapel Royal, Savoy, during Advent are as follow:—Nov. 28, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Vicar of St. Barnabas', Kensington; Dec. 5, the Rev. Dr. Irons, Prebendary of St. Paul's; Dec. 12, the Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.D., Head Master of King's College School; Dec. 19, the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College. On Dec. 26 the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy, will preach.

Olney church, dear to all lovers of sacred song, from its association with Cowper and Newton, has for some time past been sadly in need of repairs, but an effort is now likely to be made to restore it to its proper condition. The *Record* states that the lord of the manor (the Earl of Dartmouth) has undertaken the restoration of the chancel, and it is to be hoped that other friends will be found to help the Vicar in his greatly-needed work.

The inhabitants of Highworth, in Wiltshire, to mark their esteem and regard for the Rev. J. F. Collins, who had laboured amongst them for upwards of six years, presented him, upon the occasion of his leaving, with a silver tea-service, consisting of teapot, sugar-basin, and cream-jug, on a handsome silver salver. The poor of the same parish presented him with a testimonial in the shape of a handsome quarto Bible, with marginal references, bound in morocco.

The beautiful new Church of St. Mary, Strood, designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, was consecrated on the 16th inst. by the Bishop of the diocese. The new district of St. Mary is taken out of the old parishes of Strood-next-Rochester and Frindsbury, and includes a large and rapidly-increasing population. The church owes its existence entirely to the liberality of Mrs. Griffith, the wife of the Rev. John Griffith, D.D., Canon of Rochester, at whose sole expense it has been built and endowed.

The chapel in Regent-street, known as Archbishop Tenison's, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of London. Some time since the vestibule and entrance in Regent-street were converted into shops, an entrance to the chapel being formed in King-street, in the rear. The chapel never became a district church, and was never consecrated. An ecclesiastical district out of the parish of St. James has been assigned to the church, which is dedicated to St. Thomas. The Rev. W. J. Richardson will be the Vicar.

Christ Church, Victoria, Vancouver Island, the oldest church of the colony, which had been built when the colony was under the Hudson's Bay régime, and which had stood out as a landmark since 1856, was entirely destroyed by fire on the evening of Oct. 1. The office-bearers of the Scottish Presbyterian Church at once invited the Dean (the Bishop being absent in England) and his clergy to hold Divine service in their beautiful building. The offer was cordially accepted, and accordingly the Episcopal Ordinances have since been dispensed in the Scottish church.

The interior of the church of Bardwell, near Bury St. Edmunds, has been lately enriched by three gifts of painted windows to the chancel. The east window, containing the six works of mercy, is devoted, by Mrs. M. A. Hutchings, a sister-in-law of the Rector, "to the glory of God and as a record of affection," in memory of her first husband, William L. Dunlap, Esq., and of her second husband, Lieutenant G. Hutchings, both of the Bengal service, who lie in India. The second window is an offering from another sister-in-law of the Rector, Mrs. M. A. Dunlap, in loving memory of her husband, James Dunlap, M.D., of Wiclace, who, during his stay in Suffolk, was a frequent worshipper in this church. And the third is the gift of Sir Henry C. Blake, Bart. (one of the lords of the manor), and Louisa his wife, who have ever manifested a kindly interest in the welfare of the church and parish. Mr. Arthur O'Connor is the artist.

The usual monthly meetings of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels (for the present session) were resumed on Monday week, at the society's house, Whitehall—A. J. C. Lawrie, Esq., in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches, viz.—Lexden St. Paul, near Colchester; Marchwood Christ Church, in the parish of Eling, near Southampton; and Rotherhithe St. Barnabas; rebuilding the church at St. Issey, Cornwall; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Acton Trussell, near Stafford; Hargrave, near Kimbolton; Lambston, near Haverfordwest; Mitcham, Surrey; Pitminster, near Taunton; and Worth, near Sandwich, Kent. Under very urgent and peculiar circumstances the grants formerly made were increased towards enlarging and restoring the churches at Discoed, in the parish of Presteign Radnor; Peterchurch, near Hereford; and Thornton, near Bingham, Notts. Grants were also made from the School, Church, and Mission House Fund, towards building a mission house at Holbeach Drove, near Spalding; and an iron church in the district of St. Mark's, South Shields, Durham. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for the churches at Marsden, St. Bartholomew's, and Lepton, near Huddersfield; Eltham, Holy Trinity, Kent; and a special sum deposited by J. H. Day, Esq., towards building a church, mission house, or school chapel, in the hamlet of Upper, in the parish of Frinsbury, Kent.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Professor Stubbs has been elected to the curatorship of the Bodleian Library, vacant by the death of Professor Conington, by seventy-eight votes. His opponent, Professor Rolleston, obtained thirty-six votes.

In a convocation held last week the following members of convocation were re-elected commissioners under the Local Government Act:—The Dean of Christ Church, the Warden of New College, Professor Bernard, and Mr. Harcourt, of Christ Church. At a meeting of the heads and senior bursars, eleven other commissioners were elected. The only changes made were the substitution of Mr. Wilson and the Rev. E. F. Glanville, of Exeter, for the Rev. C. L. Wingfield, of All Souls', and the Rev. T. Ransom, of Queen's.

The Senior Proctor has issued the lists of candidates in the four Final Schools. The numbers are as follow:—In the Classical School, 189—Honours, 64; Mathematical School, 170—Honours, 14; Law and Modern History School, 99—Honours, 46; Natural Science School, 15—Honours, 12.

The Junior Proctor has issued the lists of candidates for Moderations. In the Classical School there are 317 candidates, of whom 91 aspire to honours. In the Mathematical School, which is wholly an honour school, the number of candidates is 23.

The following elections have been made at Balliol:—Scholars—H. Asquith, City of London School; E. N. P. Moor, Clifton College. Domus Exhibitioners—W. Warner, Rugby; J. Marshall, Balliol, late of the University of Edinburgh. Greaves Exhibitioner—F. S. Ramsbotham, Leeds Grammar School. Mathematical Scholar—J. C. Wilson (Local Examinations Exhibitioner), Balliol, late of Derby Grammar School.

The funeral of Professor Donkin was celebrated on Friday week, and was attended by a numerous body of friends, as well as by most of those who hold office in the University. The service was performed by the Vice-Chancellor.

The four-oared races have ended in Balliol displacing University from the head of the river, a post which the latter college had held five years.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Board of Moral Science Studies have chosen for the special examination for the ordinary degree (June, 1870) the following period of European history: "The period from 1830 to 1848 inclusive."

A M'Mahon Law Studentship at St. John's has been conferred on T. W. Bowden, B.A.

An additional Burney prize of £70 has been awarded to C. J. Parker, B.A., of Trinity.

At a meeting of members of the senate, in the Arts School, last Saturday, a report of the council, recommending the appointment of a syndicate to consider the expediency of reducing the statute-book by removing statutes in cases where graces of the senate might be deemed sufficient, was discussed at considerable length.

An exciting match took place, yesterday week, on Parker's Piece, between the University and King's College Foot-Ball Clubs, which, after being stoutly contested, was won for the University by a touchdown made by Mr. Stansfield, of Corpus.

The declaration of the poll for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities took place at Glasgow, on Monday, when Mr. Gordon was declared duly elected by a majority of 401.

Dr. Frederick Penny, Professor of Chemistry at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, died on Monday night.

The trustees of Rugby School were occupied, last Saturday, in the election of a successor to Dr. Temple as Head Master. There were nine candidates, but the issue ultimately lay between Mr. Theodore Walrond, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and the Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D., of St. John's College, Oxford, Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield. The latter was chosen. Mr. Hayman was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, where he obtained the chief Greek verse prize in 1840, and chief Latin prose prize in 1841. In that year he was elected Probationary Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, of which society he afterwards became full Fellow. In 1845 he obtained a second class in classics and a second in mathematics under the old system. In 1854 he was appointed assistant preacher at the Temple Church. In 1855 he became Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, in St. Olave's, Southwark; in 1859 he was appointed Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School; and in 1868 Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield. He is the author of an edition of Homer's "Odyssey" (of which the first volume only has appeared), and of "Passages in Greek and Latin Composition."

The following is an abstract of the honours gained at the Universities by Rugbeians during the twelve years of Dr. Temple's Head Mastership:—Fellowships—Oxford, 16; Cambridge, 8. Scholars, Classical or Mathematical—Oxford, 38; Cambridge, 30. Exhibitioners—Oxford, 14; Cambridge, 28. Scholars, Natural Science—Oxford, 4. University Scholars, Classics—Oxford, 1; Cambridge, 3. Ditto, Mathematics—Oxford, 2. Ditto, Science, Law, or Modern Languages—Oxford, 4. University Prizemen, Oxford, 7; Cambridge, 8. Chancellor's Medallists—Cambridge, 3. Ditto for Law—Cambridge, 1. Wranglers—Cambridge, 12. First-Class, Classics—Cambridge, 10. First-Class Final Schools, Classics—Oxford, 11. Ditto, Mathematics—Oxford, 4. First-Class Law and Modern History—Oxford, 6. Ditto, Science—Oxford, 2. Ditto, Moderations, Classics—Oxford, 28. Ditto, Mathematics—Oxford, 6. Indian Civil Service, 10. Total—Oxford, 144; Cambridge, 114; India, 10: grand total, 268.—*Rugby Meteor.*

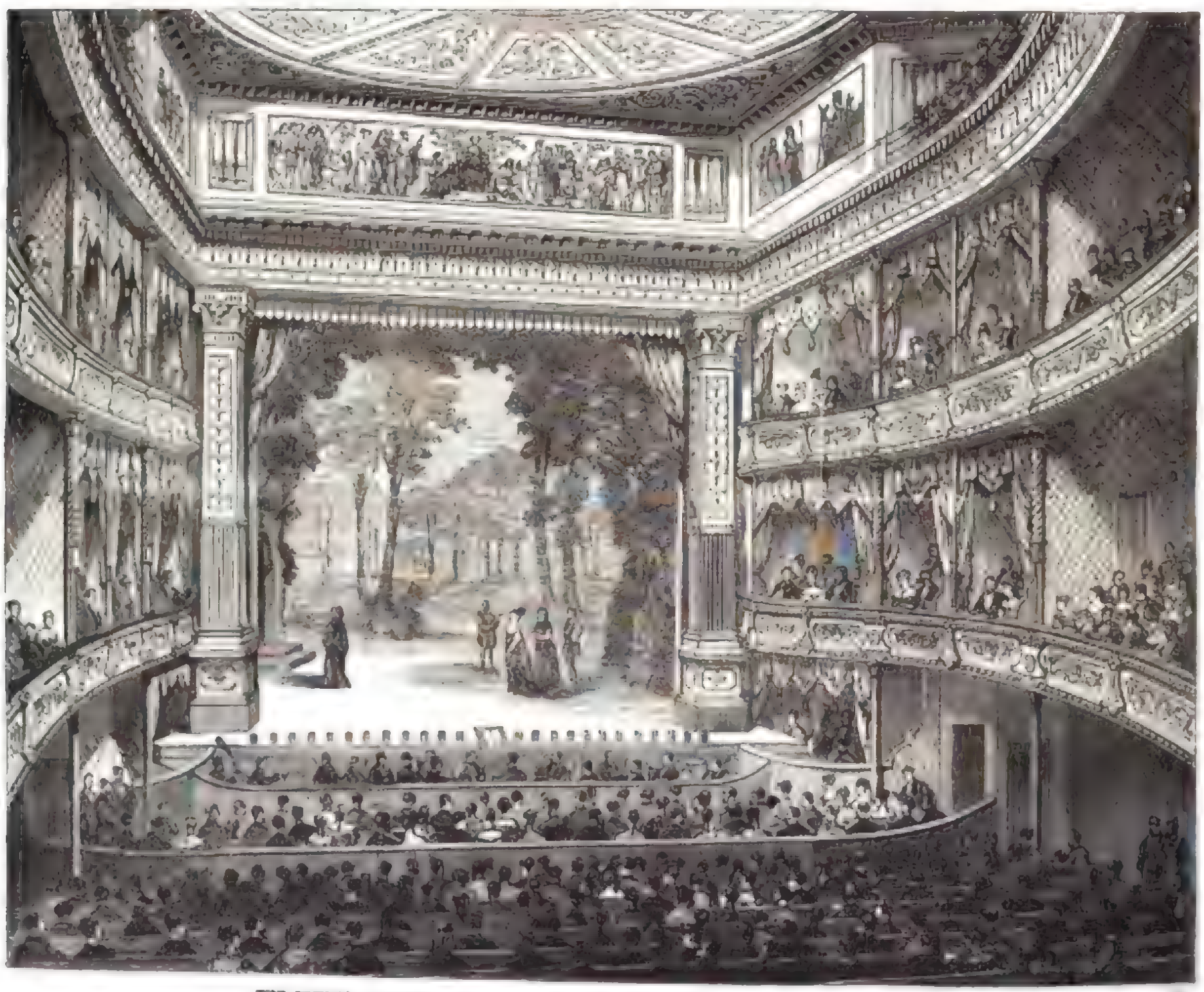
The assistant masters of Rugby School have commissioned Mr. Woolner to execute a bust of Dr. Temple, to be placed in the Arnold Library. The boys intend presenting him with a testimonial. Old Rugbeians have also signified their desire to testify their personal regard for Dr. Temple. He will also receive a congratulatory address from the friendly societies of the neighbourhood at a public dinner on the 1st proximo.

THE NEW BISHOP OF EXETER.

The election of the Right Rev. Dr. Temple as the new Bishop of Exeter, in succession to the late Right Rev. Dr. Phillpotts, has occasioned sufficient comment. We give a Portrait of the new Bishop. Frederick Temple, who is the son of a late officer in the Army, was born on Nov. 30, 1821. He was educated at the grammar school at Tiverton, where he was elected in 1838 to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, and he took his Bachelor's degree in Term, 1842, obtaining a "double first class." He was soon afterwards elected to a Fellowship, and appointed Mathematical Lecturer of his college. He was ordained on his college title by the Bishop of Oxford in 1846. A writer in the late correspondence remarks that his prospects of advancement at that time stood very high indeed. But he turned his back upon them for the sake of an object, the very existence of which was unknown to most members of the University at that time. It seemed to him and to a few other thoughtful men that the curse of pauperism in this country arose in a great degree from the fact that pauper children are maintained and taught in the workhouse, which thus comes to be considered by them as a natural home to which they may return again and again at any time when they feel the least pressure upon them. Statistics had shown that five-sixths of the paupers of England was in this way hereditary. The plan proposed by a committee of Government to meet the evil was that pauper children should be kept not in workhouses but in special schools of a larger kind, maintained by several unions in combination, and placed under the charge of good schoolmasters. The severest and extremest punishment for misconduct in these schools was to be that of relegation to the workhouse, so that the idea of going there should, from the earliest period of life, be as repulsive as possible to the minds of pauper children. Accordingly Dr. Temple undertook, at Kneller Hall, in 1849, the task of training the schoolmasters for the command of such establishments. It would be out of place here to state the causes which brought about the failure of this well-considered scheme (if, indeed, it is destined for ever); suffice it to say that the break-down came, not from the educational side, but from objections, on the ground of economy, that were urged by the Poor-Law Board.

Dr. Temple then became her Majesty's Inspector of Training-Schools, and after a short time, in 1858, succeeded Dr. Goulburn,

RECOVERING THE CARGO OF THE CARNATIC OFF SHADWAN, IN THE GULF OF SUEZ.—SEE PAGE 541.



THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, MANCHESTER. SCENE FROM "A WINTER'S TALE."—SEE PAGE 542.

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BIRTHS.

On the 20th ult., at Ellichpoor, Berar, the wife of Captain A. L. Playfair, Ben. S.C., officiating second in command 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

On the 17th ult., at the Royal Artillery Barracks, North Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain A. H. Giang, Royal Artillery, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at 74, Warwick-square, S.W., the wife of Robert Piggott Oldershaw, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 8, Lancaster-gate, W., the widow of Lionel K. Rosall, Esq., of Liverpool, of a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGE.

On the 18th inst., at Christ Church, Brondesbury, Willesden-lane, by the Rev. Harry Victor Macleod, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Kilburn, William McDonald, Esq., of 41, Baker-street, Portman-square, W., and Clradon Villa, Clifton-road East, St. John's-wood, to Margaret Elizabeth, only child of Matthew Thomas, Esq., of The Terrace, Kilburn.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Tyntesfield, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, Jane, wife of Henry J. L. Stubbs, Esq., and last surviving daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., of Manchester.

On the 19th inst., suddenly, at Auchenlennan, Dumbartonshire, Mary Ann Turner, elder daughter of George Martin, Esq., of Auchenlennan, in her 28th year.

On the 1st inst., at The Firs, Mulhouse, France, and of 34, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, Rosalie, the well-loved youngest daughter of Frederick Mansfield, deeply mourned by her sorrowing father and sister.

On the 19th inst., at Chadkirk Parsonage, Bromley, Kenrick Prescot Moore, aged 14 weeks.

*** *The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4.

SUNDAY, Nov. 28.—Advent Sunday. Divine service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Dean (the Very Rev. H. Mansel); afternoon, 3.15 p.m., Rev. Robert Gregory, Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, Canon residentiary. Chapel Royal, St. James's, 10.0 a.m., the Rev. Francis Garden; 12.0 a.m., Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly. Chapel Royal, Whitehall, 11.0 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy; 8.0 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. J. E. Owen, M.A., Librarian of Lambeth Palace; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Kensington.

MONDAY, 29.—The Polish Revolution began at Warsaw, 1830. Meetings: Society of Actuaries, 7 p.m.; Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics); Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; Royal Academy Lectures, 8 p.m. (Mr. Partridge on Anatomy).

TUESDAY, 30.—St. Andrew, apostle and martyr. Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; Royal Society (anniversary), 4 p.m.; Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.—H.R.H. the Princess of Wales born, 1844. Meetings: Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Zerah Colburn, on a Tunnel for Passengers across the Channel.)

THURSDAY, 2.—Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1848. Napoleon III. proclaimed Emperor of the French, 1852. The Disraeli Ministry resigned, 1868. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7.30 (Professor Kerr on Architecture); Linnean Society, 8 p.m.; Chemical Society, 8 p.m.; Antiquaries' Society, 8.30.

FRIDAY, 3.—Great Trades Union Reform Demonstration in London, 1866. New moon, 10.41 a.m. Meetings: Royal Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.; Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.; Philological Society, 8.15.

SATURDAY, 4.—Louis Galvani, discoverer of galvanic electricity, died, 1798. Meetings: Artists and Amateurs' (anniversary), 7 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 44	9 23	10 6	10 36	11 12	11 41	—	0 9	0 33	1 4	1 30	2 30	2 12	2 35

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.		Daily Means of					Thermom.		Wind.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov.	17	30.335	39.2	30.0	.90	10	35.2	40.8	WNW., SSW.	49	.000
	18	30.401	39.4	36.3	.72	4	30.5	48.7	SSW., SW.	196	.000
	19	30.378	44.4	42.1	.56	9	32.0	55.4	SSW., W., WSW.	173	.000
	20	30.313	36.2	26.5	.64	0	35.6	42.4	WNW., W.	169	.000
	21	—	...	—			28.0	..	WNW., SW., SSW.	271	.026
	22	29.213	41.2	41.8	.85	10	...	48.0	S., WSW., N.	139	.250
	23	29.326	40.8	36.6	.88	9	39.4	47.4	NNW., NW.	88	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	WNW.	SSW.	SSW.	NNW	NNE	S.	WSW.

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GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including RIMINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Six. [illegible] Admission 1s.

THE
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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 29, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

MADAME NORMAN-NERUDA will make her Fourth Appearance at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 29.—Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

EXETER HALL.—MDLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON. THIRD GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1. Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang, or Hymn of Praise." Soloists—Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Madame Gilardoni, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Foli. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Reserved Stalls, 10s. and 15s.; Area (Reserved Seats), 5s. 6d.; West Gallery, 7s.; Area and Orchestra (Unreserved), 3s.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—EXTRA MORNING PERFORMANCES (not included in the Subscription) SATURDAYS, NOV. 27 and DEC. 4, 1869, to commence at Three o'Clock precisely. Executants—Madame Norman-Neruda, MM. Charles Hallé, L. Ries, Zerbini, Benoit and Piatti. Vocalists—Madame Sainton-Dolby and Mr. [illegible]. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 29, the programme will include Schubert's Quartet for strings, in A minor, Op. 29; Schubert's Trio, in B flat, for piano, violin, and violoncello; Beethoven's Sonata, in A minor, Op. 23, for piano and violin; and Mozart's Sonata, in D Major, for piano alone. Executants—Madame Norman-Neruda, MM. Chas. Hallé, L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. Vocalist, Miss Anna Jewell. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE WINTER GARDEN. The new Theatre, Concert Hall, and entire Transept comfortably warmed daily. Fine-Arts Courts, Picture Galleries, Statues, Music, Flowers.

Next Week's Arrangements—Last Week but one of the Popular Shilling Operas.

Monday and Thursday—Instrumental Concerts by the Company's celebrated Orchestral Band, at Four o'Clock. For Symphonies, Overtures, Selections, and Solos, see Morning Papers.

Tuesday—Popular Shilling Opera—Balfe's "Rose of Castille," under the direction of Mr. George Perren. Characters by Madame Florence Lancia, Miss A. Goodall, Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Messrs. G. Perren, E. Cotte (by permission of Mr. Barry Sullivan), [illegible]. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. New Stage and Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton. Stage Manager, Mr. T. J. Anderson. Commence at 2.30.

Wednesday—Dibdin's favourite Ballad Operas, "The Quaker" and "The Waterman." Characters by Miss Thirlwall, Miss Leslie, Mr. Cotte, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Oliver Summers, &c.

Friday—Popular Shilling Opera—Wallace's "Maritana."

Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday (Concert and Promenade), 2s. 6d.; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater.—HAMILTON'S AMERICA as IT IS. Magnificent Moving Scenery, painted by Telbin and Son, J. O'Connor, P. Phillips, and A. Hamilton; Figures by Absolon and [illegible]. The Scenes of Fashionable Life and the novel and brilliant Transformations, with Startling Effects, by A. and H. Hamilton. Vocal Illustrations, by M. and Mrs. [illegible]. Descriptive Lecture, by Wilfred Harrison. EVERY EVENING, at Eight; Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at Three. Admission, 2s. and 1s.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—COUPER'S FRENCH PROMENADE EXHIBITION of the BOULEVARDS and STREETS of PARIS. Also a host of Mechanical Wonders never before seen in this country. Now in Preparation, and will positively OPEN on MONDAY, DEC. 6. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED in their New Entertainment, AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert (Music by Frederic Clay). With COX AND BOX. Every Evening except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

THE ORIGINAL COMPANY of CHRISTY MINSTRELS that first came to this country in 1857 has been permanently located at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, for nine years past. This Company still retains in its numbers all the original members (now surviving) who first came to England in 1857 and introduced the Entertainment. They never perform out of London, under any circumstances whatsoever, nor have they any branch troupes in the provinces. No other Minstrel Company in existence possesses a single individual member of the original Company that first came to England in 1857.
Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Beautifully Decorated, New Scenery by Richard Douglass, New and Luxurious Seats; Hall thoroughly ventilated and comfortably warmed. Open all the year round, every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. The sparkling and delightful Entertainment of the Original and only recognised Company in the world legally bearing the title of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS. Now permanently increased to Forty Performers. Sixth consecutive year at this Hall in one uninterrupted season. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Proceeds can be retained in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall from Nine in the morning.
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SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The Seventy-first Annual Show of Fat Stock, Sheep, Pigs, Roots, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, on DEC. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Opening Day, MONDAY, at Two p.m. Admission, 5s.; other days 1s.
By order, B. BIRNEY, Secretary.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, MONDAY, DEC. 6, at Two o'Clock. Admission, 5s.; other days, 1s.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW, 1869. The TWENTY-FIRST GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, ROOTS, CORN, and IMPLEMENTS, will be held in BINGLEY HALL on SATURDAY, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, NOV. 27, 29, and 30, and DEC. 1 and 2. [illegible]. Admission—on Saturday, [illegible]; on Monday, [illegible]; on Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1s.; on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 1 and 2, [illegible]. For special railway arrangements, see the advertisements and bills of the several companies.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Nov. 29, and during the Week, the new and greatly successful Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Howe, Rogers, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—This Evening and During the Week (Thursday and Friday excepted), at Seven, [illegible]. Lord Lytton's LADY OF LYONS—Barry Sullivan, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, &c. To conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET. On Thursday and Friday, THE GAMESTER.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Misses Herbert, Hearnde, Larkin, and [illegible] Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. After which, New Burlesque, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood (first appearance). To conclude with A HAPPY PAIR—Mr. W. Farren (first appearance this season).

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Last Three Weeks of the Season.—On MONDAY, NOV. 29, and during the Week, will be performed for the [illegible] time, a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce of BORROWED PLUMES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven, and Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Every Evening, at 7.15, the Covent Garden Opera Company in Offenbach's GRAND DUCHESS. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Offenbach's BARBE BLEUE on Saturday next, Dec. 4, by the same Company.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. Thousands of persons, including their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, have visited the Royal Amphitheatre and Circus, to witness the extraordinary performance of the wonderful Monkey Equestrian troupe, the greatest novelty ever witnessed, and affirmed by distinguished naturalists to be without a parallel in the history of menagery. "The performance of this trained band is very good. Altogether 'Bess' has created a sensation."—Land and Water. "It is marvellous that they could have been so perfectly trained to ride a difficult trick act."—Standard. "The agility and grace of the great Ducrow himself were emulated, if not surpassed."—Daily News. "M. Olivier has brought the natural instinct to a perfection that almost seems to border upon intellect."—Morning Post. "Everything that our cleverest equestrians have attempted is gone through."—Observer. "There has been no such marvellous exhibition of sagacity amongst the sights of London in our recollection. Nothing more extraordinary can be seen anywhere."—Bell's Life. N.B. For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from town, it has been arranged that the Monkeys shall appear at the Morning Performances Every Wednesday and Saturday.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—In addition to the above extraordinary performance, the incomparable [illegible] in the ARENA, by the largest and most brilliant Company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together in one establishment. Open at 7; commence at 7.30. Morning Performance Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at half-past Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

The French elections passed off quietly. It is said that ample precautions had been taken to ensure the immediate suppression of any disturbance, but none was attempted. In three of the four contests the returns were complete; but in the fourth the candidate at the head of the poll did not obtain the votes of a quarter of the electors, as required by law, and another election must therefore take place. Nearly 18,000 Parisians voted for M. Rochefort, who is now a member of the Chamber. This result was foreseen by all except the few who, with a commendable and patriotic belief in the good sense of Frenchmen, held to the faith that at the last moment Paris would not stultify itself by permitting the election of a man who has not the slightest claim to the name of a statesman, and whose notoriety has been achieved by means of the most unworthy kind. But M. De Rochefort—he is aristocrat by birth, if in no other way—knew his countrymen better, and, by persevering in the same kind of language as that which has scandalised decent society, by making himself the most abject slave to the mob, and vowing to respect nothing except the "imperative mandate" of the lowest order of electors, has gained a triumph over a respectable adversary of very advanced Liberalism—indeed, a theoretical Republican—and the *gamin de Paris*, as M. Ledru Rollin contemptuously called him, will sit on Monday with MM. Thiers, Jules Favre, and the other leaders of public opinion. Whether, as has sometimes been the case in England, the mere demagogue—the word is too good for one who is incapable of leadership—will sink abashed into insignificance in a chamber of statesmen, or whether his effrontery will hold out until he shall be crushed by some real orator, whose materials lie very ready to his hand, remains to be seen; and the question has no importance, except that it is not to the credit of France that a cynical and shameless libeller should be a voice and a power in her legislative assembly.

M. De Rochefort's election is said to have been very distasteful at the Tuileries. For the reason we have last offered this may be true, for the Emperor has ever shown himself mindful of the honour of France. It is also natural that a husband and a father should resent insults to his wife and his child. But, regarded in any other light, the victory, in this case, is surely with the Government. What better thing can be desired than that antagonists should cover themselves with contempt? and what electoral body ever did this so effectually as the men of the first circumscription? That a person like M. De Rochefort should be the idol of the masses in Paris is an invaluable memorial to set before the lovers of order. Political principles he avows himself to have none, except the principle that the last command of an impulsive and revolutionary assembly is to be the guide of his conduct. Knowing the Socialist tendencies of the majority of those who have chosen him, the party of order in France may well look to authority to prevent the results of mob tyranny, and the Emperor's hands are to a certain extent strengthened by this election. We are told on one hand that it is the artisans who have chosen the editor of the *Lanterne*, because he affects to hate the Emperor, and because he will at their bidding do his utmost to bring once more into play the fatal system which at the last revolution placed the *ouvrier* in a false position, violated all the rules of political economy, and went a long way towards establishing Communism. If this be so, the classes that best recollect, from having most suffered by the quackery of national workshops and the other absurdities of that revolution, have the best reasons for maintaining an Executive which, with all its faults, places its foot upon such follies as the able leaders of that day were powerless to restrain. But we are also told that the bourgeois class, though they are tremblingly alive to the dangers of Socialism, and are at this moment suffering dismally in trade from the "scare" which has driven so much capital into strong-boxes and so many consumers into other lands, could not resist the temptation of joining in a vote which it was believed would be offensive to the head of the State. Taking duly into account the excuses so cleverly, and we may add so justly, urged by M. Prevost-Paradol, and recognising the fact that the recollection of the mode in which the existing Government came into power must still rankle in the hearts of thousands, we hesitate to attribute to the trading class of Paris, among whom M. Prevost-Paradol's

"clear-headed women" have an influence not to be overlooked, a suicidal preference of revenge to a legitimate effort for liberty.

In the third district M. Crémieux was conqueror, and by a very large majority. This aged Republican is a much more dangerous enemy than the mob-idol, whom indeed it is almost an impertinence to name in the same sentence with M. Crémieux. He is of the Hebrew race, is a keen and eloquent orator, and he nourishes what is called a well-reasoned and matured hatred to the present institutions of France, and all who work them. He will be perfectly irreconcilable, but there will be no folly in his antagonism; he will even know how to retreat, in order that he may advance the better. He was a power in the State in the time of the revolution, and he has since been a diligent observer of events. All the history of the day of December and all that brought it about is fresh in his memory, and we may be sure that the tableaux of that fierce time will lose none of their colour in his reproductions. On one point he is strong, where most of his colleagues are weak; he understands finance, and we need hardly say that the balance-sheets of the Empire will afford rich opportunities for his sarcasms. It will be remembered that an economical reform is one of the objects which the Left has proclaimed as its own. On the debates that will arise on this subject the aid of M. Crémieux will be potent, and his skill as an advocate will enable him to present arithmetical detail in a way which will be sufficiently disagreeable to the defenders of the vast outlay now to be condemned by the Opposition. The third candidate who has been elected is M. Arago, who sits for the eighth circumscription; and he is a man of high talent, and a bitter Republican. The Executive cannot be said to have been defeated in these contests, because no Government candidate was ever supposed to have a chance. The point of note is that extreme enemies of Imperialism have been chosen by Paris instead of advanced Liberals, who were for obtaining liberty by means of the existing machinery. That such would be the issue was certain; but the fact is none the less significant or embarrassing.

Now both parties are in battle array. To-morrow is the last Sabbath of rest for France, and in a few hours the Empire must confront its foes. The one great demonstration that was made at the general elections has abated no jot of its meaning; and, indeed, this week has added a new seal to the declaration of hostility on the part of more than one half of France, and that the half which contains the men of intelligence and of action. It may be that the Chief of the State is equal to the emergency, menacing as it is; but none can doubt that change must come, and that it will be brought about amid commotion which we may be allowed to hope will be political only.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out. The King of the Belgians and Princess Louisa rode out. Viscountess Sydney and Count Apponyi arrived at the castle. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with the Queen and the King of the Belgians. The Duchess of Argyll, Viscountess Sydney, the Countess d'Yve, the Austrian Ambassador, and the Earl of Clarendon had the honour of dining with their Majesties. The Queen's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner before the King and the members of the Royal family. M., Madame, and Miss Van de Weyer, General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Mary Lyttelton, Lieutenant-General F. and Lady Emily Seymour and Miss Georgiana Seymour, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Captain H. G. Thornton (Grenadier Guards), and Lord Arthur Somerset (Royal Horse Guards), had the honour of being present.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The King of the Belgians and Princess Louisa rode out. The Duke de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess d'Alençon, and Princess Marguerite of Orleans visited her Majesty and the King of the Belgians, and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Argyll, the Austrian Ambassador, and the Earl of Clarendon left the castle. The Prince of Wales arrived at the castle. The Marquis of Lorne also arrived. The Royal dinner party included the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Susan Melville, the Countess d'Yve, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Florence Seymour, the Belgian Minister, the Lord Chamberlain and Viscountess Sydney; M., Madame, and Miss Van de Weyer; Lady Cowell, the Marquis of Lorne, General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, Sir T. M. Biddulph, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Williams (Royal Horse Guards), Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Hogge (Grenadier Guards), Viscount Torrington, Count de Lannoy, M. Jules de Vaux, Colonel Frantzen, Baron Prisse, Dr. Eustace Smith, Captain Arthur Ellis, Colonel G. Grant Gordon, the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Frederick Kerr, Colonel the Hon. D. F. De Ros, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and the Master of the Household. The band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance. The Queen's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner. The Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Lord Carington, Lord Kilmarnock (Royal Horse Guards), Lieutenant the Hon. O. Montagu, Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Bridges (Grenadier Guards), and Mr. R. Collins had the honour of receiving invitations.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the Home Park. The King of the Belgians rode out. His Majesty, accompanied by the Belgian Minister and the Lord Chamberlain and attended by his gentlemen in waiting, honoured M. and Madame Van de Weyer with his presence at luncheon, at New Lodge. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Carington, and Sir T. M. Biddulph, went shooting. Later in the day the Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney left the castle. The Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord Lyons, and the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury arrived at the castle. The Duchess of Roxburghe, the Belgian Minister, Lord Lyons, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, M. and Madame Van de Weyer, and Colonel Frantzen had the honour of dining with the Queen and the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty's private band played in the drawing-room, before the King, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Louisa. Viscount Bridport, Lady Susan Melville, General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Mary Lyttelton, the Hon. and Rev. E. and Miss Moore, Captain R. St. J. Ives (Royal Horse Guards), and Colonel G. Grant Gordon had the honour of invitations after dinner.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold, walked and drove out. The King of the Belgians and Princess Louisa rode out. The band of the Grenadier Guards played in the quadrangle during luncheon. Princess Beatrice and Princess Stephanie honoured M. and Madame Van de Weyer with a visit, at New Lodge. The Marquis of Lorn, Lord Lyons, and the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury left the castle. The Marchioness of Ailesbury, the French Ambassador, Earl Granville, M. and Madame De Katte, the Right Hon. J. Bright, and the Rev. C. Kingsley arrived at the castle. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen and the King of the Belgians. The Duchess of Roxburghe, the Countess d'Yve, the French Ambassador, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. J. Bright, and Baron Prisse had the honour of dining with their Majesties. The Queen's private band played after dinner. Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine of Cardross, Colonel and Mrs. Howard Vyse, the Hon. Horatio Hood, the Rev. Hugh Pearson, Captain W. H. Hartopp (Royal Horse Guards), Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Ewart (Grenadier Guards), and Mr. C. G. Barrington had the honour of being present.

Sunday was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England). The Queen, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. C. Kingsley officiated. The King of the Belgians, attended by Count de Lannoy, visited the Duc de Nemours at Bushy Park. The Portuguese and the Belgian Ministers, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield, and M. and Madame Van de Weyer had the honour of dining with the Queen and the King of the Belgians.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. The King of the Belgians left the castle for London. Princess Stephanie remains at the castle. The French Ambassador, the Belgian and Portuguese Ministers, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, M. and Madame De Katte, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield, the Right Hon. J. Bright, and the Rev. C. Kingsley left the castle. The Duchess of Roxburghe, Countess d'Yve, and General the Hon. C. Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty. Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice honoured M. and Madame Van de Weyer with their presence at a dance at New Lodge.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the Home Park. Prince Christian passed the day shooting. Countess d'Yve and Lieutenant-General F. and Lady Emily Seymour had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen walked and drove in the Home Park. Princess Louisa walked out.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Florence Seymour have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Monday from Windsor Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of Viscount Torrington (Lord in Waiting to the Queen, in attendance on his Majesty), Count de Lannoy, M. Jules de Vaux, Colonel Frantzen, Baron Prisse, and Dr. Eustace Smith. The King dined with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. His Majesty inspected the Holborn Viaduct on Wednesday; Mr. Haywood, the engineer, was in attendance. The King also made a journey of inspection over the Metropolitan [illegible] Mr. My[illegible] and the engineers of the company were [illegible].

On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Belgian Consuls and Vice-Consuls in Great Britain presented an address to their King; and at twelve the "national" address was presented at Buckingham Palace by the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, accompanied by the Under-Sheriffs, Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence [illegible], Alderman Sir W. Rose, Alderman Gibbons, [illegible] ation of the city of London, entered the [illegible] at twelve o'clock. They were followed by a number of lords provost, mayors, sheriffs, and other provincial officials, in their robes of office. The procession of the Lord Mayor of London, which passed through Fleet-street and the Strand, was joined by the provincial procession as it approached the palace. The King and his suite entered the room at ten minutes past twelve, there being present at the time Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Sydney (the Lord Chamberlain), and other noblemen. The Lord Mayor, addressing his Majesty, said he had the honour to present an address which had been signed by three hundred representative men. The Mayor of Manchester had not signed it, being at present at Suez. The address having been read (contained in a magnificent volume illuminated and emblazoned), the Lord Mayor said there was nothing he could add to the statements contained in it. There were no political objects in view, their great desire being to see the two nations still more closely united. His Majesty (speaking in English) made a gracious reply. The Lord Mayor then introduced to his Majesty Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir J. C. Lawrence (the late Lord Mayor), and other members of the Corporation. The King, having heartily shaken hands with all these gentlemen, retired amidst loud cheers.

Preparations were at once [illegible] the volunteers, on whose behalf an address [illegible] by the Prince of Wales, Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company; the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Dukes of Grafton and Manchester; Earls Ducie and Percy; [illegible], Lorn, and Westminster; Lords Elcho, Bury, Vane, Truro, Wharncliffe, Mount-Edgcumbe, and Tankerville; and about 320 Lieutenant-Colonels and honorary colonels of volunteer regiments. At the conclusion of his Majesty's reply there were loud cries of "Bravo! Bravo!" and the King, leaving the dais, shook hands with Lord Elcho, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Colonel Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, and the rest of the officers who surrounded the dais, and remained in conversation with them for about half an hour. There were between 600 and 700 officers present from all parts of the kingdom, several having come from Scotland and Cornwall.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Her Royal Highness was safely delivered of a Princess on Friday morning. The Princess and infant are doing perfectly well.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Albert Leveson Gower, made an inspection of the Holborn Viaduct on Thursday week. Mr. Haywood, the engineer, with Captain Shaw, M. F. B., conducted his Royal Highness over the works. The Prince afterwards left Marlborough House on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. The Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, drove out.

Yesterday week the Prince returned to Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. The Princess took a drive.

On Saturday last the Prince passed the day shooting in Windsor Park. The Princess took her customary drive.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service.

On Monday the Prince presided at a special court of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, visited the South Kensington Museum. The Prince gave a dinner to the King of the Belgians. The following had the honour of being invited to meet his Majesty:—The Russian Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Minister of the United States, the Secretary of the Belgian Legation, Count Gleichen, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Henry G. Lennox, Lord Augustus Loftus, Lord Elcho, Sir Henry Thompson, Mr. Arthur Helps, Dr. Quin, Viscount Torrington, Count de Lannoy, Colonel Frantzen, Baron Prisse, M. Jules de Vaux, Dr. E. Smith, General Sir William Knollys, Captain A. Ellis, Mr. H. Fisher, and Mr. Holzmann. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh has proceeded to Pekin, accompanied by Admiral Keppel.

His Excellency the French Ambassador has left town on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville at Walmer Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have left Chesterfield House for Lambton Castle, Durham, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Durham.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Dunrobin Castle, N.B.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left town for Savernake Forest, near Marlborough, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton arrived in town on Saturday last from visiting Earl and Countess Howe at Gopsall, near Atherstone.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, from Scotland.

The Marquis of Bute has left town for Rome.

The Earl and Countess of Cork returned to town on Saturday last from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burghley House.

The Earl and Countess of Meath and Lady Kathleen Brabazon have arrived at Brown's Hotel.

The Earl of Bective and the Ladies Taylour have left town for Virginia Park Lodge, Cavan.

The Earl of Warwick returned to his residence in the Stable-yard, St. James's, on Saturday last, from Clutton, Somersetshire.

Earl Beauchamp has left town for Madresfield Court, Worcestershire, to join the Countess.

Viscount and Viscountess Malden have arrived in Lowndes-street.

Viscountess Clifden and children have arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, on a visit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, from Gowran Castle, Kilkenny.

Viscount Macduff arrived in town, on Saturday last, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire.

Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley have left Thomas's Hotel for St. Giles's, Dorsetshire.

Lord and Lady Vaux of Harrowden and the Hon. Miss Mostyn have left The Willows, near Windsor, for Pau.

Lord Londesborough has left town to join the party visiting the Earl of Aylesford, Packington Hall, near Coventry.

Lord Seaton has returned to town from the château Belœil, near Ath, the seat of the Prince de Ligne.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers have left town on a visit to Sir Francis and Lady Goldsmid at Rendcomb Manor, Gloucestershire.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

By direction of the Admiralty, the ship in the grounds of the Marine School at Greenwich Hospital, and used hitherto as a training-ship for the pupils, is to be sold by auction.

Her Majesty has sanctioned the employment of British officers in Persia to aid in the organisation and drill of the Persian army. The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that there will probably be four officers thus employed—one with the local rank of brigadier, as commander, and three with the rank of colonel. One of the latter will belong to each branch of the service. It is rumoured that Major Moore, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Major Peyton, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, may be employed on this service.

On the 1st inst. there were in the British Navy 2[illegible]3 vessels in commission, including coastguard ships and their tenders. Among the steam-vessels were 25 armour-plated ships, 1 floating battery, 5 Indian troop-ships, 5 ordinary troop-ships, 31 rated vessels, 1 block-ship, 19 sloops, 31 gun-vessels, 15 gun-boats, 3 Royal yachts, 4 vessels employed on surveying service, &c. There were also 39 sailing-vessels, principally employed in harbour service. The whole of these ships and vessels were manned by 35,932 men, and an armament of 2230 guns.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that the total amount of the Banda and Kirwee prize fund, after deducting law expenses (upwards of £53,000) and agency commission at 1½ per cent (£[illegible]), amounted to £[illegible],600. Of this one twentieth (£33,7[illegible]) was paid to the representatives of Lord Clyde and Sir George Whitlock in the proportion of four fifths (£21,024) to the former, and one fifth ([illegible]) to the latter, leaving for general distribution £634,830. Three distributions had taken place, amounting in all to 750 rupees (£75) a share. A number of despatches, memorials, and other documents relating to the distribution of the booty are included in the return.

The Lords of the Admiralty having brought under the notice of her Majesty the Queen the great inconvenience which has been frequently occasioned by the "union jack," which is the distinguishing flag of the Admiral of the Fleet, being carried in boats and other vessels by governors of colonies, military authorities, diplomatic officers, and consular agents, when embarked, her Majesty has been pleased to order that the military branch shall use a union jack with the Royal initials surrounded by a garland on a blue shield and surmounted by a crown in the centre; that the union jack to be used by diplomatic servants, ministers plenipotentiary, chargés-d'affaires, &c., shall bear the Royal arms in the centre on a white shield; whilst consuls and consular agents, &c., shall be limited to the use of the blue ensign, with the Royal arms in the fly of the flag. The governors of her Majesty's dominions in foreign parts, and governors of all ranks and denominations administering the governments of British colonies and dependencies, are to be authorised to fly the union jack with the arms or badge of the colony emblazoned in the centre.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Major Heales, on Tuesday night, gave his annual entertainment, at St. James's Hall, to the officers of the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets Volunteers.

The annual supper and distribution of prizes gained by the members of the 1st London Engineers during the year took place, last Saturday evening, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Garnet Man (commandant) occupied the chair.

The members of the F battery of the 1st London Artillery held their annual prize-meeting, last Saturday, at Staines. The following is a list of the winners and battery prizes presented by the officers:—First, Gunner Ellis; second, Sergeant Large; third, Corporal Bray. Consolation prize, presented by Lieutenant Kidder, won by Gunner Wickes. Officers' prize, presented by members of the battery: First, Captain Adams; second, Lieutenant Kidder; third, Lieutenant Grey. After which a scratch four match was shot off, and won by the following:—Captain Adams, Gunners Ellis and Johnson, and Sergeant-Major Batter.

The Queen, after communication with the Secretary for War, has given her sanction to the 6th Cheshire (Chester) Rifle Volunteers being henceforth styled "The Earl of Chester's Rifle Volunteers."

The members of the 56th Lancashire assembled at their shooting-range, Clifton Moss, last Saturday, to compete for a cup presented by the members for Salford. The competition was open to all effective members of the corps (officers and paid instructors included); distance, 200 and 500 yards. After a well-contested match, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. S. Jones won the cup, closely followed by Colour-Sergeant Preston and Sergeant Musketry Instructor Ruddle.

The contest for the representation of Tipperary has resulted in the return of O'Donovan Rossa.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Colonel Greville-Nugent on being raised to the Peerage will take the title of Baron Greville. The Right Hon. J. Fitzpatrick will be Baron Gowran; Lord Edward Howard, Baron Howard of Glossop; Mr. Glyn, Baron Wolverton; Mr. Robartes, Baron Robartes; Lord Southesk, Baron Balinhard; Sir John Acton, Lord Acton.

The Right Hon. Henry George Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is to receive the distinction of G.C.B.

The honorary secretary of the Middle-Class Schools Corporation has published a letter which he has received from Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., in which that gentleman expresses the gratification with which he has examined the the system pursued at the middle-class school, and suggests that chemical laboratories and scientific museums in relation to commerce should be erected. The cost and maintenance of such a building as that indicated may be estimated at from £12,000 to £15,000.

TOWN AND PORT OF MACA

VIEW OF ATHENS, WITH THE

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The mutilated statue in Leicester-square received a fresh indignity during the fog on Wednesday week, the figure being thrown from its saddle to the ground.

Miss Nightingale (according to the *Medical Press and Circular*) has offered to superintend the nursing department of the new hospital at Highgate.

A paper was read on Thursday evening, by Mr. Y. J. Murrow, "On the Coolie Trade from China to Peru," at a meeting of the Social Science Association, at their rooms in the Adelphi.

The permanent buildings for the first Exhibition of Art and Industry, in 1871, were commenced on the 16th inst., at South Kensington. Messrs. Lucas Brothers are the contractors.

Yesterday week a number of Devonshire gentlemen resident in London presented to the Lord Mayor, who is a native of Exeter, an address of congratulation on his accession to so high a dignity.

The Poor-Law Board has appointed Dr. John Henry Bridges to be a temporary Poor-Law Inspector for the metropolitan district, during the absence of Dr. Markham, who has been compelled by ill-health to relinquish his duties for a period of six months.

Metropolitan pauperism again shows an increase of 4217 upon the numbers in the corresponding time of last year. The period to which the returns refer is the second week of November, when there were 24,816 paupers in the workhouses, and 104,069 receiving out-door relief.

Mr. Anthony Trollope distributed the prizes, on Thursday evening, at the St. Martin's School of Art, Castle-street, Long-acre, in connection with the Department of Science and Art. After the distribution a paper on Ornamental Art was read by Mr. Henry O'Neil, A.R.A.

At a meeting of the Paddington guardians last week the master reported the death of a pauper, Hamilton Wood, aged sixty-nine, who some little time back claimed relationship with the Lord Chancellor, and told a series of extraordinary stories about his former wealth.

The first general meeting of the members of the "London Chamber of Commerce"—a body which is being formed under the auspices of the Associated Chambers of Commerce—is called for Dec. 14, when the president, vice-president, and other members of the council of the chamber will be elected.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Clarke, two of the engineers appointed to inquire into the condition of the Holborn Viaduct, state that, having made a careful examination of the defective pillars, they are assured that there is not the slightest danger of the safety and security of the bridge being impaired.

Receipt has been acknowledged of £1000, from "N. P. T.," for Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home; £1000, from "R. W. T.," for the British Orphan Asylum; and £1000, from "G. M. E.," for the Cancer Hospital. Within the last few days Mr. Spurgeon has received two donations, one of £500 and one of £1000, from "J. K.," in aid of the funds of the Stockwell Orphanage.

With a view of meeting the influx of cases caused by the epidemic of famine fever in the metropolis, the Metropolitan Asylums Board have resolved to erect a temporary hospital. This building, which is to accommodate sixty patients, will be constructed on the grounds of the London Fever Hospital, the authorities of that institution undertaking the care of the patients.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided to send a memorial to the Inclosure Commissioners praying for the preservation and improvement of Blackheath. Respecting the alleged subsidence of the Thames Embankment, a report was presented by the engineer, which stated that there was not the slightest ground for alarm as to the safety of the work.

A memorial has been submitted by the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Inclosure Commissioners praying their sanction to a scheme for the preservation and improvement of Blackheath, and to enable the board to protect the heath from all encroachment, waste, trespass, and improper uses calculated to impair or destroy its enjoyment by the public.

Yesterday week a policeman saw a man put a bottle to his mouth, in Lea-street, Red Lion-street, Holborn, and directly afterwards fall on the pavement. He was taken to the hospital, but died before he arrived there. The bottle was found to have contained a strong solution of oxalic acid. The body has been identified as that of Charles Hardy, a man out of work, who has left a widow and five children in great distress.

Two inquests were held by Dr. Hardwicke, last Saturday, on the bodies of persons who met their deaths in the fog of Wednesday week. One was a lockkeeper on the Regent's Canal at Kentish Town, who fell into the water at Hawley-lock and was drowned; and the other was a gentleman named Robert Thornton, who was knocked down and killed by a hansom cab at the entrance of the Great Northern Railway station, King's-cross. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned in each case.

The site where (previous to its being burnt down) Savile House stood in Leicester-square has, it is stated, been secured for the purpose of erecting a large theatre and winter-garden, to be constructed by a joint-stock company now being formed. The theatre will, it is said, seat 3000 persons, and the stage will be larger than that of Drury-Lane. A covered façade in front of the house is also contemplated, calculated to shelter 1000 people, if need be, from the weather. The promoters of the company have secured a place at Isleworth for the supply of plants and flowers.

A Sister of Charity urges that the appeal published asking the benevolent to pay off a debt of £4700 contracted by the Hospital for Women, in building a new wing for the reception of ladies in straitened circumstances, ought not to be responded to, inasmuch as the chairman has himself stated that the charges for the inmates are from one guinea to three guineas and a half per week. In the Establishment for Invalid Gentlewomen, in Harley-street, the charges range from 4s. to £1 1s. per week; and in the Ladies' Home, St. John's-wood, from 10s. to 14s. per week.

The Poor-Law Board has issued a formal order for the removal of the sick poor from St. Pancras Workhouse to the Highgate Infirmary. The board has determined on instituting a public inquiry into the state of the wards of St. Pancras Workhouse Infirmary, and the charges preferred by the guardians against their medical officers.——An adjourned investigation into the cause of the death of Jane Hayes and other persons who had died in St. Pancras Workhouse Infirmary was resumed on Monday. It lasted several hours, and terminated in a verdict that Hayes's decease was accelerated by the overcrowded condition of the ward in which she expired.

The Rev. M. S. A. Walrond, Vicar of St. Mary's, Charterhouse, Golden-lane, has written a letter in strong condemnation of the present degrading system of administering charitable relief, and entreating that some help may be given to remedy it. He asks, cannot the Church and other religious bodies be relieved from the wicked burden and the snare of these things? There is a bad effect all round—first, on the public, who are tempted to give without personal interest; secondly, on the religious bodies, who are tempted to reward their own several adherents, and to pit themselves against each other; thirdly, on the poor, who are taught hypocrisy.

The Southern Embankment of the Thames, which reaches from Westminster Bridge almost up to that of Vauxhall, being completed, it was opened, on Wednesday, by Sir John Thwaites, with some slight ceremonial. A procession was formed to the southern extremity, headed by a brass band; salvos of artillery were fired, and the church bells of St. Mary, Lambeth, rang out a succession of merry peals. In the evening the event was celebrated by a dinner, at which Sir John congratulated the company on the successful completion of the undertaking, pointing out as one of its advantages the prevention of those tidal floods which were productive of so much inconvenience and loss to the working classes residing on the river banks.

The annual meeting of the Warehousemen and Clerks' School was held, on Monday night, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. R. White in the chair. The report stated that the number of children now in the school was 112. The life-subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to £1474, being an increase of £120 over those of the previous year. The total income had been £4925, and the expenditure £4951.

At a meeting of policy-holders in various insurance companies held, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, it was resolved to form an association for the purpose of watching over the interests of policy-holders and annuitants, and for their mutual protection in the event of the mismanagement, failure, or amalgamation of any of the companies in which they are insured. Messrs. James Wyld, J. D. Bell, and W. Eley were appointed a committee, and it was resolved that a public meeting of policy-holders should be called to consider the scheme.

At an adjourned meeting of the European Assurance Society, on Thursday week, the report of the special committee appointed on the 10th inst. was presented. According to this document the committee had traced the existence of gross mismanagement and extravagance in the direction of the company's affairs, and the report recommended that the general manager, actuary, and auditors be called upon to resign; that the whole of the directors be requested to place their resignations in the hands of the committee; and that a call of 10s. per share be made. The report was adopted, and the resignations of the existing board were accepted, with the exception of those of Sir P. Smith, Dr. Read, and Mr. Hanson, who are to form a part of the new board. The resignation of the general manager was also accepted.

The first meeting of the Common Council in the new mayoralty was held on Thursday week. The business was somewhat of a miscellaneous character. Mr. B. Orridge, as became the councillor of the ward which contains Bow bells within its limits, complained that so great a benefactor to the City as Sir Richard Whittington had not a statue along with the others on the Holborn Viaduct. It was stated in reply that Sir William Walworth and the other City heroes were the champions of important epochs in the history of the ancient capital. Deputy Fry, who had laboured so hard to promote the construction of the Viaduct, not having been made a Knight or a Commander of the Bath at its Royal opening, Sir S. Waterlow moved (amidst loud cheers) that it be referred to the City lands committee to ascertain how the services of Mr. Fry could be commemorated and rewarded in a permanent manner. Mr. Rudkin seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

At the special meeting of the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Monday—the Prince of Wales presiding—the charges which had been made against the management of the institution were replied to at length in a statement made by Mr. Foster White, the treasurer, and occupied two hours in delivery. The absence of an opening address at the beginning of the present term, the sum expended upon the in-patients, the quality of the diet, the accommodation of the out-patients, the number of the medical staff, the mortality amongst the nurses, together with other matters which had been made the subjects of adverse comment, were severally dealt with by Mr. White in a manner which elicited expressions of satisfaction, as well from the Prince of Wales as from the meeting. It was resolved that some of the questions in dispute should be referred to the house committee, to inquire into and report upon at a special court; and, a vote of confidence in the treasurer having been passed, an expression of thanks was heartily accorded to his Royal Highness for presiding over the gathering.

Sir Roderick Murchison, at the ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, appealed for subscriptions towards the fund for erecting a suitable monument in St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of the late Professor Faraday. The secretary read a paper, by Mr. Nuyllias, describing his exploration of the new course of the Yellow River in China. The course of this river is recorded to have changed no less than nine times in a period of 2600 years, the latest occurring in A.D. 1853. The upper part of the river is almost unnavigable, owing to the great settling of the water, which undermines the districts. Captain Sherard Osborn remarked that Mr. Wylie was the first to point out the change in the river's course. There appeared to have been, in 1851, a population of 170,000,000 souls in the great plain in which the Yellow River flowed, and its inundations had destroyed 45,000,000 or 50,000,000 of inhabitants. Mr. Wylie said he had observed and reported the changes in the Yellow River in the course of his travels as a missionary. The bed of the Gulf of Peschili was stated to be rising steadily six feet per century.

The first meeting for the session of the Jurisprudence Department of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was held, on Monday evening, at the rooms in Adam-street, Adelphi, when Mr. S. W. Hastings, the president of the department, delivered an address on the relations between England and her colonies. He maintained that it was the duty of the mother country to render assistance to the colonies when they required it, and that not to do so was, for this country, to incur commercial loss; and he especially dwelt on the hardship and injustice inflicted on the colonists of New Zealand by withholding assistance from them in their hour of need. He approved of the proposal made at the meeting of the association at Bristol that there should be a council of delegates sent from each colony, whom the Colonial Minister should consult. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Yule, of Tasmania; Mr. Westcroft, of Victoria; Mr. Torrens, of South Australia, and others joined, but which was adjourned.——An important conference was held on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, to consider the present relation of the colonies to the British empire. The object of the promoters of the meeting appeared to be to obtain for the colonies having representative institutions a more direct connection with the mother country, in order to counteract the policy lately enunciated by Lord Granville, which was calculated to sever the colonies from England. His Lordship's policy was strongly condemned, and resolutions were passed to that effect.

Mr. Goschen has published a minute on the subject of the relief of the poor in the metropolis, in which he suggests that an attempt should be made to secure joint action between the authorities administering the poor laws and those who administer charitable funds. He states that the Poor-Law Board will be happy to authorise the guardians to print weekly lists, containing the names and addresses of outdoor paupers, and the sums given in relief of each case; to authorise any reasonable remuneration for extra work to officers whom the guardians may employ to carry out this arrangement; to instruct their inspectors to facilitate the communication between the official and private agencies, where such interposition may be of any service; and to assist in systematising, as far as possible, relief operations in various parts of the metropolis. When the means of communication are established Mr. Goschen thinks the charities might undertake, as a general rule, to abstain from giving money or food to those in receipt of parish relief; to inform the relieving officers of any gifts of blankets or clothing, upon the understanding that these gifts should not be taken into account for the purpose of curtailing the ordinary relief; and to apply to the relieving officer on behalf of all such totally destitute persons whom in the course of their operations they might find unrelieved, but who properly fall within the sphere of the relieving officer. On the other hand, when the relieving officers are applied to for relief and are bound to refuse it because the applicants are not actually destitute in the strict sense of the term, they might pass on the names and addresses to charitable agencies.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Aumale is seriously ill.

The Red River insurgents in the Winnipeg Territory, 600 strong, have seized Fort Garry. Governor M'Dougal is pursuing a conciliatory policy.

The safety of Dr. Livingstone is confirmed. A telegram was received at the India Office on Tuesday from the Governor of Bombay, reporting that a letter had been received from Dr. Livingstone, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. This is nine months' later intelligence from the Doctor than that formerly received.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. J. Berry Flint is the Mayor of Margate—this being his fourth election.

The Cleveland Institute of Engineers has held its fifth annual meeting at Middlesborough.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance was opened on Tuesday night at Derby. The sittings extended to Friday.

A fire occurred, on Thursday week, at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Oswald and Company, Sunderland, and property to the extent of £20,000 was destroyed.

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland has elected Sir T. G. Logan, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, to an honorary fellowship in their college.

Mr. James Hamsden, who has been elected Mayor of Barrow for the fourth time, intends to inaugurate his new year of office by presenting the town with baths and wash-houses.

The Home Secretary has addressed a circular to the county authorities throughout England requesting information with respect to the working of the Highways Acts of 1862 and 1864.

The Marquis of Bute has subscribed £1000 towards the building fund of the new Glasgow University; and has relieved the hospital-ship Hannadryad, at Cardiff, from a debt of upwards of £1001.

Yesterday week, at a quarry near Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, a shot exploded while being rammed home. One man was killed; another was thrown a distance of sixteen yards and much injured.

Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries, and Mr. Young, Inspector of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, have been appointed to inquire into the condition of the salmon fisheries of Scotland.

Dr. James Bell Pettigrew, M.D., F.R.S., late assistant in the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has been appointed pathologist at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, in the room of Dr. T. G. Stewart, resigned.

It has been agreed to nominate the Rev. George Ritchie, Jedburgh, as Moderator of the next Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Dr. Wilson, Bombay, is to be nominated as Moderator of the next Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

Mr. Frederick H. Leaf, a member of the general committee of the National Cottage Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, has offered to defray the cost of the erection of one of the houses of the third pair of buildings.

A conference has been held at Aberystwith relative to the proposed University College for Wales. No definite result was arrived at beyond deciding upon another conference of representatives next to be held early next year, preparatory to an appeal being made to Government.

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor at the request of a number of the inhabitants, was held at the Guildhall, Portsmouth, yesterday week, to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a "School of Science and Art," when the requisite resolutions were unanimously carried.

The *Chester Courant* says—"Mr. Gladstone, the Premier, has purchased the Aston estate, in the parish of Hawarden, which comprises Aston Hall and Aston Lodge, in all about 921 acres; also three collieries, the whole producing a rental of about £3500 per annum. The property formerly belonged to Admiral Dundas."

At a meeting of the Dudley board of guardians, yesterday week, John Turner, aged eighty-seven years, and his wife, aged seventy-seven, applied for an increase of pay. They said they had twelve children, seventy-two grandchildren, and eighty-four great grandchildren, all living.

A petroleum explosion occurred at a druggist's warehouse in Hulme, Manchester, on Tuesday, by which two men were severely injured. One is not expected to recover. One of the men had a naked light in his hand, and was in the place where the petroleum was stored.

The brig Dawson, of Newcastle, was wrecked on the rocks at Redcar on Tuesday night. The life-boat Burton-on-Trent, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, went out in a heavy sea and saved six of the crew. A man and a boy were drowned in attempting to make the shore in the ship's boat.

Two cases of sudden death occurred at Windsor last Saturday. In the morning Miss Jane Hessey, of Adelaide-square, fell dead opposite the Round Tower Inn, Victoria-street; and in the afternoon William Wheelhouse, a private in the third battalion Grenadier Guards, while cleaning some windows at the infantry barracks, also dropped dead.

Yesterday week a fishing-smack, belonging to Portsmouth, towed into Langston Harbour a huge whale, which was captured by the crew when cruising about twenty miles from the French coast. It was nearly 75 ft. in length, and is computed to be of the weight of 100 tons. It had evidently been dead some days, having been speared in the side.

The Amalgamated Association of Miners of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales have given notice to their employers that they will, on or before Dec. 13, require an advance of wages equivalent to the recent reduction, which averaged from 10 to 15 per cent. The association which makes this demand numbers about 20,000 members. Each district will have, during the week, sent to the various employers the notice of demand.

There died at Taleskiddy, St. Columb Major, Cornwall, on Saturday last, Jean Tonkin, aged ninety-six, whose faculties continued good to the last. She leaves ten children of the united ages of 633 years, forty-nine grandchildren, and ninety-eight great-grandchildren. The deceased's husband, who was a farm labourer, lived forty-two years on one farm at the weekly wages of 7s., notwithstanding which no member of the family ever received parochial relief.

A company has been formed and an Act of Parliament obtained for the erection of a large public aquarium at Brighton. The site chosen for the building is at the foot of the Chain Pier, below the cliff, commencing at the toll-house. Here a sea wall is to be built and a road laid down, which will inclose an area of ground measuring 700 ft. by 160 ft. Towards the construction of this wall and roadway the corporation have agreed to contribute the sum of £7000.

A demonstration of tenant farmers of the county of Leitrim was, on Wednesday, held at Carrick-on-Shannon—the Earl of Grenard in the chair. Resolutions favouring fixity of tenure and condemning absenteeism were passed.——An open-air tenant-right demonstration took place in the Market-square, Ballymoney, on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of farmers of the county of Antrim, and resolutions were adopted in favour of security of tenure, and stating that the Ulster custom was defective. Sir Shafto Adair took part in the proceedings, which were very orderly.——A large tenant-right meeting was held at the Dublin Mansion House on Wednesday evening. Mr. Alderman Moylan presided, in the absence of the Lord Mayor. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Pim, Sir Dominic Corrigan, ex-Judge Little, Sir John Gray, and others. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the land question demands the immediate attention of Parliament; that Mr. Bright's proposition for the establishment of a peasant proprietary should be carried out; and that a conference of landed gentry, members of Parliament, municipal corporations, and poor-law boards should be held to devise the best means of rooting the Irish race in the Irish soil.——A conference of landlords and tenants in the county of Longford took place on Tuesday, when the various bearings of the land question were considered. Amongst the resolutions passed was one strongly condemning the evil of absenteeism.——From Dundalk we learn that several leading auctioneers in the county of Meath have received notices threatening them with death if they offer for sale the grass land of certain landlords.——On Tuesday night a procession of about 4000 Fenians passed through the city of Cork, headed by a band playing the "Dead March" in "Saul." This demonstration was in honour of the memories of the three men who killed Sergeant Brett at Manchester in September, 1867.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Justice Hayes, who was seized with paralysis yesterday week, died on Wednesday evening.

The Right Hon. George Young, Q.C., Lord Advocate of Scotland, was on Wednesday called to the degree of the Utter Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.

Lord Justice Giffard, in opposition to Mr. Commissioner Winslow, has decided that the Duke of Newcastle may be made a bankrupt. Notice has been given of an appeal to the House of Lords against this decision.

The decision of Mr. Newton Goren, the revising barrister for Middlesex, disqualifying perpetual curates from voting who claimed on the freeholds of their benefices, has been upheld by the Court of Common Pleas, before which the case came on appeal. The appellant was the Rev. C. Kirton, Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green.

The suit against Mr. Goschen and Sir Morton Peto to recover £30,000, said to be the balance unpaid which the defendant Sir M. Peto, on behalf of himself and the defendant George Joachim Goschen, had agreed to pay the plaintiffs as the price of the plaintiff's interest in the concession of a Russian railway, has failed; and Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in dismissing the case, ordered the plaintiffs to pay costs.

Some time ago a person named Burton obtained a verdict for £750 against the Midland Railway Company for injuries he was alleged to have received in an accident on the company's line. When the case came on for trial Burton was carried into court in "a helpless and pitiable condition;" but the defendants were subsequently led to believe that the representations as to the man's health were false and fraudulent, and a rule was obtained for a new trial. This rule was made absolute by the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, and Burton was ordered to refund the money he had received from the company.

The Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday week, decided upon the appeal which had been brought from the Cambridgeshire County Court, in which Mr. Richard Young, formerly M.P. for that county, had been held liable for some damage committed at Wisbeach during the last election. The Judges have now held that, although Mr. Young acted imprudently in standing in his carriage and waving his hand to an excited crowd, he could not be held liable for the damage which was done, and reversed the decision of the County Court Judge.——The Court has discharged the rule for a criminal information for libel which was obtained last week against the proprietor of a Salisbury paper on behalf of Lord Radnor. The defendant had published a retractation of the charges against the noble Earl and had apologised for having made them.

The Chief Judge under the Bankruptcy Act is to have a "new court." The old Insolvent Debtors' Court is to be remodelled, and Mr. Commissioner Bacon, who is to be the first Chief Judge under the new law, will hold his sittings therein.——Dr. M'Kenna, who was formerly in partnership with Dr. Parkes, the late husband of Miss Amy Sedgwick, appeared in the London Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday week, for his last examination and discharge. Miss Sedgwick opposed the bankrupt in person, and charged him with having tortured her husband, accelerated his death, and taken possession of all the money due to Dr. Parkes at the time of his decease. The further hearing was adjourned, in order that the creditors might have an opportunity of ascertaining the value of the business.

Messrs. Flint and Fitzgerald, the gentlemen sent to prison by the Beverley Election Commissioners, have expressed their willingness to give evidence, and have therefore been set at liberty.

It is stated that the Attorney-General has caused information to be filed and notices served on Mr. Vanderbyl, ex-M.P., and Dr. Kinglake, brother of Mr. A. W. Kinglake, to the effect that he intends prosecuting them, at the coming assizes, for bribery and corrupt practices during the last Bridgwater election.

The November session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday, with a calendar of ninety-four prisoners besides those out on bail, including two cases of murder, two of manslaughter, and thirteen of robbery with violence. Robert Cook, a solicitor and money-lender, whose case had been postponed from the October sitting of the Court, was found guilty of having obtained by fraud a sum of £280 on a policy of assurance, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Joseph Bentley pleaded guilty to publishing a libel upon the European Assurance Company, and having, through his counsel, admitted that there was no justification for the statements to which exception had been taken, was merely required to enter into a recognisance of £500 to appear for judgment when called upon.——On Tuesday Mr. Garford was charged, on three indictments, with forgery. It was alleged that he had forged his mother's acceptance in each case; but for the defence it was contended that he had her implied authority for what he had done. He was acquitted on all the charges. Two clerks, formerly in the employment of Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., and Messrs. Gurney, Hoare, and Co., pleaded guilty to charges of embezzlement, and a sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed upon each. Two brothers, named Smith, were convicted of stealing plate, and were sentenced to fourteen and five years' penal servitude respectively. In the case of Albert Buschler, who is accused of forgery upon the Hungarian Imperial Bank at Pesth, the prisoner is to be conveyed to Paris, in which city the forged instrument was presented.——Frederick Hinson, who killed Boyd and Maria Death at Wood-green, was on Wednesday found guilty of murder.——William M'Lachlan, thirty-nine, stockbroker, pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey, on Thursday, to an indictment for converting to his own use securities of the value of £16,000, which had been intrusted to him as a broker for safe custody by Sir John Douglas and others. He was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for five years.——Thomas Bulman and Thomas Helburn, the master and carpenter of the Old England, were, on Thursday, indicted for feloniously casting away that vessel, with intent to defraud the underwriters. They were also charged with conspiring to scuttle the ship. A good deal of evidence was given, and the learned Judge remarked that the captain could not have gained anything by scuttling the vessel, because it was only insured for £1800, while it was worth from £3500 to £4000. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Sir Joseph Hawley appeared at Bow-street, on Saturday, to prefer a charge of libel against Dr. Shorthouse, editor, and Mr. Farrah, publisher of the *Sporting Times*, there having appeared in that paper an article in which the sporting Baronet was designated Sir Joseph Scratchhawley, and accused him of entering horses for the Liverpool cup, and then scratching them for his own benefit to the loss of the backers. Sir Joseph, having been sworn, stated that neither himself nor anyone commissioned by him had any bet upon the horses in question. The defendants were committed for trial. A similar charge was made against Mr. Gilbert Robins, solicitor, residing at Hathcoole, Hornsey, as the writer of a libellous article, and he also was committed for trial.

A woman who stole a child four years old from a public-house, and afterwards stripped and abandoned it in Hackney-road, was, on Tuesday, committed for trial from the Worship-street Police Court.

The profits of betting-houses, or rather the losses of their customers, must be great. A cigar-shop keeper named Adams has been convicted of allowing betting in his place. He had been fined £50 before, and he was allowed two days to consider whether he would give up the business and shut up the place and be fined £100, or go to prison for three months. An assistant named Davies had the same alternative, the fine, however, being £30. The two defendants made the requisite promise, and, having handed over the £130, were discharged.——Another prosecution under the Act to suppress betting-houses came before Mr. Tyrwhitt at Marlborough-street on Tuesday. The persons summoned were Mr. Holmes, landlord of the Clarendon Rooms, North-row, where betting was carried on; and Mr. Matkins, for using Holmes's house for betting. A penalty of £50 was inflicted on Mr. Matkins, with the alternative of three months' hard labour. The case against the landlord was adjourned.

The inquest on the eleven men and boys killed by the explosion in the Mackintosh coal-pit at Newbury, near Frome, in Somersetshire, three weeks ago, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against William Baker, chief overman; Abraham Hamblin, lampman; and John Baynton. The latter was proved to have torn a division curtain. Mr. Lionel Brough, the inspector, said that all the rules had been violated in the pit.

A sum of nearly £1000 has been stolen from the premises of Messrs. Dingman, Lewis, and Lewis, solicitors, Walsall, and Chancery-lane, London. A clerk named Samuel Thompson, aged sixteen, in Messrs. Dingman's employ, and one of his associates, named Thomas Whelling Simpson, seventeen years of age, are supposed to have taken a parcel containing money from the drawer of the cashier. They left town, and were next heard of from Hartlebury, where they had ordered a plough to London. They had engaged two berths for Australia in the Orwell, and paid £40. The father of Simpson had made some inquiries at the shipping office, which alarmed the fugitives and caused them to decamp. Both lads have been taken. Upon Simpson a considerable amount of the missing money was found; but the other boy threw a bag into the river. In Simpson's possession was found a memorandum-book, containing entries of the purchase of passenger tickets, a horse, cart, and other things, partly indicative of boyish extravagance, and partly of an intention to enter upon agricultural operations in Australia. The boys had been staying at an hotel in Birkenhead, and had been drinking so freely that they divulged some secrets which induced the hotel-keeper to give information to the police.

Another demand for arms is reported from the county of Cork, a party of five Fenians having entered the residence of Mr. Osborne Edwards, near Cork city, and extorted two guns under the pressure of loaded revolvers.

The annual reports of the visiting justices, governors, and other officials of the Middlesex county prisons show that the total number of prisoners committed during the year was, to the House of Correction 12,302; to the House of Detention, 9875; to the female prison, 6563. The greatest number of prisoners confined at one time in the House of Correction was 2179; in the House of Detention, 353; in the female prison, 797. Several attempts have been made by the prisoners to commit suicide, and some have been sent to the County Lunatic Asylum as insane. In the House of Detention eighty-five men and 129 women have been committed for attempting suicide. The report of the Rev. G. Hough, chaplain of the House of Detention, contains the following passage:—"Another great existing evil appears to be a certain class of papers professing to illustrate all the abominable and violent crimes of the day. These are eagerly sought after by prisoners of a tender age, and evidently have a most injurious influence over them."

POSTAL ALTERATIONS.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notices.—

On Dec. 1 next, and thenceforward, the postage on letters for Norway, transmitted by private ship, will be reduced to the same rates as are chargeable on letters sent viâ Denmark:—viz., 3d. per half-ounce when prepaid, and 9d. per half-ounce when unpaid.

Under the terms of a postal convention recently concluded between the North German Confederation and Italy a reduction of postage has taken place on letters for Italy addressed to be forwarded viâ Belgium and Germany. Such letters, when prepaid, will be liable in future to the reduced rate of 8d. per half-ounce, which will pay them to their destination. Unpaid letters will be liable to an additional charge on delivery.

The dispatch of mails from London to Constantinople, and vice versâ, viâ the Danube, has been suspended. Closed mails for Constantinople will, however, be forwarded from London during the winter season as follows:—Viâ France, Vienna, and Trieste every Tuesday morning; viâ France, Vienna, and Bucharest every Wednesday morning; viâ France, Vienna, and Belgrade every Friday morning; with supplementary mails on the evenings of each of those days. The same rates of postage will be chargeable on correspondence for Constantinople sent by these routes as have hitherto been levied on that sent viâ the Danube. In addition to these mails, closed mails for Constantinople will continue to be made up every Thursday evening, with supplementary mails every Friday morning, for transmission by French packet from Marseilles. Letters from Constantinople will be forwarded by the first mail dispatched, whether by way of Bucharest, Trieste, Belgrade, or Marseilles, unless another route is indicated by a special address or by the amount of postage prepaid.

Intelligence from Japan announces that the treaty with Austria has been concluded.

A New York telegram reports a severe storm on lakes Erie and Ontario, on Thursday week, when many vessels were wrecked.

The Waterford election has ended in 487 votes for Sir W. Barrow, and 471 for Mr. Bernal Osborne.

The Viceroy of Egypt has ordered from a leading French mechanical company an iron floating dock. The dock will be of large dimensions, and will weigh 4600 tons.

Lord Foley, Captain of the Hon. Gentlemen Corps of Arms in her Majesty's household, and one of the Ministerial whips in the House of Lords, died suddenly in Paris on Saturday.

There is no foundation for the report "that, on the assembling of Parliament, Mr. Denison, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, will resign his office, and, according to custom, take his seat in the Upper House."

The Council of Legal Education has awarded to Mr. George Lewis, student of the Middle Temple, the Studentship of the Four Inns of Court, to be held for three years, being the highest prize at the recent general examination.

The Dublin Amnesty Association have resolved to hold no more meetings for a period of two months. They advise all friends of the Fenian prisoners throughout the country to adopt the same course.

The Queen has announced her intention of sitting to Mr. Lewis Dickinson for a picture, which is to be a replica of the enamel portrait presented to the late Mr. George Peabody. And her Majesty has signified her pleasure that, on its completion, the portrait should be made public in the form of an engraving.

The State entry of Prince Charles of Roumania at Bucharest, with the Princess Elizabeth, was made on Wednesday. The Burgomaster performed the civil marriage act in the presence of thousands of witnesses, and at the same time fifty bridal pairs were married. The streets were festively decorated, and in the evening the town was illuminated.

There has been a good deal of gossip, and in some of the newspapers some very free comment, about the Marquis of Westminster's will. The solicitors to the estate, Messrs. Boodle and Partington, write to say that the statements upon which the remarks have been founded are unauthorised, and recommend those who are interested in the matter to wait till the will has been proved.

The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons has voted a resolution in favour of the maintenance of the existing commercial treaties between France and other countries. The Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles has published the result of its deliberations on the commercial treaties of France with other Powers. It is in favour of the free trade principle, but thinks that a Parliamentary inquiry is necessary.

The *North German Correspondent* states that during the autumn evolutions of the second corps of the Prussian army it was found that telegraphic communication could be established at the rate of four hours per German mile under favourable circumstances, while from six to seven hours were required for the same distance when ground presented extraordinary difficulties. The removal of the wire was accomplished in from two hours to two hours and a half the German mile. The posts and wire were excellent, but some faults were found with the isolating material.

LITERATURE.

Normandy Picturesque. By Henry Blackburn. With numerous illustrations. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) One fastens upon this handsome volume with no small eagerness, and with expectations warranted by previous experience of the author and his productions; and the eagerness is justified and the expectations are satisfied. It matters not whether he transports us in the spirit to Algeria, or Spain, or Normandy; he gives us equal pleasure in every case with his light but not frivolous observations, with his airy but not empty chit-chat, with his vivid descriptions, with his judicious distribution of colour, with his clear and unpretentious style. Above all, the illustrations with which his works abound are charming; and to them his text—which of itself is pleasing, instructive, and appropriate—may be said to be to a considerable extent subservient. But because a jewel is bright its setting is not a matter of perfect indifference; nor, because a mistress is beautiful, is her handmaiden expected to be dowdy; our sense of harmony is gratified when the setting is tasteful if not magnificent, and the handmaiden neat if not pretty. And so it is in this case. The author's purpose, so far as he had any beyond the formation of a book which should be delightful to the eye and agreeable to read, was to suggest a compromise. And this, as everyone knows, is the age of compromise. He then, falling in with the tendencies of his age, introduces the leaven of compromise into the matter of travelling. It has been objected, he says, to tourists that they ignore the beauties of their own country and fly for change and recreation to the Continent, and he suggests, by way of compromise, "a tour which shall include the undoubted delight and charm of foreign travel, with scenery more like England than any other in Europe, which shall be within easy distance from our shores and within the limits of a short purse; and which should have one special attraction for us—namely, that the country to be seen and the people to be visited bear about them a certain English charm—the men a manliness and the women a beauty with which we may be proud to claim kindred." It may strike very stern and practical persons that the author gives the very worst reason possible for the tour which he recommends; they may argue, not without good grounds, that the less resemblance there is between what you have at home and what you are going out to see the better cause you have for expatriation, and that if you voluntarily quit Salamis merely to find another Salamis abroad you are like unto the foolish man. Nor is it by any means certain that the places which the author thinks worthy of a visit from the English holiday-maker are so unknown as he would seem to imagine either to the searcher after novelties or to the cockney who is partial to tame lions. Rouen is to many of us as familiar as one's own home; Caen is not a mere geographical expression; Bayeux suggests something more than a dim recollection of tapestry; and even Avranches is not so strange as many a trading-station of Central Africa. Trouville, D'Eauville, and Etretat belong to a different category, and the author does not pretend to invest them with the charm of novelty. Nevertheless, the author's book is calculated not only to excite in the uninitiated a desire to become acquainted with the mysteries of all the places he describes, but also to kindle in the initiated a desire for further acquaintance, and make them exclaim, in the words of a favourite hymn, "I have been there and still would go." By all means let the author's route be taken; let the tourist cross from Southampton to Havre, or Newhaven to Dieppe; proceed to Pont Audemer by water or railway, according to circumstances; go on by road or railway to Lisieux, and Caen, and Bayeux, and St. Lo; advance *summâ diligentiâ*—that is, on the top of a diligence—to Coutances, Granville, and Avranches; pay a visit to the island of Mont St. Michel, and return by way of Mortain, Vire, and Falaise; thence to Rouen, and by the valley of the Seine to the seacoast. And let a peep be taken at Cherbourg, Domfront, and Evreux; and a dip amongst the fashionable mermaids at Trouville, D'Eauville, and Etretat. If a companion be desired, there is the author's book.

Places and People. By J. C. Parkinson. (Tinsley.) This entertaining volume is also called "Studies from Life," and it is as well called as Jacob was; for it is really a collection of pictures which may be said to have been drawn from the nude—at any rate, they represent bare life without a rag of fiction. If the bareness have been at all relieved, it is after the fashion which was in vogue amongst our ancestors whose artificial covering was but a coating of paint. Let there be no misunderstanding. The author is complimented upon having carried out his purpose, not reproached with having exhibited his subjects in their nakedness. If his intentions have not been misapprehended, he deliberately abstained from using more art than was required for grouping, for ensuring decency, and for putting on a pleasant varnish. His book appeals to the lover of plain facts, and they are presented in a readable form. The volume is likely to partially, if not entirely, satisfy that kind of curiosity which hungers and thirsts after information about peculiar phases of real life; the wholesale wild-beast business, opium-eating beggars, horse-slaughtering and horse-eating, false hair, lucifer-box making, and so on, are treated of in his pages. A perusal of the book leaves on the mind an impression of doubt whether the writer would have found his researches so easily conducted and so kindly promoted by the police had he felt called upon to sketch the looks, habits, manners, and customs of the higher and wealthier classes; whether the poor have less right to privacy than the rich; whether the country be really so free as we are in the habit of boasting; and whether it be part of the duties of the police to form the escort of literary gentlemen of an adventurous, inquisitive, and descriptive turn.

Pictures of Hungarian Life. By the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.; Illustrated by the Author. (William Ridgway.) Recent events having shown more plainly than ever how those Christians love one another, how rampant intolerance still is, and how lucky it is for somebody that the present state of civilisation is incompatible with the faggot and the auto da fé, it might be dangerous to recommend a book simply because its contents are valuable as well for the information as for the entertainment afforded, because its illustrations are charming, and because its literary style is excellent. Prejudice and bigotry might take up the volume hurriedly, perceive upon the titlepage the mark of the beast, and suffer a painful shock; and, though it were to the old man a gratifying thing to know that bigotry and prejudice were in a state of suffering, the new man suggests that one should show towards them a charitableness which they would not display towards another. To all, then, whom it may concern, it should be at once announced that "Pictures of Hungarian Life" is dedicated to "the revered memory" of the late Cardinal Wiseman; but its pages do not reach the number 666, or the consequences might be awful. If, after this warning, a Protestant should read the book, the chances are he will be well pleased and thankful for having turned a deaf ear to the conscientious monitor who would have kept him away from this particular branch of the tree of knowledge. The author starts well: he makes the incontrovertible assertion that we all in our heart of hearts "sympathise with rather than condemn Dr. Watts's sluggard;" and after so honest and well-founded a statement one feels certain of having fallen in with a man and a brother who has human sympathies, who makes no pretence of being more energetic than his fellows, and who will consequently do his work, whatever it may be, from sight-seeing to description, more diligently and more perfectly than the being of superior gifts. A plentiful intersprinkling of legends gives additional piquancy to a narrative lively and refreshing enough of itself, with its account of personal experiences in a noble land too little known, and amongst a noble people too seldom visited. The author, who ought to know, says "There is a dearth of guide-books to that most interesting land"—to wit, the land of the Magyar, and that "among the numerous manuals for the use of travellers in adjacent countries, the few scraps of information relative to it are scanty, and often unworthy of credit, many being extremely incorrect and delusive." The deficiency seems to have been supplied in a particularly agreeable manner by the author, who certainly had opportunities, which he appears not to have neglected, of becoming better acquainted than travellers can generally become with the people amongst whom he sojourned. Scenery, inns, national characteristics, historical events and personages, myths, churches, monasteries, education, domestic life—there is something well worth reading about all.

MODEL COTTAGES FOR FARM LABOURERS.

Lord Vernon has recently erected on his estates at Sudbury, near Derby, several pairs of model cottages for farm labourers. Their principal merits are those of comfortable arrangement, neatness, and economy, with picturesque appearance. Each cottage contains, on the ground floor, an entrance-porch, living-room, scullery, pantry, store-place for fuel, piggery, and other conveniences, with cesspit and ashpit. On the chamber floor are the parents' bedroom, and the male and female bed-rooms. Each cottage is provided with a washing-copper, a sink, and a fireclay baking-oven, fitted up in the scullery. The living-rooms have dwarf cupboards on each side of the fireplace, with book-shelves above. The fireplaces are fitted with cottage ranges with ovens, and the bed-room fireplaces have small fire-lump cottage stoves. Each pair of cottages has a well, besides which the rain water from the roofs is conveyed to tanks for domestic use. There is a pump to each cottage fixed over the sink in the scullery. The cottages are built of sound hard local red bricks made on the estate, relieved with bands and arches of dark blue Staffordshire bricks. The walls are constructed in two thicknesses, with a hollow between, to prevent damp. The roofs are covered with Staffordshire blue and brindle tiles, laid to pattern, with ornamental ridge cresting. The entrance-porches have projecting roofs and barge-boards carried on brackets. The buildings were erected from the designs and under the direction of Mr. John Birch, of Beaufort-buildings, London, who gained the Society of Arts medal and premium for such designs.

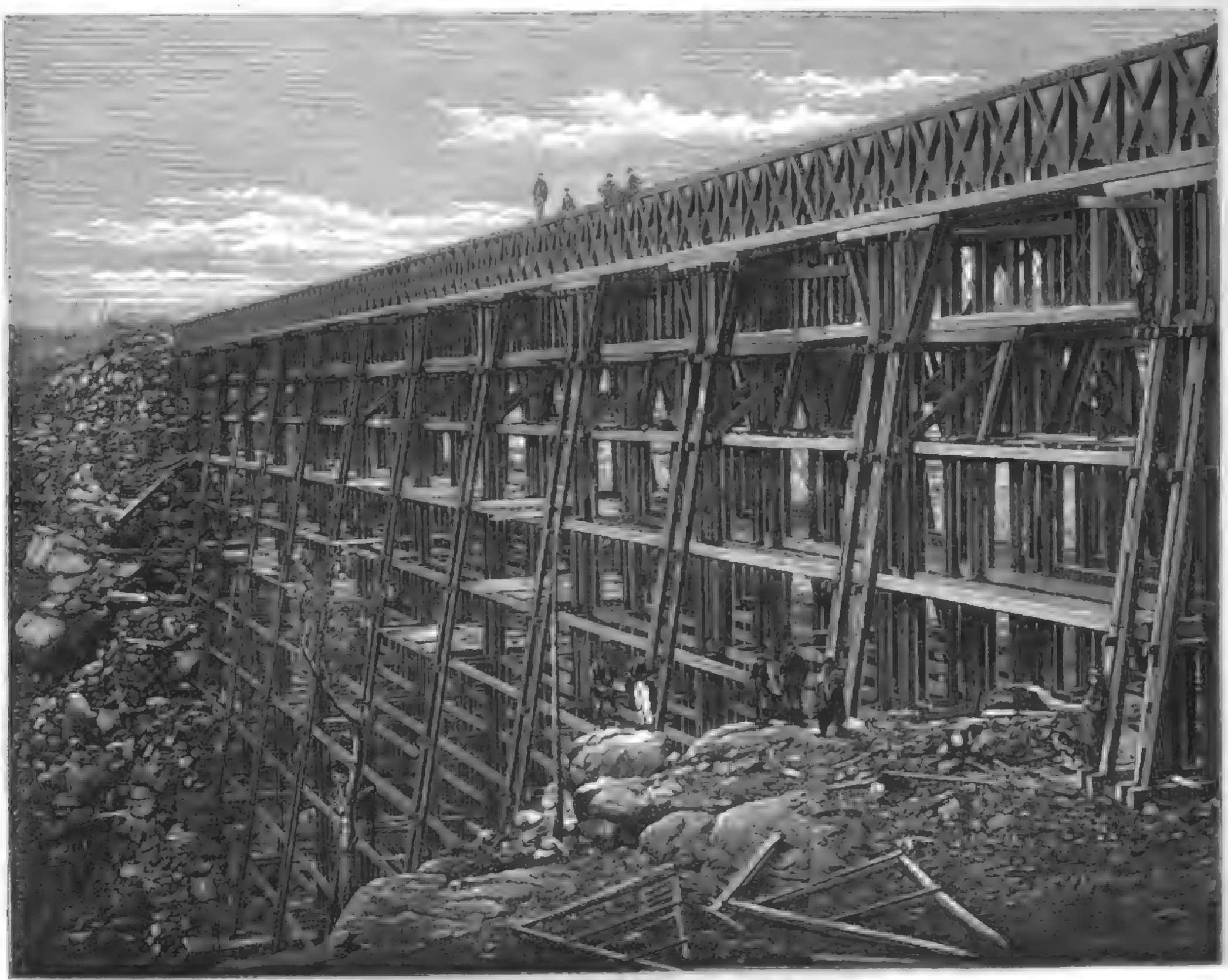
MODEL COTTAGES FOR LABOURERS, AT SUDBURY, NEAR DERBY.

AN UNDERGROUND ELECTION MEETING IN PARIS.

Unquestionably, the most picturesque, if not the most important, of the numerous political meetings held shortly before the recent Paris elections was one which took place at Puteaux, situated in the outskirts of the capital, at no great distance from the Seine. On a fine moonlight evening between 3000 and 4000 electors of the eighth circumscription assembled in an immense cave—one of those abandoned stone-quarries that abound in the environs of Paris, having galleries diverging in every direction. At the end of perhaps the largest of these vaulted chambers, which was dimly lighted up with hundreds of candles ruddy fixed against the walls, was the bureau, consisting of a number of raised seats, a tribune whence the orators addressed the meeting, and a long table formed of rude planks. Three candidates presented themselves before the assemblage to expound their political sentiments, which, as a matter of course, were of an extreme Democratic character. They were MM. Arago (a member of the Provisional Government of 1848), Hérold, and Gent; all of whom, owing to interruptions on the part of the auditory and the number and extent of the adjoining galleries, had the greatest difficulty in making themselves heard. M. Arago certainly met with most consideration on the part of the meeting, and was evidently the favourite candidate; whereas Mr. Gent's opinions either went too far or not far enough for the Democrats of Puteaux, who steadily refused to listen to him. The orator, no doubt foreseeing the possibility of such an occurrence, had some thousands of handbills setting forth his profession of faith distributed among the electors, who were thus apprised of his principal opinions at any rate. Although there was more or less uproar from the opening to the close of the meeting, the commissary of police found it unnecessary to interfere, and the excited assemblage eventually broke up in the very best humour.

DALE CREEK BRIDGE.

A number of Illustrations of the scenery of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads of North America, traversing the western prairies and crossing the Rocky Mountains, the Wasatch and Sierra Nevada ranges, to the port of San Francisco, in California, have recently appeared in this Journal. Most of them were furnished by the sketches of our Artist-correspondent, Mr. Frederick Whymper; but the one of Dale Creek Bridge, engraved for this Number, is selected from the photographs taken by Captain Russell, artist to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which form part of a series of views, to be shortly published in New York, under the title of "The Great West." The situation of Dale Creek Bridge, on the Union Pacific line, is very striking. Four miles west of Sherman, the highest point above the level of the sea, on the new Pacific Railway, a most remarkable temporary bridge has been erected over a ravine, with a torrent running through it, known as Dale Creek. The approach to this bridge is cut through hard granite rock on a down grade. The bridge is a complete pyramid in wooden trestle-work. It is 126 ft. high in the centre, and over 500 ft. long. Nearly all the timber of which it was built was transported from Chicago, over 1000 miles. The bridge was completed in thirty working days by the large force of men employed by the railway company. This place is about one thousand miles from Omaha, on the Missouri, where the Union Pacific Railway begins; and it is still more distant from the opposite terminus at San Francisco. The most elevated ground of the whole route between the Missouri and the Pacific is near its centre.



DALE CREEK BRIDGE, ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OF AMERICA.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tone of the Stock Exchange Markets during the week has been decidedly favourable. Money has been abundant and cheap, and there has been an absence of all disturbing political rumours. At the same time, strength has been imparted to the quotations by the announcement that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not appear in the market as a borrower on account of the money required for the acquisition of the telegraphs, but will temporarily use for that purpose the public funds already at his disposal. In the Consol Market an increased amount of animation has been apparent, and an advance of fully ¼ per cent has taken place in prices; for Money the quotation has been 93⅞ to 94, and for the December Account, 93 15-16 to 94 1-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents 92⅞ to 93⅛; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem., and June, 4s. to 9s. prem. Indian Five per Cents have been done at 115 to 115¼, and the Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

Business in Colonial Government Securities has been limited, but the quotations have ruled firm:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, have been done at 107 to 108; Ditto Five per Cents, 99 to 99; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 104 to 106; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 106 to 107; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101 to 102; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 104 to 106; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882-5, 109½ to 110½; South Australian Six per Cents, 111½ to 112½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

Owing to the publication of favourable traffic receipts as regards the leading lines, the Railway Market has presented a healthy appearance, and, with scarcely an exception, the movements in prices have been towards further improvement. A weakness has been perceptible in the value of Caledonian and London and Brighton; but Metropolitan, Great Northern A, Midland, London and North-Western, and Great Western have been steady in price. Indian Stocks have been firm in value; but Canadian and foreign shares have been in limited request, at about previous quotations.

Ordinary Shares and Stock.—Caledonian, 79 to 79½; Great Eastern, 38¼ to 38¾; Great Northern, 106 to 107; Ditto, A, 110¼ to 110¾; Great Western, 55½ to 56¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125¼ to 126; London and Brighton, 44 to 44½; London and North-Western, 125¼ to 126; London and South-Western, 91 to 93; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15¾ to 16¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53 to 53½; Metropolitan, 94 to 94½; Midland, 118¼ to 119; North-Eastern—Berwick, 118¾ to 119¼; Ditto, Leeds, 77 to 79; Ditto, York, 116 to 117; and South-Eastern, 77 to 77¼.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106 to 107; East Indian, 111 to 112; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15 to 15¼; Great Indian Peninsula, 108 to 109; Great Western of Canada, 15¼ to 15¾; Oude and Rohilkund, 105 to 106; and Scinde, 105¼ to 1[illegible].

Foreign.—Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 23¼ to 24; Great Luxembourg, 12¾ to 1[illegible]; and South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 1[illegible] to [illegible].

Business in the market for Foreign Bonds has been only to a moderate extent. Turkish Stocks, notwithstanding the fact that the introduction of a fresh loan is considered imminent, have ruled firm. Spanish and Italian have been lower:—Argentine, 1868, 84 to 84½; Brazilian, 1865, 83½ to 84½; Chilian, 1867, 98 to 100; Egyptian, 1868, 76¾ to 77¼; Ditto Nine per Cents, 94¼ to 95¼ ex div.; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 99 to 100; Mexican, 13¼ to 13¾; Peruvian, 1865, 83 to 83½; Portuguese, 1867, 32¾ to 33¼; Russian, 1822, 86 to 87; Ditto, 1862, 86 to 87; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 82¼ to 83¼; Ditto, 1869, 66¼ to 66¾; Spanish, 1867, 26 9-16 to 26 11-16; Turkish, 1865, 62¼ to 62¾; Ditto Five per Cents, 43¼ to 43¾; and Italian, 1861, 53¼ to 53½.

American Securities have been steady, on the whole, although the demand has been rather quiet. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 83½ to 83¾; Ditto, 1885, 82¾ to 82¼; Ditto, 1887, 84½ to 84¾; 10-40, 78½ to 78¾; Atlantic Bonds, 29¾ to 30¼; Erie Shares, 21¾ to 22¼; and Illinois Central, 99 to 100.

For Bank Shares there has been a moderate, but not to say active, inquiry, at full quotations. Agra, A., 10¾ to 11; Ditto, B., 3¾ to 4; Alliance, 13½ to 13¾; Anglo-Austrian, 10 to 12 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 24¾ to 25¼; Imperial Ottoman, 2¾ to 3¼ prem.; London and County, 48 to 49; London Joint-Stock, 32 to 33; London and Westminster, 59 to 60; and Union of London, 39 to 39.

In Telegraph Shares the transactions have been to a fair extent; but the quotations have ruled hardly so firm. Anglo-American, 19¾ to 20¼; Anglo-Mediterranean, 16¾ to 17¼; Atlantic, 14¾ to 15¼; British Indian Submarine, 11¾ to 12; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ¼ to ¾ prem.; Mediterranean Extension, 6¾ to 7; French Cable Shares, 10 to 10¼; United Kingdom, 6¾ to 7¼.

Business in Miscellaneous Securities has been on a moderate scale. The principal feature has been the strong inquiry for Telegraph Construction Shares. At one time they touched 34¼, but the price has since receded to 33¾ to 34¼. Hudson's Bay Shares have been flat and lower, at 12¼ to 12¾. Crédit Foncier of England have been done at 2¾ to 3¼; General Credit and Discount, 2¾ to 3 dis.; and National Discount, 11 to 11¼.

In the Money Market there has been a prevalence of increased ease. Capital has been more abundant, and, as good commercial paper has been rather scarce, three months' bills have been taken at 2¾ to 2⅞ per cent. It is probable that the value of money will be still further reduced.

On the Continent the demand for money has been less active, and there has been a tendency to lower rates. The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate from 5 to 4½ per cent.

A moderate quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week. The demand for export has been limited, and has been about covered by the receipts.

The Silver Market has been flat, and bars have been ⅛d. lower, at 60⅜d.; but Mexican dollars, being scarce, have risen ⅛d., or to 59¾d. per ounce.

No change of importance has taken place in the Continental exchanges, bills being comparatively scarce. The New York exchange on London has relapsed ¼, or to 108¾.

The long-continued depression in the corn trade has at length resulted in the failure of one of the largest firms. The suspension has been announced of Messrs. James Pim and Co., of Dublin, having establishments at London and Liverpool. The liabilities are stated to amount to about £250,000, and an offer of 10s. in the pound is expected; but nothing definite is known.

At a meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company the directors' report, with the exception of the clause relating to the Oregon Treaty money, was adopted, and an interim dividend of 4s. per share was announced.

Tenders have been received at the Bank of England for the Metropolitan Board of Works Loan for £2,000,000. The tenders were not numerous, and those above the minimum of 94½ were few. The tenders above the minimum were—at £94 5s., £725,000; at £96 10s., £62,000; at £95 10s., £2000; at £95 5s. 6d., £25,000; at £95, £211,900; and at £94 15s. 6d., £30,000, making a total of £486,000. It is announced that tenders will be received for the balance at the minimum of 94½.

The report of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, to be presented on the 25th inst., shows an available total of £18,815, including a previous balance of £3623. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of income tax, is recommended; and it is proposed to increase the reserve fund to £13,500 by the addition of £4452, leaving £3693 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Oriental Gas Company a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year, was announced.

A meeting has been held of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company, and a dividend of £1 10s. per share has been declared.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	...	£331,734
An increase of public deposits of	...	435,463
A decrease of other deposits of	...	311,475
A decrease of other securities of	...	174,901
An increase of bullion of	...	161,135
An increase of rest of	...	3,382
An increase of reserve of	...	627,800

The circulation, including Bank-post bills, is now £23,799,606; public deposits amount to £4,436,854; and private deposits to £17,791,714. The securities held represent £30,170,230; and the stock of bullion is £18,344,161. The rest stands at £3,111,466.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Monday).—The wheat trade was extremely heavy to-day, and a fall of 2s. to 3s. per quarter took place in the value of English wheat. The supply on sale was not extensive, but the heavy receipts of foreign wheat and the large quantity of grain on passage tended to greatly depress the trade. Stocks are on the increase, and nearly all the wheat now arriving off the coast comes to a losing market. Foreign wheat was very little inquired after, and prices were nominally 2s. per quarter lower. The flour trade was extremely inanimate, and a reduction of 1s. took place in both foreign and country descriptions; but very little business was concluded. Malting barley gave way 1s. to 2s., and grinding 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Malt was dull, at declining rates. The oat trade was very dull, and prices gave way fully 6d. per quarter. Beans and peas changed hands slowly, at 1s. to 2s. less money.

Wednesday.—Great depression existed in the grain trade to-day, and a further drooping tendency was apparent in the value of wheat, although no quotable change took place. Very little business was concluded in spring corn, but no further alteration was made in the quotations. The attendance of millers was limited, and the sales were small in number and extent.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 510, barley, 320; malt, 100; beans, 20; peas, 100 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 30,712; barley, 6700; oats, 31,130; maize, 1150; beans, 2160; peas, 850 qrs.; flour, 1060 sacks and 2840 barrels.

English Currencies.—Wheat, red, 39s. to 43s.; ditto white, 40s. to 46s.; barley, 27s. to 41s.; malt, 45s. to 70s.; oats, 16s. to 26s.; beans, 34s. to 43s.; peas, 30s. to 43s. per quarter; flour, 29s. to 43s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 44s. 5d.; barley, 39s. 4d.; oats, 21s. 5d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 57,506; barley, 73,211; oats, 4107 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There has been little doing in English agricultural seeds, but prices generally remain firm. Linseed has ruled scarce and fully as dear. Rapeseed has sold at late prices.

White turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 15s. to 19s.; new winter tares, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel; foreign new tares, 40s. to 44s.; canary, 52s. to 54s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 64s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 5s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 5s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The tea market has remained quiet, at stationary prices.

Sugar.—Although the inquiry for both raw and refined goods has been limited, no further change has taken place in the quotations. Stock, 82,023 tons, against 82,600 tons in 1868.

Coffee.—The transactions in coffee have been of average number and extent, and prices have ruled steady. Stock, 25,367 tons, against 30,310 tons last year.

Rice.—The market has been very inanimate, at nominal currencies. Stock, 51,014 tons, against 43,019 tons in 1868.

Provisions.—The supplies of fresh butter have been only moderate, and prices have ruled steady. Foreign butter has met a limited inquiry, at our quotations:—Friesland, 128s. to 132s.; Zwolle and Kampen, 118s. to 128s.; Bosch, 90s. to 116s.; Holstein and Kiel, 120s. to 130s.; Normandy, 108s. to 140s.; American, 104s. to 118s. per cwt. Edam cheese is quoted at 55s. to 60s.; Gouda, 50s. to 58s.; and American, at 60s. to 71s. per cwt. The bacon market has ruled firm, and prices have shown an upward tendency. Hamburg and Danish cures sell at 65s. to 70s., landed, for sizeable and light weights. Fine pork has continued scarce and dear; but beef has been dull of sale. Lard has changed hands slowly, on former terms.

Hay and Straw.—There has been a large supply on sale. The trade has been heavy, and prices have ruled with a downward tendency:—Prime meadow hay, 75s. to 84s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 12s. to 126s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 95s.; straw, 30s. to 35s. per load.

Spirits.—The tone of the rum market has been dull, and the tendency of the quotations has been towards ease. Stock, 24,772 puns., against 28,162 puns. last year.

Hops.—The activity recently noticed in the hop market has now subsided, and prices are again easier. New American qualities have been most in request.

Wool.—The dealings in English wool have been confined to choice lustres, but the tone of the market is firm. At the public sales of colonial wool the attendance of buyers has been good, and the biddings have ruled active, at the recent improvement in prices.

Potatoes.—There have been liberal supplies of potatoes on sale in the metropolitan markets, and the trade has ruled dull, at declining rates.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £35 15s., on the spot; English brown rape, £37; refined, £39 to £39 10s.; foreign, £41. Olive and coconut have been in moderate demand.

Tallow.—The market has been quiet, at 47s. 3d. for new Y. C., on the spot, and 47s. 6d. to 47s. for January—March.

Coals.—Newcastle, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; Sunderland, 17s. to 18s. 3d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; Blyth and Scotch, 18s. to 2s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The tone of the cattle market to-day has differed in no appreciable degree from that of Monday. For a Thursday's market, the supply of stock has been moderate; but the scarcity of prime breeds noticeable on former occasions has been equally apparent. The generally speaking middling quality of the stock exhibited is, doubtless, in a great measure due to the fact that most of the promising animals are now retained in the stalls to be fattened for Christmas consumption. It is, however, a matter of surprise that, with the numerous advantages which graziers have enjoyed from the abundance of grass and a good root crop, the receipt of middling and inferior stock from our own grazing districts should be so frequent, even allowing for the ravages committed by the foot and mouth disease. At to-day's market the demand for choice breeds has ruled firm, and the late advance has been maintained; but for medium and inferior descriptions the inquiry has been limited, at about late rates. The show of sheep has been moderate. Prime stock has been in request, at full prices; otherwise the trade has been quiet. For calves there has been a firm inquiry, at steady currencies. Pigs have changed hands, at previous quotations.

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Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

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A PAPER-CHASE AT ROEHAMPTON.

There is a merry company of athletic pedestrian sportsmen assembling in the western suburbs of London, who style themselves the Thames Hare and Hounds Club. They are wont to seek healthy pastime in the pursuit of a mock chase, following a paper trail laid by two of their fellows, who are deputed to go before them a moderate distance across country, and to be hunted by the rest, after a few minutes' law. Their meet has usually taken place at a well-known public-house, the King's Head, Roehampton Bottom, a mile or so beyond Putney. Here they equip themselves in fitting attire, and soon find access to ample spaces of fair open ground, and when the wind suffers the strewn morsels of paper to lie, as the scent by which the hounds are guided, the running is tolerably correct, but always spirited and full of enjoyment. A scene to which this pleasant little custom gave rise last Saturday afternoon is the subject of one of our Illustrations. The boys of Rugby School, as we learn from "Tom Brown," are the best authorities for the laws of the game. It is, no doubt, capital exercise, if not as good as cricket. The hounds feed together half an hour after the run. The hares, too, may eat, for they are not eaten.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, LAHORE.

The city of Lahore has been the official capital of the Punjaub since the annexation of that province to the British empire of India twenty years ago; but the former metropolis, during the reign of Runjeet Singh, was Umritsir, then a larger and wealthier city. Lahore is situated on the river Ravee, and must in ancient times have occupied a very large extent of ground; for the scattered ruins of its fallen palaces, temples, and mosques can be traced along the banks of that river several miles beyond the present city. Its greatest prosperity was under the Mogul Emperors of the sixteenth century, after Sultan Baber, by whom it was captured in 1523. The Padishah mosque erected by Aurungzebe, the Vizier Khan and Sonara mosques, and the beautiful tomb of Jehanghir still bear witness to the zeal and magnificence of the Mohammedan rulers. The gardens of Shalimar, with their three noble terraces of marble and their multitude of fountains, belong to the same period. In the middle of the last century, when the Mogul empire of India was broken up, the Punjaub was overrun by the Afghans, who soon gave way to the Sikhs, and the ambitious leader of this singular people, inspired with martial enthusiasm by their pride of race and by their religious fanaticism, became one of the most powerful of Indian princes. The monuments of Runjeet Singh's government may be seen at Lahore in the fortifications, which have a circuit of seven miles, and in a citadel at the north-west angle. The British Government, which was established in March, 1849, at the conclusion of the Sikh war, has already effected divers great improvements in the condition of Lahore, and of the Punjaub altogether. No province of India has derived more substantial benefits from a just and enlightened administration and from the civilising arts of Europe. This consideration imparts much additional interest to a view of the new Government House, the residence of the Chief Commissioner, who presides over that portion of our Indian empire.

RECOVERING THE CARGO OF THE CARNATIC.

The wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Packet Company's ship Carnatic, a few hours after she left the port of Suez for Bombay, upon a reef of rocks off the Isle of Shadwan, in the Gulf of Suez, has been the subject of an Illustration, with a very interesting narrative, contributed by Major Champain, R.E., one of the passengers. But we are now enabled to give an account of the operations for recovering the cargo. On the receipt in London of the telegram announcing the loss of the Carnatic, the Salvage Association at Lloyd's was requested by the underwriters to send some one to the scene of the wreck to protect their interests. Captain Henry D. Grant, R.N., accordingly received instructions to take two divers and their assistants and proceed thither, viâ Marseilles. The party left London on the 17th inst., and arrived at Suez on the 26th, when they were informed that the wreck had disappeared; and it was believed she had gone down in 40-fathoms water. But Captain Grant, from other sources, obtained information sufficient to induce him to visit the scene of the wreck, taking the necessary appliances. The Egyptian Government immediately placed one of the Viceroy's ships at Captain Grant's disposal. On Sept. 28 the ship left Suez for Shadwan. On reaching Jubal, a number of Arab boats were seen at anchor. These immediately made sail; but they were chased, and a large quantity of Manchester goods recovered from them, together with some letters and part of a mail-bag. On nearing the reef, on the morning of the 30th, the fore yardarm of the Carnatic was plainly seen 5 ft. above water, and the ship was easily to be seen, at a depth of ten fathoms, apparently uninjured, but lying over on the port side. Moorings were laid down at once for work; but it blew very hard from the north-west, and, except occasional visits to the reef, nothing could be done for some days.

The ship lay on a ledge, with the starboard side uppermost, and uninjured; but the port side was evidently bulged in. The funnel was gone; the foremast and mainmast were standing; and the fore and foretopsail yardarms could be seen, to which the lighters were made fast. The water on the ledge has an average depth of twelve to fourteen fathoms, which extends a ship's length outside, and the depth there is eighteen fathoms, deepening gradually to forty fathoms. The ship had evidently hung on the reef by her fore-foot, and as she was lightened forward, and the cargo taken off, she dropped down the precipice, the reef being almost like a perpendicular cliff on the inside of the ship.

Little could be done until the 15th, when the diver, Stephen Saffery, of Whitstable, made his first descent on the ship. The other diver, George Rowden, had unfortunately been taken ill with gastric fever a few days before, and was obliged to return to England. Saffery reported that all the weather cabins had broken away, and the cargo which had been in them had floated away. Captain Grant was aware that the specie had been removed from the bullion-room in the after part of the ship to the mail-room on the lower deck in the fore hatchway. Every effort was therefore made to clear that away, but the work was much impeded by the spare shaft which fell from the vertical position it was lashed in, in the hatchway, right over on the port side. In consequence of bad weather nothing could be done till the 20th, when a way was cleared down to the mail-room, and the body of one of the unfortunate victims of this sad catastrophe extricated, but too much decomposed to be identified. On the 21st efforts were made to get into the post-office, the starboard door of which was open, but barricaded with desks and drawers. On the 22nd the post-office was tried again; and then the diver went at the mail-room door again. On the 23rd the diver got the lock off, and found he would have to get the heavy door off its hinges; so he went to work with a will, and, with the aid of a heavy purchase, off came the door; but, instead of boxes of treasure, he put his hands on Manchester bales. The disappointment of everyone after so much hard work may be easily conceived; but there was still some faith that the specie was there nevertheless, though the tightly-jammed bales, and the necessity of cutting away part of the bulkhead, were very discouraging. As the downward mail was expected on the 25th, and the last efforts had taught how an entrance might possibly be made, on the 24th the diver got in and sent up sixteen bags of mails; the bags had rotted, and, but for the precaution of using a landing-net, several would have fallen to pieces on coming to the surface. From several of the bags large quantities of pulp flowed out, but the greater portion will be legible. The tight bundles in which they were nearly all made up were good means of preserving them. There were some valuable articles found amongst the registered packets. In the post-office another body was found, with the head out of the window, but could not be extricated. On the 25th the diver again got at the mail-room, a plank of the bulkhead was taken out; and on the 26th, with a good hearty cheer, taken up by Arabs and Greeks, the first box of specie was recovered, and before dark ten boxes were in the boat. Every day up to Nov. 2 there was steady, heavy work. By that time twenty-two boxes were recovered, and repairs being required to the air-pumps, and water and provisions being required for the Egyptian ship, she left for Suez, leaving a strong guard in the lighters to protect the wreck. She was to return to the reef on the 8th inst. When the ship was stranded, amongst other cargo thrown overboard was a quantity of copper, in tiles, for minting purposes. This was found in 10 fathoms water, and the Bedouin Arabs were employed to dive for it. In this way 750 sheets have been recovered; they weigh from 40 lb. to 70 lb. The skill with which the Arabs dive is something surprising; with a rope round their left arm they go head foremost from the boats, swim steadily to the bottom, until they get a sheet, sometimes between their legs, or in their hands, when they are hauled up to the surface. The longest time any were under water was 90 sec., the average being 75 sec. The skill and perseverance of the diver, Saffery, were shown on every occasion.

THE ATHENS RAILWAY.

The project of a railway to connect the capital of Greece with its port, the Piræus, was proposed, thirteen years ago, by a party of Frenchmen, and the undertaking was actually commenced by them four years ago; but they failed to carry out the work, and gave it up, so that it remained for some time in abeyance. Twelve months ago it was again taken up by a small number of Englishmen connected with our own railway system. The line was constructed without further delay, and was opened for traffic, on March 12 last, by her Majesty the Queen of Greece.

The Engraving we give this week is made from a sketch taken at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, when his Royal Highness was met at the railway station; among the party waiting are the Archbishop of Athens and the General in command of the Greek army. The King of Greece has taken great interest in this railway, the first as yet constructed in his kingdom; and he made frequent visits to the works, which were rapidly pushed forward during the period of the threatened war with Turkey. The labour of the refugees from Crete was employed for this purpose, by the advice of Sir Edward Watkin, who visited Greece last December to urge on the works. Her Majesty the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, the Pasha of Egypt, and other high personages, have passed over the railway since its opening. The main line of railway is six miles long, and a branch diverges below the river Ilyssus to the ancient bathing-place of Phalerum. The present station at Athens is at the Jardin du Peuple, just under the site of the Temple of Theseus. The station at the Piræus is close to the harbour, and will shortly be connected by a street railway with the various quays and landing-places. It is also proposed, but at a later period, to extend the railway further into the city of Athens. Bathing-houses and a summer garden are to be furnished at Phalerum. About a mile from the Piræus station the line passes all that is left above ground of the famous wall of Themistocles. The trains run every hour, and carry first, second, and third class passengers. The lowest fare is equal to about 4d. of English money, and the highest to 1s. The trains have worked with perfect regularity, and nearly one million passengers have been conveyed to and fro since the opening of the line. Commercially, therefore, the line is a success, and further traffic in goods and minerals will pass over it when the arrangements are completed. The railway is controlled in Greece by a local committee, consisting of Messrs. Scalzuini, Metaxas, and Damaschino; and the resident manager is Mr. Latham, formerly of the South-Eastern Railway. Mr. Tidmarsh, of the London and North-Western Company, organised the staff and traffic arrangements in opening and starting the line. The engines were made by Messrs. Neilson, of Glasgow, and Messrs. Hudswell and Co., of Leeds; and the carriages by the Oldbury Carriage Company.

TOWN AND PORT OF MACAO.

The Portuguese colony of Macao, at the mouth of the Canton river, was founded in 1557, and was formerly the chief emporium of the trade of European nations with China. Its importance has very much declined since the establishment, in 1842, of the British commercial settlement on the opposite island of Hong-Kong. The town is curiously situated, on a small hilly peninsula, two or three miles long, connected by a low, sandy isthmus, not half a mile wide, with the mainland, or rather with the large island of Hiang-Shan, which separates two channels of the estuary from each other. There are three hills, from 200 ft. to 300 ft. high, upon the sides of which, and upon a flat, irregular table-land between them, the streets of the town are built. The Praya Grande is a fine marine esplanade, with a granite sea-wall and a broad roadway, extending half a mile in a bold curve, along which, from the Public Gardens at the east end to the foot of the Penha hill at the west, are terraces of plain but substantial houses. In the centre is Government House, a building of more architectural pretension. The older part of the town, on the summit of ridge, consists of winding narrow streets, with an open Plaza, in which the cathedral stands, and with several handsome old churches. The chief resort of shipping is the Inner Harbour, on the other side of the peninsula. The Portuguese poet Camoens resided some time at Macao.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, MANCHESTER.

This elegant and commodious theatre was built a few years ago in Oxford-street, Manchester, by a joint-stock company of limited liability, consisting of a few influential gentlemen there who wished to provide for dramatic entertainments of the highest class. It has for some time been under the able management of Mr. Charles Calvert, who has been liberally supported by the directors; and we are happy to learn that the division of profits, after paying a good rent for the handsome building, has yielded not only a fair remuneration to Mr. Calvert, but a satisfactory dividend to the shareholders. The present financial year has been one of increasing prosperity, which is due to the enterprise and skill that have been shown in providing additional attractions. The theatre was reopened, in the first week of last August, with great internal enlargements and improvements devised by Mr. Alfred Darbishire, the architect, which have added 300 seats to the upper circle and eight private boxes. Our Illustration gives a view of its new arrangement and of the new and beautiful decorations, which are scarcely to be excelled by those of any other theatre in the country.

The former upper circle and gallery have been removed; the new upper circle is equal in extent to the lower one. The ceiling has been raised 8 ft., and the lighting and ventilation are improved by a sun-burner in an open fretwork. There is a convenient refreshment-room for the dress circle; and a similar room, with a ladies' cloak-room, for the second circle above. The business of the theatre finds enlarged accommodation in a new carpenter's shop over the ceiling, and in the new property-rooms, armoury, and library. The new proscenium, wider than the old one, is formed by pilasters, panelled and fluted, decorated in colours and gold, and with foliated capitals, supporting an entablature which runs round the building and constitutes the new gallery front. The frieze over the proscenium is occupied by a fine oil painting by Mr. H. S. Marks, which measures 24 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. The subject is Shakspeare, seated on a throne, on the steps of which Tragedy and Comedy recline. The great poet sits under a bay-tree. On his right, beyond Tragedy, are the principal characters in his tragic and classic plays—namely, Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth, Ophelia, Lear (seated, and attended by the Fool), Romeo and Juliet, Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, and Timon of Athens. On the poet's left are the heroes of his comedies and historical plays—Prospero, Shylock, Touchstone and Audrey, Falstaff (seated), Puck, Benedict and Beatrice, Henry VIII., Richard III., and Henry IV. The frieze is divided horizontally by a dado, of a drab colour, and the space above the picture is filled with blue. It is flanked by two panels of conventional drapery; and next the proscenium, over the private boxes, are two panels representing Painting and Music, by Mr. W. Phillips, of London, who has treated his subjects in harmony with the style of Mr. Marks's work. The dress-circle front is occupied alternately by conventional scrollwork and Shaksperean panels. The designs of these panels consist of a head on a gold background, with a scroll on one side supporting an inscribed ribbon, and on the other a group from one of Shakspeare's plays, all painted by Mr. Phillips. The decoration of the upper circle consists of arabesques painted on canvas upon a rich gold background; the front of the gallery is blue with a little gold. The panels of the new ceiling are decorated with flat ornament, in blue and white, picked out with gold and colour. The cornices are in keeping with the general design, which is mediæval in character. The walls are papered with an emerald colour, and the boxes are draped with scarlet hangings trimmed with amber. The seats in front of the two lower tiers have been covered with scarlet, and in front of the gallery a brass rail has been fixed. The coloured decorations were designed by Mr. George Gordon, of London.

The performance of Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," continued during the months of September and October, was a very remarkable success. It was witnessed, from first to last, by more than 80,000 spectators, and the receipts in the eighth week, including an extra day performance, were more than double those of the first week. The completeness and accuracy, and the splendour of effect, with which the play was got up, reminded some of the style in which it was exhibited by Mr. Charles Kean at the Princess's in London, ten or fifteen years ago. The scenery, painted by Messrs. T. Grieve and Son, with other artists, from patterns of classical authority; the costumes and appointments, the well-selected music, and the arrangement of the pastoral and bacchanalian dances, were highly praised. The acting was no less meritorious; the part of King Leontes being represented by the manager himself, and that of Queen Hermione by Mrs. Calvert, while Autolycus was played by Mr. J. A. Shaw. The statue scene is shown upon the stage in our view of the interior of the Prince's Theatre.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Frail's five days are ended, and fine weather was his lot throughout. His last afternoon contained a dozen events, making forty-four in all. Sunlight ran for the Newport Gold Cup, but Ficha gave him 12 lb. for the year and beat him as easily as he beat Martyrdom. The accession of the Marquis of Westminster to the turf and the resumption of the yellow jacket and black cap, which Bill Scott on Touchstone and Satirist made so famous, is the most cheering event in the racing annals of the month. It is said that his Lordship meditates buying Blue Gown, and making him, when his racing days are over, a second Touchstone at Eaton. The horse has never been a great favourite with Sir Joseph, whose energetic mode of dealing with his press assailants will keep criticism within more healthy limits in future. Time was, when a jockey, going from meeting to meeting with his saddle-bags or on the mail, was very glad if he could get 120 mounts a year. This year, exclusive of Warwick, Fordam has had 297 and won ninety-five times, besides dividing three times. Grimshaw has got into riding again with sixty-two mounts, and Jeffrey has been up no less than 300 times, or four times more than Butler.

Hunting seems to be attended with some of those sad events which so specially marked it last season. A West Riding magistrate has died of apoplexy on his way to cover; and Mr. Garth's huntsman, Tom Sweetman, was seized as he was about to draw a cover, and died from the same cause in a few hours. He was buried at Eversley, and Mr. Canon Kingsley read the service. The sport generally has been pretty good. Sir Watkin Wynn's did not do very well the first fortnight, but things improved very much after that. The Brocklesby are only hunting three days a week this season. Their cub-hunting weather was very indifferent; but still the sport was satisfactory, and there are plenty of foxes all over the country. The North Warwickshire men present their late master with a testimonial on the 2nd proximo. Mr. Stratton was entertained by 120 of his hunting friends before leaving the Essex Union for Devonshire, where, if he doesn't intend to have a pack of hounds, he intends to have both game and foxes. He mentioned in the course of his speech that an M.F.H. is fearfully defrauded by the compensation demanded for poultry. One man in the Essex Union had boasted of getting a handsome amount out of him under that head, when he had never lost a feather. Earl Fitzwilliam's hounds have been out again.

The ground was very rough, and the supply of hares very short, at the West Teviotdale meeting; and hence the three stakes were divided. Cauld Kail had his share with Fleuron and Challenge; and Beckford with Sunbeam and Fearful; while the Ewesdale—Tamar litter had a winning representative in Zarah. Scarcity of "fur" was the complaint at the Cirencester Club. During two hours and a half on one day they had only two courses; and when they did reach a piece of wheat stubble the beating was so bad that only six courses instead of a score were run out of it.

The Altcar Club held its first meeting of the season with great éclat. Thirty-eight out of ninety dog puppies went for the Croxteth Stakes, and eleven of them were by Racing Hopfactor. As ill luck would have it, eight were drawn in couples in the first round. Two of these, Singing Master and Claude, were left standing after the fourth round, and Bacchanal by Cauld Kail—Bergamot got the by. In the two undecided courses for the run-up with Lord Sefton's Singing Master, Bacchanal had the best of the pace, and rather lucky placing decided it at last. His Lordship had eight runners among the thirty-nine in the Croxteth Stakes, which Lord Binning's Baby Blake, of the same litter as Covet and Envy by Strange Idea—Curiosity, divided with Lord Stair's Swivel by Cauld Kail. Lord Sefton ran forward with two sisters, Serenade and Sonata, and, thanks to Racing Hopfactor, seems in form this year. Master M'Grath did not come for the Altcar Club Cup, but he was reported to have beaten a dog which Lord Lurgan thought the best in his kennel, and 7 to 1 can be got about him for the Waterloo Cup. One great Manchester speculator is said to have taken £8700 to £1000. Amurus and Royal Bride were both drawn amiss, and Charming May, as at Amesbury, showed symptoms of decline, and was quite outpaced by Bacchante. Cock Robin (his first appearance this season) ran well with Jolly Green and Syren; but Brigade, in her old form once more, beat him handsomely, and divided the Cup with Bacchante. On the strength of Brigade's running 20 to 1 was taken about her owner's nomination for the Waterloo Cup, and as much about Mr. Spinks's on the score of his purchase of Covet and Envy. The National Coursing Committee met and revised the new rules upon which Mr. Randall has bestowed so much care.

"The coaly Tyne" has never had a more exciting time of it than during the last week; and it is evident Renforth, although a 9 lb. heavier as well as a younger and more muscular man, cannot set Harry Kelley at naught. The four-oared match was a repetition of the London one, with this exception, that the Tyne men did not win so easily. In the double sculling match Thames had the better of the Tyne almost from the first, and Kelley and Sadler rowed as one man. Renforth and Taylor were not quite so well suited to each other, and often the former was doing a fourth more work. Still it was a splendidly-rowed race on both sides. The result will teach Renforth to refrain from gasconade in future after he has won; and we may hope to see such a battle fought over again on the Thames. Walter Brown, the American champion, fairly rowed William Sadler to a standstill; but W. S. is not a shining light. When cricket has been dislocated by a trio of pampered professionals, and foot-racing has "run itself clean out of sight," thanks to the rogues, it is refreshing to find that boat-racing knows no decline, and is still a truly national sport.

The quality of the Madeira vintage this year is expected to be very good, and the estimated quantity is about 5000 pipes, the same as that of last year, and almost a third of the old average.

In Sonora, Mexico, rich surface gold-diggings have been discovered; and parties are preparing to leave Arizona for the new mines, having been promised protection by the Mexican Government. Rich gold discoveries are also reported on the Finlay branch of Plate River, in British Columbia.

A letter from Montevideo reports a dreadful shipwreck on the Spanish coast, during a severe gale, on the 13th ult. The barque Adela, which was bound from Barcelona to Montevideo with passengers and a general cargo, struck on the English bank, and before assistance could be rendered, went to pieces. The passengers—thirty-seven in all—were drowned, and the master and crew, two men excepted, shared a like fate.

PAPERS."

strong meat for men of ... feather end of his pen ... and here is proof—

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...have by heart.

...the *Standard* from Mr. ...as studied the history of ...most persons, and who is ...erection of a statue to ...reason offered by Mr. ...me that, as this Journal ...ism, and his likeness, into ...take a special interest in ...his story. Mr Lysons ...ur that there might be ...statuary in representing ... which, I agree with ...n. There has never, says this gentleman, existed a portrait of Whittington without the cat. What is there undignified in a cat? Is she not a lion's cousin? Is she half so ridiculous as those Viaduct griffins which so excited the wrath of an individual—said to be an accountant—that he took a large stone the other night and battered them? Are not much greater and holier persons than Whittington painted with animals beside them? Do you ever think of Montaigne in his study without seeing the cat which he supposed might think him a fool? Whether the good Richard did owe his success to a fortunate adventure with a mouser is another matter, and we believe nothing now. But the legend has sunk into all hearts, and in it is the true moral of the Whittington story. As to R. W.'s right to a statue there can be no doubt—the list of his good deeds is astounding, and Mr Lysons cleverly concludes it by showing that he won the battle of Agincourt, where his brother City commanded—that is, he advanced money to the King to enable him to fight; and I see no reason for disbelieving the pleasant tradition that he refused to be repaid. Are we to deny that there could be a merchant prince of the Peabody sort in the fifteenth century? I hope that Mr. Orridge will stand to his guns, and raise a statue of the man who introduced drinking-fountains, prosecuted the fraudulent butchers and bakers, reformed Newgate, established a public library, repaired St. Bartholomew's Hospital (do you hear, Mr. Foster White?), and took charge of rebuilding the nave of Westminster Abbey, where, if the grateful City will not have him on the Viaduct, I doubt not Dean Stanley will find him a place.

That story of deep-sea dredging is a wonderful story. It was told out at the Royal Society last week. We heard the accounts of what had been done by H.M.S. Porcupine, Captain Calver, R.N., between May and September last. Here I can find room for only two or three facts. At one point Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, in whose scientific charge the vessel was, dredged at the depth of 2416 fathoms—nearly the height of Mont Blanc—and sometimes brought up 1½ cwt. of mud from the bottom of the ocean. In those abysses is "an extraordinary abundance of animal life." Animals of high organisation, and with the perfect eyes, have come up. A great number of entirely new specimens have been obtained. One haul brought up 20,000 of a single form of echinus. Here are materials for thought. But I have mentioned a small part only of the wonders detailed that night. To the instinctive question, what is the use of eyes down in that profound darkness, Sir Charles Lyell suggests the answer that the creatures may have a phosphorescent habitat. They have lamps, in fact. Truly, if the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty, those of the sea are full of the habitations of supernatural kindness.

What kindness some of us on earth manage to do is clearly not supernatural, and doth somewhat resemble cruelty. Mr. Goschen, President of the Poor-Law Board, has issued a most rational and well-timed appeal on the subject of charity. The address is in the form of a minute of the board. He points out that the large donations which were extorted, two years ago, by the most sensational appeals from the east end of London have attracted pauperism to those districts, and that they have become a sort of mendicant colony. Persons habitually receive, moreover, double relief, from the unfortunate ratepayers and from the charity funds. He has no desire to check the flow of generosity, but would only direct it into proper channels. Let it be remembered that the pauper has a right to relief at the hands of the guardians, and, therefore, charity should aid those who are not paupers, content to live on others, but those who are struggling, more or less hopefully, with bad times. Mr. Goschen urges that the funds contributed by the kind-hearted, funds never more needed than now, should be applied in doing what the guardians cannot legally do—namely, in redeeming tools from pawn, in purchasing tools and clothes, in paying rent or lodging, and in paying the cost of conveyance to any part of the kingdom. To save money from being squandered wastefully, and to assist those whom we all desire to help, "a cordial understanding" between the guardians and the charitable associations is necessary. This can be produced only by organisation, and this is suggested by Mr. Goschen, to whose minute I would refer those interested in the subject. Meantime, humane people should remember that though it is very easy, if you have money, to send it in answer to the local appeals with which the papers are crowded, this is not real charity, but the promotion of pauperism; and until an organised system can be contrived the kindest thing is to send the money to the magistrates, who know better than any one else where it can be well applied. Better, surely, to send money where it must do good, than to fling it broadcast in the vague hope that it may. The journals might do good by adopting a stricter rule in regard to the admission of appeals.

Royal Academicians are about to utilise their splendid new home, and give us an Exhibition of Old Masters and of the works of Stanfield and Leslie. The announcement is welcome. The scheme has already brought valuable offers from the possessors of invaluable works. Some noblemen and gentlemen in London have galleries, and are most liberal in opening them to those who are capable of appreciating their contents; but in many mansions the pictures hang in the rooms used for domestic purposes. This remark applies to the noble collection which I have twice had the good fortune to see—that of the Marquis of Westminster. It is too much to expect that visitors should have the run of dining-rooms and drawing-rooms. The Marquis, for one, has signified his willingness to lend some of his treasures. I hope it is not an ungrateful return for admission to Grosvenor House, years ago, to mention that Rubens is magnificently represented there; and, *inter alia*, by (I think) four colossal paintings executed by him in Spain. One would be very glad to see them again without feeling that one was helping to incommode the family of the happy possessor.

There is a bit of art news from America. I find it in a New York paper which has just reached me. In Onondaga county I read that the election is "nowhere" (American for "excites little interest") compared with a gigantic image said to have been "found" at Cardiff. My Scottish friends remember where Donald Caird found several articles; but let that pass. Crowds go to visit this and do not know what to make of it. The statue is one of a giant, cut from gypsum; and there is no known quarry in the county capable of furnishing a block large enough to make a figure so large. It was discovered, we are told, in some mud. A number of "scientific" men went to look at it, and wisely recommended that it should be examined by a skilful sculptor. So it is to be taken into Syracuse, if an Archimedes can be found to lift it. The journalist remarks that there is in this discovery food enough to set all the associations in the world by the ears. As this is so, I am proud and happy to introduce the facts to the British philosophers. Only one thing I do not much like:—"The proprietor courted the honest criticism of scientific men." I shall watch for the issue of his courtship.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Anyone who had the fortune, ill or good, according as he esteems it, to come into visual contact, at the Election Assizes, with some of the persons enfranchised by the Tory Reform Bill of 1867 must have felt that electoral rights had reached their limits. Some of those new voters who came before the Judges who tried election petitions were forlorn and miserable enough, and, in their instances, bribery had gone down to a very low figure indeed. But now and then there appeared in the witness-box a decided specimen of that class of society which is curtly called "the roughs," and there were moments when the decorum of a court of justice had to be vindicated in their persons. The peculiar appearance and manners of these "rough-voters" has been brought to memory in a recent case—namely, when Sir Charles Wingfield sought to address a meeting of the constituency of Gravesend. Before the Election Judges this sort of person came in "single spies," but at Gravesend they assembled "in battalia," and a pretty exhibition they made of it. As everyone knows, Gravesend was erected into a Parliamentary borough by the Act of 1867; and its first representative was Sir Charles Wingfield, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service. On one or two occasions he showed in the House that in that new sphere he was likely to develop qualities which would lead him to a certain distinction, although, of course, the way in which a gentleman achieves a position as an M.P. is not, perhaps, exactly that which causes him to shine as an Indian proconsul. One merit he evinced which was especially in his favour, and that was a tendency towards reform in Indian administration; and this not because of, but in spite of, his training in the old school of the service to which he belongs. Everything seemed to mark him out as a proximate member of the Indian Council at home; and anyone who had observed him at all would have had nothing to say against his appointment to even such a function. Why he should have sought the suffrages of the amphibious constituency of Gravesend is not very patent; but it is the fact that he did so, fought a winning battle for the Liberal cause, and it is a member that any body of electors might well be proud of. It seems, however, that Toryism has found a refuge in Gravesend amongst a special class, which may be described by the familiar phrase of "Jacks-in-the-Water"—that is, they form a kind of living fringe on the river-side, and in their habits and ways are akin to that concourse of voters for the city of London known as the "long-shoremen." There seems to be a playful brutality about these persons at Gravesend, which developed itself with a will when Sir Charles Wingfield was about to give an account of his new and short stewardship. At the opening of the doors of the hall where the meeting was to take place, these gambolling "roughs," displaying marks of organisation, took possession of the whole space appropriated to the audience; and when the personage of the hour attempted to address what, by a figure of speech only, could be called his constituency, the sports peculiar to these tricksy spirits began. Of course, all men who stoop to become elected to Parliament compound for undergoing an ordeal of noise and confusion, and there are times when they are content to brush aside, like thistle-down, airy missiles such as turnips and carrots, and even an occasional unsavoury egg; but it has been reserved for the "Tories" (?) of Gravesend to introduce into a room crowded with people such little implements of disapprobation as squibs and crackers, and to endeavour to make the "ambient air heavy" with the dust of white flour and red ochre. It is curious that—if the story of this meeting, memorable as a development of the electoral sense and propriety of a new borough, be truly told—there never was a case in which it was more likely for "an engineer to hoist with his own petard." For it would seem that, except on the platform, whence no doubt egress could be easy, there was scarcely anyone in the hall but persons belonging to the party which had chosen these special methods of signifying disapprobation of the member for Gravesend; so that if a fire, which was not unlikely, had broken out, the chief if not the only sufferers would have been the ingenious providers of squibs and their friends, while it is most probable, as it is to be hoped, that the greatest part of the powdered ochre and flour was really distributed over the main body of the assemblage. If certain bills relating to the government of India, which have been pending for some time, should be passed next Session, it is more than probable that Sir Charles Wingfield will not have to encounter again these unrepresentative men of the constituency of Gravesend.

Conservatism in Lancashire is still in a state of happy self-belief, and one sign of this state of feeling is, perhaps, to be found in the circumstance that a few days since the members of the Manchester Conservative Club feasted the Conservative Lancashire members of their own district. The names of these members made a tolerable list, though, perhaps, in point of quality and Parliamentary weight, there was not too much to boast of. Nobody denies the good sense, the business qualities, and the moderation of opinion of Mr. Algernon Egerton; and to him and his appearance at this banquet let all due regard be had. Then Mr. Graves is, in a special way, a prominent member of the House, and has earned a right to be put forward as a political personage. Some of the Parliamentary efforts of Mr. H. M. Feilden have not been without evidence of capability; while his having, as a Lancashire man, won a seat for a division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, against a powerful Liberal opposition, entitles him to a certain consideration. Unquestionably Mr. Hugh Birley being at the head of the poll at the last election for Manchester was a Conservative distinction; for, though it was well believed that one of the seats for that now three-cornered constituency must have gone to that party, it was not supposed that the return would be in the nature of a victory. How it was that Salford should have sent two Tory members to Parliament has not been generally discovered, though probably the reasons for it are well known and understood in the secret councils of the managers of the party. It is clear that both the members thus selected have deemed it their duty to do something to show their sense of the choice; for Mr. Cawley was, last Session, always striking in, not very tremendously, in smaller discussions; while as to Mr. Charley, his name became as familiar in Parliament as, say, Grimaldi's used to be in the provincial theatres. As a Parliamentary tirailleur he was indefatigable; he was always making what were intended for "pot-shots," and there was continuous smoke about him; but whether he ever hit anything is quite another matter. It is not intended to be denied that this kind of Conservative gentlemen had sufficient warrant for inter-congratulatory talk after dinner, and they were even justified on the face of it in asserting that their successes in the recent elections meant that the people of Manchester thought that the Constitution of the country was being attacked, and that they meant to defend it. But perhaps it would have been as well if they had been a little more specific as to what there is to attack, and who is about to attack the Constitution, after their own chief, Mr. Disraeli, has had his will on it.

On the rare occasions when Mr. R. A. Leatham speaks in the House he is so amusing that it is quite intelligible that in addressing a more popular assembly in the strict sense of the term, he must be still more successful. As has ere now been intimated, he models himself, even to the intonations of his voice and the cadence of his sentences, on the style of Mr. Bright; and though at times the imitation is slightly suggestive of recollections of Oliver Proudfute in Harry the Smith's armour, and aping that stalwart personage's gait and whistle, yet Mr. Leatham has just so much pungency and so much really to say that, on the whole, he is much more acceptable than organised mimics generally are. He has been, as might have been expected at this time of the year, intercommuning with his constituents at Huddersfield, and was characteristically entertaining in a considerable part of his speech. One point which he made was noticeable. It is not necessarily to be assumed that because Mr. Leatham takes Mr. Bright as his oratorical type and standard he is entirely coincident in opinion with that statesman, for Mr. Leatham has a very free political mind, and speaks that mind very freely. Possibly, however, he may be in accordance—if, as is possible, he knows them—with Mr. Bright's sentiments on the Irish Land question. If so, looking at the very moderate way in which Mr. Leatham delivered himself, it can hardly be that the plan of Mr. Bright, as presented to the Cabinet, can be of a nature to alarm even the most perverse stickler for the rights of property.

MUSIC.

This winter season of opera promises, short as it will be, to be eminently distinguished for the large proportion of performances of classical works over those in which the artist rather than the art is the attraction held out to the public. Since the opening of the Royal Italian Opera on Nov. 8, with "Lucia," we have already had performances (with some repetitions) of Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," "Don Giovanni," and "Figaro," Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" and "Roberto;" and are promised for to-night (Saturday) Weber's most representative work, "Der Freyschütz," "Hamlet" and "La Sonnambula" completing the entire list of works given up to this date. Our last notice brought our record up to Tuesday week's performance of "Hamlet," with Mdlle. Di Murska's successful first assumption of the character of Ophelia. On Thursday week "Les Huguenots" was given, with the powerful performance, as Valentina, of Mdlle. Titiens; the brilliant singing of Mdlle. Di Murska as Marguerite de Valois, Signor Mongini's display of his glorious high chest voice in the music of Raoul, and Mr. Santley's impressive declamation as the Count de St. Bris. Signor Cotogni made a special effect in the well-known passage in the conspiracy scene, where the Count de Nevers indignantly protests against the impending slaughter of the Huguenots, and Signor Antonucci, as Marcel, appeared to better advantage than he has yet done. Saturday's performance of "Roberto" was notable for curtailments and omissions beyond all precedent within our recollection. As the opera began at eight, a quarter of an hour's more music might well have been retained, including that at the end of the second act, comprising the duet for the Princess and Robert. In these characters Mdlle. Di Murska and Signor Mongini again displayed their well-known characteristics, the lady having renewed the impression which she made last season in her admirable delivery of the cavatina "Roberto" ("Robert, toi que j'aime"). Much as there is to praise in Mdlle. Titiens's performance as Alice, it can scarcely be considered as one of her best efforts. Signor Antonucci, who was still better as Bertram than as Marcel, has now proved himself to be a highly useful and available member of the company. "Le Nozze di Figaro," as given on Monday, included the performances of Mdlles. Sinico and Titiens as Susannah and the Countess, and of Mr. Santley and Signor Cotogni as the Count and Figaro—as often before noticed; and on Tuesday, in "La Sonnambula," Mdlle. Di Murska's brilliant and florid vocalisation was combined with that power and pathos in which she has recently made so great an advance.

"The Messiah," as given at Exeter Hall on Oct. 5 and noticed by us, was repeated on Saturday morning, with the same important feature—the admirable singing of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson and Mr. Sims Reeves. On this occasion the lady included the soprano air (so generally omitted) "If God be for us." In this and in the airs "Rejoice greatly" and "I know that my Redeemer liveth" the profound impression previously created was renewed.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, Signor Piatti performed a new concerto for the violoncello of his own composition—a more meritorious work than we have yet heard from his pen. It is written on the full scale of three movements, each containing solo passages well calculated for the exhibition of this player's incomparable tone and execution; the whole put together and instrumented for the orchestra with no ordinary skill. It is needless to say that with such an executant, supported by such an orchestra, the performance was perfect. The vocalists were Miss Sinclair (favourably received on her first appearance at these concerts) and Mdlle. Sinico, who requires no fresh word of praise at our hand. The symphony was Beethoven's No. 7 in A; the overtures were Rossini's "Siege de Corinthe" and Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas," and how superbly these are played by the fine orchestra of the establishment has before been recorded.

Madame Norman-Neruda still continues her attraction as leading violinist at the Monday Popular Concerts—at the third of which (this week) she led Mozart's quartet in D minor, and played the andante from Spohr's concerto in the same key, each with that perfection of tone, style, and mechanism on which we have several times commented. Mdlle. Skiwa made her first appearance at these concerts, and was much applauded for her performance of Beethoven's Sonata Pastorale, and recalled afterwards. This young pianiste, who came here from Vienna two seasons since—has considerable powers of mechanism and energy of style, together with much of the prevailing tendency to an exaggerated rate of speed, and some occasional want of clearness, especially in arpeggio passages. The sonata for piano and violoncello, by Ariosti, performed for the first time here by Mdlle. Skiwa and Signor Piatti, deserved neither revival nor the careful playing bestowed on it. It consists of three movements of monotonous insipidity, and an intermediate "valtz" of silly flippancy. The piece was unworthy of the players and the concert. Mr. Montem Smith was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini (in the absence of Mr. Benedict) the accompanist.

Herr Carl Hause gave the first of a projected series of seventeen concerts, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday week, when his own clever pianoforte performances (concertante and solo), and some skilful violin playing by Herr Josef Ludwig (a pupil of Herr Joachim) were the chief features. These two performers had the advantage of Signor Piatti's co-operation in Beethoven's pianoforte trio in D, and the violinist was heard to advantage and received with much applause in his execution of two movements of Mendelssohn's concerto.

Herr Ganz, who recently died in London at an advanced age, was well known abroad as the skilful conductor for many years of the Mayence opera. He was also engaged in that capacity at Drury-lane Theatre during the performances of a German opera company there, nearly thirty years since.

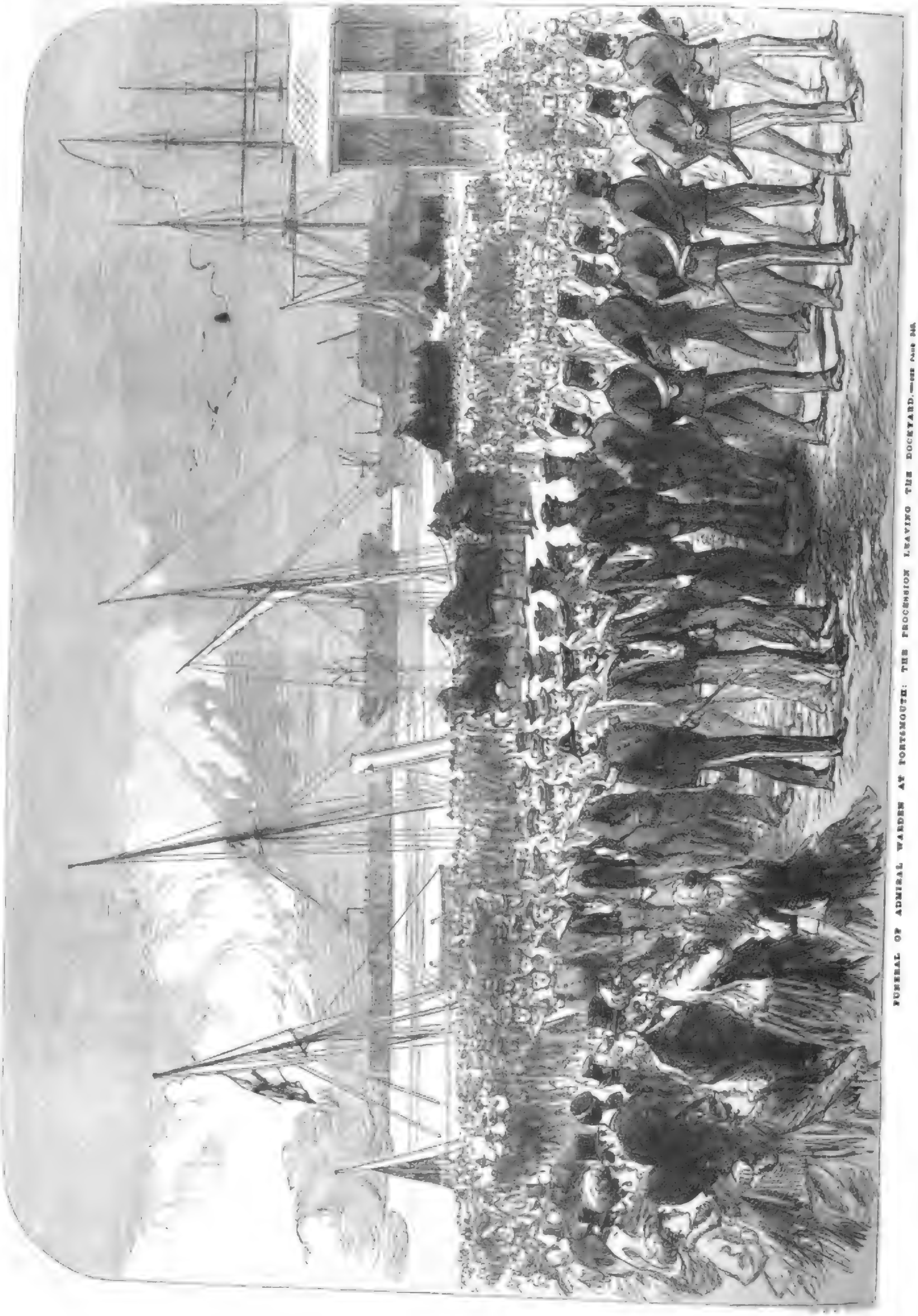
Herr Anton Rubinstein is reported to be about to produce and to conduct his oratorio, "The Building of Babel," at Vienna, Berlin, and Königsberg.

THE THEATRES.

A new candidate for histrionic honours made his appearance, on Tuesday, at Sadler's Wells, in the person of Mr. Morton Tavares, who dates from the West Indies, and assumed the character of Richelieu in Lord Lytton's play of that name. Mr. Tavares is of middle height, has a good bearing, and is somewhat dark of countenance, but his features are regular, and his voice of fair average quality. In many respects he is well suited to the character of the wily Cardinal, and manifests considerable intelligence and elocutionary skill and power. Perhaps, for so laborious a part his physical strength is not equal to his other gifts; nevertheless, he brought out the energetic passages with marked effect, and frequently awakened the audience to more than ordinary enthusiasm. He was summoned before the curtain at the end of nearly every act. Altogether we may regard his début in England as successful. He was, moreover, announced for Shylock and Othello during the week.

A new entertainment was produced on Saturday at the Polytechnic Institution, entitled "The Mysteries of Udolpho." Some new effects were introduced. Beetles, magnified in size, but evidently living, were thrown upon the disc, as crawling in the dungeon vaults of the castle—and these commanded applause; but a skeleton dancing in the castle hall displeased the audience. We understand that the latter is one of the most wonderful optical illusions ever witnessed, and can readily believe it; but the moral effect is not agreeable, and probably will prevent it from becoming popular.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have commenced a new winter season at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street. Their entertainment consists of a new operetta, entitled "Ages Ago," written with much skill and cleverness by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, accompanied with music by Mr. Frederic Clay, which for elegance, lightness, and sparkle cannot be easily excelled. The scenery is exceedingly good, striking, and effective. The story of the work is far too long, ingenious, and intricate to justify any attempt at a critical statement; it is also artistic in character, and appeals to an intelligent and fashionable audience, rather than to the general public. It will, no doubt, be patronised by the many higher class admirers of the artistes engaged, and with them enjoy a prolonged popularity.



FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL WARDEN AT PORTSMOUTH: THE PROCESSION LEAVING THE DOCKYARD.—SEE NO. 56.

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PLAYA PARDA COVE, STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

Some twenty miles westward of Crooked Reach, in the Strait of Magellan, is a very remarkable little harbour named Playa Parda Cove. It lies under a lofty cliff, and mountain peaks tower up around it. The entrance is very narrow and is invisible from outside, being quite hidden by the thick trees on each side. It is of a circular form, and can only accommodate one vessel, which, if anchored in the middle, will have her stern nearly touching the trees and bushes on the bank. A pretty cascade falls into the head of the basin, and the dense forest round the sides renders it a picturesque little place. It is the custom for all ships that anchor in it to affix a board to some tree with the ship's name and date painted thereon. The sketch, by Mr. F. L. Bedwell, which we have engraved, represents H.M.S. Nassau, Admiralty surveying-ship, just entering through the narrow passage.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL WARDEN.

The late Rear-Admiral Frederick Warden, C.B., who at his death held the office of Senior Naval Officer at Queenstown and on the coast of Ireland, was buried at Southsea Cemetery, Portsmouth, on Saturday, with all the public honours due to the rank of the deceased officer. The pallbearers were Vice-Admiral Sir S. Dacres, K.C.B., Senior Admiralty Sea Lord; Rear-Admiral A. C. Key, C.B., F.R.S., Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard; Captain George Hancock, her Majesty's ship Duke of Wellington, Flag-Captain to and representing Port-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B.; Captain Wilkes, C.B., R.N., of Coastguard and Reserve Department, at Whitehall; Colonel Commandant O. A. Schomberg, R.M.A., C.B.; Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B.; and Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B. Next to the coffin followed the immediate relatives present and friends of the deceased, the latter including Rear-Admiral G. A. Halstead, Commander Hon. E. Stanley-Dawson, Flag-Lieutenant to the deceased during the period of his command, and a large number of other officers, including the captains of all her Majesty's ships in commission in the port. The body was received at the gates of the cemetery by the Vicar of Portsmouth, the Rev. E. P. Grant, and conveyed to the church, where he read the first portion of the burial service. The service concluded, the procession proceeded to the grave, where the coffin was deposited, and the remainder of the service read by the Vicar. At the end of the prayers the naval battery fired eleven guns, in minute time, the number due to an officer of Rear-Admiral's rank dying during a period of command.

THE FARM.

At the Smithfield Club Show, which opens at the Agricultural Hall on Monday week, £1365 will be given in money prizes for cattle, £530 for sheep, and £135 for pigs. The exhibitor of the best gets a piece of plate value £100, and the exhibitors of the best pen of sheep, or single sheep, ditto of the value of £50 and £10 respectively. Six silver cups are given as usual, and gold medals to the breeders of the best male and female in the cattle classes. Every herdsman, shepherd, or swineherd who has fed and attended on the stock which gains a first prize gets £1 and a framed diploma setting forth the fact. The Smithfield Club dinner will be revived, and held in the dining-saloon next to the hall at 4.30 on the Monday. Mr. Beasley and Mr. W. B. Canning are the new stewards of live stock. The pigs are now marshalled in three divisions of three classes each—white, black, and other breeds.

We hear, among other shorthorn news, that Mr. Thomas Booth has offers from the Americans for either his Lady Fragrant or Patricia. The latter has just had a white heifer-calf by Knight of the Shire. Mr. Booth has also had heifer-calves from Marianne, Christmas Rose, and Blooming Bride; and a bull-calf from Prudence. We learn from *Thornton's Circular* that Mr. Sheldon, U.S., has sold half his herd, at a large figure, to Messrs. Walcott and Campbell, Oneida county, U.S. It includes six Duchesses and five Oxfords. Rumour says 1100 gs. each for the former and 540 gs. for the latter; but this must be taken with reservation. The two heifers and two bulls which Mr. Sheldon is importing into England are expected to arrive on Sunday or Monday next. One of each has been bespoken by Mr. E. H. Cheney, of Gaddesby Hall, Leicester; and the other young bull has been specially imported by Messrs. Harward and Downing, of Kidderminster, and Mr. Harvey, of Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool. The bulls are Eighth and Ninth Dukes of Geneva; and the heifers, Eleventh and Fourteenth Duchesses of Geneva. The highest sale-average of the past season was achieved by Mr. Strafford at Mr. Bowley's, when thirty-nine head made £72 16s.; but at Mr. Stiles Rich's, where there were seventeen more lots, the average was only 13s. less. Ten sales have averaged £40 and upwards, and Mr. Strafford and Mr. Thornton have had about a dozen each during the season. The highest bull price was 650 gs., at Mr. Rich's; and the highest price for a female, 400 gs., at Mr. Bowley's. Only nine lots have made 200 gs. and upwards, and one of these was not delivered. In the Herd Book, vol. xviii., we note that 1874 cows are entered, with their produce, of which there are about 1600 bulls and 3220 heifer calves.

Mr. Mechi recently stated, with respect to his root crops, that each square rod of long red mangolds contained seventy-eight roots, averaging 7 lb. each, and representing 39½ tons per acre. For globe mangolds, the calculation gave 27½ tons per acre. This, be it remembered, is on poor land, which let before Mr. Mechi bought it for 18s. or 20s. per acre. Such a result is achieved by drainage, deep cultivation, and, above all, by the consumption of twenty tons of cake and corn, fed under shelter, and taken direct from under the animals and put on to the land, and ploughed in like guano. Mr. Mechi is convinced that there is no manure so cheap and of such good quality as that produced by feeding animals under cover on cake, especially, and corn, and that it is better than all the artificial manure, except on some soils, where superphosphate is needed.

There was an important trial of double-furrow ploughs lately near Inverurie, N.B. The soil was rich loam, and pretty free from stones, and the first prize was awarded to Mr. Sellar's plough, draught 5¾ cwt. and price £10. The first four ploughs varied in draught from the above to 6¾ cwt. and in price from £7 to £15 15s. The first-prize plough pressed very hard on the furrow, and, notwithstanding the wheels, its holder had a severer task than any of the holders of the swing ploughs.

The uniformity of weights and measures has for a long time been a subject of discussion among people who cannot understand why a Carlisle bushel should differ from an imperial one, or a Berwick or Kelso boll from an Edinburgh or Linlithgow one; and, lastly, why a windle differ from all. The *Farmer* gives a curious instance either of market officers keeping very defective scales or having different ways of filling the measures. A parcel of barley was recently bought at Peebles and officially stated to weigh 14 st. 4 lb; it was put upon the railway and sent to Edinburgh without being touched, and placed in the market at 16 st. 7 lb., but on being weighed by the market officer it was declared to be only 16 st. 1 lb.—a difference in one case of 6 lb. and in the other of 3 lb.

At a recent hunt dinner in Essex Mr. Scratton spoke of deep cultivation by steam as favourable to fox-hunting as well as to the land and the occupier. Deeply-cultivated land, he said, would bear hounds and not horses, and he believed that in future we should see the horsemen dividing right and left of the line of the fox when they came to it. The hounds would run with nobody behind them, and would be free to exercise their instinct, and the field would have more enjoyment of the thing by being where they ought to be.

As regards the transit of animals by railway, the Royal Northern Agricultural Society has sent the following suggestions to the Transit Committee of the Privy Council:—That a maximum period should be fixed, beyond which animals should not be carried without resting out of the trucks, and that thirty hours appear the least maximum practicable; that railway companies should be compelled to make provision at all principal loading-stations for watering and feeding cattle brought for transit; that when there are sufficient cattle to load a truck it should always be run special at twenty miles an hour at least, stoppages included; and that cattle-trucks should be covered at the top.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The collection of photographs which, last week, was brought together at 9, Conduit-street, was widely, but far from completely, representative of the present state of the art. We cannot help thinking that an exhibition organised by the Photographic Society for photographers chiefly, and held for only a few days, should have partaken less of a shoppy character. Information respecting the chemical and mechanical progress of the art, and calculated to further its advancement, should be the one great object of the society in its annual displays. This object is not aided, however, by the exhibition of many scores of portraits and views, of no unusual merit whatever, and exemplifying no novelty of process; still less by the large proportion of those nondescript tricky productions which sacrifice more or less of that which is really valuable in photography by concealing it under that which is of very little or no worth as art. At all events, an attempt should be made by the society to give distinct prominence to examples of the newest principles and of the most recent methods, and to render those examples more complete than on this occasion. We missed, for instance, any samples of the permanent photography in oil colours and other media introduced by Mr. Pouncy, of Dorchester. Mr. Pouncy was one of the earliest pioneers of permanent photography; indeed, we firmly believe him to have been the first to render possible permanent photographic printing in carbon, ink, oil colours, and by other processes for which patents have been obtained, though, like many other inventors, he has not received fair recognition or reaped the reward due to his labours. Even the permanent process of the "Autotype Company" was but imperfectly represented in Conduit-street, for there were no illustrations of the scope it affords for employing coloured chalks, sepia, Indian ink, and other materials which render it exactly adapted for the reproduction of drawings by the old masters. We could have wished to see also some specimens of Mrs. Cameron's unique skill in obtaining on a large scale artistic effects of breadth and softness, by working with a moderate-sized lens, and placing her subjects more or less "out of focus." This lady certainly discards some of the definite scientific accuracy procurable by photography; but her principle is founded on certain great artistic truths distinguishing the impression the mind derives through our binocular vision from the image received in the mindless, so to speak, one-eyed camera.

The collection reminded us of no absolutely new or important discovery as having been made during the year; and the various details of the more recent processes are of little interest except to actual manipulators. The union of delicacy with permanency should now be the primary aim of all photographers. The application of Swan's carbon process by the Autotype Company (gelatine being the medium for the carbon and other pigments used) was shown by some carbon reproductions of old engravings, &c. There were also specimens of permanent photographs in carbon and colours, by the Marion, Albert, and other processes. The contributions of the Autotype Company were far superior to some of its very indifferent early productions; but they were surpassed by those of certain of the company's licensees. We may say, in short, that permanent photography has reached a stage when the continued use of the fugitive salts of silver for the final "print" as in so many works in this exhibition, is almost inexcusable.

In attempting any estimate of the relative merits of the contents of such a collection as that under review great care should be taken to adopt true principles of judgment, and to discriminate between legitimate and illegitimate sources of attraction, otherwise the more honest the photographer the greater may be the disadvantage at which he his placed. The conscientious photographer, whatever his knowledge, experience, and taste, who puts forth the unsophisticated product of the sun and the camera, will not be able to compete in the estimation of the unthinking with any unscrupulous bungler who calls in the aid of elaborate stippling and the allurements of colour. The caution is the more necessary in reference to photographic portraiture, for in this—to satisfy the demands of vanity—artifices falsificatory of nature are especially rife. Many of the heads in this collection were intentionally photographed with extreme vagueness in order to admit of after-treatment with the pencil. Yet these flimsy productions were probably more admired by the superficial than the most exquisite marvels of pure photography. To more competent observers, however—those capable of reading the language of photography—they lose in beauty as well as truth, because they necessarily omit or obliterate those delicate half-tints which record the more subtle traits of character and expression. Art and photography are so essentially distinct that the product of the one can receive no addition from the other without mutual detriment. When, as in the case of some solar camera enlargements by Mayall, the photograph is overlaid with opaque oil paint (especially by the class of colourist who alone can be tempted to such employment) the result can scarcely fail to be a coarse caricature. So far from the basis of photography ensuring fidelity of resemblance, as is commonly supposed, the very outlines are liable to be lost; and thus even the general proportions are often less accurately retained than they would be rendered by ordinary draughtsmanship. When water colours, and those chiefly transparent, at least for the flesh, are alone admitted, and the best skill procurable is pressed into service, as in the miniatures and carbon photographs by Lock and Whitfield, the result is rather less objectionable, and certainly far more pleasing. Perhaps, however, the practice of extensively "retouching," with the same lens as the photograph, not merely to conceal accidental blemishes, but to heighten and alter effects, which we detected to be more prevalent than ever in this year's gathering, is even less excusable, because intended to deceive—to say nothing of its often producing in the flesh tints a hard monotonous smoothness, quite destructive of that very texture which an artist strives to obtain. The moment, indeed, a photograph is wrought upon by the pencil, its scale of effect is destroyed, it loses the scientific exactitude which is its true value; and by no possibility, while it retains any of the nature of a photograph, can it acquire the best characteristics of a genuine work of art.

Let it not be supposed, however, that we intend to imply that artistic feeling and taste count for nothing in photography. On the contrary, a wide field is afforded for their operation, in choosing the point of view, in regulating the light and shade, in the posing of figures, and arranging the accessories. But we submit that a negative once taken should not be tampered with, and we cannot, therefore, allow attempts at pictorial composition by combining two or more negatives to be legitimate applications of photography. The different elements of the combination are rarely lighted harmoniously; indeed, the lighting can never be in perfect relation, and cast shadows from figures are often ignored altogether. For example, the incidence of the light on the children in "Over the Sea," by Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill, is very different from that on the sea, as we remarked in reviewing this "combination" some time back. At the same time much credit is due to these and other contributors, particularly to Messrs. Rejlander, Slingsby, and Hubbard, for the artistic knowledge and great ingenuity evinced in their several combinations. One of the least prejudicial violations of the conditions of direct photographic representation is the now common addition of clouds to landscape views. This combination was effected with much judgment in several instances by Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill, some of whose "skies" were among the softest and best chosen with respect to composition; others, being rather too dark for the effect of the view, were overpowering. These photographers also sent a frame of cabinet portraits distinguished by beautifully tender breadth of light and shade, and some ambitious costumed heads. Mr. Rejlander re-exhibited his complex but forced and theatrical figure-composition entitled "Two Ways of Life;" and in other subjects the desire to overstep the limits imposed by the nature of photography were manifest, as in a large half-length, elaborated by hand in sepia, of a school-girl, called "Kept In." Throughout the numerous contributions of this photographer there was, however, a ready inventiveness of artistic "motive," and constantly-recurring evidence of regulative taste, that was unrivalled. Many of Mr. Rejlander's studies and portraits contain suggestions which a painter could turn to excellent account. The difficulties of combination were overcome with remarkable success in "The Milkmaid" and "Early Summer," by Mr. Slingsby, of Lincoln. The latter in particular is so considerable a triumph that we have selected it as the subject of an Engraving for next week. The same photographer also exhibited some meritorious portraits. Another still more difficult *tour de force* was accomplished with fair success in Mr. Hubbard's "Stolen Moments"—a cottage interior, wherein a girl was seen reading a letter in the light from a lateral window, a further room being seen through an open doorway. The chiaroscuro here reminded one of an interior by Ostade, but the cast shadow projected from the girl's figure on the wall was obviously "touched." An exquisitely picturesque little photograph of a Highland lassie crossing a brook was contributed by Mr. Gordon.

It was evident from the most cursory inspection of the portraits that many English photographers have been emulating the brilliancy in the flesh, and the deep rich tone of the accessories in the portraits of M. Adam-Salomon. When portraits by this eminent Parisian photographer were first exhibited in Conduit-street, we hazarded the assertion that they owed much of their effect to working with a more confined aperture for light, and to extensive retouching. At the time our assertions were denied by some of the highest photographic authorities in the country; their truth has, however, subsequently been universally admitted and acted upon. English photographers have now no secrets to discover from M. Salomon's practice beyond that of artistic taste and propriety, in which he still excels. Several of our photographers working in his style commit faults of excess and affectation by striving for startling effects of light and shade, novelty of attitude and costume, assumption of expression and character. The remark applies to large portraits by Blanchard, and the three heads by Robinson and Cherrill already mentioned. Several of those by La Fosse, Ashdown, Tredelle and Leach, and Briggs were, however, excellent. But the greatest success in portraiture was attained by Colonel Stuart Wortley in three heads—one costumed and treated to resemble Holbein's portrait of Lord Vaux; another in a hood and ruff, also recalling Holbein; and a third of a lady, snooded with a lace mantilla. The second was most fascinating for its gentle and lovely expression and delicate breadth of mellow half tint.

In another branch of photographic art the last-named contributor made a decided mistake in exhibiting a series of instantaneous photographs of sunlight veiled by clouds as representations of moonlight. The sudden brilliancy of the sunlight, being contrasted with black printing of the clouds and views, necessarily differed widely from the subdued scale and pervading softness of moonlight. Vernon Heath, one of the earliest introducers of skies in landscape, sent some instantaneous "studies" of clouds, calculated to be of service to the landscape-painter. By the same, also, there were several small subjects on the screens and views in the Trossachs, which, by judicious choice of subject and point of view, and beauty of half-tint, more than compensated for occasional imperfection of manipulation. For technical merit few landscapes equalled a series of large views in the Vale of Neath by Mr. Earl. Other good landscape work was exhibited by Messrs. Sanderson, England (Swiss views), Wardley, Brooks, Rouch, Buxton, and Whiting. The most important function of photography—that of supplying, so to speak, documentary evidence as to facts; that of recording infinite detail with a clearness and accuracy which it would be hopeless for the painter to attempt—was, however, nowhere illustrated so forcibly as in a series of views, by Captain Lyon, of the Hindoo temples and pagodas of Southern India. As photographs none taken under the sun of India that we have seen approach these in excellence. They form a noble supplement to the researches of Mr. Fergusson. They bring home to us, with a vividness to which no other means could pretend, a new world of architectural forms and sculptural details of figures and ornament. Both the structural forms and ornament are exhaustless in their variety, and generally marvellously strange and fantastic, though always singularly bold and admirably ornate in effect; but some details appear to be curiously familiar, as an often-recurring ornament resembling the Roman funeral scroll. Three albums of photographs, by Sir Henry James, illustrating the Ordnance Survey of Sinai, likewise exemplify the great value of photography in the way of record.

The Royal Academy is receiving support from all quarters for its intended exhibition during January and February, which, as we announced in our last, is to consist of the works of old masters and a selection from those of Stanfield and C. R. Leslie. The Queen has most graciously promised a selection of pictures from the Royal gallery; the Marquis of Westminster has with unasked liberality offered to let the Academy have any pictures from the Grosvenor gallery; Lord Bute has also placed his interesting collection at their disposal; and the same has been done by various other collectors.

The eminent German painter Overbeck has lately died at Rome, aged eighty years. He was born at Lübeck, but commenced his art-education at Vienna, and at twenty-one went to Rome, where he embraced the Roman Catholic faith and has ever since labored. Overbeck was one of the principal leaders of the pre-Raphaelite movement (more rightly so called than our own revival), which was rapidly extended, with various modifications, by Cornelius, Schnorr, Hess, and Kaulbach, to Munich and other parts of Germany, but has now almost died out. The first considerable works executed by the new school at Rome were the frescoes in the house of Chevalier Bartholdy, the Prussian Consul, and another series of frescoes in the Villa Massimi. Overbeck's best fresco is, however, "The Miracle of Roses of St. Francis," in the church at Assisi. His oil paintings, many of which have been engraved, closely imitate the earlier works of Raphael. As in all similar revivals, Overbeck made the mistake of believing that art can be transplanted from one period to another differing widely in its knowledge, wants, and sentiments. By a strange contradiction, however, he replaced the pure and splendid colouring of the early masters of Christian art by cold, insipid, broken hues.

Mr. Morton Edwards has lately completed a bust of the Earl of Zetland in full Masonic costume as Grand Master, a position from which it is reported his Lordship is about to retire. The bust, which is represented to be an excellent likeness, is reproduced in plaster copies of large and reduced sizes.

The vice-president of the American Bank-Note Company, Mr. A. G. Goodall, has presented to the British Museum Print-Room a large and handsome volume containing many hundreds of the very various and often fanciful engravings with which it is the custom to ornament bank-notes in the United States.

The Fine-Art Gallery opened at Leeds last May, though not so successful as was expected, produced enough to pay all expenses; and its promoters intend repeating the experiment next year, in the hope of ultimately establishing a permanent and gratuitous Exhibition of Fine and Industrial Art.

The Piazza Navona at Rome, which has long been degraded by being converted into the largest public market of the city, is to be transformed into an aspect worthy of its architectural and monumental importance. The magnificent structures surrounding the well-known piazza, occupying the site of the ancient circus built or restored by Alexander Severus, and retaining the same form, are now to be suitably embellished, a work in which the municipality will be liberally aided by the Spanish religious houses, to which many of them belong.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has contracted for the building of two steamers for its Liverpool and Valparaiso line.

A negro woman has recovered 200 dollars from an Illinois railroad company for having been turned out of the ladies' car.

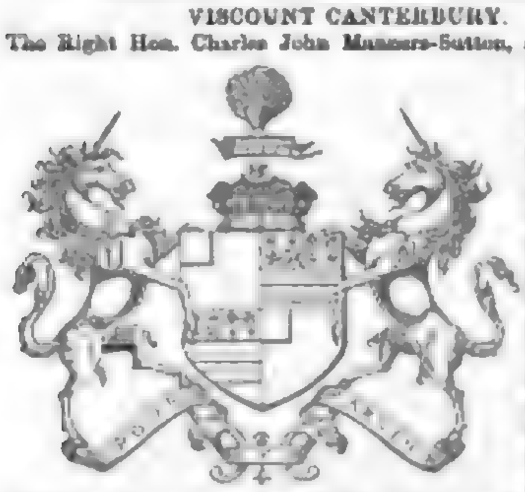
The *Borsen-Zeitung* states that Messrs. Grattoni and Brassey and Dr. Strousberg have jointly undertaken to tunnel the St. Gothard, and have engaged to complete the gigantic undertaking in less than seven years.

A letter from Basle states that three travellers have lost their lives on the Great St. Bernard mountain. They had passed the inn at Proz at about seven in the evening; but, although the night was dark and the wind blowing with violence, had refused to stay, probably to avoid the expense, and had resolved to push on to the hospice. They were found the next morning dead from cold a short distance from the monastery.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

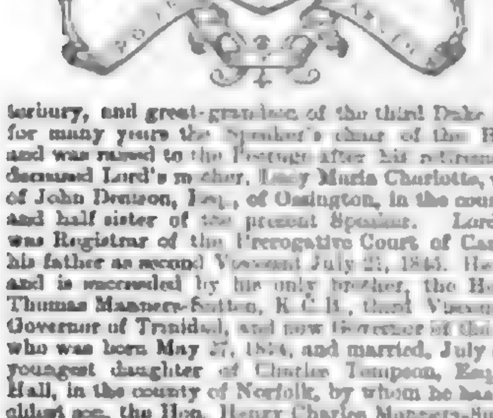
The Right Hon. Charles John Manners-Sutton, second Viscount Canterbury, and Baron Bottesford, of Bottesford, in the county of Leicester, died, on the 13th inst., at his residence, 13, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, in his fifty-eighth year.



His father, the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Manners-Sutton, G.C.B. (eldest son of Charles, Archbishop of Canterbury, and great-grandson of the third Duke of Rutland), filled for many years the Speaker's chair of the House of Commons, and was raised to the Peerage after his retirement, in 1835. The deceased Lord's mother, Lucy Maria Charlotte, was eldest daughter of John Denison, Esq., of Ossington, in the county of Nottingham, and half sister of the present Speaker. Lord Canterbury, who was Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, succeeded his father as second Viscount July 21, 1845. He was never married, and is succeeded by his only brother, the Hon. Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B., third Viscount Canterbury, late Governor of Trinidad, and now Governor of the colony of Victoria, who was born May 27, 1814, and married, July 5, 1838, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Charles Tompson, Esq., of Witchingham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, by whom he has issue, of whom the eldest son, the Hon. Henry Charles Manners-Sutton, becomes heir-apparent to the title.

SIR D. T. CUNYNGHAME, BART.

Sir David Thurlow Cunynghame, sixth Baronet, of Milncraig, in the county of Ayr, who died, at Hastings, on the 12th inst., was the second son of Sir David Thurlow, the fifth Baronet, by his first wife, Maria, daughter of Edward, Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of England. He was born Sept. 16, 1803, was educated at Sandhurst Military College, and in early life served in India with the 13th Light Dragoons, subsequently exchanging into the 12th Lancers.



He succeeded his father, as sixth Baronet, May 19, 1854. Sir David married, first, July 10, 1835, Anne, third daughter of General the Hon. Robert Meade, and granddaughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam, and by her (who died at Spa, Belgium, June 10, 1864) had issue one son, now Sir Edward Augustus Thurlow Cunynghame, seventh Baronet, and two daughters, Mary, wife of Captain Evans, of Chettle Lodge, Dorsetshire; and the second, Augusta Theodosia Mary, wife of his Highness Prince Edward de Ligne. Sir David married, secondly, April, 1866, Louisa Mary, daughter of the late William Baker, Esq., and half sister of William Hale Willats, Esq., of Denton Court, Canterbury. The deceased Baronet's youngest brother, Sir Arthur Cunynghame, K.C.B., is the General commanding the Dublin division. The Cunynghames of Milncraig spring from a younger branch of the noble house of Glencairn.

SIR JAMES PRIOR.

Sir James Prior, Knt., R.N., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, died, at Brighton, on the 14th inst. He was the son of Matthew Prior, Esq., of Lisburn, and was born in 1787. Having entered the medical department of the Navy, he served on the eastern coast of Africa, in the East Indies, and in Brazil, for some time as flag surgeon to Admiral Bertie, and was at the surrender of Heligoland, as well as at the reduction of the Mauritius and Java. In 1814 he accompanied the 1st Regiment of Imperial Russian Guards from Cherbourg to St. Petersburg; and in 1815, being on duty on the coast of La Vendée, was present at the surrender of Bonaparte. He subsequently filled various minor posts in England, till, in 1843, he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. He was made a Knight-Bachelor in 1858, and received the naval medal. Sir James married, first, in 1817, Dorothea, widow of E. James, Esq., which lady died in 1841; and secondly, in 1847, Caroline, widow of Charles Watson, Esq. But it was as an author rather than as a naval officer that Sir James was best known. His "Life of Burke" and his "Life of Goldsmith" gained considerable popularity, and are both entertaining and original works of biography. He published also a "Voyage in the Indian Ocean," besides poems and pamphlets.

ADMIRAL H. C. DEACON.

Henry Colins Deacon, Admiral, R.N., died at Kensington, on the 9th inst., at the age of eighty-one, having completed sixty-nine years in the naval service, and carrying with him to the grave twenty-three wounds. This gallant seaman was the son of James Deacon, Esq., one of the Receivers-General of H. M. Customs. He entered the Navy under the protection of his uncle, Captain Henry Colins, one of Nelson's officers, as a first-class volunteer in the Channel Fleet, on board H.M.S. Flagard, Nov. 3, 1800, and, during the eventful years that followed, did his part so well that he received the encomium of his great master, Lord Nelson, under whom he served in the Amazon, in the pursuit of the combined fleets in 1805. In 1806 he participated in the long running fight with the Marengo and La Belle Poule, which terminated in the capture of those two vessels, and subsequently co-operated, as master's mate of the Africa, in Whitelock's unfortunate attempt on Buenos Ayres. In 1808 his promotion as Lieutenant was confirmed, and he continued to do good service, especially at the Isle of Bourbon and the Mauritius. In the attack on the French squadron at the latter island Lieutenant Deacon, on whom the command of the Néréide devolved, fought the ship till he received twenty-two splinter wounds, till the vessel was reduced to a wreck, and he was made prisoner. Passing over the next few years, in which Mr. Deacon was actively and gallantly engaged, we find him assisting, in the Niobe, in 1815, at the capture of Guadaloupe, and in conveying the Russian Imperial Guards to Cronstadt, where he was honourably entertained by the Emperor of Russia, who presented him with a diamond ring. Mr. Deacon obtained post rank on April 2, 1817; in 1851 became Rear-Admiral; in 1857, Vice-Admiral; and in 1862, Admiral. He married Mary Ann, daughter of William Barnwell, Esq., of Norwich, a second cousin of Admiral Lord Nelson, and leaves an only daughter.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, 700,000,000 letters passed through the mails of the United States, being an increase of 40,000,000 over any previous year.

Twelve of the passengers and crew wrecked in the Royal Standard, who left on a raft, were landed, on Thursday week, at Falmouth, by the Brazilian mail-steamer, they having been picked up after being forty-eight hours at sea. The raft was fast breaking up, and they were surrounded by sharks.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. WARE.—You are right regarding Problem No. 1341; but have failed to solve No. 1342.

A. L.—It admits of a second solution, absurdly simple, by 1. Q takes Kt (ch); 2. Q to K Kt [illegible].

V. GRACIAS.—We shall certainly endeavour to find room for No. 10, which is extremely pretty.

J. M., of Bridgnorth.—Correct, but very deficient in point and spirit.

J. LEWIS.—Your games are not forgotten.

J. A. N. PROTASOW.—1. It is impossible for White to give checkmate according to the conditions of the author by the line of play you suggest. 2. Very desirable, but not always practicable, for reasons which those only know whose business it is to prepare a newspaper for press.

[illegible]

C. S.—Our notice referred to the previous diagrams; those just received shall be carefully examined.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1341.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt sq	R takes Q

If R takes Kt, or Pawn is played to Q 4th, the Queen gives mate.

2. Kt mates.

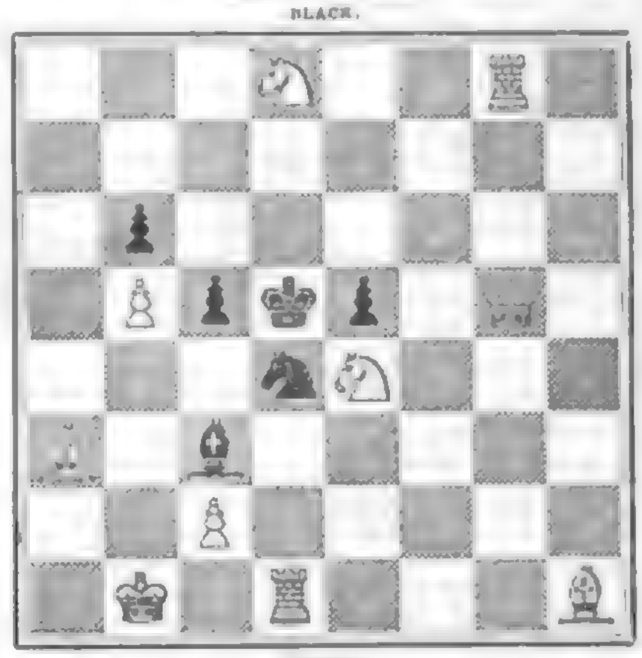
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1342.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 7th	R to K 2nd (best)
2. R to K Kt 3rd	Any move
3. Kt or Q gives mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1344.

By Mr. H. E. Kidson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in two moves.

NORTH GERMAN CHESS MEETING.

The following stubbornly-contested Game, between Messrs. L. PAULSEN and ZUKERTORT, was played at the above-named Congress.

(Ruy Lopez Kt's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	

The run upon this opening, which is a sort of compromise between the close and open debuts, is just now remarkable. Out of fourteen games published in the Neue Berliner Schachzeitung, as played at the North German Congress, eleven begin with the "Ruy Lopez"—

3.	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Q to K 2nd	

This move is not commendable, and we are surprised so accomplished a master in the openings as Mr. L. Paulsen should adopt it in a match game.

5.	P to Q Kt 4th
6. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd
7. P to Q 3rd	

Kt to K Kt 5th would have been imprudent because of Black's retorting with Kt to Q 5th.

7.	B to Q B 4th
8. Castles	P to Q 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles
10. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th
11. B takes Kt	P takes B
12. Kt to Q sq	

Kt to Q Kt square would have been better play.

12.	R to K sq
13. Kt to Q 2nd	

Mr. Paulsen has not managed the opening with his customary ability, for his opponent's forces, which from the character of the debut should be confined, have really more freedom than his own.

13.	Q to Q 2nd
14. P to K R 3rd	B to K 2nd
15. P to K B 4th	

Neither this nor White's preceding move is unexceptionable. Each evidently overlooked entirely the fine rejoinder Black had in store.

15.	B takes K P
16. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
17. Q to K B 3rd	K R to K sq
18. Kt to K B 2nd	P to Q B 3rd

P to Q 4th, as Mr. Zukertort has shown, would have been impolitic—

18.	P to Q 4th
19. Kt to K Kt 4th	Kt takes Kt
20. P takes P, &c.	

19. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt
20. P takes Kt	R to K 2nd
21. K to R sq	Q R to K sq
22. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
23. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
24. B to Q B 2nd	

We should have preferred—

24. P takes Q P	B takes P
25. Q to Q 3rd	B retires, or P the P
26. B to Q B 2nd, &c.	

24.	P takes K P
25. P takes K P	R takes P
26. P takes P	B takes P
27. Q to Q 3rd	

If—

27. R to B 8th	R takes R
28. Q takes R	Q takes Q
29. R takes Q	B takes P,

and Black would have a manifest superiority.

27.	R to K 6th
28. Q to K Kt 3rd	B to K 4th
29. Q to Kt 4th	R to Q B 5th
30. B to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q 6th
31. Q R to Q B sq	B to Q 6th

From this point Mr. Zukertort ought to have won the game without much trouble.

32. B to K B 6th	

It is not easy to suggest a better move. If—

32. Q to K R 5th	Q takes Q
33. R takes Q	B takes P, &c.

Again, if—

32. K to Q R 2nd	R takes P (ch)
33. P takes R	Q takes P (ch)
34. K to Kt sq	B to Q 5th (ch)
35. Q K to R 2nd	R takes R (ch)
36. K takes B	B to K B sq (ch), and wins.

These variations are from the N. B. S.

32.	R to K Kt 6th

Equally good with Black's 13th move, and, like that, unforeseen by his adversary.

33. R takes B	K R takes Q
34. R takes K R	P to K R 3rd

He should here have moved his King to R square, and saved himself a world of needless trouble.

35. K R to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
36. K R to Q B 3rd	R to Q B sq

Even here K to R sq was the best move; for, suppose—

36.	K to R sq
37. R takes Q B P	B to K 4th (ch)
38. R takes B	Q takes R

and Black has the game in his hand.

37. R to Q B 5th	K to B 2nd
38. R takes Q P	P takes R
39. K R takes R	P to Q 5th
40. K R to Q R 2nd	

The unexpected turn affairs have taken has a most inspiriting effect upon Mr. Paulsen's play, which from this moment to the end is irreproachable.

40.	Q to Q 4th
41. P to Q R 3rd	K to Kt 3rd
42. K R to R 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
43. K R to R 2nd	Q to Q Kt 6th
44. K R to Q 2nd	P to Q R 4th
45. Q R to K B sq	Q to K 3rd
46. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q Kt 6th
47. Q R to K B sq	P to Q Kt 5th
48. Q R to K B 2nd	Q to Q R 5th
49. Q R to Q 2nd	P takes P
50. P takes P	Q to Q R 5th

and the game, having lasted eight hours, was abandoned as drawn.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Colonel Alexander Barry Montgomery, C.B., 1st Foot, retired on full pay, was proved in the London Court on the 2nd inst., and the personalty sworn under £10,000. The executors and trustees appointed are Frederick Cleeve, Esq., C.B., his nephew, who alone is acting; and John Coode, Esq., of the Indian Army, to whom a power was reserved to prove hereafter. The will is dated Sept. 24, 1868, and the gallant Colonel died Oct 17, at his residence, Stoke Devonport. The testator has left to his wife a life interest in his property, and, after her decease, to his three sisters for their lives, and, upon the decease of the survivor, then to his four nieces. He bequeaths to his godson, William Hillyard Coode, the family silver cup which was left to him, the testator, by his (the Colonel's) father.

The will of John Mawdsley, Esq., of Hanover-square, was proved in the London Court, on the 6th inst., by James Bury Capel, Esq., of Throgmorton-street, stockbroker; and Beeston Hardinge, Esq., of Regent-street, solicitor, the acting executors and trustees, to each he leaves a legacy of 100 gs. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The will is dated Aug. 17, 1869, and testator died Oct. 7. There are several legacies and annuities to relatives and friends and to servants. To his nephews, John, Astley, and Benjamin Greenfield, and Henry Mawdsley and his niece Isabella, wife of John Worrall, he has left specific bequests, and appointed them residuary legatees.

The will of Anne Gore-Langton, of Stapleton Park, Gloucestershire, widow of Captain Edward Gore-Langton, 52nd Foot, was proved in the registry at Bristol, and the personalty sworn under £45,000, by Charles Hardcastle Abbott, Esq., the sole executor. The will is dated Oct. 29, 1864, and a codicil July 13, 1866. The testatrix died Aug. 19 last. She has bequeathed to her executor a legacy of £100. She has given directions in her will that a memorial window be erected in the chancel of the church at Stapleton. She appoints her nephew, William Henry Powell Gore-Langton, residuary legatee, leaving to each of his children a legacy of £1000, and the jewellery to his two daughters, Mary and Frances. There are legacies of £100 each to the following charitable institutions in Bristol, viz.:—The Royal Infirmary, the General Hospital, the Asylum for the Blind, and the Orphan Asylum, Hook's-mills; and a like bequest to the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood.

The will of the Rev. Leveson Russell Hamilton, of Bath, was proved in the London Court under £25,000 personalty. He has left to each of the following societies a legacy of £100, viz.:—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Parishes, the Church Building Society, and the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England.

The will of Mary Lithgow was proved at Ipswich under £70,000. She has bequeathed £100 to the Essex and Colchester Hospital.

The will of John Green, Esq., of Hales Owen, was proved at Worcester under £14,000. He has left reversionary bequests to several of the London charities.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 20:—

In London the births of 2185 children (1092 boys and 1093 girls) were registered last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2161.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1859. It was the forty-sixth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1598. The deaths in the present return exceed by 261 the estimated amount, and are 179 higher than the number recorded in the preceding week. A comparison of the deaths last week with those in the week which ended Nov. 13 shows that the greatest mortality occurred among the aged, who are less able to resist the low and fluctuating temperature which has prevailed than persons in the prime of life. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 492, the corrected average number being 363. Six deaths from smallpox, 50 from measles, 269 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 13 from typhus fever, 27 from enteric fever, 14 from simple continued fever, and 29 from diarrhœa were registered. Scarlet fever was not quite so fatal as in the preceding week. Of the 269 persons who died, 136 were under five years of age, 61 were above five and under twenty years, and 11 were aged twenty and upwards. Fifteen cases were recorded in the west districts, 43 in the north, 16 in the central, 69 in the east, and 66 in the south districts. The deaths from measles were 19, and from enteric fever 13, in excess of the numbers registered in the previous week. One hundred and fifty-nine persons died from phthisis, 365 from bronchitis, and 148 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 153, from bronchitis 183, and from pneumonia 122. In the previous week, which ended Nov. 13, the deaths from these diseases were 173, 227, and 133 respectively. The deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system were 70, and the deaths from diseases of the organs of circulation were 20, above the numbers recorded in the previous week. Eight nonagenarians died during the week, and the widow of a leather-dresser died on Nov. 16, at 3, Waterloo-street, Walworth, at the age (as stated) of 104 years. The deaths of 2 persons from delirium tremens, of 7 children and 1 adult from burns or scalds, of 3 persons from drowning, of 8 children from suffocation, and of 13 persons who committed suicide were recorded. The deaths of 3 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were registered.

In the week 4692 births and 3754 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 30 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 31 per 1000 in London, 33 in Edinburgh, and 23 in Dublin; 27 in Bristol, 24 in Birmingham, 29 in Liverpool, 33 in Manchester, 28 in Salford, 31 in Sheffield, 24 in Bradford, 28 in Leeds, 30 in Hull, 27 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 36 in Glasgow. Scarlet fever continues fatally prevalent in several of the above large English towns. The annual death-rate from this disease last week was 5·2 per 1000 in Sheffield, 4·2 in Liverpool, 3·4 in London, 2·7 in Leeds, and 2·5 in Hull.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending last Saturday (Nov. 20) was 25 per 1000. The rate in Berlin during the seven days ending the 18th inst. was 26 per 1000, and in Vienna 27 per 1000 during the week ending the 13th inst. In Berlin, of the 362 deaths, 23 were fatal cases of diphtheria, against 27 in the previous week.

The Russian Government has granted to Mr. H. O. Erichsen, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and some other gentlemen, a concession giving them an exclusive right to lay submarine telegraph cables from the south-east coast of Siberia to China and Japan.

The French steamer Impératrice brings news of the occurrence of a serious earthquake at Manilla. The churches and public buildings were considerably shaken and damaged, and several buildings were overthrown entirely. The loss of life is ascertained to be about eight persons, besides several injured. The shock was felt about a hundred miles out at sea.

A communication from Athens has the following:—"A bill relative to cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth is about shortly to be discussed in the Hellenic Parliament. That narrow neck of land which gave its name to the famous ancient city separates the Gulfs of Lepanto and Athens, and unites the Morea to Continental Greece. This natural obstacle to navigation between the Adriatic and the Archipelago compels all vessels from the coasts of France, Italy, or Austria to double Cape Matapan, in order to reach the ports of the Levant. The execution of this work, by joining the two seas, would open a new highway to navigation, and vessels from Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, and Messina, by passing direct through the canal of Corinth, would save fourteen hours, and a voyage often dangerous, while those from Brindisi, Ancona, and Trieste would economise twenty-four hours. On each side of the isthmus there exist, if not ports, at least deep bays, in which vessels of large tonnage daily find a safe anchorage."

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND. Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c. Paid-up Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £150,000. Head Office, Auckland. Branches and Agencies at [illegible]. This Bank grants Draughts on any of the above-named places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application. No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. F. Larkworthy, Managing Director. August, 1869.

COMPENSATION in case of INJURY, or a FIXED SUM in case of DEATH, caused by Accident of any kind, may be secured by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Offices, 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street. William J. Vian, Secretary.

NICE.—For Tariff of the HOTEL DES ANGLAIS, the new first-class Hotel facing the Sea, and under English management, Address the Secretary, Mediterranean Hotel Company (Limited), 6, Dove-court, Old Jewry, London; or, to the Hotel, Nice.

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M. F. DENT, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker to the Queen and all the principal Courts of Europe. M. F. Dent, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London.

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MODEL STEAM-ENGINES.—Locomotive, 12s.; ditto, with copper boiler, steam tops, &c., £1 2s.; ditto with ferry boiler, will carry 3 lb., £1 5s.—B. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, W. Catalogue free.

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THE
CHURCH
MONTHLY

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

We hope the British public will not allow itself to be carried down the superficial current of what is called "popular sentiment" in Ireland to false conclusions. At first sight, the political phenomena which are just now attracting attention in the sister country puzzle as well as disappoint intelligent patriotism. It seems as if a policy of justice, however systematically it is pursued, instead of conciliating and tempering down inveterate distrust of Imperial rule, rather exasperates it. There is more disturbance at the present moment in Ireland, it is alleged, than there has been for many years past. The Government which abolished the "sentimental grievance" of the Irish Church Establishment, which is about to grapple with the still more serious evils resulting from an unfair system of land tenure, and which avows its intention to conform its rule of Ireland as much as possible to Irish ideas, so far from having won the confidence of the people across the Channel, would appear to have roused their bitterest hatred. Fenianism was hardly ever more rife or more audacious. The extravagantly impracticable demands put forward, for the first time, on behalf of the existing class of tenants-at-will; the insolent tone in which an unconditional amnesty was claimed for Fenian convicts; and the election of O'Donovan Rossa as member of Parliament for Tipperary, for no other reason on earth that can be assigned than that of hurling contempt and defiance at British rule—to say nothing of the renewed activity of agrarian lawlessness—are but too well calculated to breed doubts in even well-disposed minds whether, after all, the time has yet come for permanently improving the condition of the Irish people by legislating for them as we might reasonably think they would wish to legislate for themselves. Justice and benignity, it has been suggested, are simply thrown away upon a nation whilst its temper is excited beyond control. This is a kind of temporary madness which calls rather for severe restraint.

Are we satisfied that we are not under a radical misapprehension of the true meaning of the facts with which we have to deal? Have we sounded the national feeling in Ireland to its lowest depths? Are we justified in talking of the Irish people as a whole when we speak despondingly of the effect of a policy of even-handed justice upon them? Is it not likely—nay, is it not all but certain—that in regarding recent occurrences as marking the general temper of the Celtic race, we are drawing broad conclusions from a very narrow and partial induction of facts? Is the state of Ireland really more disheartening now than it was two or three years ago? That it has pushed to the surface more loathsome phenomena we admit. That Fenian disloyalty is more rampant since the initiation of Mr. Gladstone's policy cannot, perhaps, be denied. But do the Fenians really constitute anything like a majority of Irishmen in Ireland, or do their numbers warrant one thinking and speaking of them as though they fairly represented the community of which they are but a part? The truth is, we are somewhat too apt, in forming a judgment of the national will, to ascribe far too much importance to what is upon the surface, and to overlook the immense volume of patriotic sentiment which is latent in the general body. That which is just now uppermost in Ireland is not a spontaneous product of the national mind. It is too partial, too local, too shifty, too outrageous. Instead of proving that the evil plight of Ireland is irremediable, it indicates some progress towards recovery—just as in the treatment of certain diseases, an eruption upon the skin may be taken as good evidence that the right curative method is being pursued.

We know the general nature and objects of Fenianism. It does not aim at the redress of wrongs, ecclesiastical, political, or social. Its dream is, not to make Ireland prosperous, or free, or even independent, but to separate her from Great Britain, come what may of the separation. It would offer allegiance to France, or to the United States, to-morrow, if it could thereby wreak its revenge upon this country. The Imperial policy that would best suit its purpose would be one of rigour and oppression. A policy of true conciliation cuts away the ground of its hopes. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, the settlement of the Church question, and the prospective adjustment of the land tenure question, are formidable to it, and are hated by it, just in proportion as they promise to succeed in removing discontent. Fenianism is sufficiently sagacious to foresee that justice to Ireland is death to itself, as naturally and as certainly as the draining of a marsh annihilates the will-o'-the-wisp which danced upon its surface. Its time is short. Parliament is intent upon drying up the sources of Ireland's social wrongs. Every wise and good measure which it passes with this view operates as a powerful disinfectant, and rescues large classes from the danger of treasonous contagion. Fenianism must therefore be quick, or it will lose the slender chances which it has. There exists a considerable section of the population upon which it can play with some show of success. Shopboys and clerks, inflated with wild dreams of personal ambition; petty tradesmen who, in incessant struggles with misfortune, have lost their credit; hosts of men who can find for themselves no recognised place in the arrangement of society; all those who, having nothing to lose, welcome any state of confusion out of which, peradventure, they may gain some advantage; the wretched, the outcast, the depraved, or what in this country we should call the dangerous classes;—these, sparsely besprinkled with persons of moderate means and intelligence, whose judgment has been overpowered and bound by their passion for romance, make up, for the most part, the materials which Fenianism moulds to its purposes. In absolute numbers they are not very formidable—relatively to the entire nation they are contemptible; but they are organised, they can act simultaneously, and, like a few men in a crowded meeting, they can conceal their comparative insignificance by the noise they make.

Our conviction is that the Fenian leaders, whoever they may be, see clearly enough that their game depends upon frustrating, if possible, every sincere effort made or meditated to give contentment to the Irish people. Hence, the otherwise unintelligible positions which, under their guidance, are taken up by the rank and file. The better the measures in prospect, the more violently they are scouted. When the Church question was up they scorned it in comparison with that of the land. As soon as the turn of the land question came, they crossed it with that of a national amnesty. The amnesty having been properly refused them, they have aimed a blow, by the election of O'Donovan Rossa, at Parliamentary representation. It matters not what good they spoil, or what fair prospects they blight. This is the line they have chosen, first with a view to turn back the good intentions of the British people and Government towards their country, and ultimately to prevent cordial union between them.

Now, all this outrageous perversity signifies that a policy of justice is telling, and will tell, in a progressive ratio, upon the Irish nation. If it had proved, or were likely to prove, a failure it would not have stirred up such desperate enmity in Fenian bosoms. The wonder is that society in Ireland allows itself to be so misrepresented; and yet, perhaps, when we consider what has more than once occurred in England, the wonder ceases. It is not until endurance has been tried beyond all tolerable limits that the quiet classes, which constitute the vast majority, think of combining to put the factious out of countenance. Still, the present danger is lest the "irreconcilables" should be confounded by public opinion with the Irish people. Government, we trust, will make no such mistake, nor Parliament, nor the Liberal constituencies of Great Britain. They will hold on their way towards ends that are reasonable, equitable, and politic in themselves, without regard to the senseless clamour of men who take counsel of their passions, and insult judgment on its very throne. They will not be overcome of evil, but will overcome evil with good. Human nature is human nature all the world over. Irishmen are not insensible to just and kindly treatment, whatever a band of malcontents, presuming to speak in their name, may pretend to the contrary. There is nothing in recent occurrences that ought to dishearten us, far less to make us swerve from the righteous course we have resolved to pursue. Artificial discontent we may despise so long as we are conscientiously striving to abate that which is natural and real. The question is whether Fenian dreams or Imperial justice will sooner win Ireland's confidence and affection. For our own part, we have not the least doubt of the issue. The events of the last few weeks have resulted from the desperate activity of a minority losing ground. The Legislature need only persevere in well doing, and Ireland as a nation will recognise its purpose, and co-operate with it in its blessed enterprise.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The Emperor's speech, on which hung the hopes of the great Liberal party in France—not the Republicans, Socialists, or Irreconcilables, but the real lovers of order, economy, and good government, who believe political freedom to be perfectly compatible with the best interests of society and the surest guarantee of national prosperity—the Emperor's speech, on which the hopes of the true Liberals hung, has been received, it must be confessed, unsympathisingly throughout France. Frenchmen, with their national impulsiveness, profiting in no degree by past experience, would seem still to desire to impart somewhat of their own excitability into the serious business of government; and, now that a new era of reform is supposed to be inaugurated, they are not content with making moderate progress. It seems unreasonable to have expected a self-willed Sovereign like the Emperor, who has been the supreme ruler of France upwards of seventeen years, to all at once divest himself of personal power, and offer more enlarged terms of conciliation than he has done to the recognised opponents of his dynasty. And yet this is what the majority of Frenchmen appear to have expected from him. There is, however, something more serious to trouble the Liberal party in France at the present moment than even the language of the Imperial speech; and this is the coalition which has been formed between the members of the old majority and the adherents of M. Emile Ollivier among the Tiers-Parti, which assures the Government a decisive majority in the Corps Législatif, and encourages the belief that, whatever change may take place in the Ministry, there is no chance of a thoroughly Liberal Cabinet being formed at present. The suggested dissolution of the Chamber with the view to a new election uninfluenced by prefects, mayors, and other functionaries is out of the question until the Government, evidently now in course of formation, crumbles to pieces, as in all probability it will do, beneath the onslaughts of the orators of the Left.

Spite of the excitement which prevailed in the public mind with reference to the utterances on the part of the Emperor, in which it was thought he would assure liberty for the future to France, no unusual crowd of spectators seem to have assembled in the Place du Carrousel, on Monday last, at the opening of the Legislative Session. A few minutes before one the boom of cannon at the Invalides and the roll of drums in the court of the Tuileries announced that the Emperor was about to proceed to the Salle des États, in the Louvre. The Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, with the National and Municipal Guard and a large force of sergents-de-ville, kept the line of the Imperial procession, which consisted simply of a squadron of lancers, followed by three court carriages, and then the carriage of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince Imperial, a detachment of the Cent Gardes bringing up the rear. During its progress to the Pavillon Denon there were some slight indications of applause, which were of no particular significance one way or another, as the French, as a rule, are never very demonstrative in a peaceful way out of doors. Precisely at one o'clock the Emperor entered the hall, looking particularly well, and walking slowly, and as it were cautiously, according to his habit. Round the throne were congregated the Ministers and Marshals of France, some few dignitaries of the Church, the Privy Council, members of the Council of State, grand crosses of the Legion of Honour, &c. In the body of the hall were the members of the Senate and the Corps Législatif, with the exception of the party of the Left and the section of the Tiers-Parti, which had cut itself adrift from M. Ollivier. The Emperor was certainly well received, and read his speech with his accustomed distinctness. When he announced that he would be answerable for the maintenance of order he was greeted with loud cheers; and his allusion to the absence of the Empress and the completion of the Suez Canal called forth further expressions of sympathy. At the conclusion of the speech a chamberlain advanced, and summoned the newly-elected deputies to take the oath. On the name of M. Rochefort being called and no response being made, loud shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" arose in different parts of the hall, and the Emperor's eye lighted up for a moment as he smiled in his quiet, significant way.

From the very first, the impression created by the Emperor's speech was anything but favourable; the Bourse fell as it really does whenever the Emperor unbosoms himself to his subjects, and the independent papers, without exception, expressed their disappointment; and gloomy rather than hopeful views with reference to the future have for the moment unquestionably taken possession of the public mind.

The Corps Législatif assembled on Tuesday, with Colonel Rampont, the senior deputy, who happens to be a few days older than M. Raspail, for its temporary President. In the course of the short address with which he opened the proceedings he feelingly alluded to his white hairs giving him the privilege of presiding over the Assembly. M. Rochefort, whom the crowd congregated in front of the Palais Bourbon seemed most eager to recognise, made his appearance in due course, and excited attention by his red gloves, which he drew off to shake hands with his fellow-democrats, M. Raspail. The opening sitting was taken up with M. Jules Favre's demand for permission to interpellate the Government relative to the delay in convoking the Chamber, the interference of the prefects in the elections, the June disturbances in Paris, and the repression of the riots in the mining districts of the Loire and Aveyron, which were attended with bloodshed. Following upon this demand the speaker introduced the draught of a proposed bill couched in the following laconic terms:—"Sole article—The constituent power shall belong henceforth exclusively to the Corps Législatif."

M. De Forcade la Roquette urged that the latter part of M. Jules Favre's demand should be at once rejected, on the ground of its being unconstitutional; the Chamber, however, decided that it should be taken into consideration in its entirety on a future day. No sooner was this arranged than M. Raspail rose, and demanded the impeachment of M. De Forcade la Roquette for having caused assassination to be committed—a proposition which, as may be supposed, created considerable uproar, and was at once rejected.

Yesterday the Chamber proceeded to elect its President and Vice-Presidents, M. Schneider being chosen for the former post by 151 votes. Baron Jerome David, who managed to obtain 137 votes, was elected one of the vice-presidents, which would seem to indicate that the party belonging to the old majority is not only compact but more numerous than was generally supposed. The sixty-eight votes given for Count Daru will no doubt represent the number of votes which the Left, added by the members from the Tiers-Parti, will be able to command when the first important struggle in the Chamber takes place.

The body of the elder Kinck has been at length found, and from the medical examination which has been made of the corpse, it appears that Troymann, although he stated he killed Kinck with poison, also stabbed his victim in the the left side, and gave him a violent blow on the forehead.

ITALY.

Signor Lanza is trying to form a Cabinet.

A Royal decree has been issued ordering the Italian quota of the Roman Consolidated Debt to be converted into Italian Rente.

In reply to a circular from the central committee of the League of Peace and Liberty, Garibaldi has written a letter from Caprera, dated the 16th ult., in which he says he now very declares himself a soldier fighting in the ranks of the association, and begs all the friends he has in the world to co-operate with its supporters.

Railway communication across Mont Cenis has been interrupted between St. Martin and Gran Croce by severe snowstorms, but the regular traffic has been restored.

SPAIN.

Mr. Layard arrived at Madrid on Saturday last.

The Republican minority resumed their seats in the Cortes last Saturday, and soon after introduced a motion for a vote of censure against the Government for its conduct during the state of siege. Marshal Prim defended the Ministry, and the motion was rejected by 146 against 35 votes.

In Monday's sitting of the Cortes, Senor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, declared that the palace of the Alhambra still remains State property, and will not be sold.

The civil Governor of Madrid has ordered all the inhabitants of that city, except the military and the volunteers, to deliver up their arms.

GERMANY.

It is semi-officially stated that Count Bismarck intends to leave Varzin at Christmas for Berlin.

The result of the elections in Bavaria, which were rendered necessary by a dead-lock in the Lower Chamber, having been inimical to the Government, the whole of the Ministers have tendered their resignation.

DENMARK.

In Monday's sitting of the Folkething the Minister of Finance presented the estimates of the Budget, which show a deficit of 5,125,000 rix-dollars. This he proposes to cover partly by a credit of 3,000,000 rix-dollars and partly by an income tax.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has again passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and the division-list shows a majority of eight votes in favour of the Government.

The debate upon the Budget of 1870 has terminated, the estimates being agreed to as proposed by the Minister of Finance. The revenue is calculated at 33,000,000 drachmas and the expenditure at 32,000,000.

The Ministry has proposed in the Chamber a new Regency Bill. By its provisions, in the King's absence from the country, the Queen will be Regent; in the absence of the King and Queen the Regency will be intrusted to the King's uncle.

AMERICA.

Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the usual sales of gold and purchases of bonds to be continued during December. Gold has fallen 2½ per cent, and this movement is principally owing to the large increase of coin in the banks.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his usual monthly statement of the debt of the United States, which amounts to 2,645,250,000 dols. The coin in the Treasury is 108,000,000 dols., and the currency 12,000,000 dols., being a decrease of 1,600,000 dols.

The election in Mississippi took place on Tuesday, and passed off quietly, as far as is known, the Conservatives have carried the State.

The Republican Convention of Virginia has adopted resolutions declaring the construction of the Legislature illegal, and asking Congress to order a new State election.

A delegation of Hebrews visited President Grant on Tuesday, and urged him to intercede with the Emperor Alexander on behalf of the persecuted Hebrews in Russia. The President promised to comply with their request.

The *New York Herald* and other journals regard Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet as indicating a probably early satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims.

The President has announced the abolition of the discriminating duties upon imports in French vessels.

The Government retains the custody of the Spanish gunboats, but has permitted the construction of the vessels to be resumed.

It is reported that negotiations are pending between the conflicting factions of San Domingo for effecting a compromise involving the annexation of the island to the United States.

The unfavourable rumours respecting the Suez Canal, which recently caused a fall in the price of the shares on the Paris Bourse, have called forth a statement from M. De Lesseps himself, who characterises them as absurd. Under date Ismailia, the 26th ult., he telegraphs that within the previous ten days fifty vessels, representing 35,000 tons, had passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and that no damage had been done to the banks. Another telegram of the same date, from Ismailia, states that the ordinary navigation was to commence with the Noel sailing-vessel, bound from Bordeaux to Bombay. Two mail-steamers bound to India had met in Lake Timsah a Dutch ship from Java, a steamer from Réunion, and three merchant-vessels from the Red Sea.—M. De Lesseps was married, on Thursday week, at Ismailia.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The French Chambers were opened on Monday by the Emperor in person, who delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

MESSIEURS LES SÉNATEURS!

MESSIEURS LES DÉPUTÉS!

It is not easy to establish in France the regular and peaceful exercise of liberty. Some months back society seemed to be menaced by subversive passions and liberty to have been compromised by excesses committed by the public journals and at public meetings. Everyone was asking how far the Government would push its policy of laisser-faire, but already the good sense of the public resents against culpable exaggerations. Impotent attacks have only had the effect of showing the solidity of the edifice founded by universal suffrage; nevertheless, the uncertainty and disquietude which exist in the minds of the people cannot last, and the situation requires more than ever frankness and decision. We must speak without any circumlocution, and declare loudly what is the will of the country.

France desires liberty, but liberty united with order. For order I will answer; tell me, gentlemen, to save liberty, and to attain this object let us keep at an equal distance from reaction and revolutionary tendencies. Between those who pretend to preserve everything without change and those who aspire to overthrow everything there is a glorious ground to take up. When I proposed the Senatus Consultum of last September as the logical sequence of previous reforms, and of the declaration made in my name by the Minister of State on June 28, I meant resolutely to inaugurate a new era of conciliation and progress. In recording me in this path you have been unwilling to be renegades to the past, to disarm power, or to overthrow the empire.

The measures which the Ministers will submit for your appreciation all bear a sincerely liberal character. If you adopt them, the following improvements will be realised. The mayors will be selected from among the municipal councils, except in special cases, for which provision will be made by the proposed enactment. At Lyons, as well as in the suburban communes of Paris, the formation of those councils will be committed to universal suffrage. In Paris itself, where the interests of the city are linked with those of the whole of France, the municipal council will be elected by the Legislative Body, which is already invested with the right of settling the Extraordinary Budget of the capital. Cantonal councils will be instituted, principally with the object of uniting the communal power and of directing its employment. Fresh prerogatives will be granted to the general councils; even the colonies will participate in this movement of decentralisation; and, lastly, a bill enlarging the circle in which universal suffrage works will determine the public functions compatible with a seat in the Chamber. To these administrative and political reforms will be added legislative measures of more immediate interest for the people—viz., the more rapid development of gratuitous primary instruction; the decreasing of legal expenses; the removal of the decimes war tax, which weighs heavily upon the registration duty in matters of succession; the affording greater facilities of access to the savings banks, and the placing them within the reach of the inhabitants of rural districts, through the aid of Treasury agents; a more humane regulation of infant labour in manufactories; and an increase of the salaries of subordinate officials.

Other important questions, no solution of which is as yet ready, are being considered. The agricultural inquiry is concluded, and useful propositions will emanate from it so soon as the superior commission shall have given in its report. Another inquiry has been commenced in reference to the octroi. A customs bill will be submitted to you, reproducing those general tariffs to which no serious objection has been taken. As regards those tariffs which have evoked loud complaint from certain branches of industry, the Government will not bring forward any a bonne until it has surrounded itself with the enlightenment of all the sources of information calculated to assist your deliberations. The statement of the situation of the Empire prevents satisfactory results. Commerce is not at a standstill, and the indirect revenues, whose natural increase is a sign of prosperity and confidence, have produced, up to the present, 30,000,000f. more than last year. The current Budget shows notable surpluses, and the Budget for 1871 will allow of our undertaking to effect an improvement in several branches of the public service, and to make suitable grants for public works. But it is not enough to propose reforms, to introduce savings in the finances, and to administer affairs in an effective manner, it is also necessary that, by a clear and firm attitude, the public bodies, in accordance with the Government, should show that the more we widen the paths of liberty the more we are determined to preserve the interests of society and the principles of the Constitution intact and superior to all acts of violence. It is the duty and within the power of a Government which is the legitimate expression of the national will to enforce that will to be respected, for it has right and might upon its side.

From home affairs, if I gaze beyond our frontier I congratulate myself on seeing foreign Powers maintaining with us friendly relations. Sovereigns and nations desire peace, and they are engaged in advancing civilisation. Whatever reproaches may be made against our century, we have certainly many reasons to be proud of it. The New World suppresses slavery; Russia liberates her serfs; England does justice to Ireland; the lateral countries of the Mediterranean seem to be once more calling to mind their ancient splendour, and from the assembled Catholic Bishops at Rome we assiduously expect a work of wisdom and conciliation.

The progress of science brings nations together. While America joins the Pacific with the Atlantic Ocean by a railroad 1000 leagues in length, and in all parts capitalists and intellects agree to unite by electric communication the most distant countries of the globe, France and Italy are about to clasp hands through the tunnel of the Alps, and the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea mingle already by means of the Suez Canal. All Europe was represented in Egypt at the inauguration of this gigantic enterprise, and if the Empress is not here to-day at the opening of the Chamber, it is because I have been desirous that, by her presence in a country where our arms were once rendered illustrious, she might testify to the sympathy of France towards a work due to the perseverance and genius of a Frenchman.

You are about to resume the extraordinary Session interrupted by the prorogation of the Senatus Consultum. After the verification of the elections the ordinary Session will immediately commence. The great bodies of the State, closely united, will come to an understanding to apply faithfully the latest modification made in the Constitution.

The more direct participation of the country in its own affairs will constitute for the empire a fresh source of strength, and the Representative Assemblies will have henceforth a larger share of responsibility. Let them use it for the benefit of the greatness and prosperity of the nation. May the various shades of opinion disappear when required by the general interest; and let the Chambers prove equally by their enlightenment and their patriotism that France, without again falling into deplorable excesses, is capable of supporting those free institutions which are the honour of civilised countries!

We learn from Constantinople that on Monday a firman was dispatched from the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt, and that it was confided for delivery to the hands of Servet Effendi, one of the most distinguished diplomatists of the Sublime Porte, well known for his conciliatory disposition and polished courtesy.

Prince Charles opened the Roumanian Chambers last Saturday with a speech from the throne, in which the position and prospects of the Principalities were spoken of in favourable terms. In commemoration of his marriage with Princess Elisabeth he has pardoned a number of minor offenders.

In the notice of Colonel Montgomery recently given in this journal it was stated that he commanded the Royal Regiment at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. This, we learn, was not the case. He was then a Major, under General Bell, who commanded the Royals in the above battles.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is not doubtful whether Mr. Horsman was ever a real power in the House of Commons. Certainly, in every great party debate he was expected, and had a comfortable place in the discussion assigned to him; nor were his speeches without considerable, as to speak, physical effect on his audience. But they had one vital fault—they were too long. It was rare if he did not work up to a rhetorical climax, which was in the nature of an effective peroration, half a dozen times in the course of his address. After each of these culminations he would pause for so long after the cheers had subsided that people thought he had concluded, and would begin to stir towards departure, but in another minute he would take up the theme again, and go off with a new peroration. In fact, he generally made four distinct speeches instead of one whole and complete one; and as he continued wearied his hearers until they began to slink out by twos and threes, while if he overlooked, as he frequently did, the circumstance that the clock stood at seven p.m., it happened that he concluded the fourth or fifth section of his oration to a very meagre assemblage. His position as a politician and Parliament man was peculiar. He was in profession an out-and-out Reformer, but at times he was constitutionally Conservative; and, perhaps, a very moving sense of the interest with which his appearance were looked forward to was an uncertainty as to the line he would take. As a professor of the rushing style of public speaking, it happened that in due course his tongue—a stinging one—was against every party and against every public man, in turn; and, if it was his aim to make himself universally disagreeable, in a certain sense he was eminently successful. He received a severe check at the last election. He did not venture to go near Stroud, for which borough he had sat some years, inasmuch as there had been more than one requisition to him from the electors to resign his seat; and overtures which he made to a Scotch constituency were received with such little sympathy that he did not show personally in the district, and was not even nominated. He thus became a member out of Parliament in the fullest meaning of that phrase, and his place at the corner below the gangway knew him not. But the death of Sir Arthur Buller, about mid-session, left a vacancy for Liskeard. As the constituency of that borough is apparently of the most docile character, and is remarkable for having accepted a long list of Liberal members who were temporarily in want of a seat, Mr. Horsman, having taken the initiative, was, as a matter of course, quietly elected, and duly reappeared in the House. Somehow it seemed as if he could not get into trim there. He came in when the discussions on the Irish Church Bill were in full flow, but after the second reading, so that he had no opportunity for the delivery of an elaborate "Horsmanic;" and, committee-work not being in his way, he was practically silent during the Session. Certainly he never made a set speech, though one has a memory of his having talked something crudely about some grievance or job or the other. It seemed, too, that he was not physically robust, and there were symptoms of tottering in his gait which were typical of his rather shaky Parliamentary position; for he is so completely distanced in his ultra views by the Treasury Bench, that he will find it difficult to speak in the *ex cathedrâ* tone of advice and criticism which it has been his one to adopt with any chance of making an effect. That he has not voluntarily laid aside his tone of dictatorship is to be gathered from an address which he has recently delivered to the electoral stalking-horses who call themselves the constituency of Liskeard; for there he settled the policy of the Government and the Liberal party in a very off-hand manner. Nevertheless, it is not an unreasonable to say that in this present Parliament Mr. Horsman will not be such a personage as he has, in a certain way, hitherto contrived to be; and not the less because, if he ventures to speak on the Irish land question as one having authority on Irish subjects, there may be found those who will twit him by recalling to his recollection that perhaps the greatest failure of his public life was when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland.

At the general election last year it was perceived with astonishment that the veteran Radical (the best of all Radicals, because he was a convert from original Toryism), Mr. Milner-Gibson, was rather soundly beaten at Ashton-under-Lyne by a gentleman who professed Conservatism. The mishap was accounted for by the fact that Mr. Mellor, the victorious candidate, is a local magnate, and by the thought that, though the constituency of Ashton is tolerably large, yet there was a possibility that three or four hundred electors who composed the majority might have been induced to have, on that occasion only, a special predilection for their wealthy townsman. However, Mr. Mellor sits in Mr. Milner-Gibson's place. Now, it has happened lately that an opportunity has been afforded Mr. Gibson to make a declaration that he will rather shiver out in the political cold than sit for any other constituency than Ashton, which, being interpreted, may be supposed to mean that he is watching for a chance to pounce down upon Mr. Mellor, and take his revenge. It may, perhaps, be a fear of some such policy on his part which influenced the sitting member when he addressed to the electors, a few days since, a rattling rational speech. It is true that Mr. Mellor has dubbed himself a Liberal-Conservative, and this seems in his case to mean that he will be liberal on proper provocation, and conservative when it does not peril his seat to be so. Otherwise there is no accounting for his explicit declaration that the only means of obtaining a fair representation of the people is vote by ballot, which, so far as in him lies, and if his expectations be fulfilled, will be the law of the land next year. Then he boasted of having voted for the abolition of University Tests, prosecutions for competitions for all Government appointments, and is an enthusiast for retrenchment and economy in the administration of our national affairs. Whether Mr. Mellor discoursed in this strain before the general election which took place under the auspices of a Conservative Government one does not think it worth while to consider; but what is obvious is that between him and Mr. Milner Gibson, in point of Liberalism, there is very little to choose, so that those electors who found some reason not generally known for returning him at the last election, if they are Liberals, may find some solace, after all, in the fact that, politically speaking, they may have got their money's worth, however unexpectedly.

Probably the outside world knows nothing of the status in the House of the present members for Colchester. But those who are accustomed to look on Parliamentary proceedings with any persistency are aware that one of them at least is a typical member. Oh! so sic omnes, ardent and æsthetic believers in the value and the use of a member of Parliament may well exclaim. For is not Dr. Brewer a special exemplar of that devotion to his work of legislation which credulous out-of-door politicians deem the highest of all duties. This unwearied representative is amongst the very first to take his place and amongst the very last to leave it. But, it may be asked, is this not done with what may be called commendability only—and that long intervals occur in his watch over the national welfare? Far from it; for Dr. Brewer seldom leaves the House more than once during the whole sitting, and then for so short a time that it is wonderful how nature is sustained and her functions adequately discharged. He is essentially the "listener" of the House, for, let who will be speaking, there he sits, leaning forward in an attitude which seems a study of the pose in which hereafter he will be represented in a statue which will inevitably be erected to him by his grateful constituents. The aspect is one of deep attention; the brow is, when he is in absolute repose, knitted into a sublime severity; and ever and anon there is a start of satisfaction when something is said which specially meets with his approval; and then will follow nods and beaks and wreathed smiles of approbation; while at other times there will be negative shakes of the head, sometimes mournful, sometimes deprecatory, but always sage. He is never without a pencil and note-book in his hand, though he is usually too much rapt in listening, to think of recording any impressions he may have received; but still, this apparent purpose of note-taking is suggestive of an intention, not yet carried out, but which we feel sure must and will come some time or other, of summing up a debate just before a division, in a speech at once comprehensive and brilliant. For some reason or other he is unfortunate in not catching the Speaker's eye; for one remembers that on some particular subject—no matter what—which was on many occasions before the House, Dr. Brewer was obviously pregnant with a speech; but, though he essayed time after time, sprang up after every speaker, somehow the attention of the chair was not won, and he continued making a series of fruitless coaches, until at length one morning, about two o'clock, he was delivered of an address, which, under the circumstances, was a very little one indeed. It is to be hoped that it has been made evident that Dr. Brewer is a model member, so far as understudying sitting in his place is concerned; and constantly is he that, an hour after hour one sees him, now pensive, now animated, hearkening to whomsoever may be speaking, this question will ever and anon arise in one's mind—namely, considering that he is a medical man, what becomes of his patients after half-past three o'clock in the day during the sitting of Parliament?

COUNTRY NEWS.

The total gross income of the endowed charities of the county of Norfolk amounts to £30,457.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided at the annual distribution of prizes at the Bristol School of Art on Thursday week.

Mr. W. W. B. Beach, M.P. for North Hants, was installed on Tuesday Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

A resolution in favour of the repeal of the game laws was carried by a large majority at a conference of landowners and farmers held on Tuesday at Birmingham.

The *Chester Chronicle* understands that the magnificent park stretching from Chester to Eaton Hall has been thrown open to the public by the Marquis of Westminster.

A dog, believed to be mad, made its appearance in the streets of Derby on Saturday night, and attacked every person who came in its way. Twenty persons, it is said, were bitten.

Sir W. Pearson, Mr. E. Frankland, and Mr. J. C. Morton are gazetted as a Commission to inquire into the pollution by sewage of the Tweed, the Clyde, and other rivers in Scotland.

The Portsmouth Town Council has, by thirty-seven to two, passed a resolution affirming the desirability of adopting the Public Libraries Act, 1854, in that borough.

Lord Egerton of Tatton has intimated his intention of erecting a new town-hall and public market for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Knutsford and the neighbourhood.

Mr. Hegarty, who was elected to the Mayoralty of Cork on the resignation of Mr. O'Sullivan in May last, was on Wednesday reappointed by the council of that city.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the Earl of Dalhousie presiding, it was unanimously resolved to take steps for the purpose of erecting a statue as a national tribute of respect to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

General Sir Robert Hussey Vivian, whilst out pheasant-shooting the other day at Glynn, the seat of his brother, Lord Vivian, was accidentally shot by the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Boscawen, and has lost the sight of one of his eyes.

Miss Burdett Coutts, having noticed, when on her recent visit to Edinburgh, the report of the gallant conduct of the North Berwick life-boat in the late storm, has forwarded to the secretary a donation of £50 towards the maintenance of the boat.

Mr. Joseph Smith, Tyne pilot, who has superintended the Tyne life-boats for twenty-five years, has been publicly presented with an illuminated address and a purse of £50, as a mark of estimation of his valuable services. Mr Smith had gone off to 207 wrecked vessels, and had assisted in rescuing 1001 lives.

Sir Joseph Whitworth has placed at the disposal of the Preston Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge an exhibition of the value of £25, to be competed for during the ensuing year. One condition attached to the exhibition is that the successful candidate shall proceed to qualify himself for the competition for a Whitworth scholarship of £100, in May, 1870.

Lord Sandon, M.P., presided, on Monday night, at the annual fête in connection with the Liverpool Gymnasium, and delivered an address upon the importance of recreative pursuits, especially those which are physically invigorating, as a means of diversifying the occupations of life and promoting health and longevity. The practical illustrations of gymnastics by the members of the institution were interesting and skilful.

The new wing of the Derbyshire General Infirmary, which derives its name from Miss Florence Nightingale, was recently opened, before a large assemblage, by the president, Lord Vernon. The carrying out of this important work, which has cost upwards of £17,000, has been facilitated by the attention of Mr. Wright, of Osmaston Manor, who has devoted to them a large amount of time and pains, and whose name appears in the list of contributors for £3500.

An act of great munificence was made known on Thursday week at the annual meeting of the Manchester Industrial Schools. Mr. Robert Barnes, who has already given a large sum to the Barnes Convalescent Hospital, has intimated his willingness to give eight acres of land in the country for the purpose of training boys from the industrial schools in husbandry, and to erect thereupon the necessary buildings, estimated to cost about £6000.

A new Masonic hall at Halifax was opened on Wednesday week, and amongst those present were Earl de Grey and Ripon; Sir H. Edwards, Bart., Major Waterhouse, M.P., all the provincial officers, and many brethren from Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and neighbouring towns. A luncheon took place in the building, and in the evening a banquet was given in the New Assembly Rooms, Harrison-road, when about 200 freemasons were present. Earl de Grey and Ripon presided.

A pastoral has been issued by Cardinal Cullen strongly condemnatory of Fenianism. His Eminence maintains that the conspiracy is allied with Orangeism and interested land agents to prevent useful legislation. The Fenians successfully attempted to prevent a tenant-right gathering at Dundalk on Monday, and a scene of great confusion was the result. About the same time there was a gathering of tenant-farmers in Roscommon, the High Sheriff presiding, and resolutions demanding fixity of tenure were passed.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, has been addressing his constituents at Deal. The hon. gentleman did not attempt to disguise that the Irish land question was surrounded by difficulties of some magnitude. He maintained that many of the demands which had been made were such as no just and wise Government could grant. The Administration would deal with Ireland in a large-hearted, liberal spirit; but it would, at the same time, be understood that a limit must be placed to the teachings of the seditious press, and that any attempt at insurrection would be firmly put down.

Judgment was given at York, on Thursday, in the case of the Rev. C. Voysey, Vicar of Healaugh, who was charged with propagating doctrines at variance with those of the Church of England. The Chancellor, after going through the principal points in the case, observed that Mr. Voysey's defence had caused him to arrive at the conclusion that the pulpit of the Church of England was not the fit place from which his views ought to be promulgated. Of course, his judgment would imply that all the allegations against Mr. Voysey were a ground for excluding him from the Church of England. Costs were granted to the prosecutor, and notice of appeal was given.

As was stated in a considerable part of our impression last week, the Tipperary boys have chosen as their representative in Parliament (in the room of Mr. Charles Moore, deceased) Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, who is now in gaol undergoing a long sentence of imprisonment for treason-felony. The declaration of the poll took place last Saturday, and the High Sheriff formally declared that O'Donovan Rossa was elected. The exact number of votes recorded for the Fenian convict was 1131, giving him a majority of 103 over Mr. Heron. The latter gentleman must, however, be regarded as member for Tipperary. In the Sheriff's return O'Donovan Rossa is described as "of Pentonville prison, or Portland prison, England."

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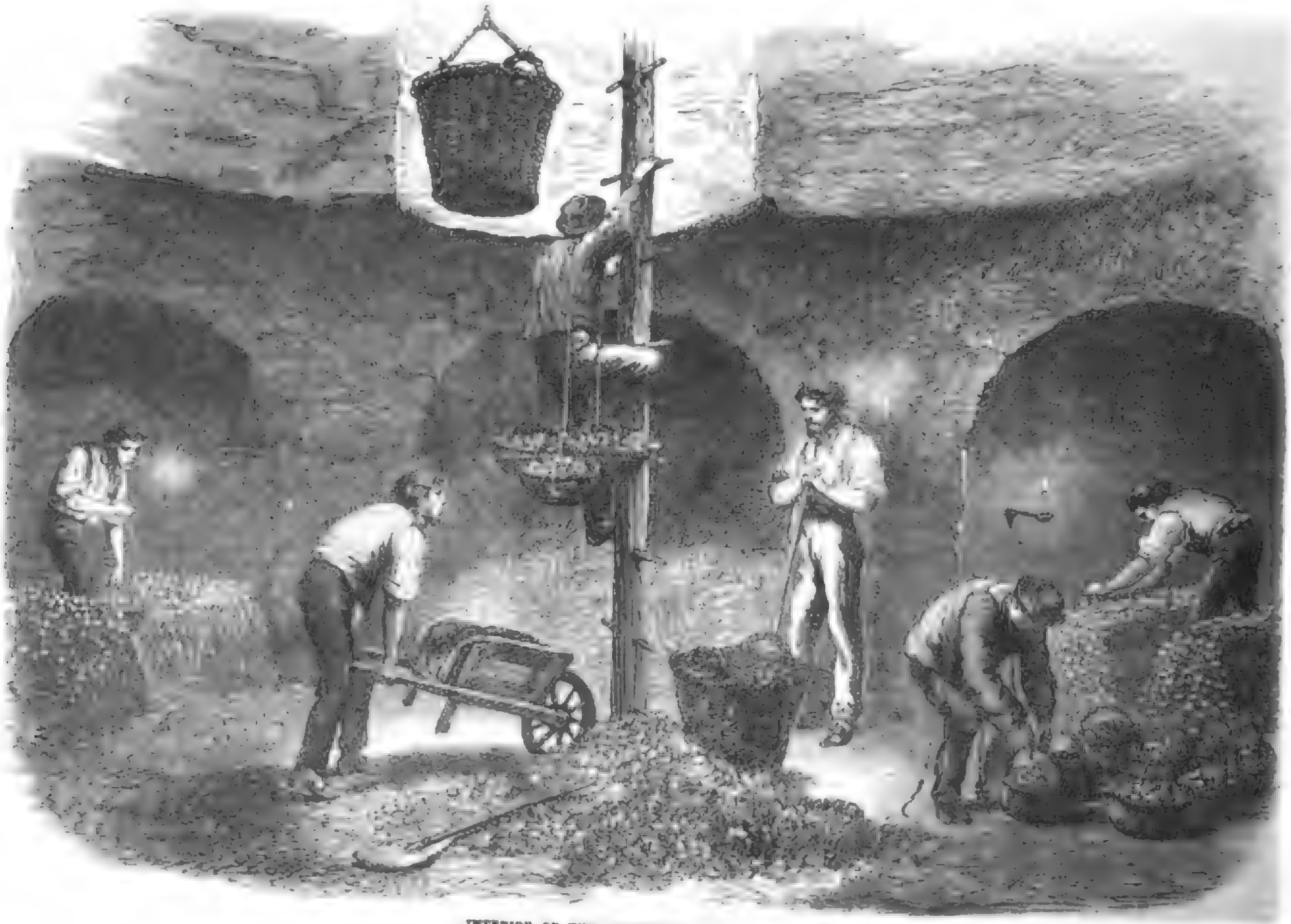
MUSHROOM CULTURE IN FRANCE.

ENTRANCE TO A MUSHROOM CAVE AT MONTROUGE, NEAR PARIS.



INTERIOR OF THE MUSHROOM CAVE.—SEE PAGE 557.

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BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at St. Cuthbert's, Hereford, the wife of George Barter, Esq., of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Alfred House, Newington Causeway, London, S.E., the wife of John Tanner, M.A., M.D., LL.D., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at 8, De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown, Mrs. Cornwallis Maude, of a son.

On Oct. 29, at Ellichpoor, Berar, the wife of Captain A. L. Playfair, Bengal S.C., officiating Second-in-Command, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

On Sept. 13, at Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of J. K. Bisherton, of a daughter.

On the 2nd ult., at Parell, Bombay, the wife of J. R. Kirby Johnson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Bonside, Linlithgow, N.B., the wife of John R. Dawson, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Buckfield, Leominster, Herefordshire, the wife of Captain K. F. Stevenson, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Oct. 27, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, India, by the Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth, George Frederick Wilson, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, to Louisa, sixth daughter of Colonel H. Rigby, Royal Engineers (Bengal).

On the 23rd ult., at Christ Church, Clifton, by the Right Rev. Bishop Anderson, assisted by the Rev. W. Jones, Vicar of Tilford, Surrey, brother-in-law of the bride, and by the Rev. Gordon Robertson, Louis Arthur Goodeve, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law and advocate of the High Court at Calcutta, to Florence Everilda, youngest daughter of the late Thomas John Knowlys, Esq., of Heysham Tower, Lancashire, and niece of the late Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., of Rossall Hall.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, John Tudor, Esq., Dorchester, Jane, widow of the late Major George Berkeley Calcott, of Blackheath, aged 67.

On the 28th ult., at Dudbridge, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Christopher Smith, in her 74th year.

On the 1st inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, John Stephen Hampton, Esq., late Governor of Western Australia.

On the 22nd ult., at Stapeley Cottage, near Nantwich, James, the beloved and only son of the Rev. James Folliott, of paralysis, the result of a too-ardent pursuit of the medical profession, in his 24th year. Relatives and friends are requested to be satisfied with this obituary notice.

*** *The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11.

SUNDAY, Dec. 5.—Second Sunday in Advent. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., the Rev. Thomas Fraser Stooks, M.A.; 3.15 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Hale. Chapel Royal, St. James's, morning, the Rev. George Prothero, Canon of Westminster. Chapel Royal, Savoy, the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. I. W. Irons, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton.

MONDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra. Meetings: Royal Institution, general, 2 p.m.; London Institution Lectures, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics); Royal Academy Lectures, 8 p.m. (Mr. Partridge on Anatomy); Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Cantor Lectures, Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. N. Lockyer on the Spectroscope); Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7.—St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan. Mr. George Peabody gave a further donation of £100,000 to the poor of London, 1868. Meetings: Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Syro-Egyptian Society, 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society, noon; Literary Fund, 3 p.m.; Royal Society of Literature, 4.15 p.m.; Graphic Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.; Archæological Association, 8 p.m.; Geological Society, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. T. Davenport on Prints and their Production).

THURSDAY, 9.—The Gladstone Administration received seals of office, 1868. Meetings: London Institution Lectures, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Hugh Shield on the Commercial Status and Property Rights of Women); Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.; Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.; Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10.—Accession of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1865. Moon's first quarter, 11.12 p.m.—Meetings: Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.; Quekett Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11.—Florence decreed to be the capital of Italy, 1864. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 56	3 19	3 41	4 4	4 24	4 44	5 4	5 27	5 49	6 12	6 37	7 0	7 23	7 53

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES (including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c.). Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Six. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Gas on dark days. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours is now Open. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine. JAMES W. BENSON, Hon. Sec.

WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater.—AMERICA AS IT IS. Illustrated by Magnificent Scenery, painted by Telbin, O'Connor, Fenton, and Hamilton. Vocal and Musical Illustrations. EVERY EVENING, at Eight. Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday at Three. Admission, 2s. and 1s.

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THE

CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

TO BE ISSUED ON DEC. 18,

WILL CONSIST OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

CALLED

"WAIT FOR ME!"

FROM A PAINTING BY MRS. S. ANDERSON,

AND

FORTY PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS AND LETTERPRESS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The King's Rescue (Two-page Engraving). By John Gilbert.
The High Priest at Nablûs Reading the Pentateuch. By Carl Haag.
The Minister's Ford. By Samuel Read.
A Woman of Bethlehem. By W. Simpson.
Mr. Tilbury's Turkey. A Page of Comic Sketches. By F. Barnard.
Granvale Church. By Alfred Hunt.
Frozen Out. By F. W. Keyl.
Three Illustrations to Christmas Eve at Lonethorpe Manor. By C. Green.

Among the NEWS ENGRAVINGS will be Illustrations of the PRIZE CATTLE and SHEEP of the SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

LITERARY ARTICLES.

Abdul Azurbarbo; or, Blue-Beard Pasha Im-pasha-lly Treated. A Comic Play. By F. C. Burnand.
How We Decorated Granvale Church. A Tale. By Mark Lemon.
"Wait for Me!" Poetry.
The Minister's Ford. A Sketch. By A. K. H. B.
The Daisy of Dartford; or, the King's Rescue. A Tale. By Shirley Brooks.
Christmas Eve at Lonethorpe Manor. A Tale. By W. W. Fenn.
A Page of Fun. The Little Conjuror. Et cetera.

AND

A Song set to Music,

THE WORDS BY JOHN LATEY, THE MUSIC BY HENRY SMART.

ILLUSTRATED BY S. READ.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number must be sent in before Six o'Clock on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14. The lowest charge for an Advertisement—not exceeding four lines (about thirty words)—in the Christmas Double Number will be Twelve Shillings; and for every additional line (averaging ten words) the charge will be Three Shillings.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST DAYS OF ENGLISH OPERAS.
Tuesday—Balfe's "Bohemian Girl."
Wednesday—Offenbach's Ballad Operas, "The Quaker" and "The Waterman." Characters by Miss Tainbach, Miss Leslie, Mr. Cotton (by permission of Mr. Barry Sullivan), Mr. Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. Dussek Court, &c.
Thursday (Last Day of Operas)—Wallace's "Maritana"—Madame Florence Lancia, Mr. George Perren, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Miss Goodall, &c.
Monday, Dec. 6—Grand Billiard Match between Messrs. Cook and Dufton (1000 up), in the Billiard-Room, Tropical Department, Dufton giving Cook 200 points. Play commences at 12.
Friday—Instrumental Concert at Four.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling.
Saturday—Concert and Afternoon Promenade. After Concert, Distribution of Prizes to London Rifle Brigade by the Lady Mayoress. Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket. Free at issue dates twelve months from Dec. 1. At all Entrances and Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ENGLISH OPERAS.—The Winter Season of English Operas Terminates on THURSDAY NEXT.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Handel's Oratorio DEBORAH, FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 10. Principal Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Jane Ireby, Mr. G. T. Carter, and Mr. Foley. Band and Chorus, on the most extensive scale available in Exeter Hall, will consist, as usual, of nearly 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., at No. 6, in Exeter Hall. The Annual Christmas Performances of "The Messiah," Dec. 17 and 23. Tickets now ready. Subscriptions for the Series of Ten Concerts—Stalls, Three Guineas; Reserved Seats, Two Guineas. NOTE.—Subscribers now entering will be entitled to Double Tickets for the next Concert, but no allowance will be made on future Concerts.

EXETER HALL.—MDLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON. LAST CONCERT BUT ONE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, commencing at 8. Part 1. Grand Selection from the SACRED WORKS of HANDEL, in which will be included the desire: MENDELSSOHN'S EIGHT-PART PSALM, "Judge me, O God." Part 2. Secular and Operatic Music. Artistes—Mdlle. Nilsson, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, Signor Foli, and Mr. J. M. Wehli, Solo Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Accompanist, Mr. J. G. Callcott. Organist, Mr. John C. Ward. The Chorus will consist of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir, Full Band. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; West Gallery, 5s.; Area and Orchestra, 3s. Tickets at all the principal Musicsellers; and at Austin's Office, 28, Piccadilly, W.

EXETER HALL.—MDLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON. Grand Morning Performance of THE MESSIAH, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, commencing at 2.30. Artistes—Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Mdlle. Drasdil; Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Foli. Organist, Mr. John C. Ward; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 6, the programme will include Beethoven's Quartet in G, op. 18, No. 2; Haydn's Quartet in G, op. 76, No. 1; Mozart's Sonata in F, for Piano and Violin; and Schubert's Sonata in B flat, for Pianoforte alone. Pianiste—Madame Neruda-Norman, MM. Chas. Hallé, L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. Vocalist, Madame Sainton-Dolby. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings; H. Ollivier's, 38, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

THE ORATORIO CONCERTS.—DECEMBER 8. Handel's DETTINGEN TE DEUM and ACIS and GALATEA, with additional accompaniments by Mendelssohn (for the first time in England), at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, at Eight o'Clock. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Marian Severn, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Montem Smith, Herr Carl Stepan, &c. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area and Balcony (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s, 1, Berners-street, W., and 35, Poultry, E.C.; the principal Musicsellers; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

MR. FREDERIC H. COWEN has the honour to announce that he will give a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT at ST. JAMES'S HALL (under the Patronage of the Earl and Countess of Dudley) on THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 9, commencing at Eight o'Clock, on which occasion will be performed (for the first time) Mr. Cowen's new symphony in C minor (MS.), conducted by the composer; and his concerto, for pianoforte and orchestra, in A minor (MS.). Artistes—Mdlle. Ilma di Murska (by the kind permission of the Directors of the Royal Italian Opera), and Mdlle. Natalie Carola, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley (by kind permission of the Directors of the R.I.O.). Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Mr. Frederic H. Cowen. A Band of Sixty will include the most eminent instrumentalists. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa-Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly; and of the principal Musicsellers.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED in their New Entertainment, AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert (Music by Frederic Clay). With COX AND BOX. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Remodelled and Elegantly Decorated.—W. S. WOODIN will open his celebrated CARPET BAG and ALBUM THIS EVENING, at Eight. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Seats may also be secured in advance at Mitchell's Royal Library, Bond-street. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Private Boxes, One, Two, and Three Guineas. Carriages at Ten.

THE ORIGINAL COMPANY of CHRISTY MINSTRELS that first came to this country in 1857 has been permanently located at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, for some years past. The Company still retains in its numbers all the original members (now surviving) who first came to England in 1857, and introduced the Entertainment. They never perform out of London under any circumstances whatsoever, nor have they any branch troupes in the provinces. No other Minstrel Company in existence possesses a single individual member of the original Company that first came to England in 1857.
Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly and Beautifully Decorated; New Scenery by Richard Douglass. New and Luxurious Seats, fully thoroughly ventilated and comfortably warmed. Open all the year round, every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. The sparkling and delightful Entertainment of the Original and only recognised Company in the world legally bearing the title of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS. Now permanently increased to Forty Performers. Sixth consecutive year at this Hall in one uninterrupted season. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Tickets can be obtained in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall from 9 to 10 the morning. Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MODE of Passing some of the Dreary and Cold Afternoons of Winter is afforded at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, where everything will be found bright, genial, and pleasant. In the first place, the Christy's Hall is the most luxurious and elegant in England, and the Entertainment universally admitted to be the most charming and sparkling to be met with amidst the entire round of London amusements. At the CHRISTY MINSTRELS each Wednesday and Saturday, may be found the most eminent members of the literary and artistic world, who make the Christys' Hall their frequent haunt—a fact which speaks volumes for the excellence of the entertainment provided.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Last Two Weeks of the Season.—On MONDAY, DEC. 6, and during the Week, will be performed for the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th times, a Drama of Modern Life, called FORMOSA; or, The Railroad to Ruin, in Four Acts, written by Dion Boucicault, supported by the most powerful company in London. The Scenery by William Beverley and assistants. The performances to commence with the Farce of THE BELLE OF THE KITCHEN, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with C. J. Mathews' Farce of BORROWED FEATHERS. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven, and Terminate at a Quarter-past Eleven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 6, and during the Week, the new and greatly-successful Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Howe, Rogers, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Misses Herbert, Henrade, Larkin, and Sallie Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. After which, New Burlesque, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood. To conclude with A HAPPY PAIR.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. CATTLE-SHOW WEEK. Entirely new and sensational Programme. The Wonderful EQUESTRIAN MONKEYS EVERY EVENING. "Nothing more extraordinary than their performances can be seen anywhere."—Vide criticisms in daily and weekly newspapers. "The spectator is continually tempted to exclaim 'Is it a monkey?' so wonderfully exact and complete is each evolution accomplished."—Bell's Life. No one visiting London should neglect to see the Monkey Equestrians. In addition to the above, the incomparable Dr. AYEE in the ARENA, by the largest and most brilliant Company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together at one establishment. Open at 7; commence at 7.30. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at Half-past Two. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. First Time in English of Offenbach's Opera, BARBE BLEUE (Blue Beard). New Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. New Costumes. Characters by the Covent Garden "Grand Duchess" Opera Company. Every Evening, at 7.15.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be BOUGHT in PARIS, at 70 centimes (about 7d.) the ordinary Number, of Messrs. XAVIER and BOYVEAU, 22, Rue de la Banque.

The same firm will supply this Journal for three months at the following rates:—In France, 10 francs; in Italy, Spain, and Switzerland, 12 francs.

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Dec. 4, 1869,

TWO WHOLE SHEETS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

The curtain has risen on the great French drama which shall be history hereafter; but, must it be said, the first scene has gone off somewhat flatly. The Emperor's Speech appears to have satisfied nobody, unless it be his Majesty. We have often been told that in a court of law the decision which gratifies neither party is probably the best; but this rule assuredly does not hold good when two political divisions are drawn up to contend for principles and the trumpet gives an uncertain sound. It had been industriously proclaimed that the Speech was to be emphatically confirmatory of liberty. It is emphatic enough, here and there, and much is said about liberty; but the confirmation, as Iago says, "hath not appeared." Nevertheless, it is not well to cavil at expressions or the want of them if we can recognise a general bearing and distinctness of purpose. For these we have looked in vain in an address which has manifestly been composed with the utmost care, and which was designed as an appeal to an eager nation.

The first sentence is in the nature either of complaint or of excuse. "It is not easy to establish in France the regular and peaceful exercise of liberty." There is a third way of regarding this introduction, and if that solution be the key to the rest of the speech, and to the sentiments of the Emperor, the situation may be graver than we now wish to think it. The head of a nation virtually tells it that it is unfit for free institutions. In that case the logical consequence, as far as he is concerned, is plain enough. The freedom which is to be granted shall be of a limited sort. Hereafter we may have occasion to refer to this interpretation of the sentence; enough now to note that it may be the right one. Let us for

the present, assume that the Emperor rather meant to excuse himself for the delay in assembling the Legislature, and to remind his subjects that they make it difficult for him to carry out the plans which are next his heart. But if we adopt this view, what follows? "I charge myself with the maintenance of order," says the Emperor; "do you save liberty." In what danger, it may be asked in reply, is liberty, save from the excesses of those against whom the Emperor has undertaken to protect France, the enemies of social arrangements. Against those foes he was as strong six months ago as now. As a reason for the delay in assembling the Parliament we cannot see the force of the words; but they have much more weight if connected with the interpretation which we have shown may be put upon the opening language.

Still anxious to convince ourselves that the Emperor has seen the necessity of acting up to the spirit of his summer promises, let us see what it is that at present his Majesty is willing to concede. There is no reasonable objection to be made as to the clearness with which his concessions are announced. He prefaced them by a remark, not made without meaning, that France has been unwilling "to disarm power." We cannot expect that this declaration will go unchallenged, seeing that for the sake of disarming power, in the sense in which the Emperor understands the words, the Legislature now stands in the attitude in which we behold it. Here, therefore, is a third intimation that Imperial rule is to mean to-morrow what it meant yesterday. But let us see further. Will the right of the Crown to nominate the Mayors of France be surrendered? By no means; only these officials shall for the future be selected from among the members of the municipal councils. At Lyons and in the suburban communes of Paris these councils shall be elected by universal suffrage, and in Paris by the Legislative Body. Cantonal councils shall be instituted. Fresh prerogatives shall be granted to the general councils. There shall be an enlargement of the circle in which universal suffrage works—a promise which looks somewhat mystical, but which, read by the light of some subsequent words, seems to offer the people an increased variety of choice of representatives. Educational reform, affecting primary teaching; the decrease of law expenses, the removal of a succession tax, the improvement of savings banks, a regulation of infant labour, and an increase of the salaries of subordinate officials, are all promised; and we are told of the existence of other important questions, "no solution of which is yet ready." We fear that when the Session closes, if these be the formal terms in which we shall have to speak of that event, the questions in regard to which no solution is ready will have eclipsed the mild and meritorious reforms which the Emperor indicates. We have mentioned every item in the list of concessions which Imperialism offers in reply to the requisitions of the interpellation and of the Left. It will be for the Legislature to say, not whether this is to be looked at as a payment in full of all just demands—that is scarcely worth asking; but whether they can be received as such a payment on account as recognises a larger debt, and implies a promise to proceed with its settlement.

That respect should be shown to the chief of a State is a good sign, and we rejoice to know that the Emperor was warmly greeted, and received no fewer than five rounds of applause between his entering and leaving the chamber. It is not necessary to remember that there were present large numbers of those whose interest and duty it is to sustain Imperialism. No counter-cry was heard. This is not the stage at which the Opposition would be likely to infringe decorum; and we hope that noisy demonstration will be no feature of the coming campaign. There is formal work to be done. Fifty-three elections have to be verified. A President has been chosen, M. Schneider, and four Vice-Presidents, the Marquis de Talhouët, Baron Jérome David, and MM. Chevalier de Valdrome and Du Miral. The elections were not unanimous, and in the contest for the Presidency M. Leroux had 53 votes, and a member of the Left, M. Grevy, 37. These hostile suffrages were recorded as protest against a system, and are therefore not without significance. But much more open proclamation of war is already made. M. Jules Favre, in the name of the Left, has demanded permission to interpellate the Government in regard to the delay in opening the Session, the interference of the Prefects in the elections, the singular disturbances in Paris in June, and the repression of the miners' riots. He also asks for a bill declaring that henceforth constituent powers belong exclusively to the Legislative Body. This the Minister asked to have at once rejected as unconstitutional; but it was decided that a day should be appointed for the debate, as soon as the officials were chosen, so that battle is imminent. There have been dissensions among the Left, and M. Ollivier is thought to have lost the confidence of an influential section of that body. The idea is that the Minister of the Interior will remain in office to defend all that has hitherto been done, and that then a reconstruction of the Ministry will take place, in which case M. Ollivier will take care to be in the way of Fortune, whether she favour him or not. It is impossible that the interest of the drama should not intensify with the next scene of importance.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Tuesday night, at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Scottish Hospital at Freemasons' Hall. About 400 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Prince wore a Highland dress, the Royal Stuart, and was received by a guard of honour furnished from the C battery of the 1st City of London Artillery Brigade. Prince Christian was among the guests. The Prince of Wales, in responding to the toast of the health of the Princess, said that he was happy to say that her Royal Highness was rapidly recovering from her confinement, and hoped in a few days to be able "again to go about as much as usual." The list of contributions included 100 gs. from the Queen, 100 gs. from the Prince of Wales, 100 gs. from the Duke of Roxburghe, 20 gs. from the Duke of Buccleuch, 10 gs. from Prince Christian, 100 gs. from the Duke of Portland, 100 gs. from the Highland Society of London, 200 gs. from the Caledonian Society of London; in all about £2550, being by far the largest subscription received at any anniversary of the Scottish Hospital.

THE COURT.

The Queen walked and drove in the vicinity of Windsor Castle on Wednesday week. Princess Beatrice and Princess Stephanie of Belgium took a drive. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with her Majesty. Lord and Lady Charles Innes Ker and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On the following day her Majesty drove out. The Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Count Lavradio, Portuguese Minister; Lord Bloomfield, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna; and Lord Augustus Loftus, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, arrived at the castle and had audiences of the Queen. Princess Christian and Princess Louise honoured with their presence the amateur performance at the Windsor Theatre, given in aid of the Windsor Infirmary.

Yesterday week the Queen received the gratifying intelligence of the accouchement of the Princess of Wales and the birth of a Princess. Her Majesty drove in the Home Park. The King of the Belgians arrived at the castle to take leave of her Majesty. The King was received at the entrance of the castle by the Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. His Majesty remained to luncheon, and left the castle at three o'clock for London. Prince and Princess Christian visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, left the castle for Claremont. Her Majesty travelled by road. The suite in attendance consisted of the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Colonel the Hon. D. F. De Ros. Prince Leopold, in consequence of slight indisposition, remained at the castle. Princess Stephanie of Belgium, attended by Countess d'Yve, left the castle for Frogmore House, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove to Twickenham and visited Prince and Princess de Joinville. Sir William Jenner arrived at Claremont.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Weybridge and visited the vaults of the chapel used by the French Royal family, where the late King and Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, and the Duchess de Nemours are buried. Her Majesty also inspected the tomb and monument of the Duchess of York, in the parish church.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove around the neighbourhood of Claremont. Lord Frederick Kerr arrived at Claremont as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by her suite, left Claremont and returned to Windsor, arriving at the castle at five o'clock. Princess Louise, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and Lord Frederick Kerr, came to London and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness returned to Windsor Castle in the evening.

The Court is expected to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne House about the 15th inst.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Duchess of Roxburghe remains at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Lord Methuen and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish have succeeded the Marquis of Normanby and Lord Frederick Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge has succeeded Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

As announced in the greater part of our impression last week, the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a daughter at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock a.m. yesterday week, at Marlborough House. Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Edward Sieveking were in attendance. The Prince of Wales was present. The Secretary of State for India, in the absence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, arrived at Marlborough House shortly after. The daily bulletins announce that the Princess is progressing as well as possible. The infant Princess is quite well.

Wednesday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess. The day was observed with the customary honours in the metropolis and at Windsor. The tradespeople of the Prince gave their annual ball in honour of the occasion at Willis's Rooms. Princess Louise and Princess Teck visited the Princess.

The Hon. Mrs. W. Grey has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke as Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Marlborough House on Thursday week from visiting General Hall at Six-Mile Bottom.

Yesterday week the King of the Belgians visited the Prince at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness also received congratulatory visits upon the birth of his daughter from the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince and Princess Teck, the Duchess of Inverness, Count Gleichen, and the Russian Ambassador. The Prince rode out.

On Saturday last Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar visited the Prince. His Royal Highness dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, in commemoration of the birthday of Princess Teck.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Rev. J. E. Kemp officiated.

On Monday the King of the Belgians visited the Prince at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness afterwards accompanied the King to the Charing-cross station, and took leave of his Majesty upon his return to the Continent.

On Tuesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. There were present the Earl of Leicester, Sir William John Alexander, Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, General Sir William Knollys, and Mr. Herbert Fisher. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as clerk of the council. Prince and Princess Christian visited the Princess. His Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner of the Corporation of the Scottish Hospital.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans, attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, held at their hall, Great Queen-street. His Royal Highness entered for the first time on his position of Past Grand Master.

On Thursday the Prince was at Windsor, shooting in the park.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein gave a dinner and musical party, on Wednesday evening, at Frogmore House, in celebration of the birthday of the Princess of Wales. At the dinner covers were laid for twenty-two. After dinner the choir of St. George's Chapel sang a selection of glees and madrigals. Supper was served at twelve o'clock to about one hundred guests.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh has visited Pekin incognito. His Royal Highness has since arrived at Shanghai, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm. He attended a ball given in his honour.

The Garters which reverted to the Crown on the death of the Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Westminster have been conferred on Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe and Earl De Grey.

A report of the result of the exploration of the Yangtze River in China, read to the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, showed that the river could be navigated for about 1160 miles from Shanghai, and that a direct trade with Western China could thus be established.

The people of Fifeshire are collecting subscriptions for the purpose of commemorating King Alexander III. This Scottish Monarch was a great promoter of commerce and a patron of the industrial arts. He perished by falling from a cliff at Kinghorn, while engaged in the sport of hunting. This event took place in 1286. The proposed monument will be reared near the spot where the King fell. The secretary of the monument is Mr. Alexander Laing, Newburgh, Fifeshire.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bagshaw, J. C.; to be Curate of Wrockwardine.
Beglin, M. H.; Rector of Frenham St. Martin.
Bosnke, C. P. J.; Rector of Middleton Stoney.
Buckwell, Leighton; Vicar of Parwich, Ashbourne.
Bullivant, Charles; Curate of Wednesfield Heath.
Dunlater, J. H.; Curate of Upper Tean.
Deane, W. E.; Curate of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton.
Farman, S., jun.; Incumbent of St. Paul's (new church), Colchester.
Freed, J. J.; Curate of Northolt.
Hutton, W. O.; Vicar of East Haddon, Northamptonshire.
Jones, Henry; Chaplain of Tremadoc.
Jones, Samuel Flood; Priest in Ordinary of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.
Lowe, E. L.; Vicar of Bradley, Stafford.
Malins, E. J.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill.
Morley, Arthur; Vicar of St. Peter's, Windmill-street.
Oldham, John Basil; Curate of St. James's, Piccadilly.
Pelly, Raymond Percy; Vicar of Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.
Philpott, Thomas Henry; Curate of Tisbury.
Towers, B.; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Westbourne Park, Paddington.
Walton, Clerians B.; Curate of Darlaston.
Whitaker, J. A.; Curate of Idridge Hay.

The health of the Primate has so far improved that daily bulletins are no longer issued.

Dr. Harvey Goodwin, the new Bishop of Carlisle, was confirmed in York Minster on Monday morning. His Lordship was consecrated on the following day.

The enthronisation of Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester is fixed for the 15th inst. On the Monday following his Lordship hopes to hold a levée at Farnham Castle.

At a public meeting held at Penrith, yesterday week, it was decided to erect a monument to the late Bishop Waldegrave. A subscription-list was opened, and about £200 was at once subscribed.

The Bishop of Auckland (Dr. W. G. Cowie) has left England, and expects to reach New Zealand by the end of January. He has appointed as his commissary in England the Rev. Dr. Archibald Weir, Vicar of Jesus Church, Enfield.

The "Twelve Days' Mission," carried out by some of the High Church clergy of the metropolis, was brought to a close on Thursday week. The originators of the services regard them as having been highly successful.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has been presented with a silver épergne, 23 in. in height, with a centre dish for fruit or flowers, and side branches for glass dishes to suit, by 800 members and friends of the Bury St. Edmunds Athenæum. A bracelet also was presented to Lady Arthur Hervey.

The Speaker has appointed the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to be his Chaplain, in succession to the Very Rev. Dr. Merivale, Dean of Ely. This appointment will not interfere with the fulfilment by Mr. White of his duties in the Chapel Royal of the Savoy.

The church of Sutton-in-the-Isle, Cambridgeshire, was reopened on Nov. 22, after a most complete restoration. The church is one of the most beautiful and regular in the county of Cambridge or Isle of Ely. A brass eagle, from the same cast as that in Ely Cathedral, was presented by Miss Vipan; and the altar-cloth is an offering from the Hon. Miss Spencer Churchill.

The Bishop of Oxford, with the Bishop of Columbo, the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., and other influential gentlemen, attended a large meeting at Reading, on Monday, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Bishop of Oxford, who presided, delivered a very encouraging speech, pointing out the importance of the operations of the society, and urging all desirous of the spread of the gospel truth to be liberal themselves, and become collectors for the society. Resolutions in furtherance of the object of the mission were passed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

London Bridge was reopened for carriage traffic on Monday morning. It has been repaved with 3 in. by 9 in. Aberdeen granite cubes, with Guernsey guard-stones.

An anonymous benefactor last week deposited with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co. £1000, for the Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Charles-street, Portman-square.

There was an influential gathering at the annual celebration of the Early Closing Society on Tuesday evening. Mr. Morley, M.P., presided; and Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., and Mr. Anthony Trollope were amongst the speakers.

At the Lambeth Baths, on Wednesday, 1400 persons supped on various preparations of Australian meat. A committee was appointed to consider the best means of bringing this food into general use.

In the third week of November there were 142,435 persons receiving parochial relief in the metropolis. Of this number 35,935 were in the workhouses and 106,501 were outdoor paupers. The total showed an increase of 5060 upon that of the corresponding period of last year.

So strong has been the opposition to the proposed erection of a new prison for the county of Middlesex that, at a meeting of magistrates on Thursday week, the provisional contract entered into for the purchase of a site was rescinded, and, by a majority of 48 to 35, it was resolved that action in this matter should be postponed.

Judging from Dr. Letheby's report to the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, a large quantity of diseased meat must be habitually brought into the city of London. Dr. Letheby stated that during the past fortnight 3137 lb. of meat had been seized in the markets, of which 2249 lb. were diseased, 460 were putrid, and 392 lb. came from animals which had died of accident or disease.

Mr. Layard has issued a farewell address to the electors of Southwark. "In leaving England and the House of Commons," he says, "it is at least some consolation to me to know that the Government of this country is intrusted to a Ministry with Mr. Gladstone at its head, prepared to carry out many of those great measures of progress and reform which I have advocated during my political career." There are four Liberal candidates for the seat—two civic knights, Sir Sidney Waterlow and Sir F. Lycett; and two gentlemen who conceive themselves to be in a special manner qualified to represent the wage-receiving class, Mr. R. Coningsby and Mr. Odger. Mr. Bradlaugh has retired. Colonel Beresford, who is described as a large employer of labour in Southwark, has yielded to the request of the Conservative party to become a candidate for the representation of the borough.

The St. Pancras guardians have received an order from the Poor-Law Board uniting the parish of St. Pancras to the Central Sick Asylum District, which now comprises also the parishes of St. James's, Westminster; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; St. Anne's, Soho; St. Clement Danes, St. Paul's (Covent-garden), St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and St. George's, Bloomsbury. The parish of St. Pancras is to send seven managers to the central board, who are to be elected by the board of guardians. The new infirmary at Highgate will be the infirmary for the district, and its completion and management will be entirely taken out of the hands of the St. Pancras guardians and placed in the hands of the board of management elected by the guardians of the several parishes comprised in the district, of which board Professor Tennant is the chairman. The new infirmary stands on nearly four acres of land, which was bought for £4250, and the contract price for the building is £30,000.——The St. Pancras infirmary inquiry was brought to a conclusion on Monday. The jury were called upon to investigate the circumstances surrounding the deaths of four paupers, and in two cases a verdict of "Died from natural causes" was returned. In the others the jury found that the deaths were accelerated by the unsanitary condition of the wards in the infirmary, and were traceable to the neglect of the Poor-Law Board and the St. Pancras guardians to provide proper sanitary arrangement.——The guardians have appointed a new master to their workhouse for three months, as an experiment; but the Poor-Law Board refuses to sanction such an arrangement.

LORD LYTTON.

In spite of the peerage, and in spite of his previous change of surname, it is with some little effort that people old enough to have read his novels a quarter of a century ago must call him even now by another name than Bulwer. If the author of "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield" were to be created Lord Gadshill, it would be almost impossible for us ever to speak of him except as Dickens. The eminent man of letters here to be spoken of was born in 1805, and was christened Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer. He was a younger son of General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk. It is said that he received from his mother, a clever and accomplished woman, more of his early teaching than most boys are so happy as to get from their mothers. The same remark, or that of hereditary mental qualities derived from the maternal parent, has been made of several other poets and authors of imaginative literature. This one, in his pensive and often lonely youth, as he has told us in "The Student," was wont to pass much time at Knebworth, thirty miles north of London, the old ancestral seat of the Lyttons. He has described, with affectionate minuteness, the roomy and stately dimensions of that Elizabethan mansion, and the cool verdure of the park, with its trees, and with the placid sheet of water, upon the sedgy brink of which he used to lie and dream the waking visions of enthusiastic boyhood. It is not recorded that he went to Eton or Harrow, or to any other public school, but his instincts made him a scholar. Entered of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he studied, we may suppose, more classics than mathematics, and won the Chancellor's prize medal for an English poem on "Sculpture." Solitary travelling was the next part of his preparation for a literary career; he rambled all over England and Scotland on foot, and on horseback through the sunny plains and vineyards of France. It is likely enough that he met with experiences like young Goethe; but he has revealed them in no book of "Dichtung und Wahrheit;" for Englishmen, unlike Germans, respect or regret their own past in manly silence. He printed, about this time, for private circulation, a little volume of poems entitled "Weeds and Wildflowers;" but so do hundreds of young men, in the green springtime of their lives, and write no more.

Mr. Bulwer started as a novelist as early as Mr. Disraeli, with whom, in some features of character and position, he might then have seemed to have much in common. Not to mention a tale or fragment concerning O'Neil, the Irish rebel chieftain, the list of his published novels begins in 1827, with "Falkland;" and he wrote one or two every year, "Pelham," "The Disowned," "Devereux," "Paul Clifford," "Eugene Aram," and so on, till his mind had reached a higher stage. For it must be confessed nowadays by his warmest admirers that the effusions just named, though of startling energy and versatility of talent, were not the productions of a ripe genius, or such as a mature judgment would have allowed him to put forth. It was an epoch favourable to the generation of what Tennyson calls, meaning some of his own poems, the "confessions of a wasted youth." With the prevailing ethical and æsthetic anarchy of that revolutionary time, about 1830, there was an interregnum in the realm of the English novelists. When the great and good Sir Walter, after closing the Waverley series with some works of unequal merit, concluded his "Tales of My Landlord" with a touching farewell to his readers, as he felt the approach of mortal decay, no successor could ascend his throne. But even then, as Mr. Caxton said long afterwards to his son Pisistratus, so had Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer said to himself, "Novels have become a necessity of the age. Write a book, my son, write a book; not necessarily trash, but a book of that class which, whether trash or not, people can't help reading."

"Pelham; or, the Adventures of a Gentleman," was a book of that sort, by its peculiar fitness for the temper of that time. People can very well help reading it now. It no longer affords the same gratification it did when its author was barely of the age of discretion. "Books written by boys, which profess to give pictures of life and to show a knowledge of the world, are necessarily founded in affectation." So says Mr. Disraeli of his own "Vivian Grey." But we must consider the peculiar temper of that time. There was an epidemic of fashionable novels. The general public, of middling rank, had a fancy just then to peep into the saloons and boudoirs of the West-End. Silver forks were lately invented, and there was a "silver-fork school" of literature to match. The adoration of exclusive "sets," associated in the pursuit of gaiety and in pretensions to elegant luxury, arose from the Regency and reign of George IV. A mythical legend was already current in the outside world, representing the manners of the privileged few as a miracle of graceful dignity and delightful ease. We had no Thackeray or Dickens to take our part against this assumption; we had a Theodore Hook to sneer at Russell-square. The female and youthful members of the middle-class family were rather pleased with the haughty scorn which they were taught to believe was felt, in the higher circles, for the plebeian multitude. Any smart writer, having the entrée to that region of fashionable life from which they were shut out, was sure of grateful attention if he could furnish some not incredible sketch of its behaviour. Pelham, as the typical exemplar of contemporary dandies, and the self-appointed exponent of their mystic creed, was mistaken by Herr Diogenes Teufelsdröckh, beholding this apparition from distant Weissnichtwo, for no less than the apostle of a new religious sect among the English nation. "A Dandy," says Carlyle, "is a man whose trade, office, and existence consist in the wearing of clothes wisely and well; every faculty of his soul, spirit, purse, and person is heroically consecrated to this one object; so that, as others dress to live, he lives to dress." The German philosopher, indeed, more seriously regarded this dandy sect as a new form of the ancient demoniacal superstition of "Self Worship." But the saucy arrogance of Pelham, with the shallowness it seemed at once to reveal and to cover, was like a thin sheet of frail transparent ice over a pool six inches deep. It was rather amusing than alarming to hear the crack of his superficial presumption.

The other novels of Mr. Bulwer's first period were purposely varied in style and subject. "The Disowned," which seems to have been meant for a contrast to "Pelham," displayed the figure of a hero of stoical virtue, grand in his own esteem, amidst the miserable ruin of his fortunes. The plot, though too complex, showed the author's rare faculty of contriving a combination of incidents. But this story was never popular; and his next attempt, in "Devereux," was of a different kind. It was a more carefully finished production, and the fruit of some historical study. The Courts of England and France, in the times of Queen Anne and George I. and of the Regent Orleans, with the splendid intriguer Bolingbroke, were portrayed in a lively manner. The moral tone of "Devereux" was higher and purer than that of Bulwer's other stories; it was free from the affectation of bantering indifference which had run through the confessions of Pelham. The surprise was the more startling, and the author lost ground the more irretrievably in the opinion of sober readers, when he suddenly plunged, with his "Paul Clifford," into the lowest haunts of vice and the depths of vulgar villany, where he literally fell among thieves by his own wilful fault. Mr. Bulwer—the Right Hon. Lord Lytton that now is—must be held responsible for "Jack Sheppard." The influence of such tales is bad enough, as the gaol chaplains often assure us; but there are worse criminals than highwaymen; and the modern sensation novel, having long since exhausted the mild interest of robbery, cannot do without murder.

In this department also it was the lofty mission of Bulwer to lead the way. The constructive skill which he applied to "Eugene Aram" is entitled to much applause. It is a masterly piece of work, though it fails just in that part, the consistent and truthful exhibition of human character, which could alone have justified a romantic fiction treating such a hideous subject. This main defect would have been still more apparent if the author had used that village tragedy for a dramatic poem instead of a novel. The monstrous and impossible falsehood of his conception of the schoolmaster's character would have been still more glaring—a treacherous murderer for the sordid lucre of gain, who is, at the same time, an enthusiastic scholar, a refined and generous lover, and a philanthropist longing for the redemption of humanity from evil. But the story, like those of Mr. Wilkie Collins, is so circumstantially related as to excite our curiosity, appealing to the sense of mystery and terror, with increasing fascination as it proceeds. Its opening has an air of repose and serenity, befitting the seclusion of rustic life. The progress of the criminal intent, the agonies of the guilty mind, and the steps leading to discovery and conviction, are powerfully set before us; the suspense is well wrought up. Another work by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, produced many years later, has the same merits of artistic execution, but is liable to the same fatal objections upon the score of its treatment of a yet more repulsive subject. "Lucretia; or, the Children of Night," in spite of the special apology he felt called upon to offer, is a book that should not have been written. It is in the power of such an imaginative genius to interest the reader without performing either of the alternatives required by Horace, who says the poet should either profit or delight us. Neither in one way or in the other can we be served by the presentment of so disgusting a pair as Oliver Dalibard and his wife, the ruthless poisoners of their friends for money, with their serpentine wrigglings of intrigue through three dismal volumes, ending in a horrid catastrophe with the denunciation of a wicked mother by her own son, and the dreadful death of the son by an envenomed ring upon his mother's accursed hand. The author has gathered together, from various passages of mediæval history and fable and from the modern annals of crime, a mixed assemblage of all that is hateful and outrageous to the heart and conscience of mankind. He has connected with this dreadful medley, like another fell ingredient thrown into the boiling cauldron of mischief, the carnival of the guillotine in the Paris revolution and Robespierre's reign of terror. No element of evil is wanting; domestic treachery, malice, and jealousy, envy, avarice, and dire ambition, fraud and hypocrisy, unnatural desires, wild passions, atrocious murders, and the gloom of madness. It could never have been seen in the world of real life that such a heap of all kinds of depravity should have been piled up in one instance, in the doings of one set of people. Sir Edward's rather sophistical excuse, referring to the case of the artist in London, some forty years ago, who poisoned several of his female relatives to defraud the insurance companies, has not convinced any of his critics. It may be granted him that the dramatist, and in that capacity the novelist, shall be allowed sometimes to use the crimes punished at Newgate for the subject of fictitious narrative. But he ought not to make them either more fatally engaging by their greater complexity, or more perniciously interesting by the attributing of high sentiments to their doers. The creed of an irresistible development of evil tendencies once engendered in the character, having the force of a controlling destiny, is essentially immoral, and allied to the most baneful superstition.

Composed along with "Eugene Aram," as he states, to afford his mind some diversion from that dark and unwholesome theme, was Mr. Bulwer's slighter tale of "Godolphin," one of his weakest, and scarcely worthy to be published at a later period. The analogy which he points out between the ethical arguments of those two stories would hardly be discerned without an express notification; the hero of each tale "goes to the bad," but in extremely different ways. By this time, however, it is probable that Mr. Bulwer's views of human life were becoming more enlarged and exalted, as he attained the maturity of his manhood and took his part in the active business of the day. He had entered the House of Commons in 1831, as member for St. Ives; and in the next year, after the Reform Act, obtained a seat for the city of Lincoln. He was a good Whig Reformer, and a strong advocate of the ballot. His opinions on many political and social topics were set forth in a series of essays, called "England and the English," published in 1833, but now somewhat out of date. If the word "Philistine" had been then imported, we may presume that its signification, as lately defined by Mr. Matthew Arnold, would have expressed what Mr. Bulwer may then have deemed the special object of his antipathy, and the besetting sin of our age. He now devoted himself, with earnest faith and elevated purpose, to the study of classical poetry, philosophy, and history, with which he joined that of Italy in the Middle Ages. "The Last Days of Pompeii" and "Rienzi" were the admirable results of this more worthy direction given to his genius, which thus seemed to have made good its final escape from the dubious regions of sensational excitement, of moral paradox, and of insincere persiflage, where its first young flights had lingered. We need not say anything in praise of that pure and beautiful story, which is better remembered than any of his other works, "The Last Days of Pompeii." It won the approval of scholars and men of taste by its graphic delineation of the social and domestic manners of the ancient Roman world, in that gay city of the Neapolitan bay, whose marvellous destruction by the falling ashes of the volcanic fires is one of the grandest historical events. The living Romans and Greeks, Diomed, Glaucus, Nydia, and the others who are brought into a narrative less complicated but more artistically framed than some of Bulwer's tales, engaged the sympathy even of unlearned readers in spite of the remoteness of their age. "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," was founded upon a larger amount of historical fact in the actual career of that enthusiastic Italian patriot—the Mazzini of the fourteenth century, who established a short-lived Republic at Rome and fell a victim to the hatred of priests and nobles. These two historical novels were beyond all comparison the best that had then appeared next to those of Sir Walter Scott; they were sufficient to earn for Mr. Bulwer the title of successor to that great master of English prose romance.

He had also undertaken the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, which placed him in communication with many of the cleverest and most popular writers of the day. His own contributions to that periodical, consisting of sketches, didactic essays, apologues, and dialogues, which were too sententious and aphoristic for this age, are collected in two volumes, called "The Student." They betray a passing fondness for mysterious fables of an Oriental type, conveying profound lessons of human duty and destiny, which were more acceptable in Dr. Johnson's time than in ours. The influences, too, both of Goethe and Byron upon Mr. Bulwer's mind were distinctly perceptible; but he seems to have persevered with his Greek studies. In 1837 he came out as an inquirer, like Mr. Gladstone, into the literary and historical antiquities of Greece. His book, "Athens—its Rise and Fall," though superseded by later researches, and by the works of Grote and Mure, showed that he had a keen insight, not into the details of ethnological or philological erudition, but into the social condition and character of that highly-gifted nation, and a fine appreciation of the Greek poets. He resumed, about this date, the office of novelist, with "Ernest Maltravers," which obtained so much success that he was tempted to follow it up with a sequel, "Alice, or the Mysteries," relating the further development and consequences of an unhappy love affair. These stories, conceived much in the spirit of Goethe's "Wahlverwandschaften" and "Geschwister," were acknowledged to be works of high imaginative power; they showed a great advance in the artistic faculty, and a greater in the analysis of characters and motives; yet they were not satisfactory to those who desired that a healthy moral influence might be diffused by the ablest writers of fiction. They were followed by "Leila; or, the Siege of Granada," which showed that the restless quest of exotic subjects and examples had led Mr. Bulwer to Spain. "Night and Morning," a tale of modern English society, with some adventurous scenes in Paris, which might have been drawn by Balzac, was his next production. In 1838, Mr. Bulwer's literary distinction, added to his social position as a gentleman of good birth and fortune, besides his consistent attachment to the Liberal party, induced Lord Melbourne's Government to confer a baronetcy upon him. His elder brother, Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.B., was already notable in the diplomatic service.

In the same years, while gaining by repeated good hits the post of premier novelist, which he was soon to resign to Charles Dickens, he had been making himself no less the chief of contemporary dramatists then writing purposely for the London theatres. There was at that time, unlike the present, a chance of the reception of a good original play, not borrowed from the French, but the true invention of an English author; Milman and Talfourd, the one a future Dean, the other a future Judge, had contributed to the acted literary stock of the stage. The plays of Bulwer, "The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and the comedy of "Money," were found eminently fit for acting; they have been acted ever since—Macready, Phelps, and Charles Kean have done justice to the parts he gave them. "Not So Bad As We Seem" was written for the amateur performances to raise a fund for the Guild of Literature and Art. But we have not yet finished the list of his prose tales. The sceptre, indeed, departed from Sir Edward, in a very short time, when young "Boz," after his memorable burst of fresh humour in the "Pickwick Papers," and the dashing [illegible] of "Nicholas Nickleby," conquered all English hearts with "Oliver Twist." Here was a form of pathetic narrative, a shrewdness of outward observation, a rich capacity for fun and hearty honest enjoyment, an amazing knowledge of the odd corners of London life, which nobody could resist. As Dickens went on triumphing, and proved himself the greatest of English humorists since Shakespeare; while Thackeray, not yet much known, was about to surpass Fielding and every other novelist in his pictures of English society; and Lever was afield in Ireland, among the jolly good fellows of sporting and military sets, there was no longer a public to care for the sentimental stories of irregular amours. It was certainly a change for the better. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, thenceforth leaving to his competitors, but only for a time, the domain of realistic fiction, withdrew himself to that of the marvellous and supernatural, or quack semblance thereof, in his extravagant tale of "Zanoni." The subject was probably suggested by Cagliostro, the Sicilian impostor of the last century, whom Alexandre Dumas had put to romantic use. Bulwer's story was excessively wild, and perhaps nonsensical; but those who read only for the excitement of feeling and the occupation of fancy were not disposed to object. He might serve them with any sort of wonder, astrology, necromancy, Italian conspiracy, French Jacobinism, and the cosmopolitan mystic union; with any shifting of scenes, from the English manor-house and the Parisian den of bloodshed to the Venetian palazzo and to the isles of the Ionian sea; the mixture was piquant to the jaded taste of languid ennui. The style of "Zanoni," which towards the conclusion breaks into mere rhapsodical rant, was a singular effect for one who can, and usually does, write the best prose of our time. The whole performance, like some of his others, must be regarded as an experiment; and we should say the same of "Lucretia," and of that strange literary mystification entitled "A Strange Story," which he wrote, in 1861, for *All the Year Round*. Sir Edward is far too wise a man and too good a scholar to believe in such things as these; he would not like to stake his fame upon their appeal by posterity; but he may have felt curious to see how they would be taken by this generation, whose discernment he has put to the test.

His substantial reputation will be found, as he must be well aware, to rest upon works of a very different character. His two English-history novels, "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," and "The Last of the Barons," deserve a good place in their class, and they prove that he might, if he had chosen to undertake the labour, have produced a series not inferior, as vivid illustrations of our national chronicles, to those of Scott. But there can be no mistake as to the cherished offspring of his Muse—the acknowledged chefs-d'œuvre by which his spirit and genius must be tried. In the preface to "King Arthur," published in 1848, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton says:—"If this work be worthless, it is at least the worthiest it is in my power to perform; and on this foundation, however hollow, I know that I rest the least perishable memorial of those thoughts and labours which have made the life of my life."

It is probable that not one in ten of the readers of "Pelham" and "Zanoni" have ever heard of "King Arthur;" not one in a hundred have read it or ever could read it; but it is a noble poem for all that. It is a regular symmetrical epic, which narrates, in harmonious stanzas, and in a strain that sounds like an echo of Tasso or Ariosto, one of the most charming of the old chivalrous legends of Britain. It is not such poetry as Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," but more like such as "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." The key-note is pitched high enough for the expression of generous ardour and pure enthusiasm, but so as to admit of easy variations to a playful and sportive tone. These lighter passages, too often turning to satirical jests and allusions to passing events, such as the French Revolution of 1848, somewhat interfere with the interest of the story. Its subject is the experience of the hero, Arthur, King of South Wales, in an errand upon which he is sent, by the weird Lady of the Lake, to search for three talismanic gifts, by the aid of which he may overcome the enemies of his nation and achieve immortal glory. His adventures in this quest, with the trials of his virtue, not only in the wilderness, but in the Happy Valley ruled by the fair young queen Ægle, are told with great animation; as well as the separate adventures of his faithful knights, the siege of Carduel by Crida, King of the Saxons, the return of Arthur, and the conclusion of a peace by his marriage with Princess Genevieve, or Guinevere, which ends the poem. Its moral purpose, though not obtrusively proclaimed, is as excellent as that of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." Upon the whole, it may be admitted that "King Arthur," if not a powerful, is a graceful and pleasing composition, which comes near to fulfil the author's frequently-professed intention of exhibiting an ideal image of human nobleness, with a free poetical treatment of the surrounding conditions.

There is but one other work to which we should refer, as most truly characteristic of his mind, such as we believe it [illegible] to be, in its best and happiest moods, when stripped of the veils of literary artifice and rhetorical affectation. It is not "The Caxtons," which is half an imitation of "Tristram Shandy" and half a commonplace narrative, but the long story alleged to be written by Pisistratus Caxton, and significantly called "My Novel." The author—not Pisistratus, but Bulwer Lytton—who thought this book worth an affectionate dedication to his brother, may be assumed to have meant, by its title, that he put it forth as his own genuine view of the "Varieties in English Life." It is totally unlike everything else he has written. A better book, in the spirit which it breathes, in the tone which it sounds, in the repose of feeling, the breadth of contemplation, the purity of style, has been written by no English novelist of our day. The inhabitants of the rural village of Hazeldean; the Squire's family; good Parson Dale and his quick-tempered wife; Dr. Riccabocca, the Italian exile, with his great sagacity and his Quixotic oddity, are perfectly alive; while the folk in London—Mr. Audley Egerton, the statesman; Harley L'Estrange, his generous eccentric friend; the ambitious schemer, Randal Leslie; wild John Burley, the hack writer; [illegible] Richard Avenel, the Radical who has been in America, seem almost equally real. The humour of the author is so kindly and benevolent, his judgments are so tempered with charity and the tolerance of wisdom, and his moral teaching, in this story, is so true and full of practical good sense, that we prefer to accept "My Novel" as the enduring manifestation of himself, and to put aside most of his other prose fictions as the temporary diversions of a clever writer in various feigned postures of mind. Upon his last novel, "What Will He Do With It?" we can offer no particular remark, nor have we space left to notice "The New Timon," or any of his minor poems, or his translations of Schiller and Horace. The variety of his literary tasks during more than forty years defies the attempt to classify them in order. To him we may indeed apply the Latin epitaph which Johnson framed for the monument of Goldsmith in the Abbey:—"Nullum ferè scribendi genus non tetigit; nullum quod tetigit non ornavit."

In the enumeration of his writings we have lost sight of his personal career, and of his eminent position in the social and political world. Sir Edward, in 1843, by Royal permission, took the name of Lytton, instead of Bulwer, for his surname, on coming into possession, by his mother's will, of the estates in Hertfordshire, to which she was sole heiress. The Lyttons, formerly the Robinsons, were an ancient Denbighshire family, allied to the Tudors, and to the old sovereign princes of North Wales. In 1852 Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, having attached himself to the Conservative party, though in many points a Liberal, was returned to Parliament for the county of Hertford, after ten years' absence from political life. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second Ministry, in 1858; and in 1866, when Lord Derby was again Premier, Sir Edward was raised to the Peerage.

Lord Lytton, having been married in 1827, has a son, the Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, born in 1831, whose poetical works, bearing the assumed name of "Owen Meredith," have been received with much favour. He is Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

Our Portrait of Lord Lytton is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

Archæology of the Month.

New discoveries of Prehistoric Man first demand our attention. Professor Capellini, of Bologna, in the *Gazzetta dell' Emilia*, states that he has found human and animal remains in caverns in the neighbourhood of Spezia, in one of which he has traced pre-historic man. This was in a grotto in the Island of Palmaria, where in excavations he found numerous flint and stone implements, the workmanship of the earliest period of the stone age, and bones of animals mingled with bones of human beings. The condition of the latter bones, Professor Capellini says, denotes that the grotto had been inhabited by anthropophagi, and that the Italians of that epoch were cannibals, like their contemporaries in Belgium, France, and Denmark. Among the human bones were those of women, and part of the jawbone of a child; some bones were entire, others partially calcined, and in the centre of the cave might be traced a fire-place. From a comparison of the description of the Chauvaux cavern in Belgium, and other caverns in France, it has been admitted that the discoveries in the Island of Palmaria prove the Italians to have been man-eaters; and Professor Capellini suggests, "The Cyclopes spoken of in the fable were probably these cannibals."

The openings of the Yorkshire Wold tumuli, between Malton and Filey, have been completed by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, and, except on one estate where the owner refuses leave to dig, although the plough and the drag are yearly destroying the relics, no British burial grounds remain unexamined. In a few years the very sites of the British barrows will not be discernible, obliteration and cultivation going hand in hand. The closing investigations were made in two mounds in Ganton Wold and two on Sherburn Wold, and here has been discovered a large quantity of peculiarly-made and ornamented pottery. We have not space for the details, save for the great deposit of pottery in the Heslerton Wold barrows. The pottery was all in fragments; a whole vessel, when put together, showed 13 in. diameter, 6 in. depth, with a rounded bottom and overhanging lip. "It had," says the account, "such a Roman look when first discovered as to cause quite a sensation;" it proved to be hand-made, of a very slight fabric, and almost like Greek ware in lightness. But some of the vessels are coarser. This *find* is the most curious yet made. The burnt earth had been filled into the trench; there was no sign of burning on the spot. At 15 ft. from the centre was a drinking-cup, on the natural surface, without a burial accompanying. At the centre was the body of a young person, to whom the drinking-cup possibly had reference, for urns had been previously found isolated. The last barrow of the North Wold series was of oval shape. At about the centre was a grave, and in it the body of a young man, on the left side, right hand across chest, and left up to the chin; in front of the face an urn of the food-vessel type, most beautifully formed, and elaborately ornamented over the whole surface with delicate herring-bone markings. This urn had ten pierced ears round the shoulder. From the remains of some dark material, it was conjectured the burial had been upon skins of animals. There were remains of other burials, but destroyed by the plough, in this barrow. The materials of this house yielded two flint saws (one most distinctly serrated), four round scrapers, a jet bead, and potsherds. As the work neared completion the interest seemed to deepen among the gentry and clergy of the district. The next investigations will be made near Bridlington, on the opposite side of the wolds. In this locality has been discovered a flint axe, of the British period, said to be the largest and finest ever found in Yorkshire. It is 9 in. long, 3 in. broad, and 1 in. thick, of honey-coloured flint, chipped all over, and ground to the sharpest edge possible.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell has also examined two very large round tumuli on the Rudstone estate of Sir Henry Boynton. Rudstone is the place where the only known megalithic monument in the East Riding is—the famous example of the Celtic "menhir" (long stone) in the churchyard. From this unique relic the Saxons are supposed to have named the village. The two barrows, a portion of a group of seven, were full of secondary burials, burnt and unburnt, but in both cases the primary interments in the mounds had been destroyed by the insertion of the remarkable burials in deep graves dug in the chalk rock, which formed the chief interest of the present openings. In the centre of both barrows cylindrical-shaped graves had been dug. In one tumulus an opening going 11 ft. into the rock had been made, and in it was found a double cist formed of enormous stones brought from twelve miles distant, and some weighing a ton apiece. With the bodies, both burnt and unburnt, were found grand specimens of pottery and stone implements, weapons, ornaments, &c., rich in the extreme.

At Norton, in the East Riding, in digging a vine-border in a garden, has been found a very fine cinerary urn, containing the burnt bones of a young person. It was found embedded in sifted soil. At some yards distant was the unburnt and detached femur of a very large man, with some animal bones, and a large quantity of fragments of urns.

A great number of coins, 1419 in all, have been found in the convent of St. Annunciata at Florence; two of gold bear the likeness of Valentinian II. and Justin III.; there are fifty-eight silver coins, also 1359 of copper, and several Etruscan and Volscian pieces among the latter. Besides these were found 162 old medals, several small vases, and three lamps. A peasant, while ploughing near Bingen, has turned up a number of articles in gold and bronze, which had evidently belonged to a grave, as burnt bones and ashes surrounded them. Among the treasures were two golden bracelets, a hollow golden staff with arabesque tracery, and a bronze urn of great beauty.

M. F. Fouqué describes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* underground villages discovered in the small island of Therasia, adjoining Santorin, in the Greek Archipelago. These villages were overwhelmed by the same volcanic agency as Herculaneum and Pompeii. A house of six rooms has been entirely exhumed. Among the objects found inside was the skeleton of a man, besides flint implements and earthen vases manufactured on a turning-wheel, and containing barley, peas, coriander seeds, &c.

From Southern Arizona, U.S., is returned a survey of 105,252 acres, bearing evidence of having been under a high state of cultivation for centuries, and abounding in ruins of elaborate and sometimes magnificent structures, together with relics of extinct races possessing considerable knowledge of the arts and manufactures, among the most extensive of the ruins being those called Casa Grande, about two miles south-west of the junction of the east and south channels of the Gila river.

We read in the *Glasgow Herald* that, in excavating on the road from Paisley to Renfrew, has been found by a labourer a quantity of gold coins, near the mound which marks the spot where "Queen Blearie" met her death while hunting; her monument is in the chapel attached to Paisley Abbey.

A Roman pavement has been unearthed in York, on the site of the south porch of St. Mary's Church, Castlegate, about 2 ft. under the old floor. The centre has been destroyed to make way for an interment. The outer border is of red, white, and black squares; the interior of white, with a flower of white, red, and black, with some remains of more elaborate work. The remains have been protected.

The *Hongkong Mail* announces the burning of a wing of the palace of the Emperor of China, which contained stores of books and of blocks for book-printing. The loss is reported to be serious.

There has been described to the Numismatic Society by Mr. Evans a hoard of 160 ancient British coins discovered at Stanton Downham, Suffolk, in which it was stated that, with two exceptions, there were coins of the class usually attributed to the Iceni, reading for the most part ECEN, ECE, IISIT, and ANTED in monogram.

A *grille* has been placed over the London Stone to protect the antique from injury. Sir John Fielding, in his "Account of London," describes a similar provision made for the safety of the stone in his time.

A correspondent of the *Builder* states that in recent excavations at Westminster Abbey has been traced the ground-plan of an old building that formerly stood just within the angle formed by the junction of the north transept with the nave, externally; the stone walls thus laid bare running due east and west for about 60 ft. There are steps leading apparently down to a vault, and smaller steps up an octagonal stair-turret. Amongst other remains is a stone sarcophagus, with a leaden coffin within.

LITERATURE.

The Midnight Sky: Familiar Notes on the Stars and Planets. By Edwin Dunkin, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, London; with thirty-two Star-Maps and numerous other Illustrations. (The Religious Tract Society.) This is a large and handsome volume, of which, from its cover displaying the signs of the Zodiac to another cover of unornamented brown, one may have the pleasure of speaking in terms of high commendation. It is just such a book as should be published under the auspices of the excellent society which is responsible for the publication. It contains ample but valuable information about a highly interesting subject; it requires for comprehension little or no technical knowledge; it offers an easy means of rational and instructive recreation; it tends to shorten long evenings and give an increase of delight to whoever strolls beneath a star-lit sky. The popular taste is gratified by fireworks, and of all fireworks the most wonderful are those which can be seen for nothing on favourable nights, when the fog and the mist are confined to their dens. The title may at first sight appear a little objectionable, for all good people, except astronomers and others whose duties are nocturnal, ought, of course, to be in bed and asleep at midnight; but, fortunately, the appearance of the sky at midnight in one month is the same as at some other hour in another month, and the student is presented with a very useful tabular statement "which gives at one view the hour and month when each diagram of the series is available." The diagrams, on which the stars and constellations are marked white upon a black ground, are accompanied in every case by an index-map which, with the additional assistance derived from explanatory notes, will, no doubt, enable any person of average intelligence, patience, and willingness to become more than staringly and gapingly or indifferently acquainted with the positions and courses of the "lesser fires." Intelligence, patience, and willingness, however, will be found absolutely necessary. Proof has, happily, been already made of the astronomical pudding in the only satisfactory manner, and it has been declared to be perfectly digestible. In other words, the contents of this volume, having to a partial extent been circulated by means of the *Leisure Hour*, were highly appreciated by, and drew forth "numerous gratifying communications from correspondents resident in all parts of Great Britain:" they had tested the instructions and had been successful. But it must not be supposed that the volume is a mere reprint. "The author," it is stated, "has made a complete revision of every part, omitting many paragraphs which had reference only to the time of the serial publication, and adding much important matter which, in a permanent book, should have a place. He has not only re-written many portions of the text, but he has also inserted some remarks on the solar system, including the sun, the earth, the moon, Mercury, the minor planets, Uranus, Neptune, and comets, none of which were described in the original papers." The chapter on "periodical meteors," together with the illustrations, is likely to prove particularly attractive. There is, at p. 149, an expression which is calculated to produce a smile, although the author undoubtedly had no intention of producing such a result: "Camelopardalis," we are told, "is a modern constellation introduced into the heavens by Hevelius in the seventeenth century," as if the origin of all stars were not to be traced to the same source, and as if Hevelius had contributed his little addition to the works of Him who "made the stars also."

A Life's Motto. By the Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, M.A., with a frontispiece by J. D. Watson. (James Hogg and Son.) The motto is, "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might;" and the author explains in an introduction what he considers to be the meaning of it. The motto is then "illustrated by biographical examples," that is to say, slight sketches are added of the lives of Augustine, Bernard the Monk, Wesley, John Newton, "the converted slave-driver;" Charles Simeon, Henry Kirke White, Edward Irving, Henry Martyn and Charles Frederick Mackenzie, "the martyr missionary." It is quite clear, seeing that elaborate biographies of nearly all, if not of all, the worthies mentioned may be readily obtained, that the book can be recommended only so far as it is illustrative, and only to such persons as care to know whether the lives be really illustrative of the motto, understood as the author understands it. As a collection of biographies, the volume is a specimen of the art of bookmaking, and may do good to the extent of sending its readers to fuller sources of information. Exception may be taken to the author's explanation of "Sam." He says it was "a designation of those more than usually serious and punctual in attendance on chapel and other religious duties," but he should have added, "and more than usually offensive in person and manner."

A Book about Words. By G. F. Graham. (Longmans.) This little volume will answer the purpose of whetting the philological appetite and urging its readers to further research. Good as it is, it can only be considered as introductory so far as the student is concerned, and as entertaining so far as the ordinary reader is concerned. The author displays sound judgment and no small learning, and if the knowledge to be derived from his treatise be little, it is by no means dangerous. The chapters devoted to "play upon words," to "grand words," and to "the spelling of words" are not only instructive but amusing; and, as the author is evidently not hostile to jokes and anecdotes, he might appreciate a story which illustrates what he says about the difference in spelling and meaning, but sameness in sound, of the French words "mère" and "maire." A prosperous merchant, whose only misfortune it was that he was childless, had been elected to the mayoralty of his town, and was informed of the honour conferred upon him. "On vous a fait maire," said his informants, to whom he replied ruefully, "Plût au ciel que ce fut ma femme." "Mais c'est impossible," they rejoined; for the day of woman's municipal rights had not then dawned.

Viola. By the Author of "Caste," &c. (Hurst and Blackett.) It is no uncommon thing to see an objection made to a novel on the ground that there is over-crowding of characters. That objection cannot be made in the case of "Viola," for there is a noticeable paucity of personages introduced into the three volumes, and, for all that appertains to the main purpose of the story, they may be said to form merely a *partie carrée*. The four composing the party are Mr. Beverley and Mr. Newnham, Miss Dalton and Miss Lockyear. There is also a Miss Rosalie Dalton; but she, who is quite a child at the commencement of the tale, is little more than a dummy as it proceeds, and is kept growing until she is wanted at the end for the purpose of marrying a gentleman who would otherwise be left out in the cold. Miss Dalton, who is Viola, is a sweet creature, with many admirable physical, moral, and intellectual gifts, but with a tendency towards effusion and too much sentimentality. Mr. Beverley, who is generally called simply Lionel, is liable to be set down in the category of self-sufficient prigs; Mr. Newnham is an excellent man with an excellent property, but with a lack of tone and colour; and Miss Lockyear, who is usually styled Caspian, is a beautiful she-devil. How the she-devil practises her infernal arts and roughens that course of true love which never did or will run smooth, must be discovered from the pages of the novel. Suffice it to say that her evil machinations produce the most heart-rending consequences, and result in scenes of hysterics and spasmodics. There may be many to whom the picture drawn will appear horrible and revolting; but they will, at any rate, allow that it is well drawn. There is, no doubt, something so disagreeable as to be almost disgusting in the drama represented, when a man, whose heart has been given and faith pledged to the elder of two sisters, who has seen her the wife of another, who has learned that she is nevertheless not off with the old love, and who has all but eloped with her, is eventually consoled with the hand of the younger. It is true that the elder gets the old love at last completely exorcised, at least she says so; and the most consolatory conclusion to come to is that, as the British Light Infantry can go anywhere and do anything, so can the British womankind—go anywhere and love anybody, if they will only make up their minds. There is no stint of love-making and love-talking, and analysis of self and of the innermost feelings, and by that means the three volumes are filled without much variety of incident; the pieces of description, however, which come as charming oases amidst an amatory desert, will probably be considered the most agreeable reading.

THE MAGAZINES.

The chief attraction of the *Cornhill* this month is a tale of singular beauty, in which we seem to recognise the hand of the authoress of "The Story of Elizabeth." The scene is laid in Northern Italy, and much of the charm consists in the exquisite loveliness of the descriptive passages and the delicate art with which they are made to illustrate the feelings of the personages and the spirit of the story. The tale itself is one of the affections, the leading element is pathos, but a happy conclusion is eventually attained. "Against Time" presents a singular contrast in every respect but merit. It is a lively, bustling story of the everyday world. A capricious will imposes upon the hero the necessity of making a fabulous amount of money in a limited period. He allies himself with a shrewd adventurer, and establishes the "Crédit Foncier and Mobilier of Turkey (Limited)." The business scenes are capital, and the story promises to be very interesting and amusing. The subject of "rattening" is made to yield a good deal of humour in Mr. Reade's trades-union novel, but it is not a subject to which the majority of readers will take very kindly. Mr. Reade's new vein has decidedly proved less productive than he anticipated when he sat down to work it. "Shamrockiana" opens an Irish vein, which certainly ought to be very prolific of humour and interest, but, somehow, is not. It is to be hoped that subsequent chapters will show an improvement, for dulness in treating of Irish matters is inexcusable. "La Grande Marquise" is an account of Catherine, Marchioness de Rambouillet, whose mansion, in the days of Louis XIII., "offered a focus wherein to concentrate all the scattered rays of intellectual light in France." The writer defends the society of the Hôtel Rambouillet against the imputation of having afforded the prototype of Molière's "Précieuses Ridicules."

Macmillan offers a good and varied number, with two papers on subjects of considerable practical importance. One, an essay on the Irish land question, is entitled to attention as the production of an Irish landlord, long distinguished for his philanthropic interest in the welfare of his tenants. The chief value of the paper consists in its calm exposition of the impediments in the way of legislation, which is the more entitled to attention as it evidently is not conceived in a hostile spirit. A writer on "Study and Opinion in Oxford" is evidently a strong Liberal, and probably goes too far in his depreciation of the old-fashioned school. His division of the more advanced thinkers into Comtists and Hegelians is very suggestive. There are two interesting biographical notices—one of a great scholar, the late Professor Conington; the other of a great mechanician, Friedrich Koenig, the inventor of the steam-printing machine. Before Koenig's time (1814) printing was entirely performed by hand, and but for his invention the present development and consequent influence of the press would have been impossible. At that period the *Times* could only print at the rate of 300 copies per hour. It is mortifying to learn that Koenig was deprived of the fruits of his invention in England by chicanery, but gratifying to be assured that he afterwards succeeded in Germany. Mr. Smiles has annexed to his paper a description of the latest improvement in the printing-machine. The writer on Professor Conington speaks with just praise of his translation of Horace, with too great partiality of his version of the *Æneid*, where the form is so little suited to the matter; and disappoints us by passing his Spenserian adaptation of Homer almost without notice. "Morning Calls on the Munich Police" is an entertaining sketch of the difficulties in which foreign residents in Munich are liable to be involved with their landlords or fellow-lodgers, and of the intervention of the police in such cases. "Estelle Russell" and "A Brave Lady" continue as usual, the latter has reached a turning-point in the story.

Blackwood would be very dull but for its fictions and the conclusion of the Faroese Saga, a page from real life which surpasses almost any modern fiction in romantic interest. "John" is not very absorbing, but as pleasant and genial as Mrs. Oliphant's novels generally are. The scene of "Earl's Dene" has been transferred from France to England, and the second part, like the first, is only introductory to the proper business of the story. This length of mere preface is rather tedious, but the fault is compensated, or at least extenuated, by the singular polish and purity of the writer's style. A review of the late F. W. Faber's memoirs furnishes an interesting but somewhat highflown account of this erratic personage.

The leading article in *Fraser* is one on the application and misapplication of English charities, by an ex-commissioner, whose position has enabled him to collect many interesting particulars. A paper on Dr. Pusey and Dr. Temple is chiefly occupied with a review of the relations of the school of thought represented by the latter to the general body of the Church. "Orthodoxus Tyrannus" is an apologue, the purport of which may be readily divined from the title. The new instalment of "Life in India" treats of the condition of the civil service and of the press, European and native. Neither division of journalism is mentioned with much favour. Victor Hugo's last novel is reviewed with just but not excessive or indiscriminating severity; and another French writer, of singular gifts, Charles Baudelaire, is very fairly characterised.

The title of Mr. Wyllie's essay, "Masterly Inactivity," will, no doubt, puzzle many readers of the *Fortnightly*. The subject proves to be the foreign policy of Lord Lawrence as Governor-General, which was notoriously well described by the latter half of the phrase in question. Mr. Wyllie maintains that the adjective was as applicable to it as the substantive, and augurs no good from its reversal by Lord Mayo. Mr. Anthony Trollope is too good a sportsman to stand by and see field sports attacked in a review to which he has himself been a leading contributor. He rushes into the lists against Mr. Freeman. When we remember the many admirable chapters which fox-hunting has supplied to Mr. Trollope's novels, we incline to consider that the sport requires no other justification. Mr. Trollope is, of course, precluded from employing this argument, but makes a strong case by the aid of others of inferior cogency. M. Karl Blind's article on the political condition of France must, of course, be read with caution, as the work of a strong partisan. Some of his observations are, however, exceedingly to the point: as, for instance, his remarks on the manner in which the Imperial plan of employing vast masses of workmen on public buildings has defeated its object by harvesting the labourers imported from the rural districts with democratic ideas. In his estimate of the chances of the present dynasty he scarcely lays sufficient stress on the repugnance which all Frenchmen with anything to lose must entertain to a violent change in the Government. The second part of Lord Amberley's essay on the Mormons is more interesting than the first, as it treats of subjects less generally known.

The most readable of the able but somewhat dry papers in the *Contemporary Review* are the notice of Arthur Clough, and Mr. Browne's candid and sensible disquisition on "Homer and Troy." "La Délivrande" is a curious account of a great focus of Virgin-worship in Normandy, by a French Protestant clergyman.

There is nothing very remarkable in the *Dublin University Magazine*. The *Broadway* has a good historical sketch of Hayti; an interesting notice of the original Joe Miller; and a striking story entitled "The New Clerk."

Tinsley offers much that is readable, besides its main reliance, Mrs. Riddell's "Austin Friars." "My Daughter Molly's Story" is pretty and pathetic. "A British-born Subject" is a most amusing sketch of the mortifications of a consequential Briton, who is reduced to insignificance by the discovery that he is in reality an American. We must confess that we do not find "Mr. Oscar Preen's Adventures in Laputa" very lively; but the digression relating his conversation with his publisher at home is a capital bit of burlesque. The criticism on Mr. Story and Miss Smedley is discriminating; and several shorter papers are all more or less agreeable in their way.

Belgravia is also very good this month. The most remarkable contribution is Mr. Sala's story, "Our New Servant." Mr. Sala begins in that slovenly style which has ruined so much of his work, but warms with his subject, and the conclusion of the tale is in his very best manner. "The Incumbent of Bagshot" is an excellent story of its kind, and most of the other tales and papers are very readable.

We have also received *Good Words*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, and *Aunt Judy*.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the attention of the House has been mainly directed to the settlement business on the Stock Exchange, apart from the transactions necessary for an adjustment of the Account, has been on a more extended scale; and, notwithstanding that the threatened rupture between Egypt and Turkey was at one time productive of some uneasiness, the belief that the great Powers will exercise sufficient pressure to prevent an outbreak of hostilities tended to restore confidence, and the tone of the markets subsequently has been indicative of a return of animation and firmness. Exception must be taken, however, to Consols, which have been heavily sold, at a fall of about ⅛ per cent. For Money, the quotation has been 92⅞ to 93⅛ ex div., and for Jan. 6, 93⅛ to 93¼ ex div. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92 to 92¼; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem.; and June, 3s. to 7s. prem. India Stocks have been steady. The Five per Cents have been done at 112 to 112¼ ex div.; and the Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

In Colonial Government Securities the transactions have not been extensive, but the quotations have been fairly maintained.

The tone of the Market for Home Railway Stocks has been healthy on the whole, and business to a fair extent has been concluded.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½ to 107½; East Indian, 111 to 112; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15¾ to 16; Great Indian Peninsular, 108 to 109; Great Western of Canada, 16 to 16½; Oude and Rohilkund, 106 to 107; and Scinde, 106 to 107.

For Foreign Bonds there has been a fair demand. Egyptian and Turkish, however, have been unsettled, in consequence of the dispute between the Sultan and the Viceroy, but the closing prices exhibit no material alteration. Peruvian Bonds have been firm and higher in value, and Brazilian, Russian, and Italian have been steady; but Spanish have been rather weaker. Argentine, 1868, 84½ to 85½; Brazilian, 1865, 85½ to 86½; Chilian, 1867, 98 to 100; Danubian, 1867, 95 to 97; Egyptian, 1868, 76½ to 77; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 99 to 100; Ditto Nine per Cents, 94½ to 95 ex div.; Mexican, 13¼ to 13¾; Peruvian, 1865, 83½ to 84; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 33¼ to 33½; Russian, 1862, 85½ to 86½; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 91½ to 92½; Ditto Nicolas Railway Bonds, 60½ to 61½; Ditto, 1862, 85 to 86½; Spanish, 1867, 28⅛ to 28¼; Turkish Six per Cents, 1865, 63½ to 64; Ditto Five per Cents, 42½ to 43½; and Italian, 1861, 55¾ to 55⅞.

For American Securities there has been a fair demand, and the quotations have ruled firm. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 84½ to 84¾; Ditto, 1865, 83¾ to 84¼; Ditto, 1867, 83¼ to 83¾; 10-40, 80 to 80¼; Atlantic Bonds, 26 to 27; Erie Shares, 20¼ to 21; and Illinois Central Shares, 98½ to 99½.

The demand for Bank Shares has been rather quiet, and prices have ruled without material alteration.

As regards Telegraph Shares, French Cable have been flat and lower, and the tone of the market generally has been unfavourable.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dull and lower. Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Shares at 31¼ to 31¾ show a further heavy relapse. Hudson's Bay have been quoted 12½ to 13½; Credit Foncier of England, 21 to 22; Indiarubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works Company, 29 to 31; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 47 to 49; and National Discount, 11 to 11½.

Increased firmness has been prevalent in the Money Market during the week. The activity, however, will doubtless prove to be but temporary, inasmuch as the demand for strictly commercial purposes has continued restricted, although ample evidence as to the stability of the trade of the country is afforded by the official returns of the Board of Trade.

In Germany money has continued firm in value and inquiry, but at Paris the rates have been easy.

As regards the exchanges, bills generally have been in request, and the rates have been rather lower.

A fair quantity of bullion has come to hand; but, the export demand continuing strong, large sums have been sent away.

Silver has been firm. Bars have sold at 60½d., and Mexican dollars at 59⅛d. per ounce.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have invited applications for £[illegible] Four-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds of the Dutch-Indian Railway Company, at a price equal to 91¼, at which reckoning—the fact that they are to be repaid at par in thirty-seven years—they will yield nearly 5¼ per cent. The loan is guaranteed by the Dutch Home Government.

A prospectus has been issued of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramways Company (Limited), with a capital of £100,000 in shares of £10 each, of which £75,000 is to be first subscribed.

The prospectus has been issued of the Danubian Navigation Company (Limited), with a capital of £[illegible], in shares of £10, to be fully paid up, for the purpose of acquiring and extending the lighterage business of grain and other produce now being carried on by Mr. A. Carnegie on the Danube.

The directors of the Bank of British North America recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The London and River Plate Bank recommend a dividend of 5 per cent for the half year ended Sept. 30, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent, making, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent paid in June last, a distribution of 12½ per cent for the year.

At a meeting of the Imperial Continental Gas Association a dividend of £2 10s. per share and a bonus of £1 10s. per share were declared.

The June Exchequer Bills, now bearing 3 per cent interest, are reduced to 2½ for the next six months. The March bills were reduced in September last, and now bear 2½ per cent interest.

Tenders for £[illegible] in bills on India have taken place at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted have been to Calcutta, £[illegible]; and to Madras, £[illegible]. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. will receive about 17 per cent, and above that paid in full.

Friday Afternoon.

For Consols the demand has been limited, at 92⅞ to 93 ex. div. for Money, and 93⅛ to 93¼ ex div. for the Account.

Railway Stocks have been dull. Metropolitan, 83½ to 83¾; Caledonian, 73½ to 74½; London and Brighton, 45½ to 45¾; South-Eastern, 76½ to 77; Midland, 114 to 115½; Great Northern, A, 117 to 118½; London and North-Western, 121 to 121½; Great Western, 56¾ to 57¼; and Great Eastern, 36½ to 36¾.

Foreign Bonds have changed hands quietly. Egyptian, 1868, 77¼ to 77¾; ditto, Nine per Cents, 94½ to 95; Italian, 1861, 55¾ to 56; Spanish, 1867, 28 11-16 to 28 13-16; Turkish, 1865, 63 to 63½; ditto, Five per Cents, 43½ to 43¾.

The Money Market has been firm, and good three-months' paper has not been taken under 2¾ to 3 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Fresh up to our market to-day the receipts of English wheat were again limited, and the general quality of the samples was inferior. Trade ruled very dull for both red and white parcels, and no improvement can be reported in prices. Nevertheless, the tone of the market was more cheerful, and wheat off the coast was rather dearer. In foreign wheat, of which the show was extensive, a small retail business was concluded, at the late improvement in prices. Fine malting barley maintained late rates, but grinding and foreign sorts were dull of sale. The malt trade was inactive, at nominal currencies. Oats were much depressed, owing to the liberal supplies on offer, but prices were without further change. Beans and peas changed hands slowly, on rather lower terms. Maize ruled steady in value and demand. The flour trade was very inanimate, and the quotations were nominal for both foreign and country marks.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1170; barley, 1060; malt, 900; peas, 120 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 27,150; Barley, 4960; oats, 74,840; maize, 1820; beans, 2160; peas, 370 qrs.; flour, 1960 sacks and 4270 barrels.

English Currency.—Wheat, red, 39s. to 43s.; ditto white, 40s. to 46s.; barley, 27s. to 42s.; malt, 49s. to 70s.; oats, 17s. to 26s.; beans, 36s. to 40s.; peas, 34s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 29s. to 42s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 65,930 qrs. sold last week at an average price of 45s. 6d.; barley, 73,[illegible] qrs. at 39s. 11; oats, [illegible] qrs. at 23s. 5d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and of household ditto, from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—Only a limited business has been concluded in clover seeds, but prices have been well maintained. Trefoils have ruled steady, but without change in price. Canary seed and tares have been little inquired after.

New white turnip, 13s. to 15s.; swede, 14s. to 15s.; brown mustard, 9s. to 13s. 6d. per bushel; foreign new tares, 42s. to 44s.; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 66s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 50s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—There has been a steady demand for tea, both for consumption and export; and prices have been supported.

Sugar.—The inquiry for both raw and refined sugars has been more active, and the general tendency of prices has been upwards. Stock, 73,944 tons, against 90,141 tons in 1868.

Coffee.—The market has been fairly attended; but sales have been more difficult to effect, at previous quotations. Stock, 23,431 tons, against 20,935 tons last year.

Rice.—Few sales have been reported, and prices are nominal. Stock, 50,513 tons, against 53,[illegible] tons in 1868.

Provisions.—The butter market has ruled flat. Foreign sorts have been offered in large quantities, and the general tendency of prices has been downwards. Irish butter has been altogether neglected. Friesland has met a dull inquiry, at 116s. to 128s.; Zwolle and Kampen, 100s. to 116s.; Holstein and Kiel, 136s. to 156s.; Bosch and Leer, 100s. to 98s.; Normandy, 115s. to 156s. per cwt. The demand for Irish bacon has been quiet, but holders have been firm in demanding late rates. Hamburg and Danish sorts have sold freely, at 70s. to 73s. landed, for suitable and light weights. Stocks of beef are small, but the inquiry continues limited. The demand for cheese has been without improvement, but no further change has taken place in values. Lard sold at an advance of 2s. per cwt.; but pork has been neglected.

Spirits.—The rum market has ruled steady, on previous terms. Stock, 24,377 puns., against 27,015 puns. last year. Grain spirits are unaltered.

Hay and Straw.—There has been a large supply on sale; the trade has ruled inanimate, and prices have been barely maintained:—Prime meadow hay, 75s. to 84s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 125s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 118s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw, 22s. to 30s. per load.

Wool.—The English wool market has ruled steady, although the transactions have not been extensive. At the public sales of colonial produce the opening advance in prices has been well maintained.

Potatoes.—There have been liberal supplies of potatoes on sale, and the trade has ruled dull, at barely late rates.

Hops.—Owing to the liberal imports, the hop market has again become inactive, and prices for all but very choice qualities have tended in favour of buyers.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £28 15s., on the spot; English brown rape, £37 5s.; refined, £39 10s. to £40; foreign, £42. Olive and cocoanut have sold slowly.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 46s. 6d. to 47s. on the spot; and 46s. 9d. for January–March.

Coals.—Holywell Main, 17s. 6d.; West Hartley, 17s.; Brancepeth Cannel, 19s.; Wallsend: Acorn Close, 20s. 6d.; Eighton, 18s. 6d.; Elliot, 20s. 6d.; Haswell, 21s. 0d.; Hetton, 21s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons, 19s.; Pittington, 19s.; Tunstal, 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 21s.; Hough Hall, 20s. 6d.; Kelloe, 20s. 6d.; East Hartlepool, 21s. 6d.; Original Hartlepool, 21s. 6d.; South Hartlepool, 20s. 6d.; South Kelloe, 20s. 6d.; Tees, 20s. 9d.

Hops (Friday).—The market has been without any feature of importance. The demand has been quiet, but the value of all qualities has been well maintained. Mid and East Kents, £4 4s. to £12 12s.; Weald of Kents, £3 5s. to £7 7s.; Sussex, £3 10s. to £7 0s.; Bavarians, £7 0s. to £11 0s.; French, £4 0s. to £6 0s.; Americans, £3 10s. to £7 0s.; Yearlings, £2 10s. to £3 5s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Firmness has been the feature of the cattle trade to-day, the cool weather imparting a tone of steadiness to prices, notwithstanding that the demand has not been active. There has been a moderate supply of beasts on sale. Prime breeds have experienced a healthy inquiry, and for such the full rates of Monday have been realised. For inferior stock the inquiry has been rather quiet. As regards sheep, the receipts have been about an average. In prime breeds sales have progressed steadily, at full quotations; otherwise, the market has been quiet. Calves have been firm in value, with a moderate demand. Pigs have sold on former terms.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 24s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1742; sheep, 6010; calves, 228. Foreign: Beasts, 747; sheep, 1475; calves, 234.

Metropolitan Meat Market (Friday).—Owing to the frosty weather the demand for meat has been firmer to-day, and fully late rates have been realised. The supplies have been moderate. Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; small pork, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

LINCOLN.

Lincoln, the ancient capital of Mercia, can carry back its history to a period still more remote than that of the Heptarchy. Its commanding position seems to have recommended it to the invading army of Claudius, and there is little reason to doubt that it became a powerful Roman colony before the first century of our era. Indeed, its name, which is only slightly fused down from "Lindum Colonia," sufficiently attests its antiquity, and lends an additional interest to the very numerous traditions that connect the city with the most prominent events and characters of English history. Originally "a city set upon a hill," and commanding an almost unequalled vantage-point against an approaching foe, it has gradually ventured to descend from its eyrie, and from time to time building on the steep and once nearly inaccessible escarpment, a large portion of it now rests securely on the plain, under the shadow of its majestic Cathedral. In few even of our most ancient cities does the contrast between the past and present more vividly suggest itself than in the city of Lincoln. From whichever side we approach it, its noble minster stands forth as a prominent object for many miles around; and as we arrive upon the river-banks below, the ring of its world-renowned foundries, incessantly at work, and puffing from their tall chimneys the smoke which yet falls short of the height even of the Cathedral floor, forms a strange contrast to the solemn stillness and dignified repose of the lofty fane that crowns the hill. The most ancient part of the city is that which is familiarly called "Above Hill," where there is a rich abundance of material for the artist, the architect, and the antiquary. At the northern entrance from the ancient Ermine-street, that led through Lincoln to Yorkshire, is the celebrated Newport Gate, a genuine Roman relic, and probably a unique example of so ancient a fabric retaining its original use. It evidently was much loftier, and was flanked by two posterns, only one of which remains at the present day. The gate is of stone, and its solidity and strength, after the lapse of eighteen hundred years, and, possibly, after very many assaults, attest the marvellous constructive skill of a people who believed themselves and their works to be eternal. Not far from this is an interesting ruin, of the same massive character, called the Mint Wall, and the numerous relics, and even the configuration of the ground, combine to bring vividly before the mind the reality of the traditions with which this spot is connected. Only second in grandeur, and equal in its commanding position, is the Castle of Lincoln, built, with seven other fortresses in various parts of

STONE BOW.

OLD HOUSES.

CONDUIT.

THE JEWS' HOUSE.

OBELISK.

England, by William the Conqueror, and long used as a favourite residence of the early Norman Kings. It now contains within its precincts the County Hall, where the assizes are held, and its necessary complement, the County Gaol. At the north-east corner there stands a building of ill omen, called Cobb Hall, where, until the recent Act, public executions took place. The two most interesting features of the Castle are the keep and the eastern gate; the former still towers over the city in solid grandeur, though its upper portion has long fallen a prey to time or to the numerous assaults it has undergone; while the latter, which opens on the Castle-hill, and so faces the western entrance of the Cathedral, is a singularly imposing structure, containing some fine Norman work. In the Castle yard there is a beautiful oriel window, which of late years has been removed from the ruins of John of Gaunt's palace. This princely abode was built in the lower part of the city for his third wife, Catherine Swinford, to whom, in 1396, he was married at the high altar of Lincoln Cathedral, to which he presented a pair of golden candlesticks. His bride, though not of Royal birth, was the ancestress of Henry VII., and so, in the Lancastrian line, of the present Royal family of England. She was a sister of the wife of the poet Chaucer. Little now remains of the mansion of "time-honoured" Lancaster and his fair spouse, though it must be owned that the hand of Vandalism has not been so busy here as in most places, for almost every street attests the care with which the relics of the past have been preserved. *Debemur morti nos nostraque.* Time will do its work upon "the stateliest building man can raise." The good knights are dust who once joined in the pageants of the city or fought beneath its walls. It is something that the fame of men, for good or evil, is more lasting than their houses, and that we can people the crumbling ruin or the historic locality with the greatness or the littleness that perished long ago. If, with Æneas and the Sibyl, we could pass within the ivory gates and see the shadowy forms of those who once lived and loved, and quarrelled and fought, and feasted and junketed here in the olden time, what a noble array of those who have left their record in Lincoln would pass before the view! Romans, Britons, Saxons, and Danes would arise, as when they struggled for the possession of the walled city on the hill-top; for here Crida of Mercia rebuilt the ancient town by the Newport Gate, and here Paulinus preached to heathen Saxons, and first built a Christian church. Here, too, the terrible Dane destroyed the Saxon church, and, later on in time, impressed his mark of conquest over all Mercia in his unerring "byes," which tell, more truly than any history, where the Dane once dwelt in undisputed power, calling the land after his own names. Here William the Norman, after crushing all his foes, pounced upon the hill as one of the most convenient spots for keeping watch and ward over his new conquest; for the men of the fens were no mean foes, as Hereward had taught him to his cost in the Isle of Ely. And, moreover, by this time Lincoln had become one of the foremost towns in England, and already could boast of fifty-two parishes within its precincts. What impression the Norman occupation of the Castle produced upon the city may be seen in the present day by the countless fragments of their massive and elaborate architecture, which are built into and incorporated with the modern buildings. There are few streets where some remains of a Norman arch or other decoration of that period is not to be met with. The two Engravings taken from each side of the bridge which crosses the High-street exhibit specimens of the prevailing architecture, which is even more conspicuous under the bridge in the crypt-like roof and the interlaced semicircular arches which span the river Witham—the Lindis of Jean Ingelow's exquisite poem. Very quaint is the antique wooden house which is built over the western front of the bridge, and, with the surrounding block of buildings, rather resembles a nook of some old German town than the back of the chief street of an English cathedral city. However picturesque it may be, it has a dark and gruesome look, which, combined with the long, tunnel-like, and gloomy vault below, seems to suggest some other motive than beauty or sanitary exigencies for its continued preservation. At present it has a damp, moist, and unpleasant appearance, and it would require a very vivid imagination to conjure up that particular period in its past history when, no doubt, it appeared to its owner to be dry, bracing, and cheerful. The obelisk over the east front of the bridge was erected about a century ago, above a conduit which formed one of the water supplies of Lincoln in former times. It is connected with another very elegant structure, called St. Mary's Conduit, of which we give an Illustration. This Conduit is one of the chief ornaments of the lower part of the city, where, however, trade is chiefly carried on, and the enterprise of the present—represented by its railways, foundries, and markets for every kind of agricultural produce—has little time or inclination for the æsthetics of ancient art. Yet few, upon whatever errand bent—can visit Lincoln without casting one glance of interest upon the Stone Bow or gateway, which may be said to separate the ancient from the modern town. It is as much the characteristic feature of Lincoln as La Grosse Horloge is of Rouen, though from its width and handsome proportions it far surpasses the Norman archway. The View engraved, taken from its south front, shows it to be a battlemented structure, of which the upper part is in the Tudor Gothic of Henry VIII. The arch with its two posterns, and the lower part of the building, are of a somewhat earlier date. The interior is used as the Guildhall, and consists of an antique chamber fitted up as a justice-room, and of other offices. The whole building forms a striking and interesting object, and adds greatly to the picturesque character of the city of Lincoln.

Passing through the Stone Bow, we begin to ascend the hill on which the Cathedral stands, and as we toil up the acclivity, which in one part is so steep that some compassionate soul has provided a hand-rail to help passengers on their way, we pass, on the left-hand side, one of the lions of Lincoln—the Jews' House. The house itself exists no longer, but a large portion of the façade still remains. This consists, as in the Engraving, of an ornamented Norman doorway, surmounted by a chimney-gable, from the interior of which, however, the ancient fireplace and mantelpiece have been removed. The exterior still retains traces of a Norman mansion, and such, in its best days, this Jews' House must have been. It is said to have been once inhabited by Belaset de Wallingford, a Jewess, who was executed in the reign of Edward I. for clipping the coin of the realm—shearing the flock which bred so fast for Shylock. It is a singular fact that in more than one of our towns the few remains of Norman domestic architecture should be connected by popular tradition with the Jews. There is, however, no reason to doubt that the Jews of Lincoln were both numerous and wealthy, and probably for the latter reason were accused of the most atrocious crimes, to give their needy oppressors an excuse for confiscating their property. In the thirteenth century no less than eighteen Jews were executed on a charge of having crucified a child, called afterwards St. Hugh. This, in the Middle Ages, was devoutly believed to be an annual and regular custom with the Jews, and the story is told by Matthew Paris in all seriousness how that a Jew of Lincoln—one Copin by name—inveigled this Christian child Hugh into his house, and secretly sent invitations to all the Jews in England to be present at the crucifixion of his victim. Copin, under the influence of the rack or a promise of impunity for himself, confessed that others had committed the crime, and acknowledged that it was an annual occurrence. A ballad called "Hugh of Lincoln" is still extant, which enters into the details of this pretended crime. Chaucer repeats the horrid story in one of his "Canterbury Tales." It is not surprising, however, that these excuses should have been made for destroying and plundering the Jews, when we find, from a note to Hallam's "Middle Ages," that it was a custom at Toulouse to give a blow on the face to every Jew at Easter, which was liberally commuted in the twelfth century for a regular tribute; whilst at Beziers, in the south of France, another usage prevailed—that of attacking the Jews' houses with stones from Palm Sunday to Easter. No other weapon was to be used, but it generally produced bloodshed. The populace were regularly instigated to the assault by a sermon from the Bishop. At length, we are told, a prelate wiser than the rest abolished this ancient practice, but not without receiving a good sum from the Jews. The connection of these Norman strongholds for the Jews' houses in mediæval times may not be unconnected with these popular, not to say episcopal, pastimes.

But the steep hill of Lincoln brings us again to the noble esplanade on which the Cathedral stands, and, turning to the right, we pass under a collegiate-looking gateway and find ourselves before the west front of the renowned Lincoln Minster. York may surpass it in size, the cathedrals of Normandy may be more elaborate in some of their details or more incrusted with minute embellishments; but for simple and stately grandeur, for general tone and harmony, for compactness and just proportion, it is hardly too much to say that Lincoln is unsurpassed by any cathedral in the world. It is beyond the purpose of the present sketch to enter into any elaborate discussion of its architectural features, or to do more than speak of its general effect, as no description can convey to the eye the blending of its numberless forms, the softness of its various lights, and the unity in diversity of its several parts. It owes its origin to an order which was given towards the end of the Conqueror's reign that all sees should be removed to fortified towns. In consequence Remigius de Fécamp, a Norman, was transferred from Dorchester to Lincoln, and at once, in 1085, commenced the building of a cathedral near the Castle. This was completed and consecrated shortly after his death, in 1092, in presence of all the Bishops of England, except Herbert Losinga, of Hereford, who declined to come, on the plea that his errand would be useless, as he had learned from the stars that Remigius would be dead on his arrival. It is not impossible that the communication of such a message to an old man in a very superstitious age might have led to the fulfilment of the prophecy. Certain it is that Remigius died as predicted. The work which he had thus begun was continued by his successors, who made additions of the most munificent kind; and in one instance, Hugh, of Grenoble, who was Bishop from 1186 to 1200, is said to have "shouldered the hod and worked with his own hands" in the building of the Chapter-house. He was canonised after his death; and, as St. Hugh of Lincoln, his shrine was only less celebrated than that of his contemporary, St. Thomas of Canterbury. After many alterations and additions, especially that of the present central or Rood Tower, which was begun by Bishop Grostete, in the middle of the thirteenth century, and finished by Bishop d'Alderby, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, the Cathedral was completed as it now stands, the pride and glory of the shire and city of Lincoln. Originally its towers were surmounted by spires, one of which was blown down in 1547, and the other two were removed, though not without serious opposition, in 1808. It is interesting, in investigating the history of these magnificent cathedrals, to find that they were reared by the munificence of the lordly bishops of former times. If their revenues were princely, and their palaces such as vied in magnificence and luxury with the baronial halls and feudal castles of the highest nobility, it was consistent with the position they assumed to take care that the temple of their Master should infinitely surpass in durability and grandeur the stately mansions they erected for themselves. Whilst the palace of the Bishops of Lincoln lies in ruins at its feet, the Cathedral stands as erect and solid and four-square to all the winds that blow as if it had just come crisp and fresh from the builder's hands and had a thousand years' work before it. As we gaze upon such a fabric as this, it suggests that, after all, there was a something real and vital about the piety of the Middle Ages, and that, as Wordsworth says, "they thought not of a perishable home who thus could build." One may well be excused for expressing an unbounded admiration for this almost matchless pile. Some objection has been made to the west front that it forms a species of screen and conceals from view the purpose of the two western towers. Though there is something in this, yet, even if it be a screen, it is so full of elaborate detail and is so grand in itself that it carries its own defence on its face. The immense proportions of the arch that contains the central door and the west window, flanked as it is by two others which are only small by comparison, form a fitting portal to the vast area within, and seem emblematic of the broad invitation to all to come in. The beautiful octagonal towers which bound the western front would be great if they were not reduced by comparison with the two western towers, which rise above them, in their turn to be diminished, though in harmonious proportions, by the vast central tower, which is the crown and glory of this noble edifice. Here is hung the Great Tom of Lincoln, though not the actual bell which received from old Fuller the quaint name of the Stentor of England. The present bell is even larger than the former, and weighs five tons eight hundredweight, with a height of six feet, and a diameter at the mouth of nearly seven feet. The ornamentation of the central tower is of the richest and most lavish kind, and everything connected with the exterior of the Cathedral is a fitting introduction to the grandeur of the interior, where almost every portion presents the same freshness and beauty as in the outer fabric. Nave, transepts, aisles, and choir show how the plainness and massive solidity of the Norman church have gained by the successive alterations in grace without any sacrifice of stability. Though the dimensions are vast and the almost power of masonry is there, yet, the whole is rendered so light and almost aerial by the constant introduction of grouped columns that the eye is relieved from any feeling of oppressiveness. The triforium and clerestory of the nave, in themselves extremely light, lead up to even greater elegance and more elaborate detail in the choir and Lady-chapel, the whole being warmed and beautified by the large number of stained glass windows with which the cathedral abounds, from the well-harmonised east window to the ruby light that streams from the clerestory. Nor is the spectacle less striking in the evening, when the choir is lighted up with beads of gas along the triforium, as it was one evening last week, when a very large assemblage gathered together to hear a stirring appeal on behalf of the County Hospital, and when every spot in that magnificent choir, with its matchless stalls, was occupied, as the Hallelujah Chorus, grandly rendered, reverberated through the mighty fabric and thrilled the heart with gratitude to the Great Giver of all, and with pity for the suffering and the poor.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS IN LONDON.

The presentation of complimentary addresses of welcome to the King of the Belgians, from the Corporation of the city of London and many other municipalities in this country, joined by the Lords Lieutenant and High Sheriffs of counties, and likewise from the volunteer corps throughout Great Britain, took place, on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty was staying at Claridge's Hotel, but, as he was a visitor to our Queen, it was ordered that one of the State apartments of her palace should be used for this reception. The first-mentioned address—that of the city, borough, and county authorities—which was called the National Address, originated with a committee of which the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex were members. The other owed its origin to the National Rifle Association. At a meeting of volunteer commanding officers, held at the office of that association on the 15th ult., it was determined that an address should be presented to the King of the Belgians on his visit to this country. An executive committee was formed, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonels Lord Elcho, the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Truro, Lord Bury, Loyd-Lindsay, Thomson, Walmsley, and Wilkinson. This committee prepared a short address, tendering to his Majesty the heartfelt thanks of the volunteers for the kindness and hospitality shown by him to those of their comrades who were able to visit Belgium on the occasions of the International Tirs. The volunteer commanding officers throughout the country were informed of these proceedings, and the result was that more than 300 Lieutenant-Colonels sent in their written requests to have their names attached to the address. The signatures included those of some of the nobility, in addition to the names of two of the Princes. Officers of the Army, Navy, and Militia were invited to join the volunteer commanding officers in the act of presentation.

The King of the Belgians had visited the City, to inspect the new meat market at Smithfield and the Holborn Viaduct, on the preceding day; when he inspected also the new Foreign Office and India Government Office, at Westminster. The order of the proceedings on Thursday week must be shortly explained, so far as concerns the civic or national address. It had been proposed that one long procession should leave the Mansion House; but, as the police authorities expressed an opinion that the traffic would be much impeded, if not entirely suspended, were that proposition carried out, the committee agreed to divide the procession into three sections. The first division, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the civic authorities, the Lords Lieutenant, High Sheriffs of Counties, and the members of the National Committee were, it was determined, to leave the Mansion House at half-past ten direct for the palace. The second division, consisting of the Mayors, ex-Mayors, and chief magistrates of England, wearing their official robes and attended by their mace-bearers, were to meet in Hyde Park, between Apsley Gate and Knightsbridge Barracks, and join the first procession at Marlborough House. The third branch of the procession, consisting of Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteer officers, were to form at Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, and proceed along the avenue, joining the other divisions at Marlborough House. This arrangement, also, was carried out as planned with so much regularity and precision that no accident occurred to mar the desired effect, and the committee have good reason to congratulate themselves on its success.

Before ten o'clock members of the first division assembled at the Mansion House; and among the company, some attired in a blaze of scarlet, blue, and gold uniforms, were the Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, Colonel the Right Hon. Lord Seaton, Sir John Causton and Sir James Vallentin (Sheriffs of London), several of the Aldermen, Captain Charles Mercier (hon. secretary), and other officers and gentlemen on the committee. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Besley) and the ex-Lord Mayor (Sir James Lawrence, Bart., M.P.) met the company in the reception-room, while the band of the 19th Surrey performed popular selections. As the time appointed for starting had arrived, the state coaches of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs drove to the entrance, and the dignitaries entered their proper vehicles and set off, amidst the cheers of some thousands who had assembled to witness the procession at the Mansion House. Many private carriages of noblemen and gentlemen followed, the vehicles forming a continuous line more than a quarter of a mile in length. The Belgian colours were in fashion; the horses were decked with tricoloured rosettes, and the coachmen and servants wore the national colours of Belgium. Each member of the National Address Committee wore a handsome decoration in silver gilt, hanging to a tricolour ribbon, with buckle and clasp, specially designed by Messrs. Howell and James. On one was the motto, "Union fait la force," and around was a wreath of laurel. On the reverse side, in relief, were the words, "The National Committee for the Reception of the King and Queen of the Belgians." The name of each committee-man was engraved on his badge. Flags and banners were hung from many house windows and across several streets, and as the procession passed Fleet-street the bells of St. Dunstan's rang out a merry peal. The line of route so far was kept by the City police; and the Metropolitan police, numbering nearly 1000, detailed for this especial duty, kept the streets between Temple Bar and Marlborough House; and another police detachment between Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House to the top of Constitution Hill. There was no block, hitch, or impediment from the start to the arrival. Some hundreds of people were assembled in Trafalgar-square; Cockspur-street was profusely decorated. When the first division arrived at Marlborough House the carriages containing the Mayors had already come up, the second section having been marshalled by Mr. W. A. Irvine, who had arranged the line so nicely that the two divisions joined without any disorder or delay. The third section brought up the rear, and the united procession extended over more than a mile of ground. There was a great crowd assembled in St. James's Park, and on each side, from Marlborough-gate to Buckingham Palace, people clustered by thousands, and a crowd outside the lines, formed on each side, moved towards the palace, cheering as it went. As the weather was cold and foggy, most of the carriages were closed, but just when the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs entered the palace gate the sun burst through the clouds, the mist cleared, and the pleasant change, regarded as a favourable omen, was especially welcome at noon. They drove through the eastern gate of the great quadrangle to the main entrance, where they alighted, followed by their mace-bearers and officers, and attended by servants in royal livery stationed at the doors. It was then about a quarter to twelve o'clock. They were received at the state entrance, passed through the grand hall, went up the state staircase, and were ushered through the promenade gallery to the ball-room, which had been appointed for the hall of audience. The members of the procession more than half filled the room. The municipal dignitaries were in full costume, and their scarlet and furred gowns produced an imposing effect, while the uniforms of the military officers and the Lords Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenants gave life and variety to the scene. Many of the Mayors were accompanied with the maces or other insignia of their office, but these were all deposited in the back part of the room.

At half-past eleven o'clock the King of the Belgians came from Claridge's Hotel, and was received at the garden entrance of the palace by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Cowell, Master of the Queen's Household; and Colonel Stephenson, C.B., Field Officer of Brigade in Waiting. The guard of honour of the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards was at the entrance on his Majesty's arrival. His Majesty was attended by the Count de Lannoy, Master of the Household of the Queen of the Belgians; M. Jules de Vaux, Private Secretary of the King; Colonel Prandtzen, Aide-de-Camp; Le Baron Colonel Prisse, Adjutant; and Dr. Eustace Smith, Physician to the King. The Baron de Beaulieu, the Belgian Minister, with M. Van de Velde, First Secretary, and M. Octave Delepierre and Prince de Chimay, Secretaries of the Belgian Legation, accompanied the King. At a few minutes past twelve o'clock Lord Torrington, the Lord in Waiting to the Queen, specially appointed to attend the King, conducted his Majesty through the picture-gallery and dining-room into the ball-room. The King was followed by the Belgian Minister and the Secretaries of Legation, and by the members of his suite already named. Surrounded by these gentlemen, who were all in their official uniform, his Majesty took his place on a dais at the end of the apartment. He wore the uniform of a General in the Belgian army, with the star and ribbon of the Garter and the star of the Order of Leopold.

The ball-room presented a grand scene at this moment. At the end opposite to where the King and his staff had taken up their position, and along both sides of the apartment for about half its length, the sword-bearers and mace-bearers of numerous corporations stood at short distances. Mayors in their official robes, and gentlemen in plain clothes, but wearing Belgian scarfs, medals, and rosettes, stood in the centre of the room, and immediately in front of a reserved space that led up to the dais were the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London in their scarlet robes, Lord Napier of Magdala and Lord Seaton, both in military uniform, and a number of the Lieutenancy of the city of London also in uniform. They formed a brilliant array. Lines of gentlemen wearing the Belgian colours stood in front of the benches, which rise in treble rows at each side, but, owing to the manner in which the company had grouped themselves, and in which the corporate officers were arranged, the attendance seemed larger than it really was. The King having bowed to the deputation, and signified his readiness to receive the address, the Lord Mayor said that the address about to be presented to him was a truly national one. It was signed by upwards of 300 Mayors, Lords Lieutenant, and High Sheriffs of counties, and other representative men. There was, he believed, but one omission of a Mayor's signature from the petition, and that had been caused by the absence from England of the Mayor of Manchester, who was attending the opening of the Suez Canal. He called on Captain Mercier to read the address. The Lord Mayor added a few words, remarking that their object was not, in any sense, a political one; but simply to express the good feeling which they trusted would always exist between the two nations. The King then descended from the dais and advanced to within a few steps of the Lord Mayor, to read his reply. His Majesty gave thanks, warmly and heartily, to all who had joined in the address. He regarded it as a token of the mutual good-will binding England and Belgium together. He was deeply sensible of the constant kindness of our gracious Queen, for whom he had ever entertained a filial affection, and he rejoiced in the sympathies of many eminent men in England, who had allowed him to succeed to a part, at least, of the friendship they had borne to his father. He was glad that his own people honoured this nation for its great example of practical wisdom and moral energy in the first establishment of a happy constitutional government, combining liberty with order; and as a nation which, having achieved an immense material prosperity for itself, only wished to

see other nations in possession of equal advantages, and to assist in preserving the peace of the world.

Having concluded his reply, amidst hearty cheers, the King of the Belgians advanced and shook hands cordially with the Lord Mayor, who introduced to his Majesty the members of the committee. After conversing with them for some time, his Majesty retired.

At half past one o'clock the gentlemen who were to present the address from the Volunteers began to arrive, and by a quarter before two there were from 700 to 800 volunteer officers assembled in the ball-room. Every variety of costume known in the volunteer service was to be seen on this occasion, and all branches of the volunteer service were represented when the King, attended by his suite, again entered the apartment. The Colonels formed a line across the room at some distance from the dais. Midway in this line were Lord Elcho, chairman of the Executive Committee; Colonel Loyd Lindsay, commanding the Hon. Artillery Company; Colonel Thomson; and Colonel Wilkinson, hon. secretary of the committee. Behind the colonels, for half the length of the room and in front of the benches on each side, stood the other field officers, the captains, and the lieutenants. When the King entered from the dining-room, he was received by Lord Elcho, with whom he shook hands. His Majesty then bowed to the assembled officers, who replied by cheering and striking the floor with their swords.

Lord Elcho, having advanced a pace or two, said he had the honour of informing his Majesty that, though the time for communicating with commanding officers in the provinces had been so short, the address had already received 370 signatures, and before it was placed permanently in the hands of his Majesty a very great many more would be attached to it. Many of the commanding officers whom his Majesty then saw before him had come from distant parts of the country to be present at the presentation of the address. He and the other members of the committee were proud to say that as honorary Colonels of volunteer corps the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Teck had expressed their desire to attach their signatures to the address, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had requested the committee to add the same of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The address was then read, and the King read a suitable reply, expressing his regret, by the way, that his consort the Queen of the Belgians had been prevented by the state of her health from accompanying him on this visit to London. The King then descended from the dais and again shook hands with Lord Elcho. He then shook hands with Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Colonel Thomson, Colonel Wilkinson, and Colonel Walmsley, and expressed his acknowledgments to the executive committee. His Majesty passed along the line of colonels, and each of the gallant gentlemen was presented to him by Lord Elcho. After conversing very graciously with the officers, his Majesty retired.

In the evening of the same day the King was entertained by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House, with a distinguished company, amongst whom were the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Teck, the Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. Mr. Lowe, the Right Hon. Mr. Goschen, the Belgian Minister, and Lord Napier of Magdala. The health of his Majesty being toasted as the guest of the evening, the King returned thanks and proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, with prosperity to the city of London, and the health of all the other Mayors and other city, borough, or county officials who had done him the honour to present the address to him that day. The Duke of Argyll, in acknowledging the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," remarked that King Leopold was the only European Sovereign who had visited India, and that his Majesty knew more about that portion of the British empire than most of the English people. In proposing the health of the Lady Mayoress, the King once more alluded with regret to the absence of his own Queen, who would have been happy to have shared with him the kind reception he had found in London.

On the next day, after receiving addresses at the Belgian Legation from the Belgian residents in London, his Majesty went to lunch with the Queen at Windsor; but returned in the evening. On Saturday he went to the South Kensington Museum and the Horticultural Society's Gardens, and inspected the building of the Albert Hall of Science and Art, and the National Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. In the evening he dined with the Duke of Cambridge. On Sunday the King went to visit Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore, and on Monday quitted London with his daughter, Princess Stephanie, going to Dover by the South-Eastern Railway, on his return to Belgium. The Prince of Wales accompanied his Majesty to the Charing-Cross Station.

THE FLYING SQUADRON AT THE CAPE.

It was on Oct. 3 that the flying squadron of the British fleet arrived at the Cape of Good Hope. The frigate Liffey, 35, Captain J. O. Johnson, anchored in Table Bay, having left Montevideo on Sept. 11. The remainder of the squadron, under the command of Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, and consisting of the Liverpool, 35, Captain J. O. Hopkins, and bearing the Admiral's flag; the Scylla, 21, Captain Herbert; the Endymion, 21, Captain Lacey; the Bristol, 31, Captain F. W. Wilson; and the Barracouta, 17, Captain Gibson, were in Simon's Bay, where were also the screw steam-corvette Rattlesnake, 17, Captain William M. Dowell, C.B.; the screw steam gun-vessel Pandora, 3, Commander John Burgess, the receiving-ship Seringapatam, and the iron double-screw steam-tug African. The Simon's Bay anchorage, in False Bay, is on the east side of the promontory formed by the Table Mountain and by the long narrow strip of rocky highland which stretches far southward to Cape Point. The port of Table Bay and the city of Cape Town are on the west side of the same promontory. When a north-west wind blows strong from the Atlantic Ocean, Table Bay is not a safe harbour, and the ships of the Royal Navy usually anchor in Simon's Bay.

Our Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. Thomas Charlton Thompson, R.N., of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, represents the departure of the flying squadron from False Bay, on Oct. 18. The squadron is seen bearing down in two lines, with the Liverpool leading, and carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Hornby, C.B., commanding in chief. The ships are saluting his Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Cape Colony, who had accompanied Commodore W. M. Dowell, C.B., in the Rattlesnake, bearing the broad pennant, to see the squadron clear of the bay and to wish good-speed to their outward voyage.

MUSHROOM CULTURE IN FRANCE.

The cultivation of the edible mushroom in spacious caverns underground is practised to a very great extent at several places within a moderate distance of Paris, not only for the supply of the Paris market, but also for exportation to England and other foreign countries. Some account of this curious subject will be found in Mr. Robinson's book, "The Parks, Promenades, and Gardens of Paris," just published by Mr. Murray, which is a volume full of pleasant and instructive matter. One of the great places for the subterranean culture of the dainty condiment of an epicure's dinner is Montrouge, just outside the fortifications of Paris, on the southern side of the city. The mushroom-beds here are entirely underground—70 ft. or 80 ft. below the surface, so that a nearly uniform temperature is preserved all the year round, and mushrooms are thus grown at any season. These extensive catacombs, formed by long narrow galleries, like those of a coal-mine, for the extraction of building stone, have no opening except a circular shaft, which resembles a well, to be descended by clambering down a perpendicular pole or mast, into the sides of which large wooden pegs are fixed, at intervals of 10 in. or 12 in., to rest the feet upon. Our two Illustrations, from sketches procured for this Journal by our Paris Correspondent, show, first, the mouth of one of these shafts, or the "pit-head," as a miner would call it; secondly, the interior at the bottom of the shaft. In the first Illustration we see the simple apparatus of a pulley and rope, worked by one horse, which is used to lift the baskets from below. The smaller baskets, which the women are about to carry away, are filled with mushrooms ready for sale; the larger baskets contain the compost, of white gritty earth mixed with good stable manure, chiefly horse-dung, in which the mushrooms are grown. This compost is sent down and moulded into narrow beds, about 20 in. high, and of the same width, ranged along the sides of the passages or galleries, as shown in our second Illustration, which gives a view of the arched entrances to several of those subterranean apartments. They are kept exquisitely neat and smooth, not a speck of litter being allowed near them. The mushroom spawn is introduced to these beds, either by flakes of earth taken from an old bed, in which mushrooms have already been grown, or else from a heap of decomposing stable manure, in which mushrooms have naturally been engendered; the latter method of spawning is preferred. The beds are covered with a layer of earth, an inch thick, this earth being merely the white rubbish left by the stone-cutters above. It is remarkable that the smallest piece of iron, even a rusty nail, will prevent the mushrooms growing near it; and Mr. Robinson is informed that coal is likewise prejudicial. The mushroom-beds must be kept well watered. A bed will preserve its bearing qualities two or three months, after which time it is removed, the stuff being drawn up and cast aside when its fertilising powers are exhausted. There are six or seven miles of bedding laid in one of the caves at Montrouge. The height of the galleries varies in different parts, and in some places the labourer must work in a stooping attitude. The ventilation is assisted by an apparatus at the top of the shaft, with a large wooden chimney, which is seen, but overturned and lying on its side, in the Illustration engraved. There are other mushroom-pits at Arcueil, Moulin de la Roche, St. Germain, and Bagneux, and at Fréjulles, near Méry-sur-Oise, in the abandoned stone-quarries, besides which, the cultivation of mushrooms in cellars and in the open air is still practised on a smaller scale.

THE SOUTHERN THAMES EMBANKMENT.

It is a year and a half since the foot pavement of the Thames Embankment on the Surrey side, from Westminster Bridge to Lambeth Palace, was opened for public use. A new road has been made, behind the buildings of St. Thomas's Hospital, parallel with the river terrace in this part. The formal opening of both the carriage-road and the footway, and of the Embankment beyond up to Vauxhall, took place on Wednesday week. The length of the Embankment now opened for traffic extends as far as Gunhouse-alley, nearly opposite the Vauxhall station of the London and South-Western Railway. Its direction along the river side, commencing at Westminster Bridge, is nearly due south, but the river begins to curve again westward above Lambeth Bridge. When the buildings of the new St. Thomas's Hospital are finished, immediately opposite the Palace of Westminster, the view from Westminster Bridge, looking up the broad expanse of the Thames, with its noble walls and terraces on each hand, to the venerable towers of Lambeth, will be one of the finest city scenes in the world. The Surrey Embankment has scarcely been noticed so much as it deserves. The total length of the river wall is 4300 ft. Its elevation resembles that of the Middlesex Embankment. There is a moulded parapet and plinth, and at intervals of 60 ft. plain granite pedestals, ornamented with lions' heads in bronze, and hereafter to be topped with gas standards. On account of the shallow foreshore, no recesses for steam-boat landing-places have been constructed, as in the Northern Embankment, but an improved approach to the Lambeth pier will shortly be made, and will be somewhat more ornamental than the present landing-stage. Above Lambeth Bridge, at the pottery-works of Messrs. Doulton and Messrs. Stiff, docks have been constructed on the land side of the Embankment, and the entrances to these pass under the roadway without interfering with its level. These detract somewhat from the appearance of the Embankment, and so also do the openings made further up the river to accommodate the traffic formerly using the White Hart Draw Dock. As Stangate, Bishop's-walk, Palace New-road, and Vauxhall-row have been absorbed in the new road, there are now between Westminster and Vauxhall bridges a carriage-way and footpaths about 60 ft. wide, which form a short and good communication between the Borough, by way of Southwark-street, Stamford-street, and York-road, and the suburbs of Battersea, Wandsworth, Clapham, and Kennington. The carriage-way is, for the most part, paved with Aberdeen granite cubes, laid on a bed of lias lime concrete; and an improved approach and gradient has been made to Lambeth Bridge. The total cost of the work is not far short of a million of money. But St. Thomas's Hospital pays £105,000 for its site, and the Metropolitan Board has been recouped in other ways to the extent of some £30,000; so that the net cost is reckoned approximately at £858,000. The bulk of this has been paid for compensations, which amounted to £713,000—the actual cost of the works being about £280,000. This is a fair sample of the obstacles in the way of London improvements. The roadway of the Embankment, with the new streets and approaches, are placed, by an Act of Parliament in 1868, under the control of the Lambeth vestry, for paving, lighting, watching, and repairing; but the area of parish rating is thereby enlarged.

The formality of opening was extremely simple. At three o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, headed by Sir John Thwaites, their chairman, walked across Westminster Bridge, and were met at Stangate by the Lambeth vestry. The wall of the Embankment is 4 ft. above the level of high water. There is a terrace 20 ft. wide, approached from the bridge by stone steps, which nearly corresponds with the river terrace of the Houses of Parliament, just opposite; and above this is a second terrace, forming the platform of the new hospital. The carriage-road and the footpath at this point are separated by the hospital, the road commencing at Stangate, the ancient stone-way or approach to the Archbishop's palace. Stangate, which used to be a crooked and narrow lane, is now improved into a straight road 60 ft. wide; and here something like a procession was formed, with a band of music playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes;" then Sir J. Thwaites and the Metropolitan Board, with Mr. Bazalgette, their engineer, and Mr. Vulliamy, their architect, while the Lambeth vestry, walking arm in arm, followed in the rear. There were no robes nor uniforms, and no carriages. The decorations consisted of a flag tied to each lamp-post. The new road, which skirts the archiepiscopal grounds, joins the footpath in front of the palace, and thence continues along the Embankment towards Vauxhall. When the procession arrived at Gunhouse-alley, the point where the Embankment for the present finishes, the chairman and a few members of the board mounted a platform, and Sir J. Thwaites congratulated the inhabitants of Lambeth on the completion of what was a great sanitary work as well as an important metropolitan improvement—a work which would now keep them "high and dry," while it would be an ornament to the whole of London. He reminded his hearers that the Embankment was not an Imperial, but a municipal, work, carried out, it was true, by means of Parliamentary powers, but constructed and paid for by the people of the metropolis themselves. In a few months he hoped that a similar work, executed under the same conditions, would be opened on the opposite shore. Such improvements as the Metropolitan Board and the Corporation had carried out would contrast favourably with those of the State; and this led him to speak of the value of a system of local self-government, under the control of public opinion. There was some cheering; and when Sir John declared the Embankment open the band played the National Anthem, a salute was fired, the bells of St. Mary's Church rang, and the business of the day was over. A dinner was given by the vestry of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate, to the chairman and members of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Mr. Robert Taylor, churchwarden of Lambeth, presided; he was supported by Sir John Thwaites; Mr. M'Arthur, M.P. for Lambeth, the Rev. J. F. Lingham, Rector of Lambeth, and other persons of local interest.

THE DISASTER NEAR DUSSELDORF.

The fall of the unfinished arch of an iron railway bridge between Hamm and Neuss, on the Rhine, with the timber scaffolding upon which the workmen were employed in its construction, was mentioned in the news of last week. The loss of life, though not as great as was then supposed, is shocking enough. It happened on Saturday, the 20th ult., at half-past ten in the morning. Descending the river, which was swollen by the rains and running with great force, a barge laden with 4500 cwt. of iron ore approached the bridge. The steamer Dolphin, which was employed to tow vessels past the place where the bridge was being constructed, was at the moment engaged with some rafts below, and this was notified to the skipper, who was requested to cast anchor where he was, about 1000 paces above the building. It is said that he paid no attention to those warnings but continued his course. Another account is that he cast out both his anchors, one after another, but that either the anchors or the ropes gave way to the violence of the stream. He tried in vain to steer through the arch. The result was that the vessel struck against one of the supports of the bridge, and literally crushed it, thus bringing down into the river the scaffolding with the immense mass of iron resting upon it. The barge was, of course, destroyed, and some of those on board, the captain, with his wife and two children, perished. About sixty men were working on the part of the bridge which fell at the time of the accident; some of them having observed the danger they were in crept to the neighbouring arches, but the rest fell into the river with the ironwork. Some were drowned, others were crushed or mangled. Five vessels belonging to the railway contractor (Mr. Harkort, of Haspe) were lying near the bridge at the time of the accident, and were all sunk. Their crews escaped to the small boats and the bank. In all nineteen lives seem to have been lost, and fourteen men severely wounded, three of whom are not expected to recover. Our view of the scene of this disaster is from a sketch by Mr. J. R. Tait.

ACCIDENT TO FOX HOUNDS.

The extraordinary accident to the North Warwickshire hounds, on Tuesday week, is shown by a sketch for which we are indebted to Mr. H. J. Torre, of Norton Curlieu, an eye-witness of the affair. The hounds had found a fox at Crackley Wood, and, as they were passing the London and North-Western Railway, near Kenilworth, the fox ran up a high embankment, and along the line, which there crosses the low ground by a viaduct. When he got about half-way across, the fox seems to have jumped upon the parapet wall, five of the hounds followed, and actually jumped down, a height of at least 60 or 70 ft., into the grass meadow. Our correspondent was riding below, where the horsemen are in his sketch; and, on looking round, he saw the hounds actually in the position he has delineated. The one falling with its legs uppermost broke its back, and died immediately; but the others, being marvellously little hurt, went on with the pack. There was only a narrow brook under the viaduct, the rest was smooth grass meadow. The remainder of the pack would probably have followed the leaders had not the huntsman, Tom Pitt, quickly got on to the railway and called them away.

THE FARM.

The Islington Agricultural Hall opens its doors for the eighth time on Friday to receive its Christmas congress of fat things. Many of the beasts come by a special train from Birmingham on that day, and they will thus have two full days to freshen up before the judges have them out on Monday morning. The extra prizes have proved a great stimulus, and some old favourites will be in the shorthorn female ranks; but, owing to the short notice, their owners have hardly had time enough to "get them ripe." The Smithfield Club dinner will take place at Berner's Hall, adjoining the Hall, at half-past four on Monday, and the Farmers' Club hold a meeting that evening, and dine together on Tuesday. The Royal Agricultural Society and the Smithfield Club Society also hold their annual meetings on the Wednesday and Thursday, and the Central Chamber of Agriculture, at which many popguns have been discharged of late, will also be in conclave.

The cattle-truck controversy continues, and Mr. Swan and Mr. Gibbett, the eminent cattle salesmen in Edinburgh and London, have had their say on it. The former observes:—"In all these matters regard must be had to the habits of cattle. Oxen chew the cud, and I do not think they will suffer for want of food at least for thirty or thirty-five hours. It is also natural for the ox tribe to stretch out the head and neck when they drink. May I ask, can this be done with the water-troughs in the inside of the waggon without running the risk of choking the animal? The only way practicable is to have watering-stations on long journeys. All cattle-trucks should also have spring buffers." Mr. Gibbett disapproves of the Reid truck, as he considers the compartments too small for two out of three beasts. As to large-horned beasts, it would not be possible for their mouths to reach the racks provided for the hay. He adds, that out of six beasts which came on the trial-trip only five were duly delivered, and one of these was much bruised and damaged. In his opinion the Reid trucks lack ventilation, and are so much overpadded as to make cleansing and disinfection very difficult. He recommends, further, that small beasts should always be put apart from large in the trucks, and that none of them should be tied up.

The leading Birmingham Cattle Show honours have fallen upon a shorthorn steer of three years two months, the property of the Earl of Aylesford. He takes six prizes in all (one of them given by his noble owner), which amount to about £120. Mr. Walter Farthing shows the best Devon, Mr. William Heath the best Hereford, and Mr Stephens of Congleton the best Poll Angus. "The best cow or heifer" prize has been awarded to a shorthorn belonging to Sir W. Trevelyan; so that the shorthorns stand at the head of both sexes this year. Pens of Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, and Oxford Down sheep met for the £10 Linen and Woollen Drapers' prize, and Sir John Holt's Cotswolds were successful. Lord Walsingham showed the best Southdown wethers, Lord Chesham and Mr. Beach the best Shropshire. The management has some curious ways of its own. It once decided that the show should be held on the same days as the Smithfield Club, but that, of course, was overset in "a committee of the whole house," and now it leaves the appointment of judges in the hands of one man, who re-elects the same judge regularly every year.

Sir George M'Pherson Grant's prize for the best field of turnips has been recently awarded to Mr. A. Paterson, of Mulben. The farm is clock loam on clay, and the turnip land had been dressed per acre with 18 yards of dung and 6 cwt. of bones, bone ash, and dissolved bones. The crop of yellows was 30 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr.

Two Alpine hunters, descending from the glacier Trift, between Uri and Hasli, have been carried away by an avalanche.

The titles of the new peers have already been published, but they may be briefly recapitulated as they have appeared in the *Gazette*.—The title of the Earl of Southesk in the Peerage of the United Kingdom is Baron Balinhard, of Farnell, Forfarshire; and that of the Earl of Listowel is Baron Hare, of Connaught, Cork. Lord Edward Howard takes his seat as Baron Howard, of Glossop; the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick as Baron Castletown, of Upper Ossory, Sir J. D. Acton as Baron Acton, of Aldenham; Mr. Roberts as Baron Roberts, of Lanhydroc and Truro, Mr. G. C. Glyn as Baron Wolverton of Wolverton, and Colonel Greville-Nugent as Baron Greville, of Clonyn, Westmeath.—According to the *Daily News*, Earl Grey made thirty-four additions to the Peerage, Lord Melbourne, thirty-nine, Sir Robert Peel, eleven, Earl Russell, twenty-four, Viscount Palmerston, twenty-three, the Earl of Derby, twenty-five; and Mr. Disraeli, four.

It appears from some correspondence which has recently taken place between the Foreign Office and Mr. Forbes Campbell that the Spanish Government have offered to the crew of the Tornado the sum of £1500 as compensation for their ill-usage and imprisonment. The sum, Mr. Campbell says, is "preposterously small," and the crew, he says, "can only regard such an offer as a mockery." If the amount of which the crew were robbed (£1063 7s. 8d.) be deducted from the £1500 offered, the balance of £436 12s. 10d., rateably distributed, would, Mr. Campbell says, give each able-bodied woman £4 3s. 6d., or a little more than one month's wages for six months' imprisonment! The Spanish Government deny that the crew of the Tornado were robbed of their private property; but Mr. Campbell contends that the testimony of the British Consul at Cadiz is conclusive on that point, irrespective of the crew's affidavits, and he once more respectfully but urgently solicits her Majesty's Government to enforce the demand made on the behalf of the crew by Sir John Crampton, on Feb. 11, 1867.

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"NATURE." BY T. SUTCOBY, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—SEE PAGE 571.

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"A RAINY SUNDAY IN BRITTANY," BY G. H. BOUGHTON, IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.—SEE NEXT PAGE

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Giulia Grisi has so long ceased to reign over the world of music, though she never formally abdicated, that the news that she has ceased to live will but slightly excite the majority of the world. It is the young who are the "ears of sweet sound," as is fitting, and for the young Grisi's name conveys only the idea of a lady whose face continued noble long after the voice which had entranced their elders had become unequal to the work it sought to do. Let them, however, take it from us that they have never seen and heard at once anything like what Grisi in her prime presented to us. There is one great artist who is her equal in song, and there is more than one charming artist whose beauty, though of another class than Grisi's, is as fascinating as was hers. But the union of a splendid face, a divine voice, and a histrionic power is not to be witnessed often, and Giulia Grisi had all three. To those who remember her at her best it is useless to speak of what they can never forget, and to others it is as useless, and one must lay one's account with being taunted as *laudator temporis acti*. But we must bear this. It is said, as truthfully as delightfully, by a writer in the *Daily News*, "To have seen and heard Grisi in her prime, and even in the early autumn of her bright and glorious life of art, is one of those gifts of the gods which, it is a comfort to feel, are beyond the reach of time and change. It is a happiness we have put away in the secret storehouse of recollections with which the stranger intermeddleth not." My own remembrance of her begins with a performance of "La Gazza Ladra," when I was very young, and ends with a concert at Whitby, when I was not. Between those dates a long series of glorious interviews, and two or three stand out from among the rest; and, whether "Lucrezia Borgia" or "Valentine" is the most glorious of all, I am not greatly concerned to determine. One word as to her having lingered too long—I will not say lagged superfluously, on the scene. Grisi looked in her glass, and it could not tell her that the magnificent head and glowing features belonged to one who was too old to charm. She has passed away; but so will not pass, for thousands who now take things quietly, the memories of nights when she, rightfully named *La Diva* (titles are scattered broadcast now), did those things with eye, voice, and gesture which it is vain to try to describe, and which at present we do not hear the rising generation assert are attempted on the lyric stage. And so I hang my humble immortelle on her tomb.

"The Rev. Mr. Simony" was brought upon the stage in days when the stage was not afraid to deal with social vices, but we have not heard of him for a long time. I suppose that he learned to come unto the priest delicately, like Agag. However, he has tripped, and the Dean of Arches has made an example of him. The Bishop of Worcester sued a clergyman for simony in obtaining a living in that diocese, and Sir Robert Phillimore regretted to say that the three persons connected with the charge were all clergymen of the Church of England. The case was declared to be completely proved, and the sentence upon the "clerk in orders" who obtained the living is disability to have it and deprivation from the ministry and from the performance of all clerical functions in the province of Canterbury. He is also condemned in costs. The new presentation is in the Crown. All this is perfectly right; and, while all must regret the scandal, it is proper to rejoice that justice has for once descended on an offender. But we need not talk Philistine language, and pretend to think that the punishment has fallen by reason of anything but the clumsiness of those who managed the affair. "The Rev. Mr. Simony's" family is not extinct, but, on the contrary, flourishes and minds its business.

Of course, one is glad that there is no Voltaire to write irreverently about history and the manners and customs of the day. But if there were one, he might, in an idle, scoffing moment, jot a paragraph upon the curious ways in which nations, calling themselves civilised, bestow honours and glories. He would say, for instance, that there is an island inhabited by a race that is very proud and valiant, but which piques itself chiefly on its practical character. That it occasionally ordains that some splendid architectural or engineering work shall be produced, and that this is accomplished. That when it is done the work is dedicated to the nation with blare of trumpet, roar of gun, and other ceremonial. That the nation, in return, proceeds to show its sense of the achievement, and that it immediately bestows titles of honour upon the persons who have performed it—stay, a pardonable slip of the pen—upon the persons who have happened to hold civic offices while it was being performed. The imaginary M. De Voltaire might illustrate this by mentioning that a bridge and a viaduct had lately been erected in the island, and that they were a pride and a wonder—so honours were awarded to three Aldermen; and the engineer and the architect (MM. Cubitt and Haywood) were told that—that they had really done very well! There are many reasons why one should be glad that M. De Voltaire exists no longer, and here is another. We are saved from a Gallic sneer.

A statue is to be raised to the late Earl of Derby, and this is well. But is it so well to announce that it is to be presented to the Carlton Club? There are great numbers of old Whigs, and even of more advanced Liberals, who admired the English character of the Earl, his brilliant oratory, his graceful scholarship, who would be pleased to contribute to the effigy in honour of a man of whom we are all proud. But they can scarcely be expected to be very eager to subscribe to a work that is at once to be placed where it is impossible that they or any of their friends should see it. We have not all of us the courage of the late Lord Cardigan, who, one foggy evening, walked by mistake into the Reform Club, taking it for the other mansion, and, having looked round and received information as to the name of the place, gravely consigned the Reform Club to a doom which he never seriously wished for its members, and walked out again. The statue will be a Conservative statue, if it is to be enshrined at the Carlton; but it might be made a national one. Is there no place for it in St. James's-square?

I am pleased with the Rugby boy who has written so earnestly to assure us that the sad football disaster which made parents shudder the other morning was "only an accident." He also says that if a certain reform had been made in the game, and if "mauling" were abolished, such an accident would be impossible. Far be it from me to pen a word that may offend the gallant football regiments, the pride of the schools. But I should like to ask, with all humility, whose business it is to decree the abolition of a practice which is admitted by my young friend to have brought about a hideous accident. The victim is said to have opposed that abolition. But is he the supreme power? If it were right to get rid of the custom, was there no authority to enforce the change? The head of the school is, after all, somebody, and it is to him that parents look to see that boys do not divert themselves in modes that are destructive to limb and sometimes to life. Everybody loves a boy, and when you hear him pleading in the most honest and affectionate manner to be allowed to do something about as dangerous as jumping into the bear-pit at "the *Zoo*" (as he will call it), what are you to say? Not much to him, but it is just possible to say something to his pastors and masters; and as I have no boy at Rugby I am not afraid to write down that the sooner "mauling" is abolished the better. It is satisfactory to read that there are hopes of the recovery of the youth who was so frightfully hurt.

This next paragraph is on a small matter, but I wish to illustrate my moral. The Waterloo station, one of the most detestable in the world, is nearly opposite to a church—rather a handsome church, of its sort. That sacred edifice has a clock, which never goes. It is not often that a clock can be so happily placed as to aggravate thousands of people every day, but this one effects that purpose; and it is rather amusing to watch the people who come hurrying to the station, casting up their eyes to see if they are in time, and beholding a dingy blotch and a couple of rusty hands pointing, I think, at half-past nine. Is the church disestablished, or is the parish pauper? Because I believe that if a box were set up for pleading a fund to regild the hands and set the clock going, money would be found therein. I wish the parish to know that the nation has the most contemptuous idea of it, and supposes its leading inhabitants to live in the New Cut. *Liberavi animam.*

"A RAINY SUNDAY IN BRITTANY."

If we recall some of the characteristics of Brittany and its people we shall better appreciate Mr. Boughton's pleasant little picture; we shall more thoroughly sympathise with the disappointment and annoyance which this fair, blue-eyed Bretonne belle is enduring. Of the prettiness of her many-coloured costume *de pays*, of the quaint fashion of her sample of the Brittany "coiffures," which so much enliven the scenery by their snowy whiteness, we need not speak. But it should be remembered that the latter especially is often costly as well as curious, and must therefore be taken care of. We may not unfrequently see old point-lace on peasants' heads, and caps so precious that they descend as heirlooms from mother to daughter. When caught out in the rain the women instantly cover their fine caps over with a coloured handkerchief. This must, however, disfigure them more or less, and we can well understand that after performing so elaborate a toilette as that in which she appears our pretty Bretonne does not wish to be seen at church with either her best Sunday cap, or her dress, or even the bunch of flowers which she has coquettishly stuck in her bosom, all crumpled and disarranged, or draggled and wet. That she is bound for church, we need not have the assurance of her mass-book. No *paysanne* of Brittany would wilfully miss her church on Sunday. In no other part of France are the people of all classes so observant of their religious duties, not only on Sundays, but on festivals and fasts of the week days; nowhere are the churches so thronged. There may have been, it is true, some other sentiment besides the religious one which incited to this captivating array of finery—there may be some Jean or Pierre of the village in question; but if so, *raison de plus* for dreading the damaging effects of the pitiless downpour. Unhappily, when the sky settles to rain in earnest like this, there is small chance of it leaving off quickly in wet and cloudy and mist-laden Brittany; there is no knowing how long the poor girl may be detained prisoner. The sun is more coy, the seasons are more wet and cool, in that lesser Britain than even in the Great Britain with which it is so closely associated in old Arturian romance, and ancient Celtic language and tradition. Another characteristic point deserving notice in the picture is the massive, carved timber porch, which affords the needful shelter, and which probably belongs to one of the old timber-framed houses of Quimper, with their projecting storeys resting on grotesquely-carved brackets. It is scarcely necessary to mention the well-known fact that the painter of this picture has studied in France under Edouard Frère, and that some of the best fruits to be expected from such study appear matured in his recent works.

"EARLY SUMMER."

It is not needful to repeat our reasons for regarding photographic "combination prints" as questionable applications of the art. Having given those reasons at length in our last week's review of the Photographic Society's recent exhibition, we may be content with a general protest against welding two or more "negatives" together for the production of one positive "picture." With this reservation distinctly understood as to the principle involved, we are left free to acknowledge how large a measure of artistic taste and manipulative skill in photography is requisite to secure a "combination" which shall be free from obvious patchwork—joining, discordancy of effect, or any other defects in natural relation. In these respects the specimen exhibited by Mr. Slingsby, of Lincoln, which we have selected for illustration, is, comparatively speaking, a remarkable success. The well-lighted figures, the minute detail of the landscape, and the soft "sky" of light clouds, are here brought into harmonious relation with each other with scarcely the slightest visible discrepancy or deficiency. The natural, unaffected way in which the children are grouped, arranging their wild flowers of springtime, also deserves warm praise.

"A THICK NIGHT OFF THE GOODWINS."

To the merits of this picture, or its counterpart, as a pathetic conception, we endeavoured to do justice when exhibited last year at the Academy. The completed picture, or finished sketch, now at the Dudley Gallery, is placed where it may be better seen, and its execution will be found quite commensurate with the subject in force, spirit, and originality. There is much that is dramatically suggestive in the idea of this work. The scene, as we see, is the narrow cabin of a small trading vessel or coasting craft, where the captain and mate are carefully and anxiously consulting the chart which approximately indicates the position of the shifting and dangerous sandbanks of the Channel. The night is "thick," and therefore they cannot steer their course by lighthouse or buoy. They have just left the deck for a few moments; rain and spray are dripping from their sou'westers and tarpaulin jackets, and glisten vividly beneath the glare of the cabin lamp. The wind, too, is high—the night is stormy as well as dark—for, as shown by the inclination of the timbers, the vessel rolls heavily, and the men have to set their feet wide asunder to resist its lurch. By the cabin stove sits the captain's wife, quiet, brave and trustful, with her babe sleeping in happy unconsciousness at her bosom. These few elements of the picture, the men anxiously scrutinising their chart, the position of the cabin, and the touching suggestion of family companionship in danger, help us to imagine the fearful perils to which brave-hearted men are exposed when nearing the treacherous Goodwins on stormy nights, with the signal lights shrouded by fog, or rain, or snow, and far from all chance of succour. The unforced natural action and expression of the figures deepen rather than weaken the appeal to our interest; and the very unusual effects of light from the lamp and stove are rendered with truth and vigour.

It can hardly be out of place in connection with this picture to relate a story told in the *Times*, much to the credit of its painter, Mr. Lionel Smythe, and of a companion, Mr. W. L. Wyllie, another rising young artist. The story deserves to be recorded all the more for the becoming silence which has been kept by those who played so praiseworthy a part in it. While the two young artists were studying the sea on the French coast near Boulogne, an English coaster was stranded in heavy weather, with her boats stove in or washed adrift. The fishermen were unwilling to venture their lives to bring off the crew. The two English painters, after trying their best to get four natives to complete the crew of one of the six-oared fishing-boats, swam off together with lines round them to the stranded vessel. Wading the surf-washed sands, diving under the heavy surf, and swimming the smoother water, they succeeded, at the peril of their lives, in reaching the ship, and the lines they carried were the means of establishing a communication with the shore and of saving the crew. It is this same wreck which is represented in Wyllie's "Wreck of the Wheatsheaf," also in the Dudley Gallery; but there is nothing in picture or catalogue to indicate the share which the painter had in the rescue of the Wheatsheaf's crew.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Owing, no doubt, to the Empress's voyage to the East interfering with the annual grand gatherings at Compiègne, we have been deprived this season of that customary blaze of toilettes at the Imperial château which indicates, in a measure, the nature of the fashions for the coming winter; and there are no particularly daring innovations of the mode to be noted. For a long time past a reform in the matter of female toilettes—a return to something approaching simplicity—has been talked of, and it would seem that at last there is an intention of abandoning some of that redundancy of trimming, whether in the shape of flounces, furbelows, fringes, bows, tassels, ruches, rouleaux, or rosettes, with which the skirts of the robe, still looped up after the fashion of window-curtains, are so liberally overlaid. The pieds gros, too, seem to have gained a temporary victory over the paniers envahissants, for the robe courte is being rapidly supplanted by the robe touchant terre, as it is styled, for toilettes de promenade. High corsages have generally large revers, and even cols marins, either of black velvet or else of some different shade of colour to the robe, with simulated buttoned vests. Fur is the favourite trimming for the more elegant velvet toilettes de promenade, just as lace is becoming very generally worn on toilettes de visite, which, by the way, are being made of two shades of colour, ingeniously alternated in almost every part of the robe. Sleeves have either very deep cuffs or are extremely loose from the elbow to the wrist. Upper jupes frequently consist of tunics, basques, and tabliers, the puff, though less voluminous than formerly, being still an indispensable appendage to toilettes of any pretension.

Bonnets, which are very varied in form, are also increasing slightly in size. Velvet is the favourite material, and the shape most in vogue somewhat resembles a shell, the crown being formed of a series of little "puffs," with either a narrow flat brim bordered with velvet bands or pipings, or having the brim turned up to show an inside ruche with border. The trimming will, perhaps, be a large ornamental buckle posed immediately in front and securing a velvet bow and a long sweeping feather or cluster of feathers curling over the side. Occasionally the fronton of the chapeau will be trimmed with a narrow fringe of feathers matching the colour of the velvet, in which case the velvet strings, which fasten near the ends with a bow, will be bordered with a silk fringe to match. Other bonnets have a fringe formed of strings of little crystal tubes forming a kind of curtain behind, with a somewhat similar fringe bordering the strings on the outside. Should lace enter into the trimming of the bonnet, the strings will in this case be edged on the one side with lace to match. Where feathers are not in requisition, the chapeau will be trimmed with some very large full-blown flower with narrow trailing wreath attached, or else with a cluster of smaller flowers. A bonnet in this style is of mauve velvet, gathered into coques, with a fronton of pointed leaf-shaped lace on which is posed a wreath of white and yellow heartsease. The velvet strings, which are lined with white satin, are trimmed at their outside edges with lace of the same pattern as that which forms the fronton of the chapeau.

The Tyrolean hat which recently sprung so rapidly into favour has already become more or less vulgarised, and a velvet hat somewhat similar in shape, matching the colour of the robe, and trimmed with a long ostrich feather of the shade of the fur trimming of the dress, and which curls, as it were, round it, together with a large gilt, steel, or jet buckle posed immediately in front, is worn with the more elegant toilettes de promenade. The boots, less high than usual, are bordered with fur at the top and have a band of fur up the front, and are fastened with a double row of jet buttons. To complete this costume the muff will be of velvet matching the robe and the chapeau, and be bordered, of course, with fur.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Robe ronde of black and green taffeta, the black under jupe trimmed with four ruches chicorée of green taffeta. The green upper jupe, puffed out at the sides, is formed into scallops at the bottom, where it is trimmed with two broad bands of black velvet. The high corsage and sleeves of black taffeta are trimmed with a green ruche chicorée round the neck and passing over the shoulders down the back, and also at the cuffs. The black sash, which is fastened behind with a green bow and falls in spiral fashion over the upper jupe, is bordered with a green ruche and has green silk tassels at the ends.

Fig. 2. Toilette de soirée or de bal, with two jupes of tulle illusion, the under one, together with the tablier, which almost touches the ground, and the long sweeping train being alike formed of innumerable small plaited flounces, and having a bouquet of artificial flowers posed at the angle where the tablier and train meet. The tunic of brocaded silk, dotted all over with rosebuds and bordered with a floral wreath, after being caught up gracefully at the hips with a bouquet of flowers, so as to form a bouffante behind, disposes itself in large overlapping folds. The low-pointed corsage is bordered with an embroidered wreath and edged with a narrow ruche of tulle, the small sleeves being plaited to correspond. A bouquet of flowers is posed in the hair, and the long plaits have flowers tied to their ends.

Fig. 3. Toilette de promenade, of deep violet velvet, the short jacket trimmed round the edges and at the shoulders and cuffs with chinchilla fur. The under jupe, which is likewise bordered with fur, has a second band of fur some distance up it. The upper jupe, which is puffed out at the sides, is raised in festoons and fastened with a bow behind. The velvet toque is trimmed with a gray feather and the velvet muff is bordered with fur to match the robe.

Fig. 4. Robe ronde, in hazel-coloured glacé taffeta. The jupe is trimmed with a deep flounce, with a ruche heading, surmounted by a black velvet band arranged in festoons, which have a velvet bow posed at each angle. Behind is a rather full bouffante. The high corsage, which is trimmed with a double row of black velvet buttons, has across the shoulders large black velvet braces, bordered with a ruche of hazel-coloured taffeta outside a band of lace passementerie, forming a kind of little mantle with pointed ends. The tight sleeves have deep velvet cuffs, surmounted by a taffeta ruche.

Fig. 5. Toilette de visite, in blue and black faille. The blue under jupe, touching the ground, is perfectly plain. The upper jupe, forming a tablier and train, is parti-coloured, the tablier being of black faille, trimmed with a double ruche chicorée, lined with lace, and a deep fringe. The bouffante is of blue faille, bordered with a scolloped flounce; and the black jupe à traîne is trimmed at the bottom with a deep flounce, surmounted by a large ruche chicorée, the sides shaped into small festoons, being arranged in a spiral form, so as to show revers of blue faille. The high corsage, which has large blue revers bordered with silk fringe, displaying a simulated black vest trimmed with blue buttons, has short basques behind, edged with blue, falling over the bouffante. The tight sleeves have deep blue cuffs, bordered with a narrow ruche.

The whole of the speech of the Emperor of the French, on Monday, was transmitted from Paris to the offices of the Submarine Telegraph in Threadneedle-street in fourteen minutes.

The New Zealand correspondent of the *Times* thinks that the policy of the new Colonial Ministry has tended to inspire confidence; and, though Te Kooti has again appeared, the measures taken by the Government for the defence of the colonists are regarded as sufficient to meet the emergency. Two or three unimportant skirmishes with Te Kooti had taken place, and as soon as the weather cleared up it was intended to make a combined attack on his position. The trials of the rebels who have been captured were going on at Wellington, and several had been sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered for high treason. One Maori who was sentenced to death for murder anticipated his punishment by strangling himself in prison.

The *Gazette of India* of Oct. 30 announces the constitution of a separate railway branch to the Public Works Department, under the Government of the North-Western Provinces. This step is taken in consequence of the beginning of works for the Rajpootana Railway. Another order of the Government defines the position of civil engineers, lately appointed under a five-years' covenant to the Public Works Department. The chief points are that they are bound to serve five years if Government decides to keep them; that their services may, however, be dispensed with at the end of the third year; and that they have no claim to promotion, though local governments are at liberty to promote when on grounds of merit it seems desirable. An order by the Commander-in-Chief limits the residence of officers at any particular station, on general duty, to five years.

A curious picture of Arab life has been exhibited before the Court of Assizes at Constantina, in Algeria. A native, named Ben-Kermani, was accused of mutilating his wife by cutting off her nose and upper lip in a fit of jealousy. The mother of the victim said that to cure her son-in-law of his jealousy she had consulted a much venerated marabout, who had given her as a charm for her daughter a serpent's head wrapped up in hemp-leaves, which was to be placed in the folds of the husband's turban. The woman appealed to the public present to prove that by this method she would have cured the man of his suspicions, and several Arabs at once took off their head-gear and triumphantly showed the same talisman, when a native officer of the court, without being consulted, called out to the Judge, "Yes, I have also a serpent's head; it gives strength to the man and fidelity to the woman." The prisoner was sentenced to eight years' hard labour.

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FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

It is by the rarest chance we obtrude upon our readers any reference to the difficulties which beset every attempt at definite detailed criticism of the multifarious contents of our contemporary exhibitions. The difficulties are, however, so greatly augmented in a collection such as this that we may perhaps be excused for specially alluding to them. Here, then, are 400 artistic productions, all of them, as "sketches and studies," confessedly incomplete, and therefore to be received with qualification. But, after assuming this qualification, there are so few of quite indisputable relative superiority that a review limited to them would ignore the general interest of the display, while there are not very many so unquestionably inferior or insignificant as not to deserve notice if space for the purpose can be found available. The inference of course is that the bulk of the collection reaches a noteworthy level of merit or respectable mediocrity. Yet how are the relative degrees of that merit to be exactly defined—by what minute scale of comparison, by what system of diminutives or augmentatives? No language is equal to such a requirement without tedious verbiage and circumlocution. If, to evade our critical duty, we were to take refuge in description of whatever admits of description, nothing is more likely to do injustice by implication. If we were to narrowly indulge in our individual preferences, without regard to those broad principles of art which should always be jealously maintained, we should be apt to deal unfairly with many of those diverse and often opposed individualities which make up the aggregate of our school, if school it can be called; moreover, we should be in danger of falling into the partisanship, favouritism, and cliquism so commonly imputed to much of the art-criticism of the day.

Two or three further prefatory observations on the limitations of water-colour art may, if understood as of subsequent general application, partially help us out of our immediate difficulty. Water-colour painting, then, is at best, albeit we may be justly proud of its English development, greatly restricted in power and range of effect when compared with oil. It consequently favours the superficiality, and helps to hide the imperfect training chargeable to our school. Its deficiencies must obviously be more apparent in a gathering of the present kind. We should not delude ourselves as to the true character of "sketches" and "studies." It is purely a question of quantity between these and a finished picture. Sketches by professional painters are often unduly exalted by the amateur because they satisfy the reach of his knowledge with that fascinating air of dexterity which comes from long practice, and with the undeniably fresh charm of a direct transcript from nature. But the finishing of a picture may be conducted with an equally faithful reference to nature, only that to carry the process far requires artistic power in ever-increasing ratio. We may quickly tire of the shallowness of a sketch, while we may return again and again to a finished picture with renewed interest, and continue to derive from it fresh pleasure and instruction. It has furthermore been before remarked that the winter exhibitions of the water-colour societies tend to foster the production, solely for sale, of slight, unfinished drawings exhibited ostensibly as sketches and studies made for the artist's own use. This, we conceive, operates against the true interests of the societies, for the consequence is that more than one water-colour exhibition has been organised whereof a considerable proportion of the works nearly, if not quite, equals the average of those in the societies' winter exhibitions, though prices may be very much lower. The societies will, of course, continue to absorb much of the best rising talent; but the extension of the art has been too rapid for these unelastic bodies to keep pace with it, and fair ability in water colours is of too easy attainment to be monopolised by a limited number of self-elected practitioners.

One novel feature of interest attends, however, these exhibitions. We see artists making in their legitimate sketches and studies tentative efforts, or working in directions or on subjects we should not expect from their finished drawings. Here, for example, we find Mr. Gilbert quitting, in one instance, Shakespeare and history to depict girls of the period, itinerant musicians, the humours, the life of a watering-place on the sands, jetty, and esplanade (389). Here is Mr. Lamont turning his back on the beauties of the last century, on fairy-land, and poetry, to show us very realistically, and even with an occasional hardness new to his pencil, a stonebreaker's family at a cottage door inspecting a bull-pup (126); or a group of Cornish fisher-folk waiting for the landing of one of their smacks (110); or rustic children gathering apples more ruddy than themselves in an orchard (124), or lying among green corn and poppies (83). Mr. Whittaker, also, diversifies his long succession of dreary Welsh moors with effective views of Warkworth Castle, Northumberland (248 and 281), and two sketches framed together (130)—the one of a rough sea with a boat making for shore, the other of haymaking under a bright sky. These and other contributions by this artist are scarcely recognisable as by his hand, though testifying to his accustomed freedom, so unusual for him are their subjects, so comparatively cheerful in effect are they. Mr. Dunean, too, sends a single large nearly completed drawing of a "Waterfall on the River Braan, Ross-shire" (182), which, so far as we remember, is a subject previously untried by this well-known member. Mr. Holland, again, is hardly recognisable in some dashing and vigorous, if somewhat violent and exaggerated, Tyrolese views (115 and 263), or in the dank and darkling bed of a narrow glen in North Wales (18), or the rough rustic scrap numbered 141. All these are painted with a full and fearless pencil, more, apparently, as studies in chiaroscuro than in colour—in this respect contrasting curiously with the licentious chromatic Carnival which the artist keeps in certain florid Venetian unrealities. A happy medium between the two is shown in an architectural sketch (120), which has the masterly breadth and clearness of tone of the painter's best time. As for Mr. George Fripp, he has found all sorts of "fresh fields and pastures new." Besides a couple of familiar hayfields, framed with a very truthful and delicate view of "Cleve Mill" (26) and a frame of his favourite subjects, from Highland mountain and moor (166), he has, in other frames (see Nos. 173 and 377), a number of studies—comprising a Somersetshire coast scene (showing the artist perfectly at home as a marine-painter), a farmyard, an evening view on the Thames, a harvest scene, Highland forest and castle, mountain and torrent—all witnessing to enlarged range of practice. Let us pause for a moment to offer a whole-hearted meed of admiration to the varied charms of these delightful little works. Mr. Fripp's art is intentionally limited in colouring, effect, method, and material appliance; but, so far as it reaches, there is nothing here more legitimate in means, more faithful to nature, more tasteful and suave, more full of open-air freshness and daylight brilliance.

Mr. Dodgson, who is in force in this exhibition, is another member who reveals, in one instance at least, a resolution to deal with new and difficult material. We have by him, as usual, a beechen glade (41), we presume in Knowle Park, that sylvan paradise, canopied with chequered golden sunlight and translucent greenery, in which the painter has lingered long. We have, too, a no less beautiful study (163) from one of the Yorkshire becks which he has in turn so constantly haunted. We have, besides, poetic glimpses (183) of that Watteau-like world of terraced garden pleasances, peopled with gay cavaliers and dames, and overhung with twinkling summer foliage, in which the artist's fancy likewise loves to disport. But we have also what we have not had before—a study of sunlit sea and beetling cliff—i.e., Whitby Scaur (190), which is distinguished by excellent artistic qualities. The burly front of the bluff headland cuts sharp against the sea, which, gleaming with opalescent light, laves its feet; and from the face of the red sandstone crag, with its variegated markings, weather-stains, and lichens, the painter has produced a most enjoyable study, evincing a fine sense of colour combined with close observation. Mr. Boyce sends early studies; one, very tender in tone, of the beautiful tomb of one of the Counts of Castelbarco, at Verona (56); others from Egypt, of the Mokattam (361) and the Sphinx at Ghizeh (165), the last remarkable for its patient picking out of every accident of cleavage and every flaw of strata in the stone enigma, and every pebble almost of the desert waste. The absence of the modifying influence on colour of aerial perspective may be accepted as characteristic of the atmosphere of Egypt. The painter's extraordinary faculty of almost illusive literal imitation is here more worthily employed than in later records of ignoble London sites, such as that of Smithfield in '67 (81), with its squalid surroundings and excavated heap of rubbish, seen under a dismal sky; or even than in such ill-chosen, uninteresting subjects as the "Dyke Hollow, Dorchester" (188), and "By the Side of the Wear" (75). Mr. Boyce's conscientiousness and fidelity is no less apparent in colour than in form, and the results are frequently as original and beautiful as they are truthful—witness the golden "Midsummer" tone of the dyke hills, and a view of the back of a house at Dorchester (381), where the very bricks become jewels of art. Yet, notwithstanding the separate merits of his colouring, it is difficult to believe that Mr. Boyce does not press photography into his service. The stenographic accuracy of the fleeting cast-shadows on the Gothic canopy of the Castelbarco tomb seems to betray assistance from that quarter. In most of his works, indeed, there is an insensibility to picturesqueness of subject and point of view, and a rigid exclusion of all suggestiveness of treatment which recall the petrified images received in the unthinking one-eyed camera. Mr. Davidson is yet another artist who has tried his hand on a new class of effects. In addition to much sound and good landscape work he has a large study of "A Rough Sea" (187), which is finely descriptive of great inshore breakers leaping after each other over the shallows, and falling finally in crashing curves along the sands.

We are hastening on too fast, however, and must return to Mr. Gilbert, who, besides the frame of contemporary scraps already mentioned, has several contributions in his customary style. The largest is a crowded composition, illustrative of "King Henry VI.," Part II.—to wit, Jack Cade, with his rabblement, "the filth and scum of Kent," truculently condemning to death the clerk of Chatham (24). Others are "William III. in Battle" (391), the expression of Macaulay's hero (so cool and collected yet full of suppressed energy) is capitally conceived; and a very spirited sketch of Marmion shouting defiance at the towers of Douglas (301), the plate armour of man and horse painted with surprising facility and effect. We must not look for the detail and exactitude which come with studied completion in Mr. Gilbert's work. His vivacious looseness of drawing and pictorial conventions of character, grouping, and execution must be accepted as frankly as they are presented; yet, all fair allowance made, we must still recognise an exuberant wealth of invention, a plastic power of handling, close akin to the genius of Rubens—of whom, by-the-way, we are more directly reminded in a sketch (164), of minorat bearing a bunch of gigantic grapes. The very opposite qualities of exquisitely-delicate precision and of lovely broken colouring matched to nature with a scrupulous care and consummate taste will be found in figure-subjects by Mr. F. Walker and Mr. Pinwell. Mr. Walker's single contribution (126) represents a lady in dark fawn-coloured velvet seated knitting, with a greyhound at her side, on the lawn of a Perthshire garden, surrounded with flowery parterres. The thoroughly artistic beauty which distinguishes all Mr. Walker's productions is here chiefly conspicuous in a somewhat novel quality of rich mellow tone pervading the garden, balanced by lovely tints of grey in the house-wall which closes the central background. In the figure, however, the painter's tendency to grandiose Michael-Angelesque exaggeration is apparent, and the shoulder is obviously "out of drawing." Mr. Pinwell proves himself to be a valuable acquisition to the society. A disciple of Mr. Walker in technicalities, he is quite original in character and feeling. His largest work, "The Last Load," represents reapers and gleaners preparing to quit the scene of their labours, the sun having sunk beneath a low range of hills, but while his glory still burns like molten gold in the cloudless western sky. In accordance with this effect, twilight is creeping over the harvest-field, though as yet all aglow with autumnal colour and reflected light; and under the generalising influence of this approach of twilight the figures would appear half absorbed, were they not relieved by sharp outlines—too equally sharp, we think. The character of the figures is, however, intensely individualised, and that with a prosaic literalism which, especially in the figures of a sturdy, hard-faced, squalidly-clad woman and a slatternly, starveling girl, strongly contrasts the abject ugliness to be found in the true "children of the soil" with the beauty of nature. These are no fictitiously "happy peasants," but real rustics of the breed described by Canon Girdlestone. Here is no romance of "harvest home," but the funereal joylessness of exhaustive hopeless toil. That it is the painter's province to select—for it must, we presume, be done consciously and not from mere lack of taste—such painfully representative types of humanity, whatever the importance of the moral to be painted, we will not affirm; but the truth and force of his characterisation are as undeniable as the original and artistic quality of his colouring. Two other small suggestive studies by this painter well deserve attention; one (317) showing a devote wife submitting a new book for approval to an ascetic-looking priest, while the husband, left unconsulted, watches with displeasure; the other (382), a male and female tramp resting on the steps of an old country cross. Mr. Bradley exhibits one of the largest and best drawings (for such it may fitly be designated) in the gallery. "A Lift on the Way" (266), as it is called, shows a benevolent waggoner helping a poor woman and child into his waggon from the snow-covered road, while his no less benevolent wife is inviting an old man to follow, but who, from cold, fatigue, and infirmity, seems incapable of rising from the bundle on which he rests. The well-fed team of Suffolk punches, with their jingling caparison of bells, are admirably painted. Mr. Bradley has also a large and vigorous study of a lion and lioness (209); the male brute has, however, a superabundance of expression, and the female a sneer, of which we think Sir Charles Bell would tell us the leonine facial muscles are incapable. Mr. J. D. Watson is another of the younger members or Associates who adds materially to the strength of the exhibition; he sends several single-figure studies modelled with a power of relief which, while quite extraordinary in water colours, is not attained without some blackness and at some sacrifice of colour. One of the most striking of these is that of a Tyne pilot (207) seated athwart a boat-bench, tiller-ropes in hand, whose shrewd, humorous expression, as he pulls at his short pipe, is not easily forgotten. This pilot, with the "Northumbrian Fisher-Girl" (274) hard by, would make a capital pair in more senses than one. Another study of a handsome, large-moulded woman in black and gold (152) has very considerable grace and dignity of style. Mr E. K. Johnson sends a small study, à la Meissonier and unsurpassed for exquisiteness of manipulation—of an enamoured youth in a complete suit of ruby-coloured velvet, symbolical of his passion, after the fashion of Charles the Second's time, carving the name of his "Sacharissa" on a cherry-tree. Is it not Waller in the groves of Penshurst? In No. 95 Sacharissa appears in person (is it not Lady Dorothea Sidney?); the colouring here, however, is rather cold and leaden; but does not this also symbolise the state of the lady's heart? A large portrait head in red chalk (274) by Mr. Shields is much preferable to the more ambitious but inadequately conceived studies entitled "Night," "Day," and "Sappho." The artist has also a ghastly subject in black and white not unworthy of Gustave Doré, entitled "The Plague Cart" (255), and a child group (200) in colours, which is natural enough; but at least a trifle more artistic charm of treatment must really be desiderated. Our readers will know precisely what to expect in a slight sketch of a pretty housebreaker of the last century (170) by Mr F. Taylor. The same may be said apropos of Mr. Topham's "Girl at the Well" (132); and his more important "Flower-Stall, Venice" (294)—a drawing in which, as usual, pictorial taste of arrangement and refined sweetness of colour go far towards reconciling us to some conventional untruths, particularly in the ever-recurring idealised type of face. With the mention of Mr. Brittan Willis's cattle-pieces, which have as much rich amenity in colouring and are as velvety in texture as ever, we may pass to the unnoticed landscapes, &c.

Mr. Carl Haag's principal contributions are comprisable in this category, although he sends a variety of less important, yet interesting and very genuine, figure-sketches, evidently from the life, of Italian peasants, Arabs—including a characteristic head of a Sheikh (177)—and other memorials of extended travel. As we have intimated, however, his power is best represented in two views from Athens, one of the interior of the Odeum or musical theatre of Herodes Atticus (105); the other of the Temple of Jupiter, looking towards the Acropolis. Mr. Haag always gets a firm hold of his subject; there is always evidence of a healthy, robust, manly, artistic organisation. If we may make such comparisons, we should say that the art of Mr. Birket Foster beside that of the last-named painter is of a more feminine character in its captivating prettiness, its delicacy, its ornamentalism. Hence it is in highest request with amateurs who regard art mainly as an embellishment of social life, or as a toy for children of a larger growth. However, Mr. Foster's present contributions are unusually manly and direct, and, to our liking, far preferable to many which have received much elegant studio elaboration. In the "Ploughshare" (174), for instance, we have the painter's peculiar charm, yet little that is artificial; and that charm is combined with unwonted breadth, firmness, and truth. Mr. Alfred Hunt is, on the contrary, seen to most advantage in his finished work. The sketch of "Loch Coruisk" (328), when compared in memory with the fine drawing exhibited in the spring, will illustrate the truth of an opening remark that the difference between a sketch or study and a completed work need only be one of quantity. As far as our impression may be trusted, Mr. Hunt added no touch to his finished drawing beyond what is seen here that was not a distinct gain. How this artist formed himself upon Turner is interesting to discern in some sepia drawings, and in his "Half Speed" (340); and it is instructive to observe with what complexity of colour his work is laid in—see for confirmation "The Cromlech" (388). All Mr. Powell's sketches evince a rare sense of natural beauty, and we particularly commend to notice a view of Arran (12), looking over the Firth of Clyde, with a beautiful effect of grey light on the dancing waves. Few artists have greater knowledge of, or are more daring in, their representations of the sea and shipping than Mr. Andrews—witness his vessels "colliding" (we are responsible for the Americanism) in the Channel during a tremendous storm (7), and his large, very vigorous, and very striking drawing showing the Canadian ship Kingston, with the Prince of Wales on board, running the Lachine Rapid, on the visit of the Prince to America in 1860. It is fearful to see the steamer reeling helplessly over as it comes along its tortuous way, apparently sweeping swiftly to certain destruction among the rocks which crowd the sloping bed of the St. Lawrence at these terrific rapids. There is rare naïveté of feeling in a quaint little child group by Mr. Smallfield, entitled "Ladyland" (70); an Italian head (139) is also good; but the painter's strength (as well as his versatility) is chiefly shown in a series of Charterhouse interiors, several of which are really first-rate studies of chiaroscuro. The comparative neglect of this qualifying light and shade in some of Mr. Nash's otherwise skilful and valuable records of old English interiors is to be lamented, for they partake in consequence of the baldness and crudeness of a map or plan of the places. Among other architectural works are Mr. A. Fripp's brilliant but rather raw Venetian study (91), Mr. J. Burgess's Normandy churches, presenting some of the best painting of tracery we have seen from him; and a frame of pencil sketches (222) from the Continent and Edinburgh, by Mr S. Read, which may be cited as showing how much can be done with the simple lead point—how much effect got with the simplest appliance. Touch for touch, here is all that is essential for an engraving. A word of praise is also due to Mr. William Callow's clever sketches of old Chester (402).

Much good work still remains unnoticed; it is, however, generally of kinds with which the public has long since made acquaintance, therefore merely to mention the names of the producers may be no substantial injustice. In any case, our failing space leaves us no other alternative than to simply invite attention to Mr. Newton's "Loch Linnhe" (89), with a lovely effect of sunlight on the snow-clad hills, so soft and pleasing, if rather feeble; views in Wales and Italy, by Mr. T. Danby; to Spanish scenes by Mr. E. A. Goodall, careful and sober in colour, if just a little tame sometimes; to Mr. Collingwood's "Monte Rosa, from the Gorner Grat" (220), and Mr. Naftel's "Glen Faive, near Geneva" (298); to Mr. Richardson's small Scotch sketches, which, while daft as ever, appear to approach nearer to nature, while seemingly aiming at new colour combinations; to a number of contributions, large and small, by Mr. Jackson, which decidedly mark an advance in picturesqueness of feeling and execution; to still more numerous and varied contributions by Mr. Collingwood Smith, comprising some boldly-treated interiors from Knowle and Haddon; to several sketches and studies very taking and effective (though the effectiveness is not seldom too obviously forced) by Mr. Jenkins; to "Mount Blanc from Sallenches" (90), by Mr. D. Cox; and No. 67, by Mr. S. Evans.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours takes place on Saturday next, the 11th inst., and the gallery will open to the public on the following Monday.

The Royal Academy is expected to elect a new member from the ranks of the Associates, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George Jones.

There is now on view at the gallery, No. 5, Waterloo-place, a series of water-colour drawings of considerable merit made in Holland during last autumn by Mr. R. T. Pritchett.

At the German Gallery, Bond-street, is being exhibited a collection of 268 sketches in oil by Mr. W. W. Warren, recently taken in many parts of Italy and elsewhere. They are superficially descriptive and most audacious in execution; they evince a true but uncultivated unrefined natural gift.

It appears from a letter addressed by Mr. J. C. Robinson to the *Times* that the idea of the forthcoming exhibition of old masters at the Royal Academy was originated by a member of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club—the object being to continue the summer exhibitions of old masters, held in Pall-mall for more than half a century by the British Institution, until the reorganisation of that now dormant body. The committee of the club offered to carry out the suggested exhibition and guarantee the expense. The Royal Academy, however, adopted the suggestion, but preferred to hold the exhibition on its own account. From the same letter we learn that the negotiations for an amalgamation of the British Institution and the Burlington Fine-Arts Club have been finally broken off. We intimated the probability of this result some time back. One assertion made by Mr Robinson appears to us rather questionable. We doubt as to the funded capital of the British Institution having "mainly accrued from the shillings taken at the doors;" and, even if this be the fact, certainly more than half the proceeds have been derived from the exhibition of works the property of the members. We know that in recent years the receipts scarcely covered the expenditure. At the first establishment of the Institution the large sum of 7000 guineas was subscribed, and during the early years of its existence subscriptions must have continued to flow in to provide the large premiums given. But the obligations of the governing body are none the less on this account. According to the first by-law of the institution its "object" was "to encourage the talents of the Artists of the United Kingdom." The spring exhibition of works by living artists was regarded as the principal means for effecting this object; and the summer loan-exhibition of old masters was regarded as only auxiliary to it. The latter will surely be revived, if necessary, under the auspices of the Royal Academy or the National Gallery; and its continuance by the British Institution would not discharge the first duty imposed on the institution by its founders—though this alone is regarded as desirable by Mr. Robinson and others. It remains to be seen in what way the governors, many of whom are hereditary, will observe the sacred trust confided to them—how they will dispose of the large fund (amounting to about £15,000) of which they are possessed.

The erection, so long inexcusably delayed, of the buildings designed for the accommodation of the learned societies on the Burlington House site, and which will form the Piccadilly frontage and the two sides of the inner quadrangle, is now proceeding in earnest, under the direction of the Government architects, Messrs. Banks and Barry.

The more essential repairs of St. David's Cathedral have been effected, as already announced; but, according to a second report just given by Mr. Scott, about £12,000 are still needed to complete the work of restoration in all its details.

The west front of Wells Cathedral having sustained great injury during recent winters, Mr. Scott and Mr. Ferrey, the diocesan architect, have just made a careful examination of the cathedral, and estimate that £8000 are required to accomplish the much needed conservation.

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LORD LYTTON

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MUSIC.

Last week's programme of the Royal Italian Opera was rich in classical music. "Le Nozze di Figaro" on Monday, "Il Flauto Magico" on Thursday, "Les Huguenots" on Friday morning, and "Der Freischutz" on Saturday, were not disagreeably contrasted by the lighter, yet still welcome, "La Sonnambula" on Tuesday. Of this and of the three first-named performances we have already spoken, and need now only refer to that of Saturday, the opera then given having had but few representations since its revival at her Majesty's Theatre four years ago. Not even in his subsequent operas, "Euryanthe" and "Oberon," has Weber surpassed, if he has even equalled, the intense dramatic power displayed in his "Der Freischutz." His own favourite work, "Euryanthe," may, perhaps, display more constructive and artistic skill, but neither this nor his "Oberon" presents a subject so peculiarly calculated for his romantic imagination as the wild legend of forest life and diabolism that he has set to music of such thrilling interest as that of his earlier work. The conventional practice of the Italian opera stage, by which the dialogue of a translated work must be turned into recitative, cannot but have some prejudicial effect on a work like "Der Freischutz," based as it is on a legend of the wildest northern superstition, and intensely German in the romantic tone of its musical treatment. In such a work the rhythm of the music and of the language to which it was originally set are intensely identified, and the substitution of the softened accents of an Italian version must entail some loss of effect. The recitatives used in Saturday night's performance were those which were added by the late French composer, Hector Berlioz, whose eccentric manner is sometimes rather out of keeping with the music of the opera. Mdlle. Titiens's splendid singing of the great scena of Agata, known in English as "Softly sighs," has often formed a feature in concert performances, where she has sung it here more frequently than on the stage. Its grand delivery on Saturday, although the singer was somewhat under the influence of a cold, produced a powerful impression. Scarcely could there ever have been a more efficient Annetta than Mdlle. Sinico: the charming duet ("Come, be gay," in English,) was given by these two ladies with excellent effect, and Mdlle. Sinico earned individual applause in her two arias, that in Polacca tempo and the legendary ballad with viola obbligato. All-important in the effect of the opera was the admirable performance, vocal and dramatic, of Mr. Santley as Caspar: the drinking-song and the great "Revenge" scena were given in the highest style of declamatory art. The three artists named were also identified with the same characters in the revival of the opera already referred to. Signor Mongini's Rodolpho is not one of his most successful performances. Weber's music will not so readily admit of interpolated cadenzas and altered closes as that of the modern Italian school. By one or two such licenses Signor Mongini injured the effect of his scena ("Through the Forests"). The overture was, almost as a matter of course, encored. On this occasion, and on Tuesday, Signor Bevignani was the conductor, in lieu of Signor Arditi. With next week the present series of operatic performances will close.

The Sacred Harmonic Society opened their thirty-eighth season yesterday (Friday) week, with a fine performance of "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Sir Michael Costa, whose direction of these concerts during the past twenty years has been the main cause of their efficiency and of the prosperity of the institution. The sublime double choruses were given with grand effect by the society's gigantic choir—the Hailstone chorus, as usual, having been encored; as were also the air, "The enemy said," energetically declaimed by Mr. Vernon Rigby, and the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," excellently sung by Mr. Lewis Thomas and Mr. Winn. The soprano and contralto solos were efficiently rendered by Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss Vinta having been a worthy second to the former lady in the duet, "The Lord is my strength."

The College of Organists held a commemoration festival, last week, in the Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. There was a full choral service performed by nearly 160 singers, from the principal London church choirs, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., M.A., Mus. Doc., who forcibly advocated the interests of church music and its professors, and of the college which was instituted (five years since) for the promotion thereof. Some of the music performed on the occasion was selected from the compositions of Sir Frederick Ouseley, who is eminent practically in the art, as well as being Professor thereof at the University of Oxford. Mr. R. Limpus, a well-known London organist and secretary of the college, directed and conducted the choral performances on the occasion referred to.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert consisted of a performance of Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," which was given with the combined resources of the band, choir, and organ of the establishment. The solo singers were Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

The concerts of the Philharmonic Society for the ensuing year are to be held on Wednesdays, March 16 and 30; and on Mondays, April 25, May 9 and 23, June 6 and 20, and July 4.

The Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival is fixed to take place on Aug. 30 next and three following days. Mr. J. Oliver Mason retires from the management, over which he has so efficiently presided for twenty years, and is succeeded by Mr. Beale, as chairman of the committee. Sir Michael Costa will conduct, as at many previous festivals. Mr. Benedict's new oratorio, "St. Peter," and a secular work by Herr Ferdinand Hiller are to be produced.

The "Oratorio Concerts" will recommence at St. James's Hall on Wednesday next, when Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" and "Acis and Galatea" will be given, with the novelty of additional accompaniments by Mendelssohn—only recently discovered, and never yet heard in this country. Nine concerts are to be given between this and May, and among many features of high interest will be performances of Bach's "Passions Musik," Beethoven's grand mass in D, and his choral symphony. Mr. Joseph Barnby will conduct, as before; and the large choir formed and trained by that gentleman will be an important element in the general arrangements.

Madame Grisi, the eminent vocalist, died last week at Berlin. A notice of this great singer will appear next week, with a Portrait.

THE THEATRES.

Mr. Allerton, with a resiliency which does him credit, has made the equivocal reception of his first drama the spur to a new effort, in which he has certainly succeeded better. "The Siren" has the same art-moral as "Forbidden Fruit," but the details of the action are not so objectionable. It is a free translation, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, of M. Octave Feuillet's "Dalila," and is so well rendered into English that the dialogue runs with ease, and much of it is pointed and racy. The hero, Caspar Albano (Mr. Allerton), is a poet and composer, who has been a pupil of Sartorius (Mr. Brandon Ellis), a professor of counterpoint, whose daughter Fides (Miss Helen Tory) is secretly in love with him. Caspar's opera is on the eve of its production, and his friend Count Carnioli (Mr. Charles Coghlan) is anxious that Caspar shall avoid marriage, lest his attention should be withdrawn from music. He therefore contrives to bring him under the influence of the Princess Leonora Falconieri (Miss Kate Saville), and thereby defeats his own object; for the Princess is a malignant coquette, and abuses her power, distracting the mind of her victim and rendering him incapable of exertion. At length he wakens from his wild dream, but not until poor Fides is killed by his neglect. While in pursuit of his faithless mistress and her paramour, he encounters Sartorius conveying his deceased daughter to her grave. Caspar is so shocked by the event that he dies of the surprise and remorse. Much of the scenery of this piece is good, and does credit to Mr. Roberts. Nor is the play without interest of the romantic kind; but the actors are not equal to their parts. Miss Saville, in particular, was out of place, and, though she acted with great care, found it impossible either to look the character or act it. Miss Tory is a novice, but did her best. Mr. Allerton himself was rather overweighted; and Mr. Coghlan so demonstrative that he threw the principals into the shade. There was consequently a want of harmony, which should have been prevented at rehearsal. Probably, as the performers get better acquainted with their rôles, they may improve both individually and collectively.

The new extravaganza at the St. James's has proved a decided success. It is called "La Belle Sauvage," an Indian burlesque in five scenes, by Brougham. Such is the announcement on the "bill of the play," which also contains the whole of the story of the drama, told, after Longfellow, in Hiawathan measure, very pleasantly. This sets forth how Captain John Smith (Mr. L. Brough) came to the dominions of King Powhatan (Mr. Mark Smith), fell in love with his daughter, Pocahontas (Mrs. John Wood), and, after going through many perils, was permitted to wed her. The whole affair is in every respect admirably managed, both with regard to the scenery and acting. The former is painted by Messrs. Grieve, Callcott, and Galt; the latter is performed by a company not to be excelled in talent and numbers by any other in London. Mr. Brough as the Captain was admirable, and Mr. M. Smith as the King majestic both as regards size and bearing. The latter gentleman sings with good taste, and dances like Heine's famous Bruin. The reader will recollect that Mrs. Wood some time ago made an appearance at the Princess's, and astonished the audience with her extravagance and fun. This was variously criticised at the time, but the impression she left was that of an actress having great powers and a bizarre style. Such an artist is admirably fitted for burlesque, and Mrs Wood literally revels in the sport which the scene suggests. We have no doubt that in no long time she will become exceedingly popular. An attentive, fashionable, and intelligent audience passed a favourable judgment on the new piece.

Mr. Boucicault's drama of "The Long Strike" has been revived at the Adelphi. Mr. Fechter has appeared at the Princess's as Hamlet, the Ghost being represented by Mr. Henry Marston.

On Friday Mr. Tavares performed, at Sadler's Wells, the character of Iago, in a manner which confirmed the good opinion we have already expressed of his talents. In many respects it was a remarkable example of acting.

At the Standard, Miss Emily Soldene has succeeded Miss Julia Mathews in the rôle of the Grand Duchess, and both sings and acts the part with skill and effect.

Mr. Woodin is again in London, and has "a local habitation and a name" at the Egyptian Hall, where, on Monday, his reappearance was established as a fact of no ordinary importance. The room is admirably fitted up for the purpose, and the comforts of the audience were amply secured. Mr. Woodin calls his lecture a "Carpet-Bag Character Entertainment," and reminds us of his earlier efforts in a similar production. Mr. Woodin has not at all diminished in power; but, if possible, effects his changes with greater rapidity and force than ever. He is assisted with some capital scenery painted by Mr. John O'Connor.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Among the new publications which have served to inaugurate the opening of our musical season, especial and immediate attention is due to several works from the pen of Stephen Heller, just given to the public by Messrs. Chappell, of Bond-street. It is by no means necessary to eulogise Herr Heller. He is a veteran musician, holding, by the common consent of the musical world, a place in the very highest rank among the artists of the time. He is distinguished, too, by the richness of his genius; and no living composer has produced so many works calculated to develop the greatest powers of the pianoforte. Such being the character and the reputation of Herr Heller, we shall content ourselves by announcing the appearance of the new works for that instrument now published by Messrs. Chappell. They consist of "Lieder Ohne Worte," op. 120; "Ballades and Reveries," op. 121, "Valses," op. 122; "Feuilles Volantes," op. 123; and "Scenes d'Enfants," op. 24. We may merely remark that, though in one of them he has adopted the title which has been rendered so popular by Mendelssohn, it is only the title and form of these pieces which have been adopted, entire originality of style being one of the most remarkable of M. Heller's characteristics. We have, therefore, great pleasure in informing our readers of this most important addition to our stock of pianoforte music.

The same publishers have made another valuable addition to our music of this class in giving to the public *Three Sonatinas for the Pianoforte by Carl Reinecke*. This composer is the conductor of the renowned "Gewandhaus Concerts" at Leipsic. He is one of the most accomplished pianists of the day, and during his visit to London last season made a great impression on the public by his beautiful performances at the Philharmonic, Crystal Palace, and other concerts of the metropolis. As is indicated by their title of sonatinas they are of comparatively small dimensions, and are for the use of young performers. But they are all the more valuable on that account, for they are not only delightful to every one who hears them, but tend to the improvement of the performer in taste and execution—a purpose which is aided by the masterly manner in which the fingering of every difficult passage is indicated by the composer.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, *The Prodigal Son*, has now been published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., who have also printed all the airs, duets, and concerted pieces separately. This work, it will be remembered, made a great impression when first performed, at Worcester, and the favourable judgment then pronounced has since been fully ratified. "The Prodigal Son" is unanimously regarded as the greatest sacred work that has appeared since the production of "Elijah."

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have published *Three Short Pieces intended as Voluntaries for the Organ, by E. J. Hopkins*. Mr. Hopkins deserves his reputation as a great master of his instrument, and these new pieces from his pen are worthy of the attention of every organist in the kingdom. They are short, and demand only a few minutes in performance; but their simplicity of construction is full of solemnity and grandeur, and their use will contribute greatly to the impressiveness and effect of the services of the church.

Under the general title of *Robert Cocks and Co.'s Dance-Music for the Season*, this spirited and enterprising firm have put forth a list of works of this class composed by many of our most eminent musicians, and originally published by them. In this list there are a great number of pieces—waltzes, quadrilles, polkas, and marches—which have gained a high degree of popularity, and it further includes many which are absolutely new, and will greatly enrich our stock of dance-music. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have shown their usual activity in thus "taking time by the forelock," and their example will no doubt be followed by many of their brethren. Among the pieces which have now come before the public for the first time we may specify the following as being of distinguished excellence:—"The Tranchs Quadrille, on Scotch airs, by J. Pridham," "The Twilight Polka," by Adam Wright; "The Stars Quadrille," by Adam Wright; "Happy Dreams," a waltz, by J. Pridham. These pieces will at once attract particular attention, not only by the intrinsic merit of the music, but by the elegance and brilliancy of the graphic illustrations.

Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co. have just published *Lovely Spring*, a part-song by Emanuel Aguilar. Mr. Aguilar is one of our most accomplished pianists of the day, and owes his reputation principally to his compositions for the instrument of which he is so great a master. But he may well be called a *catholic* musician, he is thoroughly conversant with every branch of his art. This part-song, for soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass, is a fine specimen of the English school of vocal music. It is not only masterly in harmony and counterpoint, but gives full expression to the poetical spirit of the words.

THE ELGIN MONUMENT AT CALCUTTA.

We have engraved a series of illustrations of the monument erected in the cathedral of Calcutta in honour and memory of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., who died in that country, over which he presided as Governor-General. This elegant work was commissioned by the Indian Government. It is of English design and workmanship, the architectural idea and detail being the production of Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., architect; while the sculpture has been designed and executed by Mr. J. Birnie Philip, of Hans-place, who also undertook the contract for the whole work.

The monument is designed in the form of a gabled shrine adapted to a wall background. It is composed in its architectural parts mainly of Mansfield Woodhouse stone. The base or pedestal which supports the whole has a plinth in red serpentine marble, and a capping of the same material forms a kind of shelf or table, on the top surface of which an engraved and illuminated brass cross is inserted. On the front of this base the inscription is recorded, as our illustration shows. The flat wall niche surface, inclosed by a trefoil cusped arch, is filled below the springing with four bronze panels, most elaborately and beautifully chased. These respectively represent Lord Elgin in some incident of his administrative or diplomatic service in Jamaica, Canada, China, and India. In the tympanum of the arch a delicately-carved medallion portrait of the deceased nobleman is inserted. This is in pure statuary marble, and has been considered an excellent likeness. The spandril space over the arch and under the gable is filled with a shield carrying the late Earl's armorial bearing. The gable itself is richly carved with crockets and finials of good Gothic design; the buttress piers being also elaborately enriched with carved ornament. Not the least attractive feature of the work as a piece of sculpture is the enriched series of small and delicately-designed figures which occupy the main surface of the inclosing arch. These represent, on the one side, the Christian virtues, and on the other the moral virtues, of a good governor.

The whole monument, being on a scale fitted for close inspection, has a finished and decorative character. It was honoured by a visit from her Majesty the Queen and by many of the leading nobility before it left England. It has since, we learn, been fixed in its place in one of the transepts of the cathedral at Calcutta.

The following is the inscription on the monument:—"In memory of the Right Hon. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who died in the execution of his office (at Dhurmsala, in Northern India), and there lies buried. This monument is erected by the Government of her Majesty Queen Victoria in recognition of his many eminent services rendered by him to his country in Jamaica, Canada, China, and India. Born July 20, 1811; died Nov. 20, 1863."

"AN ATTACK."

Art may be more ambitiously, but can scarcely be more congenially, employed than in depicting the short-lived joys and sorrows, pleasures and troubles of childhood. It was not all joy and pleasure in that brilliant spring-time of life, though memory is apt to pick out only the golden strands that flecked its chequered web and woof. In proof of this remark, if proof were needed, have we not to adduce the childish alarm and distress represented by Mr. Bottomley in this excellently-painted picture? It is one of the best we have seen from his hand, and worthily occupies a place of honour in the Old Bond-street Gallery. Who has not, in the helpless inexperience of that far-off time, been more than half-frightened at the strange, inhuman, infuriate chorus of hissing and gabbling, raised in too evident menace by a flock of contemptible geese, with hungry protrusion of gaping mandibles and dire flapping of wings? Who has not dreaded to meet these noisy, pugnacious creatures straggling along a narrow lane (the gander waddling importantly as an advanced guard at their head), or even feared to meet them on an open common? Why, the writer remembers "an attack" of a most determined kind made on him by a vicious old gander. He—the little goose, not the old one—had perhaps been trying to find some of the golden eggs of the nursery tale, at all events, he had found a most artfully-concealed egg at the edge of a pond, and was making off with it, a guilty conscience probably lending speed to his heels, when he heard the gander actually on his heels in hot pursuit. The danger which seemed so imminent was evaded, however, by dropping suddenly, and allowing the monster to go, carried by his own impetus, far ahead; the boy then made good his escape by doubling back, not without casting derisive taunts at the assailant when at a safe distance. The children in the picture have given no such provocation. These little rustics have been out on the heath cutting dry bracken for fuel; they are returning homewards with no intention of searching for golden eggs on the pond margin. The younger child has toddled unsuspiciously on in advance, and so has received "the attack," which has fairly frightened it. The older sister has, however, learnt the wisdom of courage. Seeing the bold stand she makes, the geese will quickly change their mind and not venture their necks within reach of that upraised sickle. The character of the goose has been grossly maligned; no animal better understands that discretion is the better part of valour; and let those who vilify it try to discover the hiding-place of its eggs.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 27.—

In London the births of 2080 children (1063 boys and 1017 girls) were registered during the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1859-68) the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2170.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1676. It was the forty-seventh week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1600. The deaths in the present return exceed by 76 the estimated amount, but are less by 181 than the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 474, the corrected average number being 260. Five deaths from smallpox, 50 from measles, 219 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 70 from whooping-cough, 11 from typhus fever, 23 from enteric fever, 11 from simple continued fever, and 20 from diarrhoea were registered. The mortality from scarlet fever was a little higher than in the preceding week. The epidemic was much more fatal in the east and south districts than in other parts of the metropolis. Nineteen cases were registered in the west districts, 38 in the north, 17 in the central, 60 in the east, and 84 in the south districts. One hundred and eighty-seven persons died from phthisis, 260 from bronchitis, and 110 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 185, from bronchitis 207, and from pneumonia 122. In the preceding week, which ended Nov. 20, the deaths from those diseases were 159, 265, and 138 respectively. The deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system were 61, and the deaths from diseases of the organs of circulation were 20 less than the numbers recorded in the previous week. Seven hundred and eighty-seven children died under five years of age; of these 48 died from measles, 145 from scarlatina, 68 from whooping-cough, 15 from diarrhoea, 9 from want of breast-milk, 15 from mesenteric disease, 22 from hydrocephalus, 48 from convulsions, 114 from bronchitis, 93 from pneumonia, 13 from teething, and 48 from atrophy and debility. The deaths of 5 children and 2 adults from burns or scalds, of 2 persons from drowning, of 6 children and 2 adults from suffocation, and of 7 persons who committed suicide were registered. The deaths of 4 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were recorded.

In the week 4428 births and 3359 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 28 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 28 per 1000 in London, 25 in Edinburgh, and 24 in Dublin, 22 in Bristol, 29 in Birmingham, 30 in Liverpool, 32 in Manchester, 28 in Salford, 34 in Sheffield, 20 in Bradford, 29 in Leeds, 24 in Hull, 27 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 35 in Glasgow. The fatality from scarlet fever showed an increase in Sheffield, Hull, and Leeds, as well as in London, while it had considerably declined in Liverpool. The annual death-rate from the disease last week was 6·3 per 1000 in Sheffield, 5·4 in Hull, 3·6 in London, 3·1 in Leeds, and 2·7 in Liverpool.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending last Saturday, Nov. 27, was 26 per 1000; the rate in Berlin during the seven days ending the 25th inst. was 36 per 1000. The [illegible] death registered in Paris included 27 fatal cases of smallpox; and of the 357 deaths in Berlin, 26 were referred to diphtheria.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

which is popularly identified with the maintenance of large and burdensome defensive establishments. It is the fashion of Europe just now to measure the importance of a State by the number of armed men which it can bring into the field, and to have an influential voice in European councils is thought to imply the necessity of keeping the army and navy up to the proportionate standard fixed by the great Powers. It must be confessed that, judged by such a standard, Italy can hardly be charged with an overweening martial ambition. As compared with some of her neighbours, her establishments are fixed upon a moderate scale. It is only when brought into comparison with her actual need and means that they assume proportions of extravagant magnitude. The prolongation of "the Ministerial crisis" at Florence, therefore, among other things, means this—that the predominant political influence which regulates the public affairs of the southern peninsula pays more respect to the nominal position of Italy in the comity of European nations than to the real wants, interests, and probable wishes of the Italian people.

We are sorry for this, though we cannot affect to be surprised at it. We thought it not impossible that Italy might strike out for herself a line of policy differing in its direction from that of the majority of European States, in being adapted to fulfil the demands of the Benthamite maxim, "The greatest happiness of the greatest number." After the close of the war which gave her Venetia, and especially after the abandonment of all present intention to wrest Rome and its environs from Pontifical government, the path of peaceful progress which lay open to the national Legislature was one which it might have been supposed could scarcely have been missed by any patriotic and statesman-like mind. Latterly, Italy has had nothing to fear from her nearest neighbours. So long as she chose to confine herself exclusively to her domestic affairs, there was not the remotest probability that she would be assailed from without. Neither France, nor Prussia, nor Austria, nor Spain was in the least likely to brave the reprobation of Europe by gratuitously intervening in her home difficulties, or trenching upon her rights as an independent nation. There remained nothing more for her to accomplish by force of arms. No enterprise invited her which could have wounded the self-love, or endangered the foreign policy, of other Powers. Seldom, perhaps, has the destiny of a great nation been so completely within its own choice, and never was a people beckoned by events to a more glorious and beneficent undertaking than that which, of late, has presented itself to Italy. Unfortunately, the opportunity appears to be slipping by unimproved; and the failure of Signor Lanza to form an Administration, caused as it has been by the apprehended difficulty of carrying into effect a policy of financial reduction, indicates, we fear, too truly, that Italian rulers do not even yet "discern the signs of the times."

Financial embarrassment is a more formidable impediment by far to the progress of the Italian kingdom towards internal union, order, prosperity, and stability, than any relative deficiency of military strength. It eats more and more deeply into the material resources of the kingdom; it blights into barrenness the best devised schemes of administrative reform; it prevents a fair distribution of the burdens of taxation; it encourages all kinds of lawlessness, and, at the same time, abridges the means by which a lawless spirit can alone be mastered. It infects the ruling power with impotence, and, by the discouragement which it spreads over all classes of society, it induces habits of financial laxity, which, unless they are soon abandoned, necessarily lead the way to revolution and ruin. The Italian Chamber would hardly have postponed an examination of the Budget year after year and given *carte blanche* to the Minister of Finance had it not been hopeless in regard to its ability to retrieve the pecuniary solvency of the kingdom under the existing system. It may be that the deputies are too inclined to substitute personal and party contests, which have a charm of excitement, for grave legislative labours, recommended only by the prospective utility of their results. But we shrewdly suspect that the trifling spirit so often displayed by the representatives of the Italian people may have, if not its origin, still its chief vitality, in the despair of being able, by a restoration of financial soundness, to grapple successfully with other and scarcely less pressing evils. There is no situation more demoralising, whether to individuals or to nations, than that of impecuniosity associated with great and growing indebtedness. This, however, is the present situation of Italy. The yawning abyss of national bankruptcy is before her, and she is on the slope which leads down to it. The heavy burden upon her back gives increased momentum to her already rapid approach to it. She must sensibly lighten it, or she will presently be on the brink, and then over it into the chaotic gulf below.

That Signor Lanza, uncouth and narrow-minded Piedmontese though he may be, projected the only rational policy for Italy in her present circumstances may be inferred from what has happened since he was compelled to acknowledge his inability to form a Ministry. The King sent for General Cialdini, who agrees with his Majesty in objecting to a further reduction of the military and naval forces of the country. But Cialdini has also felt obliged to give up his attempt to organise a new Administration, because he cannot prevail upon Signor Sella to take the portfolio of Finance—thereby indicating that no able financier can agree to be associated with a Cabinet based upon an understanding that the way to economy through a diminution of the national armaments is barred against him. Who would willingly embark in a vessel known to be in a leaky condition, when almost the sole engagement sought to be exacted from him is that he shall not use the pumps? It is a sorry prospect, this, for a noble kingdom. What an inexpressible pity it will be if, through any fond delusion—Royal, official, or popular—Italy, fraught with so many elements of prosperity and progress, should be steered upon a rock plainly visible to all but her helmsman and crew, and should make shipwreck of her hopes in the midst of profoundest calm!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Reports have been rife for several days past of the resignation of the Ministry; still, up to the present moment, they have not been confirmed. That the downfall of the present Cabinet is imminent there can be no manner of doubt, although the recent liberal speech of M. de Forcade la Roquette in the Chamber would seem to indicate that its members are prepared to conform to the opinions entertained by the majority in the Chamber. This speech, which went almost as far as the partisans of M. Emile Ollivier could desire, was, however, severely commented upon by M. Jules Favre as being a contradiction to the acts of the Government in supporting the election of certain deputies who had obtained their seats by the most objectionable interference with the rights of electors on the part of the authorities.

A partial adjustment of political parties in the Corps Législatif has been brought about by the issue of the programme of the Right-Centre or Liberal-Conservative party under the leadership of M. Emile Ollivier. This document is far more liberal than might have been expected, and indicates that the Minister in prospectu will rely for a working majority in the Chamber upon the members of the Left-Centre, and even the deputies of the Left, rather than upon the Arcadians with Baron Jérome David and M. Granier de Cassagnac at their head. The manifesto in question sets out by proclaiming that the Parliamentary régime implies a free press, free elections, and a responsible Ministry; and that without ignoring further reforms when their necessity shall have been demonstrated, the deputies who have signed the present document are agreed upon the following line of policy—namely: Peace abroad, and the abolition of the law of public safety at home; the prohibition of plurality of offices in the case of individuals receiving high salaries, local self-government, mayors to be appointed from among the members of the municipal councils, a thorough revision of the electoral districts, perfect freedom of election, trial by jury for press offences, abolition of the newspaper stamp, extension of superior instruction, and an inquiry into the working of commercial treaties. One hundred and twenty-four deputies signed the above programme, and thirty-seven deputies belonging to the Left-Centre gave in their adhesion to it, demanding at the same time the participation of the Corps Législatif in reforms of the Constitution, and the free election of mayors by the communes, instead of leaving the nomination of these functionaries in the hands of the Government.

The Corps Législatif has been mainly occupied with the verification of disputed elections, which, in the French Chamber, is little else than a struggle of parties, an election being generally quashed or pronounced valid according to the particular shade of political opinion entertained by the doubtful deputy. Certain of these proceedings have brought to light some singular instances of official interference, such as threatening in the columns of complaisant newspapers returned political convicts with retransportation to Cayenne in the event of their voting against the Government nominee, and escorting Democratic candidates throughout their canvas by horse or foot gendarmes, and other interference with the freedom of election. These revelations have been moreover varied with several incidents of an exciting character, the principal of which was the maiden speech of M. Rochefort, who, in brief and (to the disappointment of his opponents) in perfectly becoming terms, moved that "the National Guard, as being electors, should be intrusted in preference to troops of the Line with the protection of the Chamber against surprises from without, come from what quarter they might, as under the present Government they were continually exposed to surprises." M. Gambetta, in seconding this proposal, warned the deputies that, if they neglected it, they would one day most likely regret not having taken the proposed precaution. The motion, as may be supposed, was not taken into consideration; still, the impression Rochefort produced among his opponents in the Chamber by his gentlemanly manner, his penetrating voice, and his temperate language, was evidently a favourable one. Subsequently, in conjunction with M. Raspail, he introduced a bill propounding a scheme of decentralisation in all matters of local interest, and conferring certain exceptional powers upon the Corps Législatif, in whom was proposed to be vested the right of going to war, and in this contingency of nominating its own generals.

Some seven or eight Court functionaries, principally chamberlains and equerries to either the Emperor or the Empress, have resigned their posts on the Imperial establishment, in order to preserve their seats in the Corps Législatif. M. Clement Duvernois, the Emperor's special journalist, has also resigned his seat in the Chamber—not, however, because he held an appointment under the Crown, but because it was extremely doubtful whether his election would be verified, and he preferred not to run the risk of being formally ejected. He intends to present himself, however, it is said, for re-election.

M. Glais-Bizoin, a former deputy for the Côtes-du-Nord, who lost his seat at the late general election through Government influence, and a consistent Democrat of thirty years' standing, has been returned for the fourth Paris circumscription by a large majority over M. Barbès, the nonjuring Republican and Socialist candidate.

The Empress, who arrived in Paris from Toulon on Sunday, has not made her appearance in public since her return from the Eastern tour.

The protectionist agitation is gaining ground, under the leadership of M. Pouyer-Quertier. Provincial meetings still continue to be held in the northern and eastern departments, and the representatives of towns favourable to the movement, assembled in Paris, hold continual meetings at the Hôtel du Louvre. Thirty-two deputies have moreover appended their signatures to an interpellation, requiring the Government to give notice of withdrawal from the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860.

The Government has at last aroused itself from its lethargy, and instituted prosecutions against the *Rappel*, the *Casse-Tête*, and *Père Duchesne*, for certain seditious articles which have lately appeared in these "irreconcilable" journals. Conviction will follow as a matter of course, and deservedly enough in the present instance, for the *Rappel* has appealed in the plainest terms to the army to revolt, and *Père Duchesne*, like its prototype of 1793, is in the habit of couching its abusive tirades in the foulest language.

Duellists and their seconds, it seems, are for the future not to escape quite so easily as they have been in the habit of doing when summoned before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. The public prosecutor said the other day that it was necessary to commence a new era of repression, and not to allow duelling prosecutions to be any longer a farce, whereupon the Court, instead of the customary simple fine, joined to the monetary penalty a sentence of a fortnight's imprisonment for the principals, and a week's imprisonment for each of their seconds. It is questionable, however, whether even this punishment will in any degree put a stop to duelling in France.

The analytical chemist charged with examining the viscera of the elder Kinck has discovered, it seems, traces of prussic acid; from which he draws the inference that a considerable quantity of that poison, which speedily evaporates, must have been administered by Tropmann to his victim. Tropmann now maintains that he had several accomplices in his crimes; still, little faith is placed in his assertions.

M. Emile Augier, the most distinguished of living French dramatists, has completed a new play, called "Lions and Foxes," which was produced, a few evenings since, at the Théâtre Français, with moderate success. The plot turns upon a scheme of the Jesuits to obtain possession of the fortune of the heroine, which is said to be the reason why the Empress did not honour, as it was announced she would do, the first representation with her presence.

ITALY.

Signor Lanza having failed in his attempt to form a Cabinet, General Cialdini essayed the task, with like un-success; and the King yielding to the advice of Generals Menabrea and Cialdini, has charged Signor Sella with the formation of the new Cabinet.

The cordon of the Order of St. Maurice has been conferred on M. De Lesseps.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

A pre-synodal congregation was held, on Thursday week, in the Sistine Chapel, when the Pope delivered an allocution and received the oaths of the officers of the Œcumenical Council.

The Œcumenical Council was opened on Wednesday. By daybreak, notwithstanding the weather being rainy, the inner atrium and grand nave of the Vatican Basilica, the route of the procession, were already thronged by an immense concourse of spectators. At nine o'clock, amid the ringing of the bells of all the ecclesiastical edifices in the city and salvos of artillery from the Castle of San Angelo and Mount Aventine, the procession formed in the upper atrium of the Vatican, descended the Scala Regia, and passed through the lower atrium into the cathedral. Regular and secular clergy were ranged on each side, and the procession consisted of six Archbishop-Princes, forty-nine Cardinals, eleven Patriarchs, 680 Archbishops and Bishops, twenty-eight Abbots, and twenty-nine Generals of religious orders. In all, about 800 ecclesiastics preceded the Pope, who was carried into the cathedral in the gestatorial chair. His Holiness first knelt some time before the monument, and the assembly then took their places in the council hall in seven rows. After mass had been chanted by Cardinal Patrizi, the Archbishop of Iconium pronounced the inaugural discourse. The Pope, who appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, then gave his benediction—the ceremony being carried out in exact accordance with the state programme. The tribunes of the council hall were occupied by the Sovereigns and Princes present in Rome, the members of the diplomatic body, Generals Dumont and Kanzler, and the Roman and foreign nobility. The council hall presented a most splendid and imposing appearance. After giving the benediction, the Pope received the homage of the members of the Council. The appointed prayers followed, and the Pope three times invoked the aid of the Holy Ghost for the Council, a hymn to the Holy Ghost being sung by the choristers. Persons not members of the assembly then quitted the hall. The Prelates approved the decree opening the Council, and the "Te Deum" followed, the ceremony terminating at half-past two in the afternoon. The Empress of Austria was present in the gallery set apart for foreign Sovereigns.

As to the probable duration of the Council, a correspondent of the *Times* at Rome states, on the authority of one who is intimately acquainted with what is going on, that it has been decided that it shall last until June 29—St. Peter's Day. If other business occurs which renders further deliberation necessary, it will be protracted to a later date.

SPAIN.

Mr. Layard was officially received by the Regent, on Thursday week, as British Ambassador. In the speech which the Regent made to Mr. Layard he said that "Spain only desired to imitate Great Britain in the practice of liberty, and to follow her steps in the path of progress."

The Ministers, the Diplomatic Body, and all the Generals now in Madrid were present, on Thursday week, at a religious ceremony performed in memory of General Dulce.

In the sitting of the Cortes, on Thursday week, Senor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, made a violent attack upon the Bourbons, in the course of which he declared that both Queen Christina and Queen Isabella were responsible for the disappearance of the Spanish crown jewels. Next day he made a further statement, asserting that whereas Queen Christina, when she came to Spain, had only an income of 30,000 piasters, she has now an income of 100,000. The Cortes adopted a motion demanding that a Parliamentary inquiry should be instituted into the matter.

In the Cortes, yesterday week, General Prim read a decree restoring the constitutional guarantees. The two Republicans who were sentenced to death for complicity in the late rising have been executed.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia gave an official audience, on Thursday week, to the Chinese Embassy.

The Budget Committee of the Prussian Lower House have adopted paragraph 2 of the Consolidation Bill, as modified by the amendment of Herr von Bennigsen, to which the Minister of Finance gave his assent. The redemption of the Consolidated Loans, the management of which will be transferred to the Chief Administration of the Public Debt, will henceforth be pursued as soon and so far as a surplus shall be established of revenue over expenditure, and providing that no other decision with respect to such surplus be made in the annual Budget. The Committee subsequently adopted the whole bill by 17 votes against 13.

A resolution, moved by Herr Hoverbeck, was adopted by the Prussian Chamber, on Saturday, declaring that in future Budgets the expenditure required for the Legations in Hamburg, Oldenburg, and Weimar should be omitted. A resolution proposing that a similar course should be pursued with regard to the Legation at Dresden was rejected.

We learn from the *North German Correspondent* that the King of Prussia has again exercised his prerogative of mercy by commuting the sentence of capital punishment pronounced against four individuals confined in the gaol of Magdeburg into imprisonment for life. Two of these criminals, called Gronlich and Schwarz, were condemned for murder and robbery; the third, named Anna Beyer, for infanticide; and the fourth, a weaver, called Kuch, for causing the death of one of his children by continued cruelty.

The Bavarian Ministerial crisis continues, and Prince Hohenlohe and the Minister of War, General Frankh, have been summoned by telegraph to the King at the Castle of Hohenschwangau.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor arrived at Vienna on Monday morning, in excellent health. The Empress is in Rome.

The Austrian Reichsrath is convoked for to-day, the 11th inst.

According to the last accounts from Cattaro, all the southern districts have been pacified; and the insurgents in the north, having been cut off from all communication with the coast, are suffering greatly from the want of provisions. Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Albania are quiet.

The Hungarian Ministry has published a bill regulating the relations between the Church and State in Hungary. Every Hungarian citizen is to be free to profess any religion he pleases, and to have perfect liberty in the exercise of such religion. Civil marriages are to be lawful. In the case of mixed marriages, the boys are to be brought up in the religion of the father, and the girls in that of the mother.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

A diplomatic telegram arrived at Constantinople on Wednesday announcing the acceptance by the Khedive of the conditions contained in the Sultan's latest firman, and stating the intention of his Highness to come in person to Constantinople to assure the Sultan of his faithful allegiance. The principal conditions of the firman conveyed an expression of the absolute will of the Sultan, that all taxes and imposts in Egypt should be levied in his name; further, that the inhabitants should not be burdened with new taxes without legitimate necessity; and, lastly, that no foreign loan should be contracted unless its necessity were established and the Sultan's previous authorisation obtained.

Sir Samuel Baker has started with his party from Egypt for Souakin. From Suakin the expedition crosses the desert to meet the engineering department at Berber, where transports are waiting to convey the expedition to Khartoum. These preparations are made for the transport of the material of the expedition to the White Nile. Sir Samuel Baker received from the Khedive the order of the Medjidie.

AMERICA.

Congress met on Monday, and the *Times'* correspondent telegraphs a copious summary of the President's Message. Its main features are the recommendation of a gradual return to specie payments and reduction of taxation; approval of Secretary Boutwell's financial policy; an expression of sympathy with the Cubans, coupled with a declaration that they are not yet entitled to recognition

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ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

The welcome advent of the kindly Christmas and hopeful New-Year's Day is always the occasion for an outburst of literary and artistic publications designed for gifts more especially to ladies and children. It is our pleasing duty this week to begin the task of noticing such books of the present season as have been sent to this Journal for that purpose. We cannot, within our limits of space and time, attempt to deal with them all at once; but a few of the most elaborate, the daintiest, and the prettiest shall here be mentioned with the praises they deserve.

In Fairy-Land: A Series of Pictures from the Elf-World. By Richard Doyle. With a Poem by William Allingham. (Longmans.) We may, without fear of mistake, pronounce this beautiful work of sportive imagination the leading Christmas-book of 1869; yet its subject is far enough from Christmas, for it is like a "Midsummer Night's Tale," and its scene is laid amidst the glad and glorious verdure of the Forest Realm, in the fairy court of Titania's Royal daughter. Mr. Allingham is known for a true poet, and Mr. Doyle is known for a true artist; who are both so highly esteemed by persons of taste and feeling that but one complaint has ever been made of either—that their productions appear less seldom than we could wish to see them. There is, perhaps, a want of concert in their joint performances here, and of consistency in the arrangement of Mr. Doyle's very ingenious designs, fascinating and sometimes lovely as they are; but we must be satisfied with their general harmony of spirit and effect, as combining to set before us the characteristics of the Elf-World. The poem, which has the form of an idyllic series of dialogues in couplets, ordinarily of eight-syllabled or seven-syllabled lines, but here and there breaking into lyrical strains of a lighter and quicker measure, relates the incidents, not of a midsummer night, but of a long midsummer day, as news told by several friendly elves meeting and conversing with each other. This is a Shakspearean and Spenserian method of exhibiting so slight a story, which might be introduced as an episode into a larger dramatic composition. The readers of Goethe will be reminded of the second part of his "Faust" by the opening of Mr. Allingham's poem with a song of the fairies at daybreak, in alternate strophe and antistrophe, to this inspiring tune:—

> Pure joy of the cloudlets,
> All rippled in crimson!
> Afar o'er the world's edge
> The night-foam is rolled.
> O, look how the Bright One
> Uplifts himself kingly;
> At once the wide morning
> Is flooded with gold!

The business of the day begins, and the fairies greet each other, and ask, "How goes the sunshine?" Every one tells what he has been doing; one has been training snails for the races; one has been collecting drops of dew-wine from the flower-cups; some have been tippling over much, and lie dozing under a toadstool; others have been practising vocal music with Klingsling, who has also a class of choral song-birds. In come the courtier Ferling, and talks of the Princess and her unsuccessful suitors, Blustling, Hudling, and Lofting; and of her perilous obligation to marry before the next new moon. The entrance of a stranger, wearing a blue cap, which distinguishes him from the green-caps of the Forest Realm, leads to further discussion of Court affairs. We learn what comes of it, some hours later, when Ferling and Jinkling talk of the strange adventure at the evening feast, where the blue-cap stranger, who calls himself Brightkin, from the Blue Mountains not far off, was the favoured guest of her Royal Highness. The King of the Mountains, father of Brightkin, with a host of gnomes at his back, arrived in pursuit of his truant son. There was a moment of anger, but it was followed by a happy reconciliation, and the promise of a happy wedding in Fairyland. We are gratified by the pleasing manner in which this simple chain of incidents and unsubstantial figures is linked together and festooned across the background of forest and meadow scenery, displaying a variety of pretty rural images and suggestions of innocent delight. The exquisite pictorial fantasies of Mr. Doyle, finely engraved and coloured, occupy eighteen large pages; but there are, in some instances, three or four separate designs on a page. We are inclined to care more for those smaller pictures, which are intended to show the usual employments and pastimes of the elves, in company with the birds and insects, among the leaves and flowers, than for the other designs which seem to bear more direct reference to the action of the poem. The frontispiece, representing the music-master Klingsling, with his singing-class of birds, is exceedingly pretty; and so are the processions of the Fairy Prince, with his train of gift-bearing pages; and of the Elfin King, whose retinue, mounted on various animals, has fallen into some disorder. But these are less perfect to the eye and to the fancy than such charming bits as the sketches of "Flirting," "Climbing and Stealing," "A Dance with a Butterfly," "The Elf-King Asleep," "Race on Snails," and "Elf and Owls;" or those showing the little play of coquetry around the toadstool; or "An Intruder," "An Evening Ride," and "Saying Bo to a Beetle." The larger picture of the Fairy Queen in her flower carriage, drawn by a team of twelve various butterflies, hovering above the earthly landscape, is a whole poem in itself. There is infinite fun and grace in the "Feasting Among the Fuchsias," "Poor Little Birdie Teased," and "Courtship Cut Short;" but the moonlight sleeping scene on the boughs of a tree, where all the fairies are securely perched and roosting in diverse easy attitudes, without risk of tumbling into the lake beneath, is a very fit spectacle to conclude this most agreeable Christmas extravaganza.

Little Lasses and Lads. With Coloured Illustrations by Oscar Pletsch. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.) A sensible and unaffected story of three children—May, Florence, and Archie—who were sent, because their sister Cissy had got the scarlet fever, to stay a month in the country with their good old nurse, Mrs. Edwards, of Rye Farm. These children are by no means too good for human nature's daily food. Master Archie, six years old, gives the farmer and his wife a fair share of trouble; he ravages the garden, smashes the glass cucumber-frames, which cut him with their broken glass, and is almost drowned in the pond while chasing the ducks. But he has a careful and clever guardian in the dog Nep, a fine brown retriever, whose reflections and practical determinations, in every case, are described with a profound knowledge of the canine mind. The tacit mutual understanding between Nep and Archie, as well as between Nep and his master and mistress, is very well expressed. The little girls, with their companions, are no less natural and amusing; one of them goes where she ought not, and suffers for it as she ought. The pictures are gracefully and truthfully drawn, and most agreeably coloured; we like particularly that of Rosie and Florrie quarrelling in their play of the doll's hospital, that of Archie with the flowers in the garden, and the other one of Archie with the horse in the stable.

Little Max. With Fifteen Etchings by Rudolf Geissler. (Seeley.) We should be puzzled to choose which we prefer of this book and the last noticed. The designs are very prettily conceived and neatly executed; each picture is on a page of fine tinted paper, accompanied with a little verse which seems translated from the German nursery rhymes. These are introduced to the English household by a well-contrived fiction, relating the arrival of Little Max, a German boy seven years old, who has lost his English mother, and who is sent to be brought up in England with his cousins, Reuben and Annie Ashton. The young stranger is quite a German by nature—affectionate, sensitive, and fondly attached to the quaint little sentences, songs, and fables which his mother and his nurse Gretchen have taught him. The custom, in Germany, of putting a number of variously-coloured eggs into a nest upon the ground, for children to find at Easter, is remembered here to the boy's and Annie's disappointment; and he is laughed at by his English friends when he tells them of having seen a hare running away from the nest, and believing that the hare laid the Easter eggs. But his merry German stories and verses, when Mrs. Ashton has turned them into English, are the delight of his companions, and he is no longer shy because of his foreign speech. We like, of the pictures, that of the little girl at the family dinner-table, making her pretty speech about her fork; and that of the little boy on the doorsteps, lifting his hands in joy beneath the soft spring shower, and singing the grateful words,

> May rain! May rain!
> Heaven's good blessing come again!
> Wet the grass and trees and all,
> Make the little men grow tall!

A Butterfly Chase. Translated from the French of P. J. Stahl. With Twenty-four Illustrations by Lorenz Frölich. (Seeley.) This book is by no means so good, in our humble judgment, as "Little Rosy's Voyage of Discovery," illustrated by the same artist, which we had the pleasure of recommending last year. Bertie and Minnie have received from an uncle, who may be a learned professor of entomology, but who must be a heartless old bachelor, and a pedantic old fool, the fatal gift of a pair of gauze-nets, with a case to hold specimens, a set of tweezers, pincers, and corking-pins to stick living butterflies into their collection, according to the book they have been reading. The culpable weakness of Minnie's mamma, who disapproves of this cruel employment for children, yet permits them to go afield with the cursed apparatus of torture and destruction, is not sufficiently condemned. The only wise creatures in the story are the butterfly, who refuses to be caught, and the donkey, who looks with scorn and contempt on the silly boy and girl, as they prowl round his meadow, and make futile efforts to snare the winged beauty, till they both tumble into the ditch. At length Bertie catches the poor insect, and is just about to run the pin into its fluttering body, when Minnie relents, having read in her uncle's book that a butterfly so pierced will live several days fixed upon the cork. The whole conception is extremely odious, and the style has some touches of affectation.

The Enchanted Toasting-Fork. (Tinsley Brothers.) Here is a very clever little book, the authorship of which is unknown to us, but which is "dedicated to Ginevra Colebrooke." It is not quite so good as "Alice in Wonderland," but good enough to please those readers, young and old, who have enjoyed that charming flight of wildly-humorous fancy. The narrative, which is brief and pointed, in very irregular rhymed verses, intermixed with the most comical woodcuts, relates the amazing confusion that befel the Court and household of the King of the Golden Strand, when his little daughter—her age is six years—had been intrusted by a fairy with a seeming kitchen toasting-fork, which was really a magic wand. The freaks played with this weapon of enchantment by the young Princess and the Prince her brother, who began with the transformation of their governess into a lame duck, and finished by not sparing the Prime Minister of the kingdom, are such as we should not have been disposed to credit on the testimony of a graver historian. This mad burlesque is relieved by two or three glimpses of a more delicate and poetical sentiment in the serener regions above. The whimsical oddity of the little drawings is such as to remind us of Hood's: the broken dolls and other playthings may be pieces of "still life," but are relics of a life that never was still; they have a very ludicrous effect.

Maiden Hours and Maiden Wiles. Designed by Beaujolais. (H. Sotheran and Co.) The skilful pencil of a shrewd and satirical artist has been employed here in depicting the questionable history of a fashionable young lady's day in the London season. We see her fast asleep in her bed at seven o'clock in the morning, and we behold all that she does, aided by a few lines of commentary quoted from some English poet, till she goes to bed again, five hours after midnight, on her return from the ball. The number of the "Maiden Hours" may be thus computed; but the "Maiden Wiles" are past all reckoning, and the inner life of this "Girl of the Period," though she deserve no worse reproach than that of a giddy worldling, is a mystery beyond the reach of ordinary observation. Her outer life—between dressing, lunching, lounging, receiving a visit of "the Captain," going to the Academy Exhibition, making a round of calls, drinking afternoon tea, riding in the park, the dinner-party, the Opera, and the ball—is elegantly and correctly displayed in these clever drawings. Their style is not so commonplace as her spirit would appear to be. The Captain, however, does not propose or commit himself, so far as we know, and perhaps he knows better.

ILLUSTRATED RELIGIOUS GIFT-BOOKS.

Twelve Parables of Our Lord, Illustrated and Illuminated. (Macmillan and Co.) This superb volume, which, of course, does not require or admit one word of literary criticism, will be acceptable to those who love truth as well as beauty, and who like to see how the sacred apologues of the Good Teacher are exemplified by the familiar customs and habits of the Eastern nations even at the present day. The twelve richly-coloured pictures, each of which is set opposite a splendidly ornamental text, are executed from sketches made by Mr. H. R. M'Enlry during a tour in the East. They represent, with a striking air of reality, the merchant in the market buying goodly pearls; the woman making bread and putting in three measures of meal; the sower in the field; the Prodigal Son and his father; the Pharisee and publican; the Good Samaritan; the Enemy sowing tares; the virgins at the bridegroom's coming; the finding of the lost sheep; the fisherman's net bringing up the good and the bad; the making ready of the householder's feast; and Dives and Lazarus; only a sentence or two extracted from the New Testament being printed against each picture. The whole book thus consists of twelve thick leaves or twenty-four pages, besides the frontispiece by Mr. Jellicoe, which represents Jesus preaching to his disciples on the Mount; and the titlepage, which is illuminated, as well as the texts, from designs by Mr. Lewis Hind. The gorgeous, yet very chaste and elegant, borders around the texts are copied from those of the Breviario Grimani, in St. Mark's Library at Venice. The binding is executed by Messrs. Burn and Co.; and for the arrangement of the whole, as for the style in which it is printed in colours, Messrs. Cooper, Clay, and Co. are entitled to much credit.

Pictorial Scenes from the Pilgrim's Progress. Drawn by Claude Ranguier Conder. (Hodder and Stoughton.) It is not too high praise for the artist who has designed these eighteen illustrations of Bunyan's famous allegory to say that he has done better than Gustave Doré would have done in the treatment of some parts of his subjects. He has shown great power of conceiving and depicting landscape scenery, with an effect upon the imagination that harmonises wonderfully with the feeling of each passage, in this noble old story or prose-poem, that is selected for artistic illustration. The most striking example, though we prefer others without the supernatural element, is the design called "Out of the Jurisdiction of Giant Despair," where the horrid desolation on one side of the river, with the menacing aspect of the bare and jagged trunks of the trees, is a contrast to the wooded slope of the other side, up which Christian and Hopeful are escaping. "The Delectable Mountains" is a fine Alpine landscape; and the forest or woodland scenery in Beulah, and on the banks of the "River of the Water of Life," as well as in several of the preceding plates, is rendered with equal fidelity to nature and forcible effect. The figures of "Giant Pope" and "Lot's Wife turned into a Pillar of Salt" are very good indeed. The work in general is free from that exaggeration which has been found in similar designs by the great genius above named.

The Angel of Heaven. With Twelve Photographs after Raffaelle, Rembrandt, and others. (Seeley.) The literary extracts, which accompany this selection of designs by several great masters of sacred art, consist of prose and verse taken from the writings of St. Augustine, Gerhardt, Milton, Calvin, Fuller, Bishop Hall, Archbishop Leighton, Sherlock, Krummacher, Keble, Bishop Wordsworth, and other approved religious authors. The designs include those of Raffaelle's Michael and the Dragon, and his Deliverance of St. Peter; Rembrandt's Abraham's Sacrifice; Guercino's Angels in the Sepulchre; and several by the modern artists, J. W. M. Turner, Stothard, William Blake, Delaroche, Kaulbach, and Gustave Doré. The photographs are mostly good; and some of the best seem to have been taken from the finest engravings of the pictures they represent.

MUSIC.

The winter performances at the Royal Italian Opera are to close to-night (Saturday). The house opened on Nov. 8; and during the brief period that has elapsed since then several of the greatest masterpieces of stage music have been given—some of them ("Fidelio" and "Der Freyschütz," for instance) having been long unheard at this establishment until the recent fusion of the two companies. During this, the final week, the operas announced have been "Der Freyschütz," "Martha" (supplemented by the mad scene from "Hamlet"), and "Il Trovatore," on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday; "Il Flauto Magico," on Friday afternoon; and "Lucrezia Borgia" for to-night. As in many former instances, Mdlle. Titiens was the heroine on each occasion, with the exception of Tuesday, when Mdlle. Ilma di Murska was the chief attraction, as Martha and Ophelia.

The second season of the oratorio concerts opened well at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday night, when Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" and "Acis and Galatea" were performed, with additional accompaniments by Mendelssohn, which were not known to exist until recently. They are alluded to in Devrient's recollections of the composer, lately published in an English translation, and were written for performance at Berlin in 1829. The "Te Deum" has been almost entirely re-scored in the instrumental portion, three trumpets being generally used throughout (with simplified passages), instead of only two, with an occasional third, as before; and the wood wind band being made complete, according to the usages of modern orchestras. "Acis" has been retouched in the same way, with some instances of more thorough change, as in the alteration of the tempo of the chorus "Happy we," and of the air "Hush, ye pretty warbling choir," both improvements, to our judgment. The florid passages in the accompaniments to the air, originally assigned to violins and piccolo, are modified into triplets of quavers dispersed among violins, flutes, and clarinets, with highly improved effect. Another noticeable point is the addition throughout of a viola part to the string band. We shall doubtless have another opportunity of speaking of these interesting accompaniments, with more time for their consideration in detail. The score of the "Te Deum" as altered by Mendelssohn is already published; that of "Acis" will soon be issued by Novello and Co., who will also publish the work in other forms. The effect of Wednesday night's concert was enhanced by an excellent orchestra and the capital chorus-singing of the choir of 300 voices trained by Mr. Joseph Barnby, who conducted with much judgment and care. The solos were given by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Montem Smith, and Herr Carl Stepan; all of whom were warmly applauded in their several performances. As at the previous series of these concerts, the French standard of pitch was maintained.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert the orchestral pieces were Mozart's symphony in D (that without a minuet and trio); Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture; and Beethoven's "Leonora," No. 3. That they were finely played it is scarcely necessary to say. The solo was Mendelssohn's rondo brillant in E flat, for pianoforte, with orchestral accompaniments; the solo-player, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, whose capital execution and excellent phrasing called forth much deserved applause at the close of the performance, as also after her two subsequent unaccompanied solos—a "Nachtstück" by Schumann, and a polonaise by Chopin. The vocalists were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Herr Angyalfi. Two pieces of his own composition (an "Allegretto" and a "Fanfare") were vigorously played on the organ by M. Lemmens, the husband of the lady just named. The organ music of M. Lemmens is in the ultra-French style, in which prettiness and brilliancy are aimed at rather than the serious dignity which is the true characteristic of the instrument. At next Saturday's concert Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," is to be given for the first time here. The performances of operas in English have been successfully continued here until Thursday last, when they were necessarily suspended in consequence of the preparations for the Christmas entertainments.

The third of the series of Mdlle. Nilsson's four subscription concerts took place at Exeter Hall last week, the programme having been divided into two portions, sacred and secular—Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), followed by a miscellaneous selection. The soprano solos in Mendelssohn's great "sinfonia-cantata" were sung by Mdlle. Nilsson with that refinement of voice, style, and execution which she has several times manifested in sacred, as more often in secular, music. How finely Mr. Sims Reeves sings the tenor airs and incidental recitatives of the work referred to no musical reader needs to be reminded. In the second part of the concert Mdlle. Nilsson gave Ophelia's great scena from "Hamlet," and elicited the enthusiastic expressions of delight which invariably follow this remarkable performance.

In a postscript to a second edition of Mr. Grancini's pamphlet, "The Opera and the Press," the author says that "there will be a national opera-house, co-operating with an Italian enterprise, and there will be an extended repertory, which will comprise the productions of composers of all countries, so that a school of acting and singing may be combined, to afford the fullest encouragement to native talent. The motives which have influenced the formation of a new opera-house are essentially patriotic. There will be no speculative joint-stock company, and the enterprise will not be in the hands of operatic traders."

Mr. G. L. Collins, one of our most prominent violoncellists, has just died, leaving his name in respectful remembrance, professionally and personally.

THE THEATRES.

Burlesque still maintains its ascendency; but between one burlesque and another there is not only a difference in degree, but frequently of kind. Mr. William Brough has a new piece of this sort at the Royalty, which was produced on Thursday week, under the title of "The Flying Dutchman; or, The Demon Seaman and the Lass that Loved a Sailor." Mr. Brough, as his manner is, has kept very close to the original, which we all remember so well, in regard to the order of the scenes and the supernatural spectacle which was wont, in the days of the old Adelphi, to terrify and enchant our grandparents, when they were children, and even "children of a larger growth," who then abounded more than now they do, and found their amusement in the melodramas of the minor theatres. Mr. Brough not only keeps close to his story, but also to the text. He does not, like Mr. Burnand, throw the reins on the neck of his humour, and let his Pegasus carry him wherever he will, but guides him with a careful hand along the high road of his fancy. We even now recollect the elegance of his "Ernani," which, as a drawing-room burlesque, has never been excelled, not even by Mr. Planché. Mr. Brough, however, has not been quite so successful in his present production. It is not mirth-provoking, but increases in earnestness as it proceeds, and at the end leaves the spectator in the gravest of moods. Parodies of more modern dramas are occasionally introduced—such as the scene from Mr. Burnand's "Turn of the Tide," where the rising waters imperil the safety of the lovers; and also of modern music, eschewing, however, the music-hall tunes. The acting of the piece cannot be too much commended. Miss M. Oliver, of course, supported the heroine, Jenny Wren, whom Vanderdecken, but in vain, would frighten into matrimony. Her lover, Captain Robin, was skilfully personated by Miss Kate Bishop; and his rival, Hans Bruinsen, found a capital representative in Miss Charlotte Saunders, who, in grotesque character-parts, is without a rival. Mr. E. Danvers, as Admiral Trump, was really "the fine old English gentleman" intended, with an allowable dash of caricature just sufficient to suggest a smile. Mr. Hermann deserves credit for his arrangement of the music; and the dances, under the direction of Mr. Milano, were strikingly successful. The scenery, by Mr. H. Cuthbert, was unexceptionably good, and the costumes appropriate and effective. The performance was well received throughout, and concluded with the full approbation of the audience.

At the Queen's a new four-act drama by Mr. F. C. Burnand was produced on Saturday. It is founded on Mr. Mark Lemon's novel, "Wait for the End," but in the last two acts departs considerably from the story, and substitutes new incidents. We must not, it

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. A. R. Clark, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been made a Q.C.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., has, it is said, been appointed legal adviser to the Indian Government.

Mr. Benson, of the Thames Police Court, will succeed the late Mr. Barcham at the Southwark Court, and Mr. Franklin Lushington will take the place vacated by Mr. Benson.

Mr. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Pollock, Q.C., the arbitrators in the dispute between the Crown and Mr. Leonard Edmunds, have made their award. They find that a sum of £7142 is still due from Mr. Edmunds to the Crown, and that no recommendation can be made to the Government in respect of claims advanced by Mr. Edmunds.

A somewhat sensational divorce case was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. The defendant was the Rev. James Kelly, incumbent of St. George's, Liverpool, and his wife sued for a judicial separation on the ground of legal cruelty. The Judge thought the lady had established her case, and decreed as prayed.

In the Secondaries' Court, on Wednesday, a special jury was called upon to assess the damages for injuries received by the wife of a Bermondsey publican in the collision at New-cross in June last. By consent, a verdict for £1250 was recorded. In another case, the wife of a licensed victualler, having been seriously hurt in the same collision, was awarded £550. About 300 claims have been made upon the Brighton Railway Company in respect of this accident.

A suit was recently instituted in Vice-Chancellor James's court, by Messrs. Elkington and Co., against Mr. Alfred Johnson, electro-plater, complaining that he placed the name of "Elkington" and the letters "E. P." under a crown on electro forks and spoons, and praying for an injunction against his using the name "Elkington" or a "crown." An injunction has, with the defendant's consent, been made perpetual.

Last week 153 adjudications of bankruptcy were made in the London Court, and in most of the cases the petitions came from the bankrupts themselves. The process of self-made bankruptcy will be at an end with the working of the new Act, which comes into operation on Jan. 1.

The prosecution of the directors of Barned's Bank has fallen through. On Thursday, at the close of the cross-examination of the official liquidator, Mr. Lewis held it to be impossible to support the charge of fraud, and he accordingly withdrew from the case. The Court concurred, and the summonses were dismissed.

Two cases of cruelty to children by parents were before the notice of metropolitan police magistrates last Saturday. At Marylebone it was proved that, amid other barbarities, a ruffian had assailed his son, seven years of age, with a hot poker. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour. At Guildhall a man received two months of the same punishment for a less glaring offence.

Two assurance companies which had been amalgamated with the Albert—viz., the Metropolitan Counties and the Western—were, on Monday, ordered by Vice-Chancellor James to be wound up.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

With the exception of a state of chronic uneasiness in Ireland, the aspect of both home and foreign affairs during the past week has been decidedly favourable for the maintenance of peace and the promotion of enterprise. In the Stock Exchange an increased amount of animation has been apparent. Business in both Foreign Bonds and Railway Stocks has been on a more liberal scale, and with but few exceptions the movements in prices have indicated the prevalence of firmness. Consols, however, notwithstanding the abundance of money, the slackness of the demand for accommodation, and the favourable tendency of the Continental exchanges, have continued quiet and without movement of importance. For Money the quotation has been 92¾ to 92⅞ ex div., and for Jan. 6 92¾ to 92⅞ ex div. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91 to 92¼. Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem.; and June, 2s. to 7s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 112 to 112½, and the Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities there has been a fair average inquiry, and the quotations have ruled firm:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105½ to 106½; Ditto Five per Cents, 95 to 97; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½ to 102½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 105 to 107; Ditto Five per Cents, 93½ to 94½; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882-5, 105½ to 106½; South Australian Six per Cents, 1893 to 1896, 111 to 112; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

In the market for Home Railway Stocks an increased amount of animation has been noticed, and an almost general advance has taken place in prices. London and Brighton, Metropolitan, and Great Eastern have been purchased freely, and have improved to the extent of fully 1 per cent. Midland, London and North-Western, and Great Western also have been firm, and fractionally higher; whilst Caledonian and South-Eastern have maintained late quotations. Indian Stocks have been firm. Canadian and Foreign Shares have been steady in value and inquiry.

Ordinary Shares and Stock.—Caledonian, 73½ to 73¾; Great Eastern, 37½ to 37¾; Great Northern, 102 to 103; Ditto, A, 103 to 105; Great Western, 65¾ to 66¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125½ to 127; London and Brighton, 47 to 47½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 14¾ to 15¼; London and North-Western, 121½ to 122; London and South-Western, 83 to 85; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53 to 53½; Metropolitan, 85¾ to 86¼; Midland, 119¾ to 119¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 119½ to 120½; Ditto, Leeds, 73 to 75; Ditto, York, 116½ to 117½; South Devon, 43 to 45; and South-Eastern, 73½ to 77.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½ to 107½; Eastern Bengal, 102 to 103½; East Indian, 111½ to 112½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15¼ to 15¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 108½ to 109½; Great Southern of India, 105 to 107; Great Western of Canada, 15¾ to 16¼; Oude and Rohilkund, 106 to 107; and Scinde, 105 to 107.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 15¼ to 16; Great Luxembourg, 11¾ to 12¼; and South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20½ to 21¼.

The tone of the market for Foreign Bonds, in the absence of any disturbing rumours, has been steady, and the quotations have been fairly maintained. Egyptian and Turkish have been in request; and a fair business has been doing in Italian, Peruvian, and Russian; but Spanish have been weak:—Argentine, 1868, 85½ to 86½; Brazilian, 1865, 84½ to 85½; Chilian, 1867, 99 to 100; Egyptian, 1868, 77½ to 78, Ditto Nine per Cents, 94½ to 95½; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 83 to 84½; Honduras, 81½ to 83½; Mexican, 13½ to 14; Peruvian, 1865, 83½ to 84½; Portuguese, 1853, &c., 33½ to 34½; Ditto, 1869, 33½ to 34; Russian, 1862, 84 to 86½; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 81½ to 82½; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 65½ to 66; Ditto, 1866, 85 to 86½; Spanish, 1867, 27 to 27½; Ditto, 1869, 25½ to 25¾; Turkish, 1865, 65 to 66; Ditto Five per Cents, 44 to 44½; and Italian, 1861, 54 to 54½.

American Securities have been firm, and the quotations have risen. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 86½ to 86¾; Ditto, 1885, 84 to 84½; Ditto, 1867, 85½ to 86¼; 10-40, 81½ to 81¾; Erie Shares, 20 to 20½; Atlantic Bonds, 26 to 27; and Illinois Central, 99½ to 100.

Bank Shares have changed hands freely, and prices have ruled firm. Agra, A., 10½ to 10¾; Alliance, 12¼ to 13¼; Anglo-Egyptian, 22 to 23½; Imperial Ottoman, 2¼ to 2¾ prem.; London and County, 47 to 48; London Joint-Stock, 31 to 32; London and Westminster, 62½ to 63½; and Union of London, 37 to 38.

A full average business has been doing in Telegraph Shares, at steady prices. Anglo-American, 12¾ to 13¼; Anglo-Mediterranean, 17½ to 18½; Atlantic, 13½ to 14½; British Indian Extension, ¾ to ⅞ prem.; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ½ to ⅞ prem.; Mediterranean Extension, 4½ to 7; Reuter's, 13 to 10; Société du Cable Transatlantique Française, 10¾ to 12¾; and United Kingdom, 7½ to 7½.

In Miscellaneous Securities the business doing has not been extensive, but the quotations have been fairly maintained. Crédit Foncier of England, 2¾ to 2½; General Credit and Discount, 1¼ to½ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 17¾ to 17¾; Indiarubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works, 23 to 23½; National Discount, 11 to 11½; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 32½ to 34½.

In the Discount Market there has been an accumulation of capital. The demand for accommodation both at the Bank of England and in other quarters has fallen off. In the general market good three-months' paper has been discounted at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

On the Continent the demand for money has continued quiet, but the quotations have ruled tolerably firm.

Heavy supplies of bullion have been received during the week; and, the export inquiry having subsided, some parcels have been sent into the Bank of England.

The Silver Market has been quiet, and bars have sold at 60½d. per oz. Mexican dollars have been in request for China, at 59¼d. per oz.

The Continental exchanges have ruled more favourable to this country. The rate of exchange at New York on London has fallen to 109¼.

It is now stated that a further delay of one month is likely to attend the transference of the telegraph system to the Government. No definite information has as yet been obtained as to the time and mode of payment of the compensation money. The total sum to be raised is expected to closely approximate to £7,000,000; but the awards to the companies will not exceed £5,715,048, and it is expected that, bearing in mind the new arrangements regarding the income and assessed taxes, there will be a balance in the Exchequer in January, which, with such assistance as may be required from the Bank of England, will prove sufficient for that purpose.

The rumour alluded to, some time ago, of a new Russian loan for £ [illegible], ostensibly for railway purposes, has again been circulating freely. The loan, however, is not expected to make its appearance before January.

Signal success has attended the introduction of the new Danubian Railway Loan (Giurgevo to Bucharest), for £430,000. The applications have amounted to between £1,200,000 and £1,300,000, or about three times the sum required, and a large business has been effected, at ½ to 1 prem.

The Turkish Government has destroyed £500,000 of the sum of £3,000,000 of the Five per Cent stock created at the consolidation of the general debt, which still remained at their disposal.

Tenders have been invited by the National Bank of Australasia for £100,000 Six per Cent Bonds of the South Australian Government having from thirty-four to thirty-five years to run. This is a part of a loan of £400,000 authorised to be raised for railway purposes, and of which £300,000 has been already subscribed in London.

A prospectus has appeared of the Eclipse Gold-Mining Company, with a capital of £300,000, in shares of £1, to purchase and work the Eclipse Gold-Mine, in Inyo County, California, situated about 450 miles from San Francisco.

At a meeting of the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company, it was resolved that the sum of £2400 be given to the directors to divide among themselves; that £500 be presented to Mr. W. Andrews, secretary and manager; and that £2400 be distributed among such other officers of the company, and in such proportion, as the directors may think fit. The chairman stated that by the end of the month the board would be in receipt of money from the Government sufficient to pay off all the preference claims, together with the 10 per cent interest, which, under ordinary circumstances, they would not receive until April, 1870. He also remarked that he had every reason to believe that the company would be in receipt of funds to pay £7 10s. to the ordinary shareholders by the end of January next.

At a meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company it was shown that there was a balance available for distribution of £281,107. A dividend of 3 per cent for the half year was declared, making, with the previous payment, 6 per cent for the year. The loss of the Carnatic has absorbed £31,200 of the sum of £120,000 annually devoted to the underwriting account, and the balance has been further reduced by other charges, leaving only £19,140 to be carried forward to the general reserve fund.

At a meeting of the Grand Junction Canal Company it was shown that the net receipts for the half year ended June 30, amounted to £10,632, showing an unimportant decrease compared with the corresponding period last year, whilst the expenses have increased to the extent of £511. After meeting all expenses and paying interest on Preference Stock an available balance remained of £23,701. A dividend of £3 per share was declared, and a balance of £550 was carried forward.

A meeting has been held of the Bank of British North America, and a dividend of 6 per cent per annum has been declared.

At a meeting of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, a dividend of 4 per cent for the six months was announced.

The report of the Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company (Limited) announces a further return of 2s. 6d. per share.

The half-yearly dividend of the National Provincial Bank of England is at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, with a bonus of 6 per cent, payable on Jan. 10.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of ...	...	£344,190
An increase of public deposits of	...	121,312
A decrease of other deposits of	...	60,195
In Government securities, no change.		
An increase of other securities of	...	277,137
An increase of bullion of	...	200,270
A decrease of rest of ...	...	3,640
An increase of reserve of	...	551,434

The circulation, including Bank-post bills, is now £21,045,000; public deposits amount to £5,312,705; and private deposits to £17,210,162. The securities held represent £30,034,457; and the stock of bullion is £18,767,605. The rest stands at £3,074,515.

Friday Afternoon.

Consols have continued quiet, at 92¾ to 92⅞ ex. div. for Money, and 92¾ to 92⅞ ex. div. for the 6th of January.

Railway Stocks have been firm. Metropolitan, 84½ to 86, Caledonian, 73¾ to 74¼; London and Brighton, 47½ to 47¾; South-Eastern, 76½ to 77¼; Great Northern, A, 104 to 105, Midland, 119½ to 119¾; London and North-Western, 121½ to 122; Great Western, 65½ to 66¼; and Great Eastern, 37½ to 37¾.

Foreign Bonds have been steady. Egyptian, 1868, 77½ to 78, ditto, Nine per Cents, 94½ to 95½; Italian, 1861, 54½ to 54½; Peruvian, 1865, 83¾ to 84; Spanish, 1867, 27 1-16 to 27 3-16; Turkish, 1865, 67 to 67½; ditto, Five per Cents, 44 9-16 to 44 1-16.

The Money Market has been quiet. Three-months' paper has been discounted at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The receipts of English wheat have been moderate, and the transactions have been limited, at about the rates current on Monday. Large supplies of foreign wheat have been on the stands. Business has been chiefly of a hand-to-mouth character, at previous quotations. The supply of barley has been moderate. Malting produce has sold on former terms. Grinding qualities have been in limited request. Malt has been dull, at late rates. With a heavy supply on sale, oats have been difficult to move, except at reduced prices. Beans have been quiet, at late currencies. Peas have been neglected, at barely Monday's prices. Flour has changed hands slowly, at stationary quotations. Maize has been less sought after.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1150; barley, 3060; malt, 1380; oats, 10; beans, 40; peas, 180 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 22,750; barley, 6750; oats, 47,110; beans, 30; peas, 500 qrs.; flour, 1070 sacks.

English Currencies.—Wheat, red, 38s. to 44s.; ditto white, 40s. to 47s.; barley, 27s. to 42s.; malt, 45s. to 71s.; oats, 17s. to 25s.; beans, 32s. to 44s.; peas, 34s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 29s. to 42s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 48,158 qrs. sold last week at an average price of 44s. 3d.; barley, 65,123 qrs., at 38s 0d; oats, 2,256 qrs., at 22s. 6d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto from 5d. to 6d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There has been very little doing in the English seed market. Clovers have maintained the late advance; but tares and trefoils have been very inactive. Linseed and rapeseed have sold slowly, on former terms.

New white turnip, 13s. to 16s.; swede, 16s. to 19s.; white mustard, 9s. to 13s. 6d. per bushel; foreign new tares, 60s to 61s.; canary, 60s to 64s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 60s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 45s. to 48s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 15s. per ton.

Tea.—The demand for all descriptions has been moderate, and prices remain without change.

Sugar.—With a fair inquiry for both raw and refined goods, the recent advance in values has been supported. Stock, 78,713 tons, against 79,371 tons in 1868.

Coffee.—The market, on the spot, has presented no feature of importance; but floating cargoes have been less inquired after. Stock, 23,187 tons, against 19,353 tons last year.

Rice.—The sales have been limited in number and extent, and prices are without movement. Stock, 31,493 tons, against 54,257 tons last year.

Provisions.—The supply of butter has been liberal, and the quotations have had a downward tendency. Bacon has ruled dull, and a decline of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. has taken place in prices. Beef and hams have sold to a fair extent, on former terms.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands slowly, at about stationary currencies. Stock, 24,000 puns., against 25,923 puns. in 1868. Brandy is rather lower.

Potatoes.—The receipts of both foreign and home-grown produce have been liberal, and the trade has ruled dull, on barely former terms.

Hay and Straw.—The supplies of hay and straw on sale in the metropolitan markets have been heavy, and the quotations have had a downward tendency.—Prime meadow hay, 75s. to 95s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 105s.; straw, 30s. to 38s. per load.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have now closed, and with regard to them Messrs. Willans, Overbury, and Co. remark:—"On the opening day there was a good attendance, especially of German and Belgian buyers, and fair spirit was manifested in the biddings. Cape wools were quoted ½d. per lb. dearer than at the close of the previous series. Other descriptions participated to some extent in this advance, but without any decided alteration, except perhaps in the case of scoured Australians of medium quality and inferior clothing. Sydney fleeces, which, sympathising with Capes, improved gradually as the sales progressed, until they also showed an advance of about ½d. per lb. Competition continued for a time extremely brisk, and during the first portion of the sales the above advance was well maintained, and perhaps in some cases a little exceeded; but about the middle of the series the attendance of German and Belgian buyers became less numerous, and prices for Capes and scoured Australians gradually drooped, till the improvement referred to was entirely lost. Low-priced Sydney fleeces, however, maintained the quoted advance throughout. Port Phillip, New Zealand, and Tasmanian wools of inferior and medium quality sold from the commencement as nearly as possible at old rates; but the finer brands of each description declined slightly in value as compared with September. The quantity taken for foreign account is estimated at about 63,000 bales."

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at £28 15s. to £28 17s 6d; English brown rape, £37 10s. Olive and cocoanut oils have been inactive. Fine Lagos palm has sold slowly, at £40 to £41.

Tallow.—The market has continued easy. New Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 47s. 3d. for to 47s 6d., and 48s. "sellers" for January—March.

Coals (Friday).—Newcastle, 17s 6d. to 21s. 6d.; Sunderland, 21s. 3d. to 23s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 21s. 0d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Quietness has continued to be the feature of the trade. The business doing has been very moderate, but the quotations have ruled firm. Mid and East Kents, £4 0s. to £12 12s.; Weald of Kents, £3 5s. to £5 15s.; Sussex, £3 10s. to £7 0s.; Bavarians, £3 0s. to £11 0s.; French, £4 0s. to £5 0s.; Americans, £5 10s. to £9 0s.; Yearlings, £2 10s. to £5 0s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—With the exception of a further improvement in the general quality of the stock exhibited, the cattle market to-day has been devoid of any feature of importance. The supplies have been moderate, and prime stock has been in request, at full quotations; whilst for inferior the demand has been inactive, at about late rates. As regards beasts, the best Scots and shorthorns have changed hands to a fair extent, at Monday's quotations; but in other respects the trade has been dull. The same remarks are about equally applicable to sheep, the best Downs and half-breds commanding full prices, with a fair inquiry; inferior qualities at the same time selling slowly. Calves have been quiet, on former terms. Pigs have been dull, at previous quotations.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 2d to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 967; sheep, 4650; calves, 241; pigs, 20. Foreign: Beasts, 152; sheep, 1265; calves, 311.

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OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

The imposing ceremonies and international festivities at the formal opening of the Suez Maritime Canal, honoured with the presence of the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and other Royal persons whom the Viceroy of Egypt had invited, are represented in several of our Engravings, from the sketches made by our Special Artist. The Suez Canal itself, with all that belongs to its history and scenery, to its design and construction, was made the subject of a very complete series of Illustrations, drawn by the same pencil, which appeared in our Journal some months ago. This was about the time when the works of that grand undertaking were visited and inspected by the Prince and Princess of Wales during their tour in the Levant. In several Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from March 13 to April 17, inclusive of those dates, were published a great many Engravings, most of them being of large size, from sketches made by our own Artist in Egypt two or three weeks before their appearance here, representing all the characteristic features of the enterprise. These Illustrations, which were not less distinguished by their graphic effect than by their minute accuracy of detail, included a view of the new harbour and breakwaters at Port Said, the Mediterranean entrance to the canal; views of Lake Menzaleh and the Pelusian plain; of the canal near Kantara, with the floating dredgers then employed to deepen its channel; the new town and inland port of Ismailia; the shores of Lake Timsah; the basin of the Bitter Lakes, then empty of water; the Chalouf cutting, in which the labourers were then at work; the Fresh-Water Canal, which passes nearly alongside the Maritime Canal in part of its course; and the Red Sea mouth of the canal, with the port and town of Suez, and with the new breakwater, harbour, and docks; besides which, there was a plan of the entire course of the Maritime Canal, with the adjacent country from sea to sea, the Freshwater Canal, the railways, towns, and stations; a plan of the harbour, docks, and town of Port Said; transverse sections of the canal, both in its broader parts and in the narrower places of El Guisr and the Serapeum, in which the width and depth and slope of the banks were exactly shown; a plan of the town and port of Ismailia, and a plan of the harbour and town of Suez. Each publication was accompanied by a concise descriptive statement, compiled from the most authentic reports, which left scarcely any matter of detail unrecorded. A Portrait of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the projector and managing director, was also given. We have now, therefore, only the remaining task of setting before our readers the proceedings of those three or four days, from Tuesday, the 16th ult., to Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th, when the Imperial and Royal visitors to the Isthmus of Suez, hospitably entertained by the Khedive, Ismail Pacha, as ruler of Egypt, and by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, as chairman of the Canal Company, were conducted, in a procession of steam-ships, from sea to sea, followed by the vessels of every European nation. In spite of some personal discomforts endured by the less privileged visitors, who were too numerous to be properly accommodated on this occasion, the opening of the Suez Canal was a great success.

The arrival of their Imperial Majesties and Royal Highnesses at Port Said on the Tuesday morning was the first incident of these proceedings. The Viceroy had come to meet them, by way of the canal, from Ismailia, having left the Empress of the French at Cairo. She had returned to that city from her trip up the Nile, and had made a nocturnal expedition to see the Pyramids illuminated with the magnesium light. The Emperor of Austria, in his steam-yacht the Greif, had returned to Egypt from the shores of the Holy Land, where he had made a short tour, as the Crown Prince of Prussia did within a few days of the same time, both coming to Port Said for the opening of the canal. The Empress Eugénie, both as a lady of the most exalted rank and as the wife of Napoleon III., to whose encouragement the great work of M. de Lesseps is so much indebted, was entitled to take the leading part. She came by railway from Cairo to Alexandria on the Monday forenoon, and embarked in the French Imperial yacht Aigle, which conveyed her to Port Said. After lying off that place an hour or two before daylight, the Aigle came in about eight o'clock in the morning. In front of Port Said, and distant a couple of miles from the entrance to the port, were two large Austrian ironclads, which were in a few minutes covered to the masthead with gay flags. Lying off the entrance, in a perfect line, were the five ironclads of the British fleet—the Lord Warden (with Sir A. Milne's flag flying), the Royal Oak, Prince Consort, Caledonia, and Bellerophon. Beyond them lay the Rapid, despatch-boat, and near her a small Russian sloop of war. Nearer to the entrance of the port were some Italian steamers, gaily decorated with flags. Then along the whole length of the breakwater there was a clear space, and there, crowded up in front, or, rather, by the side of the town, was a perfect forest of masts, covered to the trucks with gay flags. The American flag floated over the Consulate on shore, but not a single American ship was to be seen. The shipping were chiefly French, Austrian, and Italian vessels, with one or two Swedish and Prussian steamers. The town and the shipping altogether formed as pretty a spectacle as the eye could wish to look upon.

The two Austrian and five British ironclad ships of war outside the harbour, as soon as the French Imperial yacht came near them, manned yards and fired a grand salute. This is the moment chosen by our Artist, who was on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Delta, closely following her Majesty's yacht, for the sketch we have engraved at page 584. The vessel shown in the centre of our Engraving is the Aigle, a paddle-wheel steamer, with raking masts, and with a saloon and awning on the quarter-deck, where the Empress stood as she passed the British squadron. The British man-of-war to the left hand is the Lord Warden, bearing the flag of Admiral Milne at the fore, and the French flag at the main-mast; the Austrian war-ships are far off to the extreme left. The four other British ironclads extend in line from left to right; the Caledonia is partly hidden behind the French yacht; the next is the Prince Consort, then the Bellerophon, and, lastly, the Royal Oak. To the right hand are the British surveying vessel Newport, and a small Russian frigate; and one of the Suez Canal steam-tugs, in front of them, has a flag inscribed I S, which signifies "Isthmus of Suez." Steaming past the other vessels at the mouth of the port, the Aigle entered the mouth of the basin, and slowly approached the fleet of vessels massed opposite the town. Here there was no attempt at regularity; vessels of war and merchant steamers were huddled together; all were decorated with lines of flags, and the yards of the men-of-war were manned. The merchant steamers were crowded with passengers. As the Aigle entered the port the salute began; and so many were the vessels of war, that for a time the cannonade was heavy. The hulls of the ships were completely hidden by the volumes of smoke, and the Aigle paused a little to let it clear off before entering. Then, as she steamed along between the two lines of steamers, the cheering broke out. From the yards of the men-of-war, from the decks of the passenger steamers, from the crowd upon shore, it was heard in every language. It was a most exciting scene, till the yacht of the Empress took up its appointed station alongside the Mahroussah, the State yacht of the Viceroy of Egypt, on the other side of which lay the Imperial Austrian yacht Greif. The Emperor of Austria and the Viceroy of Egypt were on board the Mahroussah; with them was the Hon. Mr. Elliott, the British Ambassador to Turkey. The Viceroy immediately went on board the Aigle to pay his respects to the Empress. He was followed by the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia. The men-of-war now began to pay the compliments to each other's flag with which the English fleet had commenced. For an hour there was an almost incessant cannonading, to which the guns of the English fleet served as an occasional echo, as they, too, concluded their round of friendly compliments.

The religious ceremony of pronouncing a benediction upon the canal, by the clergy of the Mohammedan, Greek Catholic, Coptic, and Roman Catholic Communions, this once joined in praying for a single object, took place at three o'clock the same afternoon. It was performed in the pavilions erected on the sand of the seashore, in front of the road and line of cottages named the Quai Eugénie. A footway of planks had been constructed from the landing-place to the pavilions. It was lined along its whole length with Egyptian infantry. The field artillery were stationed far out on the sands, close to the seashore. The pavilions were three in number, one containing seats for the Khedive and the Imperial and Royal guests and their immediate attendants, another an altar dressed according to the regulations of the Catholic Church, and the third a pulpit for the Mussulman Ulemah. They were all built of wood, prettily carved, and adorned with tropical plants and flowers and the flags of all nations. All the masts at the four corners of each pavilion were surmounted with the gilt crescent; but in front of the Christian sanctuary was a shield bearing the cross of Jerusalem, with four small crosses arranged round the large one. The Moslem pulpit, surmounted by an inscription from the Koran, faced eastwards, looking towards Mecca; and the grand pavilion for the visitors fronted both the others, so as to allow everyone to choose impartially between Christianity and Islam.

The Empress, the Emperor, the Viceroy, and all the illustrious party, had to walk from the landing-place to the pavilions, a distance of half a mile. In our Illustration of the scene at the pavilions, the one occupied by the Mohammedan clergy is at the left-hand corner; the larger pavilion, with the Jerusalem cross, where the Roman Catholic Archbishop and priests were accommodated, stands a few yards beyond it, towards the ships; the largest pavilion, which is triple—its central compartment being occupied by the Empress, the Emperor, the Viceroy, the Princes of Prussia, Russia, Holland, and Hesse, with others; and the side compartments by Greek clergy—is represented on the right-hand side. In walking to the pavilions, amidst a salute of guns and the music of the bands, the Heir Apparent of Egypt came first, with the Princess of Holland on his arm. The Empress of the French took the arm of the Emperor of Austria, and the Khedive and Crown Prince of Prussia walked on each hand. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the young Prince of Holland accompanied them; and a brilliant staff of French, Prussian, Russian, Austrian, and Egyptian officers, all in uniform and decorations, followed in procession. There was much cheering all along the line for the Empress; and the Kaiser was warmly welcomed, there being many Austrian subjects at Port Said. The Empress was very simply attired in a lavender silk walking-dress, with a wide kerchief—not a ruffle—of white point lace round her neck. She wore a black hat, not very high, with a black feather in it, a black-spotted veil hanging down over her face, and a black lace fall at the back. It was noticed that she had no jewellery on, not even a pair of earrings, except a locket tied round her neck by a piece of black ribbon. The Emperor of Austria wore his uniform of white tunic, scarlet pantaloons, and cocked-hat and green feather. The Prince of Prussia wore the uniform of the Prussian Guard. The Viceroy's uniform was blue, with gold lace, and with a broad green ribbon; the hilt of his scimitar blazing with jewels. Entering the pavilion, the Empress took the central seat, having the Emperor of Austria upon her right and the Khedive upon her left. Next to the Prince of Prussia was the Prince of Holland, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Oscar of Sweden; while upon the left of the Khedive were the Princess of Holland and the English Ambassador. Behind were a crowd of distinguished persons in every variety of uniform, including M. de Lesseps; Abd-el-Kader in his Arab costume; Mr. Elliott, British Ambassador; Colonel Stanton, British Consul-General; other members of the diplomatic body; Admiral and Lady Milne, Sir Leopold Heath, and officers of the fleet, and others; the Earl of Dudley and Ward, Lord Houghton, Sir F. and Lady Bulwer, Mr. Spencer Ponsonby; Sir Frederick Arrow, of the Trinity House; Mr. Eliot, M.P., Mr. H. Edwardes, M.P.; Mr. Graves, M.P.; Mr. Gregory, M.P.; Mr. C. Lyttelton, M.P.; Mr Hawkshaw, Mr. Bateman, engineers; Mr. C. Clarke, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Grave, the Mayor of Manchester; Mr. Lloyd, President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Ramsay, President of the Glasgow Chamber; and many others were on the platform or among the crowd beneath on the sand. After a short pause, which afforded everyone a good opportunity of looking at the personages on the platform, the religious ceremonies began. The Ulemah, or chief ecclesiastic of the Mohammedan faith, a venerable personage with a flowing white beard, read from his scroll of parchment a prayer to Allah to bestow a blessing on the multitude assembled there and on the enterprise they had come to dedicate to the service of mankind. This part of the ceremony was very brief, but the scene was a striking and instructive one, and an historical painter in search of a subject for a picture might do worse than select that of the Moslem priest praying Heaven to bless and protect the Christian Sovereigns of Europe. The Mussulman having concluded, the Archbishop of Jerusalem, in full robes, ascended the steps of the high altar in the Christian kiosque and, with the attending priests, said mass. This over, the Archbishop retired, and a handsome priest, clothed in purple, who was Monsignor Bauer, the Empress's confessor, came forward, and, standing a few steps below the altar, proceeded to deliver an eloquent discourse or *éloge* on the Suez Canal, M. de Lesseps, the Viceroy, the Empress, and all the illustrious visitors present. Master of a fine voice and skilled to use the fluent and graceful rhetoric of the French pulpit, the orator made a very felicitous speech. When he compared M. de Lesseps to Columbus there was a slight burst of applause. The company then withdrew; the Emperor of Austria gave his arm to the Empress of the French. There was a little offering of flowers made by a group of little girls to her Majesty at the foot of the platform or dais. The Viceroy followed, then came the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Netherlands Princess, and the rest of the Royal party, who proceeded on foot, as before, in a sort of procession between the line of troops to the jetty, where the barges were waiting to take them on board their respective yachts.

The illumination and display of fireworks at Port Said that evening were splendid. Each of the streets had been adorned with a double line of red flagstaffs with the crescent, different coloured banners, and lines of coloured lanterns. Many of the houses had hung out flags. As evening fell, and the sun sank behind the long straight line of sand, the view from the ships was very picturesque. As the deep glow faded from the sky, and the forest of masts, now denuded of their colours, became confused and indistinct, faint lines of light seemed to creep like golden gossamer threads across the sky. Long lines of lanterns, festooned from mast to mast and down the lines of rigging, everywhere made their appearance. Some of the men-of-war could be traced by the lights placed at every porthole. Nor was the scene less brilliant on shore. There the long lines of lanterns marked out the streets, while away far to the right the Arab town and the tents of the troops were marked out by the long lines of light. The piers and breakwater were lighted up by tar-barrels placed at short intervals. It was a beautiful scene, and over all the moon shone brightly, while the flashing electric light upon the summit of the lofty lighthouse added greatly to the effect, as at one moment it flashed out intensely bright, and then faded into comparative darkness. Its course, as it rotated, could be traced by the reflection of the light upon the cloud of floating smoke. In the background, behind the Royal yachts, flights of rockets continued to ascend, lighting up the scene, now with coloured stars, now with showers of falling gold.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 17, the eventful day so long looked forward to, broke bright and clear, with a pleasant fresh breeze blowing; and the way was clear; as the Latif, which had grounded the day before in the mud near Kantara, had got afloat in the night. The Aigle, with the French Empress on board, started punctually at eight o'clock, and was followed in regular order by the ships mentioned in the following list, some of which, it should be noted, being lightened for this occasion, drew more than 13 ft. of water:—1, Aigle, French Imperial yacht; 2, Greif, Austrian Imperial yacht; 3, Prussian frigate, with the Crown Prince on board; 4, Swedish yacht, with Prince Oscar of Sweden on board; 5, Russian war-ship, with Grand Duke Michael on board; 6, Russian Admiral's ship; 7, Dutch gun-boat, with Prince and Princess of Holland; 8, Psyche, English despatch-boat, with the Ambassador from Constantinople; 9, Swedish vessel; 10, Peluse, one of the Messageries Impériales steamers; 11, Rapid, English gun-boat; 12, another Messageries steamer; 13, Vulcan, Austrian war-ship; 14, Forbin, French gun-boat; 15, another French boat; 16, tug-steamer, conveying 17, Cambria, English yacht, with her owner, Mr. Ashbury, on board; 18, Dido, one of the English telegraph steamers; 19, English steam-yacht; 20, Tonnerg, a Swede; 21, a British sloop-of-war; 22, Thabor, of the Messageries Impériales service; 23, Pluto, Austrian Lloyd's steamer; 24, Hawk, English steamer, carrying to Suez the shore end of the British Indian Telegraph; 25, Russian merchant-ship; 26, Europe, Messageries Impériales; 27, Lynx, English steamer; 28, Principe Tomaso, and 29, Principe Oddone, Società Adriatica Orientale (Italian); 30, Principe Amadeo, Italian steamer; 31, Austrian steamer; 32, Sesia, Italian frigate; 33, America, Austrian Lloyd's; 34, Chabin, Egyptian Government steamer; 35, Fayoum, ditto. These were followed by about as many more.

One of our Artist's sketches, engraved on page 581, shows the French Imperial yacht just entering the canal from Port Said, and passing between the two great obelisks which mark its entrance. Only one of these obelisks is seen in the Engraving: they are hollow wooden structures, painted a light red, to imitate the granite obelisks which the company propose to erect there. Without dwelling upon the incidents of the passage along the canal, where five or six of the vessels stuck fast in turning round the curves, or in trying to avoid each other's contact, but were soon got off without damage, it may be stated that they all arrived safely at Ismailia, the midway port in Lake Timsah, which was reached by the French Imperial yacht about sunset, after a passage of nearly twelve hours. The motley population of Ismailia had been looking for her arrival hours before; and when she came winding slowly but surely through the turns of the canal, and when at last her hull came fully into view as she glided into the broad waters of the lake, there was one loud, enthusiastic cheer, which was drowned by the roar of cannon. From the batteries on the banks the sound of the heavy guns came booming across the water; the sharp, quick rattle of platoon-firing followed; and the Egyptian troops shouted as the first seagoing vessel which had ever crossed the isthmus steamed into the inland lake, having on board the Empress of the French, the wife of the Sovereign who, through ill and good report, has been staunch in his support of the enterprise which now stood proved and accomplished. The last rays of the setting sun shone brightly on the low sand-hills which surround the lake, upon the still waters, upon the wide expanse of the desert stretching away into the far distance. And as the Aigle came on, the two French steamers of the Messageries Impériales that had come up from Suez from the Red Sea passed out of the cutting, under which they lay moored, into the lake. Then, scarcely had the Aigle got clear of the strait ere she was followed by the Latif, and then the Imperial Austrian yacht passed into view, bearing at its mainmast the yellow standard of the House of Hapsburg. There was a pause before any other ship hove into sight, and meanwhile the night had come on and the crowd dispersed.

Thursday morning showed the strange little town of Ismailia in festive attire. The Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, and the other great persons landed early from their ships, and were conducted by the Khedive to his new palace lately built for the occasion. They went in carriages and four, along the avenue from the pier, under a triumphal arch, the road being guarded by two regiments of cavalry, one of lancers on white horses, and the other, with carbines, mounted on bays. They passed over the drawbridge, and turned to the right along the Quai Mehemet Ali, a wide boulevard with the private residences of the principal people on one side, a double roadway with two rows of trees planted down it, and the Fresh-Water Canal bounding it on the side towards the lake. Here are the pretty villa which M. de Lesseps has built for his private use, the residences of MM. Borel and Lavalley, the contractors, the house of the Egyptian Governor of Ismailia, and the Viceroy's palace. The boundary wall of M. de Lesseps's garden was covered with creepers, and every building was bright with flowers. The best public gardens in the town are those in the Place Champollion and at the waterworks, where the supply of water is pumped for Port Said; and the former was especially gay with evergreen arbours and brilliant parterres. The Empress descended at M. de Lesseps'; but, while a number of people were waiting there at one door in hopes of being received by her, she went quietly out by a side entrance, mounted a camel, and rode off along the Quai past the Arab camp. Our front page Engraving shows her riding; the Emperor of Austria rides at her right hand, and M. de Lesseps, on a white pony, at her left. She then returned to the palace, entered a pony chaise, with the Emperor of Austria, and was driven about the streets. The Empress wore an ordinary straw hat with a long veil, and was dressed very plainly. The street through which they drove is named the Avenue Francis Joseph, and was decorated with a triumphal arch in honour of the Emperor of Austria. The multitude of Arab tents on the esplanade, and the performances of the Bedouin horsemen, galloping to and fro, shouting, and firing off their muskets, seemed to amuse her very much. The Viceroy entertained their Majesties and Royal Highnesses, at night, with a sumptuous ball in his new palace, attended by several thousand people.

Of the miscellaneous fleet of vessels collected at Ismailia, some moved on towards Suez the next day, Friday, the 19th, but in no regular order. Those conveying the Empress, the Emperor, and the other illustrious visitors started about noon. They stopped that night in the Bitter Lakes, and went on next morning to Suez, which they reached at eleven o'clock on Saturday, the 20th. We shall give some Illustrations in our next week's Paper of their arrival at the Red Sea port of the Canal.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 4:—

In London the births of 2141 children (1125 boys and 1016 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2135.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1756. It was the forty-eighth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1627. The deaths in the present return exceed by 73 the estimated amount, and are 29 higher than the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 504, the corrected average number being 370. Ten deaths from smallpox, 40 from measles, 245 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 63 from whooping-cough, 13 from typhus fever, 18 from enteric fever, 15 from simple continued fever, and 19 from diarrhœa were registered. The number of deaths from scarlet fever was the highest recorded during the present year. Of the 40 deaths registered from measles, 23 occurred in the south districts. One hundred and fifty-three persons died from phthisis, 272 from bronchitis, and 116 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 151, from bronchitis 226, and from pneumonia 120. In the preceding week, which ended Nov. 27, the deaths from these diseases were 157, 256, and 119, respectively. The deaths of 2 persons from alcoholism, of 4 children from burns or scalds, of 7 persons from drowning, of 11 infants from suffocation, and of 2 persons who committed suicide were registered. Five persons were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets.

In the week 4367 births and 3530 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 29 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 28 per 1000 in London, 30 in Edinburgh, and 31 in Dublin; 31 in Bristol, 28 in Birmingham, 27 in Liverpool, 29 in Manchester, 31 in Salford, 34 in Sheffield, 27 in Bradford, 29 in Leeds, 30 in Hull, 26 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 36 in Glasgow.

The Paris Mint is about to strike new gold coins of the value of £1 each, to be styled "internationals."

On Sunday the foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Cairo in the presence of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

A Chinaman recently carried off the prize for ploughing at the Oregon State Fair.

The Vermont Legislature has passed a bill holding liquor-dealers responsible for the damage to person or property done by those obtaining liquors of them.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND. Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c. Paid-up Capital, [illegible]. Head Office, Auckland. Branches and Agencies at

Arrow	Hokitika	Nelson	Tuakau
Blenheim	Invercargill	New Plymouth	Timaru
Charleston	Kaiapoi	Oamaru	Tokomairiro
Christchurch	Lawrence	Picton	Waikouaiti
Clutha Ferry	Lyttelton	Queenstown	Waitahuna
Dunedin	Manuherikia	Riverton	Wanganui
Greymouth	Mount Ida	Ross	Wellington
Grahamstown	Napier	Riverton	West Port
Greymouth	Ngaruawahia	Southland	

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application.

No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. F. Larkworthy, Managing Director. August, 1869.

COMPENSATION in case of INJURY, or a FIXED SUM in case of DEATH, caused by Accident of any kind, May be secured by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Offices, 64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street. William J. Vian, Secretary.

NICE.—For Tariff of the HOTEL DES ANGLAIS, the new first-class Hotel facing the Sea, and under English management, Address the SECRETARY, Mediterranean Hotel Company (Limited), 6, Dove-court, Old Jewry, London, or to the Hotel, Nice.

A LADY, whose Sons will be entering a Public School after Christmas, wishes highly to RECOMMEND her GOVERNESS. Latin, French, Music. Age [illegible]. Address A. Z., Post-Office, Uppingham.

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ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY, by Voluntary Contributions, affording Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to Children of those who have once moved in a superior station of life, whether orphans or not.

The Council are compelled to repeat that this peculiar yet universal charity is not rich, but is almost wholly dependent for its existence on public favour and support.

[illegible] Children are now in the Schools; [illegible] more will be elected in February.

Subscriptions and Donations are MUCH NEEDED, and will be gratefully received by Philip Twells, Esq., Treasurer; Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street; or by E. H. Evans, Sec. Office, 41, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

DR. HUNT'S INSTITUTION for the CURE of STAMMERING, Ore House, near Hastings. The system of the late Dr. James Hunt is now carried on in its integrity by his brother-in-law, the Rev. H. F. RIVERS, M.A., as his duly qualified and legal successor.

Mr. Rivers will (D.V.) attend in London, at 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, on the first and third Thursdays of every month, from eleven to three p.m., and requests all persons seeking an interview with him to make an appointment by letter a few days previously if possible.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, RATCLIFF-CROSS, E.—The Committee earnestly APPEAL FOR HELP to enable them to carry on this Charity. Forty beds have been maintained during the past year; but ten will have to be given up unless help is forthcoming.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts, Strand; and the Alliance, City. ASHTON H. [illegible], Hon. Sec. Rectory, Wapping, E.

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JOHN BOURNE and CO., Engineers, Shipbuilders, and Contractors, 66, Mark-lane, London, E.C. All sorts of Machinery supplied; also Mr. Bourne's Works on the Steam-Engine, &c.

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THE UNITED KINGDOM HAVANA CIGAR ASSOCIATION.—The object of this Association is to give the public an opportunity of procuring a first-class article at a moderate price.

At the present time it is extremely difficult to obtain a really good cigar. The reason of this is because the well-known manufacturers of Havana charge enormous prices for their goods, and also because most brands of any repute are spuriously and extensively imitated for the purpose of acquiring exorbitant rates of profit on very inferior cigars.

The Association has succeeded by making arrangements for the special manufacture of cigars which they guarantee to be of the finest Vuelta Abajo Tobacco only. These cigars bear the Association's Registered Brands, and, while remaining in quality the most renowned goods, are unrivalled for cheapness and uniform excellence. Manuel Havana, Secretary.

Registered Brands.		Prices per box, Duty Paid.
Flor de la Noche	Princesas	21s.
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PESTACHIO-NUT TOILET POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness, attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per box. Post-free for 32 stamps. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

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Champagne	..	36s.	42s.	48s.	60s.	66s.	78s.	to 96s.		"
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12 Table Spoons	30	11	0	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	10	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce Ladles	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce Ladles	12	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		2	2	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	18	4	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	5	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	5	0

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INDIGESTION REMOVED. MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, Powder, Lozenges, and Globules are the successful and popular remedies adopted by the Medical Profession for Indigestion. Sold in bottles and boxes, from 2s., with full directions, by Thomas Morson and Son, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London; and by all Pharmaceutical Chemists.

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

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MRS. HARRIS, CORN OPERATOR, [illegible], Albany-street, Regent's Park.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 11, 1869.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

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THE COMPLEMENTS OF THE SEASONING

IN OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE FOR 1870.

Take this copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS with you.

Observe, there's no deception, no spring (go in the autumn), or false bottom.

All that Murray and Bradshaw can do for you in numerous bulky volumes this will do in this present handy little compendium.

Compendium is a very nice word, and means "anything that compounds." (*Vide Walker—H. Walker, of course.*)

Short Directions.—Your luggage should be as *light* as possible. Five portmanteaus, all empty, have a nice effect. You can generally mention them as "your effects."

In Bohemia you are allowed 62 lb. of baggage—pedestrians, 107 lb.; but the officers of the Douane are not *obliged* to carry it for you—at least, for any distance. If you have any contraband goods, smile and laugh as if you hadn't. By this means you can "carry it off" jauntily, which eases you of some of your luggage.

Children are allowed to travel free. Take as many as you like; it costs nothing more.

Only, *observe*, you must stamp each child "*Enfant*," so as they may know what it is.

Babies (by a French regulation, strictly adhered to all over the Continent) must be labelled "This side uppermost," to prevent accidents.

N.B.—By putting yourself into jacket, turn-down collar, and shaving closely, and by getting somebody always to address you as "my boy," you may travel as an *enfant* almost anywhere. We say "*almost*," because, of course, there *are* limits. To keep up the notion, always cry and put your knuckles in your eyes when addressed by a foreign official.

To carry a barometer and a refrigerator the permission of the Minister for War is absolutely indispensable. Write to him previous to starting, stating your intention. For refreshing yourself on the road, you *can't* do better than carry ices—in your hat-box, for instance. No one will suspect.

Have all your letters, for convenience, addressed thus:—

A Monsieur
JAMES THOMPSON,
Post Restante.

Nothing more. You'll find them at some poste restante or other.

Before you start obtain a *Certificate of Identity.* If you omit to do this, no one will know who you are (like Dr. Watts's little star) and no one will care.

The certificate of identity is drawn up in this form:—

I, the undersigned, James Penniwinkel Smith (for instance), was born of poor but disreputable parents (or honest or dishonest as the case may be) in the small village of Teyngthlm, Wales (or Ireland or England), on April 1, eighteen hundred and what you like, and being at this moment of sound health and pretty well thank you, how are you, do hereby, and herein, and hereafter, all to the contrary, nevertheless and notwithstanding (legal formula without which none are genuine), swear and affirm that I am the aforesaid and undersigned James Penniwinkel Smith and no other person, unless changed at nurse, of which I have no evidence.

Signed by the Mayor of native town, in full costume.
The Corporation ditto, or nearest native town you can get.
Physician (certificate of measles, &c.).
Veterinary Surgeon.
Solicitor.
Upholsterer.
Clergyman, being Rector, Vicar, Curate of aforesaid native town.

And these do hereby affirm and declare that he is a fit and proper person to travel on the Continent and do just what he jolly pleases.

Signed X., Prime Minister / Secretary of State } for the time being.

As to Passport, this one simple regulation need nowadays be only remembered:—

Passports are issued at the Foreign Office between the hours of two and four the day after to-morrow, or on the evening of the previous yesterday afternoon at the same time. Persons calling *before* that are liable to some inconvenience.

Applications for passports must be made, in the first instance, to the sentry on duty at Whitehall.—N.B. You'll always find him at home in his sentry-box on a wet day. Drop into tea with him, and see how he likes it.

The best way of going anywhere by water is to adopt the mode of transit by means of steamer. By land the rail perhaps, preferable.

As every one will go to the East this year to visit the Suez canal, the best route you can take will be to Norway.

The steamer for Norway goes every ten days.

Therefore the traveller for Norway must go every ten days; if this is too often, limit yourself to one. You will find it enough.

Say you start on Monday, if there is a boat. If not —— but this a case is scarcely worth consideration.

Go from Hull. Take care which way you go from Hull, because there are more routes than one, and it would be rather awkward to find yourself coming back to London when you wanted to go to Norway.

What would you say in that case, eh? You'd say *Hull-o!*

(This is a prize joke, and goes capitally in Norway.) If you stop at Hull, then you'll only go *there*, and *ne plus Hull-tra.*

You will land at Christiania.

Christiania is where people were first called Christians.

You will have hire a *carriole*, which, though called a *carri-ole*, will only *carry 'alf*, so you must take two.

The prettiest route is by Vang Syredal and Goastfield (060,000 ft. above the level of the sea) on foot, or with your carriole to Gulbrandsdal, the garden of Norway. When we say the "prettiest route," it quite depends how you're dressed. If you're not in costume you'll spoil the effect.

This is a remarkably cheap place. Here you can live for two dollars per annum and more.

The population is 250,750, and there's only one lodging-house, so the place is rather full. Apply two years before.

Go to Königsberg. You'll be delighted with the place. Say so if you are, because it pleases the simple people, who will believe you.

In Norway the sun can be seen at midnight. No extra charge. The moon shines from two till four every Tuesday. Tickets for this interesting exhibition to be had at the Foreign Office.

Bergen.—A charming town, containing a fort, a pianoforte, a museum, six poor-houses, and two hospitals for the benefit of the Runic Inscriptions.

There is a magnificent harbour here: in no part is the water deeper than 2 ft. It carries on a trade in skins, tar, and dried fish. Who buys 'em, nobody knows.

If you're a skin, or are a tar, or have got any dry fish about you, you can make a little fortune. Now you know this, on revisiting it take skins, tars, and dried fishes.

Go up the Sogne to Lordalsbren. The Sogne is very high, and Lordalsbren is on the summit. There is a beautiful view thence, nearly all over Norway.

Since writing the above they say the view is *quite* "all over," so that you'd be too late for it.

N.B. Some people say Sogne is a river. Try it. It was a mountain.

Christiania—65,000 hotels.

Where all are good it would be invidious to select one.

The present city was burnt in 1624, and contains the Episcopal Palace.

There are five bridges, a collection of minerals, and eighty-four pupils. (*Vide Bradshaw.*)

The trade of the place is in oil cake. With an oil cake in your hand you will be welcomed everywhere.

Drontheim.—The pawnbrokers' shops here are very numerous—that is, judging from *Bradshaw's* statistics, which say,

Pop. 14,000.

Leaving Drontheim, go on to Denmark—the land of Shakspeare and Hamlet.

Here marks are money. A successful merchant is a man who makes his mark.

The monarchy of Denmark is the oldest in Europe; but don't mention this in the hearing of the palace, as no one likes to be reminded of his advanced age.

Denmark at one time used to be England, until we were discovered and conquered.

Copenhagen is well worth a visit.

On entering the town, your eye will be taken by four colossal statues. This is rather awkward. However, you can avoid it by *shutting your eye*, when it will not be taken.

Boat-hire is cheap here. For one mark you can board a boat: it costs more, however, to board a boatman. There are boat porters, who will carry you and the boat too.

You can come back by Russia. Omnibuses to and from St. Petersburg every hour. Fare, 5 copecks.

Rules in Russian Streets.

1. No lounging is permitted. To stop opposite a shop window for more than two minutes renders the offender liable to imprisonment for one year for a first offence, and for five if he does it again after that.

2. If you meet the Czar you may not speak to him above a whisper. Fine for breaking this rule 200 roubles.

3. Smoking is everywhere strictly prohibited. The police are always on the watch. Immediate imprisonment for twenty-one days, with hard labour, is the punishment for a cigar. Double this for a pipe.

4. Not more than six hundred people are allowed in the street at a time. If you happen to be the six hundred and first, you'll be sent to Siberia.

5. Every umbrella must be opened by the police. It may be used afterwards by the owner. This is a salutary law.

6. Every other person is a spy. To wink at a spy is banishment for fifty years.

7. There are female spies also. They are easily distinguished from those of the opposite sex.

8. No politics may be talked in any *café* or restaurant. It is also as well to guard your opinion about the weather. As a rule, ask a policeman first whether *he* thinks it a fine day (when it isn't raining), and form your answer from *his.*

A cab is a drosky; a wood is a bosky.

Go and see the Mule and the Dam. Of course these are in the Zoological Gardens.

One sentence of Russian will carry you anywhere. *Jhiinn Fretkiva kanula pifsoft.*

Yalta. Go and see this place. It is described as "a pretty town at the bottom of a bay." Visitors descend by diving-bell. A diving-bell leaves the shore every half hour. The shops are all kept by mermaids, and there is a bazaar not unlike our Thames Tunnel.

Having seen this write home to your friends for money, or stay where you are until 1871, when we'll give you a key to *How to come back again.*

Adieu.

UNCLE BATCHELOR'S OPINIONS.

He was a cynic was Uncle Batchelor; and, though the kindest-hearted creature you'd meet, even on a Christmas morning, in England, he couldn't help saying a hard thing now and then.

The conversation on Christmas Eve happened to turn upon Uncle Batchelor's *single*-larity of disposition.

"You might as well be a hermit, Uncle Batchelor," said Miss Mary.

"I wouldn't, though," retorted uncle, "because there's a *Her* in hermit; and that's an objection to the name."

"I know;" said my mother, who was always arranging ideal matches; "I know the very person for you, uncle; it's a Lady" ——

"I supposed as much," interposed my uncle.

"Don't interrupt me when I'm talking for your good. I am going to say it's a lady who has retired from the world."

"Ah!" said uncle; "a widow!"

"Yes," answered my mother; "young and handsome."

"Won't do," returned Uncle Batchelor; then he added, somewhat sententiously, "A young and handsome widow, who retires from the world, does so, like a child secreting itself behind a curtain in a game of hide and seek. It is that she may be sought for, found, and brought out again."

"Why do you call women the 'opposite sex'?" asked Cousin Annie, wilfully.

"Because, my dear, they '*contrary us*,' as the French express it," returned Uncle Batchelor; "and the French use the word very happily."

"But," said my uncle, "why on earth should lovers call their sweethearts 'angels'? All the angels in whom we've any warrant for believing, are of the male sex."

And here the old gentleman, who was a bit of a theologian, began a list from St. Michael downwards. He certainly had the best of the argument.

"However much you may abuse us poor women," said Mary to Uncle Batchelor one day; "at all events, you'll own that we're more self-denying than men."

"Yes," replied uncle. "You'll sacrifice yourselves to gain your object."

"The Pagans," observed Matilda, who was well read, and trusted much to the suddenness of her mode of attack on Uncle Batchelor, "the Pagans were able to appreciate women. They made the Graces and the Muses women."

"Yes," returned my uncle, as ready as Dr. Lemprière himself, "and the Furies too."

With that he took a prodigious pinch of snuff.

"A man who takes snuff," cried out little Emmy, coming to the rescue, "can't make love."

"*Amor nascitur non fit.* Go and look that out in the dictionary, Matilda."

Uncle Batchelor retreated, firing a pinch of rappee as he disappeared.

My father and mother were in the middle of a domestic argument when uncle came in. Mother straightway fell to weeping, and my father gave in.

"I never understood the force of water, John," remarked Uncle Batchelor to my father, "until I saw your wife cry. Her tears *turned the argument.*"

"I got the best of it," said my father, "as far as the grounds of reasoning went."

"Grounds," replied uncle, catching at the word. "Yes, you might have won there; but she conquered by water."

I have said that Uncle John was a bit of a theologian. A Catholic priest used to visit at our house, and nothing gave uncle greater pleasure than to exchange pinches of snuff with him and to argue out various points of difference between them; in which warfare uncle always came off second best, except once, and this was the occasion.

"You've only got six sacraments in your Church," my uncle asserted.

"Six!" exclaimed his Reverence, astonished. "Why, Mr. Batchelor, there are seven."

"I know better," retorted my uncle; "you've only six."

"Permit me," said the clergyman, mildly, feeling sure of his ground, "to enumerate them. Two are the same as with you" ——

"Quite so," answered uncle, complacently.

"Then," continued the priest, checking them off on his fingers, "There's penance, matrimony" ——

"Stop!" interrupted uncle, his eyes twinkling. "That's where you're wrong. Penance and matrimony are the same thing."

His Reverence laughed; and so they passed their evening pleasantly together.

"Do you know what Ninon de Lenclos said?" asked my uncle of my cousin Frank, who wasn't prospering very brightly in a love affair.

"No," replied Franco, who didn't care twopence for Ninon in Longclothes, as he called her.

My uncle read out, "On ne prend pas la femme par des prières ni par les raisonnements, on la prend."

"Hum!" muttered Frank. "I'll stand no more shilly-shallying."

Frank was wild because Miss Wilmsley flirted with all the officers of the 16th at the country ball. I don't think Uncle Batchelor's observations gave him much comfort.

"A coquette," said uncle, "is like an oyster-eater: she takes men by the dozen."

"Confound her!" said young Frank, who was a very boyish-looking fellow.

"Yes," went on Uncle Batchelor, cruelly; "and she prefers them *with the beards on!*"

A married couple who were staying with us were always quarrelling. The husband left us for a journey. His wife accompanied him to the train.

"To make sure that he *does* go," said my uncle.

She wept very much.

"My dear Madam," said my uncle, quietly, "restrain your tears . . . *till he returns!*"

She gave him such a look! My uncle snuffed.

I never recollect my uncle being more delighted by the accidental confirmation of his expressed opinion on matrimony than on one occasion when he happened to be at dinner, in the North Country, with a number of middle-aged married men.

My uncle boasted *his* freedom—they theirs. My uncle was nowhere against such a cloud of witnesses—a cloud, for, in proof of their freedom, they were all smoking, and, moreover, did not spare the wine. As the bottles passed so they grew more quarrelsome valiant in their assertions of domestic liberty.

"As for me," said the master of the house, loudly and boldly, "in my own house I'm an autocrat—a perfect Julius Cæsar."

His wife opened the door.

"Look here, Gentlemen!" said she, in her northern, sharp manner, "you'd better all go home. And as for Julius Cæsar," turning to her discomfited husband, "he'll just walk up stairs with me!"

My uncle chuckled, and wished them good-night.

NOTES FOR CHRISTMAS EVENING LECTURES.

PHRENOLOGY.

Phrenology is a science which deals entirely with bumps on the head.

An aristocratic science, since it deals only with the heads of the people.

It resembles the fistianic science (or the knowledge of the noble art of self-defence), inasmuch as neither can exist without the necessary bumps.

I have epithetised it as an aristocratic science; it should be added that it is also a proud and haughty science, its professors and its pupils being peculiarly bumptious.

Like a sermon, phrenology divides itself into heads.

The Good Bumps.—These it is in the power of every person to obtain for himself or herself; for example, a good bump is required on the forehead. [N.B. All good bumps are in front: all the bad ones behind.] Let the inquirer or student of phrenology place himself near the door: let the door be opened suddenly, from without, in such a manner as to be brought in sharp contact with the student's forehead. A good bump will be the result.

A Bad Bump will, in ordinary cases, proceed from a fall on the pavement; but this has to be managed with the greatest possible nicety, and no little practice is required in order to bring *only* the back part of the skull against the stones.

The above receipts for good and bad bumps are warranted.

Language.—The possession of the gift of language may be ascertained from the eyes. This is, it may be remarked *en passant*, a faculty eminently feminine. Male proficiency in this art is generally obtained from a careful following of an institutrice.

Veneration.—The bump of veneration is generally found on the top of the head. If you are unable to hit upon it here, try somewhere else.

BOTANY.

This science is at once most interesting and amusing. It has now become so generally studied that, even in such suggestions as these notes are intended to be, it is difficult to mention anything hitherto unknown or unconsidered. But in all popular sciences there are popular errors, two or three of which it will be as well to put down here, and thus "put them down" effectually.

To Lie on a Bed of Roses is the botanical idea of supreme luxurious happiness. *Try it.* Go to some eminent florist's and lie on any one of *his* beds of roses. See how *he* will like the theory reduced to practice.

Or, take a nap for two hours in the evening on a bed of your own roses. There'll be the very dews to pay, and rheumatism will be your portion.

Flowers of Rhetoric have their special seasons. They crop up in an after-dinner speech. They bloom on to Christmas time.

CHEMISTRY.

Experimental chemistry is delightful. The less you know about it, the more the excitement.

By-the-way, after a few Christmas dinners, you will probably find the occasion for a little experimental chemistry. For further directions *vide* doctor when he is sent for.

Scientific men find a solution for all difficulties in ozone; and Earth, Air, Fire, and Water have dropped off their elementary thrones, only to be retained with large heads and mysterious voices in the openings of pantomimes.

GEOLOGY.

Geology is not the art of driving. If it was, it would be probably spelt gee-ology, or gee-up-ology, for which last perpetration anyone ought to make an up-ology.

All science is now in a very uncertain position. The world, it is roundly asserted, is square. The poles are nowhere, so that there will be in a few years' time no polar bears, and, according to Parisians, the centre of the universe is Paris, originally termed *Paradis;* the *a d* having been omitted from the name, only that it might be used in checking duties; and Paradis became Paris.

The above notes may be found very useful or utterly useless; but, whichever they may be, the annotator wishes all of you

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

| | | |

NEW BOOKS.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. Vol. II. By HEPWORTH DIXON. Dedicated, by permission, to the Queen. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 15s.
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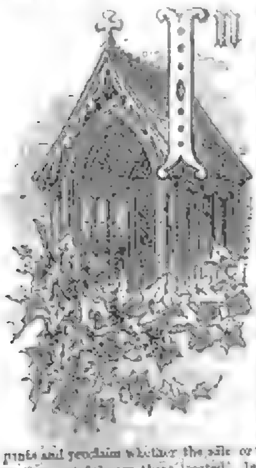

IN passing through country places, whether town or village, we are in the habit of associating certain individuals with certain dwellings. The substantial red brick house, with many windows, clean white doorsteps, and brilliant brass knocker, we assign to the doctor or the lawyer, both well to do, and with a quiver of sons and daughters more or less eligible. The snug, roomy cottage, with the neatly-kept garden and close-clipped hedgerows, the creepers winding about the gable-windows and the pretty porch, we at once make over to the parson. There are other habitations in the town which seem to declare the character of their occupants and proclaim whether the idle or the industrious, the thrifty or the wasteful, are there located. In the village we have the [illegible], and associated with the quiet cottage, such as The Rosery, in Granvale, pleasant thoughts of peace within, and gentleness and all the charities. The Rosery was a model village home, with its bay windows filled at all times of the year with flowers. The lawns and paths without a leaf almost, whilst a cluster of larch, holly, and laurel set the north-east wind at defiance.

The occupant, Mrs. Crabshaw, was also, in appearance, a model of comfortable propriety; and, though the neatness of her head-dress—a plain cap of white lace—and her kerchief of white muslin did not quite assimilate with her black dress of stiff *gros de Naples* silk, which bristled with frills, and scallops, and vandykes, yet no one at first sight would imagine how little she agreed with the favourable impression created by an outside view of the Rosery. Within all was in perfect order—so perfect that you felt assured that none in that house dared to misplace a thing or leave a trace of their presence, except by the sanctions of tidiness. Mr. Crabshaw (the late) had married when he had passed sixty, and Mrs. Crabshaw, in compensation for the sacrifice she had made, being only thirty or thereabouts, had been amply provided for by her marriage settlement, in addition to a decent *post obit*. She had played her cards well, most people thought; as poor Mr. Crabshaw, who had really married to obtain a permanent nurse, was soon nursed and cleaned and worried into his family vault in Granvale churchyard.

We have said Mrs. Crabshaw was in appearance a model of comfortable propriety. Never were appearances so deceptive. She was the village pest, and, had she been less well off and less respectable, she would have had most of the doors in Granvale closed against her. But she subscribed liberally to the schools, made a most satisfactory Easter offering, and paid for her pew with a Bank note. She had a few pensioners among the poor, but they earned whatever she gave them by questioning the servants of the other families in Granvale and collecting whatever scandals were in circulation. No place like a country town for scandal-mongering, if we except the village of Granvale; and there, by some extraordinary process of obtaining intelligence, not a cat kittened but it was known to the whole community in less than a week. The better-disposed people discouraged their servants and other dependants in communicating the tittle-tattle of the place; but to Mrs. Crabshaw it was, as her washerwoman declared, "meat and drink, if it wasn't lodging." The speech was rather ambiguous, but expressive, if you jump at a meaning, and no one could have given a better interpretation of it than Julia Maxwell and her excellent father the Major. They had lived somewhat in the world, and known good society, and the happiness of their lives was greatly interfered with by this tormenting Mrs. Crabshaw. Why, then, did they submit to the annoyance? Because Julia Maxwell had a strong love for Katey Connor, the pretty gentle niece of Mrs. Crabshaw, upon whom she was entirely dependent. Oh, what bitter bread did poor Katey eat in that charming cottage! Her plain stuff dress clung to her, almost like the shirt of Nessus, nearly breaking her gentle heart, when she recalled the cruel words which had been said when it was given to her.

"Now mind, Kate," said the donor, "that dress is to last you six months; your last has gone in five. Recollect, you have no one in the wide world to give you a farthing, or a meal, or shelter but me. You are my sister's child, it is true; but she married like a fool—married a penniless sailor, a fellow whose whole property was the cockade in his hat and the skewer by his side. He was, luckily, drowned, or there might have been a dozen of you to provide for. Hardly that, though, as your mother, without caring a straw for her relations, died five years afterwards, and left you and your brother Thomas as her only legacies." There was much more of this, and it was always ready to be reproduced at a moment's notice.

Those five years of which Mrs. Crabshaw spoke so often were crowded with such happy memories that Katey drew enough of consolation from them as made endurance of her aunt's cruelty possible. And then, when she came to know and love Julia Maxwell, and could talk to her of the dear mother she remembered so well, though known for such a brief space of time; and of her brave father, who seemed to her the shadow of a dream, but of whose gallant daring and manly love she had heard so often from her mother's lips; and of her dear brother Tom away in the Far West, but whose brotherly heart poured out its loving thoughts once a month at least,—why, when this happy friendship came to her she felt that the Good God was tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, and that there was a bright future in store for her. We shall see.

It was the custom at Granvale at Christmas time—and it is of Christmas time we write—for the choristers of the church to decorate the old edifice with pretty devices, expressive of the glad season. But this Christmastide they were likely to be deprived of the red berries and glittering leaves of the holly, which lent such a pleasant effect to the whole. It has been said by one of the greatest horticultural authorities that plants and shrubs are subject to epidemics, and that a whole district will be stricken, as though a destroying blast had passed through the land. Sometimes it will be the laurel, sometimes the snowberry or the rhododendron; but in the year of which we write it was the holly—at least, in the neighbourhood of Granvale, with the exception of that growing in the shrubbery of Mrs. Crabshaw. Now the choristers, unluckily, were at odds with that agreeable lady, having refused to adopt an anthem of her composing; and when application was made to her for permission to gather a few twigs for the ornamentation of the pulpit, Mrs. Crabshaw flatly refused. As no one else in Granvale—not even the parson—cared to be suppliant to the lady, the church seemed likely to want the usual emblem of Christmas time.

But there are pleasanter people in Granvale than Mrs. Crabshaw, and none pleasanter than Mr. Fleming, the young doctor, who had recently purchased a share of the practice of old Mr. Winterton, and who had already proved a great acquisition in every way to the society of the neighbourhood. He also was an orphan, and had been cared for by an aunt; but how differently to poor Katey Connor! Gently nurtured, well educated, and now placed in an honourable position to make his way in the world, he could with difficulty understand how any one could be so cruel as to behave as Mrs. Crabshaw did to one as pretty and gentle as Kate Connor. Of course Mr. Fleming was intimate with the Maxwells, and was at all times a welcome visitor; yet it was rather strange that he should always call by accident—of course only by accident—when Kate had respite from her thraldom, and came to spend the afternoon or evening with Julia Maxwell. But so it was; and as time went on a clever observer would have noticed that Kate always blushed when he spoke to her, and that he often looked more sheepish than a doctor should do when the Major or his daughter said any silly thing about lovemaking at home or abroad.

One day Susan, Mrs. Crabshaw's maid, had been sent to the surgery for her mistress's box of pills—considered to be digestive, and Mrs. C. had a superfluity of bile which made such appliances needful—when Mr. Fleming, after much coughing and hemming, said,

"Susan, will you do me a little favour?"

"La! Sir; yes, if I can," replied Susan.

"Would you—would you—that is, will you kindly give a note to Miss Connor for me?"

"A note to Miss Connor!" exclaimed Susan, in great alarm. "Why it's as much as my place is worth; and, though missus is a Tartar, I've been in such bad services that I don't want to leave. No, Sir, if you please, don't ask me."

"Well, I won't," said Mr. Fleming, thoughtfully. "Wait a moment, however."

Mr. Fleming went into his consulting-room, taking with him a large phial. Through the neck of the little bottle he cleverly inserted a piece of rolled-up paper, which really might have been a note. He then carefully corked the phial, tied over that a pink nightcap, added a label on which he wrote "The mixture as before—Miss Connor;" and when all this was done, he inclosed the phial in a professional wrapper, sealing-waxed the ends, and addressed it outside to his interesting patient.

Susan, quite unconscious that she was playing the part of a go-between, returned home and delivered pills and potion to their respective owners.

What did Mr. Fleming mean by the mixture as before? If the phial contained a love-letter, had he written upon love to Kate at any time? Yes, he had; and, wonderful to relate, Mrs. Crabshaw had not discovered the circumstance. He had only written once or twice, at the most; but what he had said had made Katey so happy—oh, how happy! She had not replied to him as yet; but he had seen her, when in the custody of her aunt, pass his window, and by her look he knew that what he had written was not unwelcome. She had not dared to commit to paper all that her pure heart wished to tell him, as she feared she might seem too bold, too forward with her love. She wanted counsel, and she would seek it of her one friend, Julia.

Mr. Fleming guessed at something like this, and the note he had sent was to say that Miss Maxwell was to invite Katey the next day to make one of a party to the county town, and that she must get permission to go. That was nearly all. There might have been a few sugared words interspersed, but we have quite forgotten the trick of love-making.

When Miss Maxwell's invitation arrived Katey grew so bold that she hardly made her desire to accept it a request. She really said, "Aunt, Miss Maxwell has asked me to be of a party to-morrow, and I so wish to go. I presume I may?"

"Hasn't she asked me?" said Mrs. Crabshaw, sharply.

"Not in my note, aunt," replied Katey. "I fancy the Major takes us in his phaeton, and I suppose there would not be room for you."

"Indeed! very considerate! What am I to do? Mope here by myself, I suppose."

Kate thought at that moment "silence was silver," so she did not speak until nearly ten minutes had passed. She then said, in a much firmer tone than she usually adopted when addressing her formidable aunt,

"I presume I may go to-morrow?"

"Y-e-es," replied Mrs. Crabshaw, as though she had something more to say, but, upon second thoughts, declined saying it. So, with a light heart, Kate went to her little bed-room to prepare for the morrow.

Mr. Fleming had returned from a long round of visits, and was composing himself to a re-consideration of some of his cases, under the solacing companionship of his pipe—for he was naughty enough to smoke when he fancied his labours were over for the day—when he was startled by the announcement that Mrs. Crabshaw was in the surgery, and wished to speak with him. What could she want at that time of night? Had Susan been treacherous, and delivered his note to Katey to the terrible aunt? Pshaw! he cared not. If Kate loved him, and this cruel aunt treated her more unkindly on account of her love for him—why, it would but hasten their marriage, and occasion another appeal to his own dear aunt, from whom he had only kept his secret until Kate's silence should be broken.

"Shut the door, Mr. Fleming," said Mrs. Crabshaw, quite disregarding the doctor's smiles and bow.

"I dare say you are surprised to see me here at this time of night, but I want your assistance."

"I would have come"——

"No, I don't like doctors coming to the house. It sets people talking, and then all kinds of complaints are given to you. No. In a few words, I have not slept well these five nights, though I have taken my pills regularly. Now, I must sleep; it is more needful to me than to many people. I want you, then, to give me a—what you call a sudorific—no, not that"——

"A soporific, I suppose, you mean," said Mr. Fleming, calmly.

"Yes, something that is quick in action—send me off in a minute or two."

"I understand," said Mr. Fleming. "Pray step into the consulting-room, there is a fire there, and I will not detain you many minutes."

Mrs. Crabshaw, though not usually compliant, went into the patients' waiting-room, and Mr. Fleming proceeded to make up the narcotic. Why did he smile as he compounded the soothing draught? Why did he once press his hand upon his mouth, as though to restrain his laughter? What was that wicked doctor thinking of? Was he devising a potion to send Mrs. Crabshaw to sleep during the next day? If so, he was to be disappointed, as that excellent lady, having tasted the draught, quietly recorked it and put it in her pocket.

Never was a lovelier December morning than that which followed, and the Major and the young people looked forward to a pleasant holiday. The Major was somewhat of "a character," as it is called. He was very methodical, as most old soldiers are who have been in command. He rose, ate and drank, walked, and went to bed with the utmost regularity. One of his peculiarities was his mode of breakfasting. At eight he had a cup of tea with his daughter; at eleven his coffee was served, in his own silver coffee-pot, and with it such condiments as he had ordered. From this rule he never varied, and on the morning of the projected holiday he had not departed from it. Julia and Kate were a very, very long time up stairs, talking about——well, I fancy we can guess the subject of their conversation, the more so as Katey concluded by saying, blushing all over her face and forehead,

"And he will see us off, and have finished his round by then, and meet us at half-past."

Who was he? Oh! of course, the doctor.

The clock struck twelve, the hour appointed for the departure of the little party. The phaeton was at the gate; but the Major was not there, as was his wont, caressing his old charger, now reduced to the shafts. The girls hastened down stairs, and on entering the breakfast-room Julia uttered a shrill scream, which Katey echoed. There, with closed eyes and stertorous breathing, sat the Major in his arm-chair, insensible to all the efforts made to wake him.

To send for Mr. Fleming was the work of a moment. He examined his patient rapidly, yet carefully. After a pause, he said, half to himself,

"This is very extraordinary. What has he taken?"

"Nothing, sir, that I knows on," said the cook, frightened, in case she should be thought to have poisoned her master. "Nothing but his coffee."

Mr. Fleming took three or four strong sniffs at the coffee-pot, and then his face lighted up.

"Has your Aunt been out this morning, Miss Connor?"

"No, Mr. Fleming; no. At least I should say not," replied Kate, wondering at the question.

"Oh, yes; but she has, Miss," said the cook, still flustered; "she was in my kitchen this morning. She came to borrow two fresh eggs."

"Ah!" said Mr. Fleming, "you can go, cook," and then turning to the ladies, he added, "I am afraid our party must be postponed until to-morrow, as Major Maxwell will probably sleep until seven or eight o'clock. He is in no danger, be assured of that. We will have some holly for the church yet. Good morning for the present." And then shaking hands with each of the ladies, holding Katey's hand a full half minute longer than Miss Maxwell's, the doctor took his leave.

Mr. Fleming walked straight to The Rosery. He did not wait to be announced, but went at once to the room where he had seen, through the window, Mrs. Crabshaw, calmly knitting. He threw back the door with a bang, and then, clasping his hands together, exclaimed, "Heaven be thanked! What a mercy! You have not taken the draught I gave you last night?"

"What if I had?" asked Mrs. Crabshaw, tartly.

"What! You would not have been knitting in that chair! In the hurry of the moment I discovered this morning that I had used a drug which would have been fatal."

"What does the man mean?" cried Mrs. Crabshaw, jumping up. "You don't mean to say there was poison in the bottle?"

"I do; but you are saved! I must now hasten back to poor Major Maxwell, who has been seized with an attack which puzzles me exceedingly. He seems to have taken poison; but I have sent the remainder of his coffee to be analysed by Dr. Winterton."

"You have!" cried Mrs. Crabshaw.

"Oh! by-the-by, pray give me the draught you had in case of accidents."

"Oh, Lord! I've not got it—I—I"——

"I see it all," said Fleming, apparently terrified; "you have given that draught to the Major."

"No!"

"Yes, you were seen in the kitchen this morning. You are guilty, Mrs. Crabshaw."

"No, no! I did not intend to harm him. You are the one to blame, you made the mixture."

"But you administered it! He may yet be saved."

"Then save him!" cried Mrs. Crabshaw. "Do it at once."

"But who is to pay me? It is a case of great anxiety—antidotes most costly. I can't charge the family."

"I'll pay! I'll pay!" said the excited woman.

"Ah! you promise now. No, write me your authority to act. Write 'Let him have all he wants.—Sarah Crabshaw.'"

"Law, what a suspicious man you are! There; but, Mr. Fleming, you won't betray me if I pay handsomely."

"Not if I can help it; but of that hereafter. I hope to spare your conscience the painful reflection that the Major has gone to his long sleep through your agency. Good morning."

Mrs. Crabshaw sat for a few moments almost gasping in her chair. She then rang the bell and ordered——well, it was tea."

Mr. Fleming could not confine himself to walking when he left The Rosery, but ran—fairly ran himself out of breath by the time he had reached The Briars.

The Major still slept, but Mr. Fleming's assurance that the sleep was harmless allowed the ladies to be at liberty to entertain the doctor, who seemed determined to make the most of the Major's case, as it was nearly four before he left the house, and then Kate went with him to the door.

Mrs. Crabshaw's state of mind was not to be envied, evidently, as Mr. Fleming found three notes from her waiting him on his return home. They were all very brief, but very indicative of a disturbed writer:—

No. 1. "Dr. Sir,—How is he?—S. C."

No. 2. "Dr. Sir,—Is he better?—S. C."

No. 3. "Dr. Sir,—Why don't you answer?—S. C."

Fleming laughed heartily at these evidences of Mrs. Crabshaw's perturbation, and then replied:—"Dear Madam,—Progressing, but not conscious.—Yours truly, ARTHUR FLEMING."

"Not conscious! The man's dying to a certainty. And that Fleming will make me pay finely. Here, Susan! I shall go to bed. Fetch home Miss Kate—tell her I'm poorly," and to poor Katey's

sorrow, she had to hurry away from The Briars just as Julia was advising with her on the form of her reply to Mr. Fleming.

About eight o'clock the Major awoke. His consternation was extreme when he learned what had happened, and it was some time before Mr. Fleming satisfied him that the attack could be easily explained, and should be on the following day, when he would be better prepared to listen calmly.

Meanwhile the decorations of the church were nearly completed, and the last load of greenery had arrived and was lying at the lych-gate waiting to be conveyed into the church, when Daniel Denman, who had been employed to collect it, emptied, to the delight of the decorators, from a sack some fifty twigs of holly, with berries redder than the laughing lips of the pretty maidens who welcomed the treasure.

It was impossible to keep such a matter a secret in Granvale, and before mid-day Mrs. Crabshaw had heard from one of her emissaries that her shrubbery had been invaded and that the pulpit was already all a-glow with red berries purloined from her trees. Mrs. Crabshaw's wrath was tremendous, and poor Dan Denman was condemned and executed forthwith—or would have been, had Mrs. Crabshaw been absolute in Granvale. She hardly gave herself time to put on her bonnet and cloak, and ultimately left home without her umbrella, an instrument without which she never went abroad, and was popularly supposed to take to bed with her. She had nearly reached the church when she met the delinquent, Dan Denman.

"You vagabond!" she exclaimed; "I'll trounce you for this. I'll prosecute you with the utmost rigour of the law, and transport you, if I can."

"What for, Marm?" asked Dan, coolly. "What have I done wrong, Marm?"

"What! You have been stealing my holly, you vagabond," replied Mrs. Crabshaw, shaking her clenched hand in Dan's face.

"You can't make that out stealing for what you've got anybody's written hand for, and I've got yours, Marm," said Dan coolly again.

"Mine! What does the fellow mean?"

"Here it is, Marm," replied Dan, producing a piece of paper, and showing it to the blacksmith, who had, with others, been attracted by the altercation. "Here it is, Ben; read it—'Let him have all he wants, Sarah Crabshaw.'"

The astonished lady went perfectly pale, and opened her mouth and stared with her small grey eyes, to the amusement of the lookers-on, whilst Dan carefully folded up the paper and put it into his pocket. As soon as Mrs. Crabshaw could speak, she said, or rather gasped out, "Give me that paper!"

"No thankee, Marm," replied Dan. "You're agoing to prosecute me accordin' to law, and I may want this here authority of yours to show the judges. No thankee, Marm."

Mrs. Crabshaw had sufficiently recovered her faculties to see that she had better beat a retreat, which she did, making way at once to Mr. Fleming's house. She entered the surgery without the ceremony of ringing the bell, and was fortunate enough to find the young doctor.

"Well, Sir!" she said, and then pulled up.

"Ah, Mrs. Crabshaw, just the person I wanted to see. I am now going to the Major."

"The Major!" exclaimed Mrs. Crabshaw, adding an adjuration we do not transcribe, as it was very unlady-like. "A pretty trick you have played me, Sir. Ain't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Well, I am a little ashamed of myself," replied Fleming, calmly; "but I will endeavour to make you amends by interceding with the Major."

"What do you mean?"

"I find that he is so much disturbed—alarmed, in fact—at what has occurred that I am bound in honour and feeling to acquaint him with the true cause. If he insist on knowing who dosed him I must tell him; but I will make conditions with him that he shall not prosecute you?"

"Prosecute me!"

"Yes; I have other reasons, Mrs. Crabshaw, for saving you from such a disgrace, which you shall know in a few days. I must now wish you good morning, as I have patients to attend; so pray excuse me." Mr. Fleming bowed, and left Mrs. Crabshaw to her own reflections, which were too confusing to be describable.

With great caution Mr. Fleming approached the cause of the Major's attack; and after exacting a promise that no one should suffer by the disclosure, he acquainted his patient with the facts of the case. The indignation of the Major was very demonstrative, and it required all the oratorical powers of Julia and Mr. Fleming to make him respect the promise he had given. He calmed down at last, on the assurance that every means should be used to induce Mrs. Crabshaw to leave the village. In a few months this desirable object was effected, as Mr. Fleming's good aunt sent him a cheque for one thousand pounds, and with it her earnest request that he would take to his home, as he had already taken to his heart, poor Katey Connor. And as good fortune, like bad luck, seldom comes alone, Katey's brother Tom sent her home a moiety of his first savings to buy her wedding garments and a hundred pounds more than sufficed to do that.

It was September when Granvale Church was again decorated, but not with holly then or other winter growths. No; flowers—lovely flowers—were about the altar and the pulpit, and bright and happy faces of old and young were gathered in the church, as on that day Katey Connor was married to Arthur Fleming.

MARK LEMON.

UNFAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

Sir Walter Raleigh wrote this line with the end of his tobacco-pipe:—

"Fain would I smoke, but that it makes me cough."

To which Queen Elizabeth replied:—

"Who coughs when smoking had best leave it off."

[*Omitted in Hepworth Dixon's "Tower of London."*]

A nose by any other name would smell as well.

One swallow doesn't make a supper.

A stitch inside's very painful.

Great Cæsar dead, and turned into clay,
Stops up a bung-hole in the usual way.

"Tis not in models to command excess,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll observe it.

[*Very beautiful, but the meaning, perhaps, a little obscure. True poetry is profound.*]

THE HIGH PRIEST AT NABLUS READING THE PENTATEUCH.

PROBABLY on no spot of earth has the same worship (with scarcely the least change or interruption) continued to be offered for so long a time as on the summit of Mount Gerizim, overlooking Nablûs. For nearly 4000 years—from the time of Abraham, and even before—has the God of the Hebrews been here adored. The modern town of Nablûs (which is large and well-built, and contains about 14,000 inhabitants, who are Mohammedans, with the exception of the small Samaritan community) is commonly believed to be built on or very near the site of the Sichem or Shechem of the Old Testament, the Sychar of the New Testament, and the Neapolis of the Greeks and Romans—of which name the modern word Nablûs is evidently a corruption. Eusebius and St. Jerome say that the ancient Shechem was a suburb of Neapolis; St. Jerome also maintains that Sychar, in St. John's Gospel (iv. 5), is a corruption of Shechem. Pliny and Josephus respectively give the native name as Mamortha and Mabortha, which Reland corrects, from coins, to Morthia. This last name, the same writer says, is the classical form of Moreh, and both names (Moreh and Sychar) he supposes to have been adopted by the Jews from the prophet Habakkuk's "Moreh Shaker," "teacher of lies," and applied to the Samaritan city as the seat of error.

Here, then, Abram sojourned, when, at God's command, long before his name was changed to Abraham, he left his country and kindred in quest of the Land of Promise; and, journeying through Canaan, came to the plain of Sichem, and there for the first time pitched his tent and built an altar in the land to be given to his seed. Here, four hundred years later, his descendants, after their long servitude in Egypt and wanderings in the wilderness, first assembled and established themselves on taking possession of the promised inheritance. Here, nearly two hundred years after Abram first encamped, his grandson Jacob spread his tent and dug a well in the field he had bought of the children of Hamor, Shechem's father. Near to it stands at the present time a little village called Sâlim, which it is not very difficult to identify with the "Shalem, a city of Shechem," where Jacob bought the parcel of ground, nor perhaps with the Salem of the high priest Melchizedek, who set bread and wine before Abram and blessed him. Shechem fell to Ephraim, and was a Levitical city and a city of refuge. Here was Joseph's tomb, and here also was the tabernacle in the time of Joshua, who set up a pillar near it shortly before his death. Here Gideon defeated the Midianites, and Rehoboam was made King. By the side of Jacob's well Jesus sat, wearied with his journey, and conversed with the Samaritan woman, while his disciples went to Sychar to buy meat. The same Neapolis (new town) was given during the occupation of Syria by the Greeks, who probably extended the city to the westward on account of the abundant supply of water in that direction. Simon Magus practised his sorceries in Neapolis, and Justin Martyr was a native of the same city. In consequence of the destructive wars which Justinian waged against the Samaritans in the first half of the sixth century, the nation was almost struck out of history, till the period of the Crusades, when its existence was again discovered by the Jewish traveller, Benjamin of Tudela, at whose time there were several Samaritan communities, both in Syria and Egypt. These have, however, since become extinct, with the exception of the one at Nablûs, but which has subsequently diminished from 200 to 170 souls. According to a local tradition of the Samaritans, they are doomed not to multiply; their decline is, however, attributed to the natural consequence of intermarriage. Nablûs, lying in a hollow between Mounts Gerizim and Ebal, the mounts of blessing and cursing (Deut. xxvii. 11—13), is described as the most beautiful spot in Central Palestine. Embosomed amidst groves of olives, its supply of water is more abundant than that of any other spot in the land, and to its many fountains and rills the valley chiefly owes its exquisite beauty.

But, besides the deeply interesting associations of the site and the extraordinary perpetuation of almost the same form of worship, for, as we have said, nearly four thousand years, the small Samaritan community presents the additional interest of having in its possession a copy of the five books of Moses, which claims to be the oldest book in existence. The Samaritans themselves maintain that it was written by Abishua, the great grandson of Aaron fourth high priest of the Jews, which would make its age about three thousand three hundred years. The opinions of scholars as to its age vary greatly. The more reasonable critics do not venture to carry its date beyond B.C. 116, when the temple to which it probably belonged was destroyed. The manuscript Pentateuch is written on a large parchment-like scroll, which is rolled upon two poles, protected by an embroidered cover, and deposited in a richly-ornamented cylindrical case of precious metals opening upon hinges. The ornament at the top of the case is said by the Samaritans to represent the standards of the tribes; the balls represent pomegranates. There are spots in the MS. from the kisses of the Samaritans on the passages where the name of Aaron occurs. We may mention that a photograph of the MS. was taken by Mr. Bedford when accompanying the Prince of Wales on his journey to the East.

The preceding observations will, we trust suffice to indicate the variety of interest calculated to be evoked by the large and very fine drawing by Mr. Carl Haag (one of the most important in the last exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society) which we have engraved. The artist visited the synagogue of the Samaritans at Nablûs during his journey in Palestine; and being much impressed by the noble bearing and handsome, intelligent, expressive, Semitic countenance of the high priest, Amrân, sought an introduction through his (the painter's) friend, Dr. George Rosen, then accredited as Prussian Consul to Jerusalem, but at that time staying at Nablûs. The result was that Mr. Haag was not only permitted to take his easel into the synagogue for the purpose of sketching the place, but the Kaheen stood in person, in his robes, and Pentateuch in hand, to enable the artist to make a large finished study of him. The picture is consequently authentic, equally as regards the portraiture and accessories. The priest reads the MS. as represented holding it high up before him: by turning the pole handles he unrolls it off the left hand pole over to the right hand one—taking care not to touch the sacred scroll with bare hands. When he has finished reading, the scroll is placed in its case and returned to the tabernacle. The embroidery upon the crimson curtain covering the wall behind the High Priest professes to represent the ancient temple which stood on Mount Gerizim. At the bottom of the curtain appears the porch of the Temple, with two pillars, one on each side, called, "Jachim and Boaz;" between which stand two golden candlesticks and a very large vessel in the middle. Higher up, amidst a profusion of ornaments, are trumpets, cymbals, and other ancient musical instruments. Above this again, the embroidery shows the Court of the Priests, with a square plate in the centre representing the golden altar; on the right of which is a seven-branched candlestick; on the left, the vessel for burning frankincense; and beneath, the table whereon the shew bread is set. Over all, at the top, is represented the Most Holy Place, in the centre of which stands the Ark of the Covenant, with a large vessel on the left, and Aaron's rod that blossomed on the right. We may add that Kaheen is a title derived from the Hebrew word "cohen," denoting a priest; and Amram, the name of the present priest, is also derived from the Hebrew Amram.

THE LITTLE CONJUROR.

The title almost explains itself—*i.e.*, one who can conjure little. If this won't do, try

1. The mean (or "Little") Conjuror.
2. The Unhig Conjuror.

Select your own interpretation and proceed to the rules.

There are two rules in conjuring which must be strictly observed. The first is never to conjure *with your own money*.

Always borrow.

The advantages are too evident to require specification.

The second is, never use your own hat to make a pudding in, *especially if you're not quite sure of the result*.

With these two fundamental rules you may commence.

Sleight of Hand.

First of all, you must learn sleight of hand; how to make a pass; how to force a card. Nothing is more simple. Rule as follows:—

1. Take the thumb of the right hand and bend it, with sufficient force, backwards, several times until the joint becomes perfectly pliable.

Repeat this with *all* the fingers.

See that no fluff adheres to the middle finger.

Rub the hand during the operation with a solution of cold cream and oil, taking care to let a current of air circulate thoroughly round and about the pores. Then close the hand for five minutes. After this, inspect it closely. This ensures you against any deception.

Then gently elevate the little finger; when this can be done with ease you have obtained the first requisite motion, and are on the road to a speedy and satisfactory result.

The third, second, and first should now be raised in rotation.

[Sleight of hand before this has *never* been reduced to a science.]

Inspect closely again, still keeping the thumb firmly down on the palm of the hand.

While inspecting closely, suddenly elevate the thumb so as to bring it in a line with, and, in fact, touching, the nose. It is almost unnecessary to illustrate this movement, but when you have mastered it in principle and in practice you have done all that can be done, you have learnt all that can be learnt from any theoretical treatise on Sleight of Hand.

Tricks for Boys not over ten years of age.

The Magic Bottle.—Procure a quart bottle. Carefully remove its basis, so as still to leave it with the appearance of a whole and entire bottle. Get a nice, clean, white drugget laid down in the dining-room. This is indispensable. Then ask your grandfather's butler to stand on the drugget and fill the Magic Bottle with port wine.

He will be surprised at finding that none goes in; *You* won't. Your surprise will follow. This is a nice trick for boys not over ten years of age.

The Cabalistic Clock is Enormous Fun.—Find out at what time your uncle, or any friend stopping in the house, wants, *very particularly*, to be off in the morning. Put *all the clocks back three* quarters of an hour. Fill his alarum with sand.

Watch the result. It is called the Cabalistic Clock because the cab will be sent for at the wrong time.

How to make a Sovereign go farther than anyone can in the same room.—Wait till you are leaving the house for good, then borrow a sovereign. Simple; as are all great tricks. The invention of steam has proved of great service to this fanciful piece of Legerdemain.

TALE OF A PASSPORT.

An Englishman, after dining at a second-rate French restaurant, by mistake took away the *carte du dîner*.

On arriving at the Italian frontier he was asked for his passport.

Half asleep, he handed the *carte* to the gendarme, who read aloud—

"*Tête de veau, poitrine du mouton, pieds de cochon.*"

"The description is exact," said the gendarme, and returned it to the Englishman.

WHAT'S ONE MAN'S FOOD, &c.

A learned professor, who prides himself upon his intimate acquaintance with the fungi tribe, while walking across a field, came across a peasant picking up toadstools and other dangerous-looking specimens.

"Take care, my man," said he; "they are poisonous."

"Don't be afraid, Sir! I ain't going to eat 'em. They're for the Leamun market: they likes 'em there."

TWO OPINIONS.

"I should like to be a rich banker," said Jacques Strop, in London.

"Yes; and I'd be your cashier," replied Robert Maccaire, chevalier d'industrie.

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THE DAISY OF DARTFORD;

OR,

THE KING'S RESCUE.

GOOD Queen Mary II. still shared the throne with King William, and was bravely bearing her full share of the troubles of his reign at the time when the incidents which we are about to record took place. But it was not very long afterwards that the good Queen was released, dying as bravely as she had lived.

Covent-garden, on a damp, foggy, and rainy November evening, is cheerless enough in our days. In those we speak of, when the market was a mass of sheds and stalls crouching round the Dial column, and when the stunted, leafless trees, which had been planted (about the time of the Great Fire) before the piazza, dripped in the light of a few miserable oil-lamps which had been introduced, as a great improvement, a few years earlier, the scene was utterly dispiriting. Upon the miscellaneous groups that had sought shelter under Inigo Jones's arches (not only those still in existence, but under a similar row on the east side) the lights from the taverns shone mockingly, and the laughter and brightness within made the wanderers more mindful of their own discomforts. Link-boys occasionally flashed up their torches, as well-dressed men came out, with execrations on the weather, and then a thief would draw near, in the hope that a careless gentleman might give him a chance of plunder. The thief ran a worse chance, it is true, than now; for gentlemen wore swords, and, if sober enough to use them, would execute prompt justice on the malefactor; but that had to be risked, and the wine of the Garden was good and potent, and was seldom spared. Ruffians, apparently of a bolder sort, scowled at the revellers, but sometimes were recognised and despatched on missions of no honourable character. A few tawdry women shivered among the rest, and the squalid picture is complete when we note that loud-voiced mendicants clamoured for alms, and that cripples crawled about getting in the way of the gentlemen, and receiving sometimes a charity, but more often an angry menace.

Into that side of the piazza which is still remaining, there turned, on a November evening, a stalwart young man who had come from the City side of London, and whose somewhat uncertain steps indicated that he had not been treating creature comforts with disdain. He, however, was no mark for thief or other enemy. He was not dressed as a gentleman; a rough and serviceable coat was closely buttoned round him; his legs were in horseman's boots, and he carried a short stick which was not exactly a bludgeon, but which his sturdy arm would probably make almost as useful at need. A slouched hat of small dimensions permitted you to see a handsome, somewhat weather-worn, face and a pair of dark eyes, just then a little duller, perhaps, than was their wont. He walked carelessly but not rudely, and as he chanced to brush against a gallant who came out hastily from one of the taverns, his apology was made in a manly voice and with courtesy.

"No matter, my friend unknown," said the gentleman. "And you set me a wise example on a wet night. You are well cased. These cursed cloaks are fit for nothing but to entangle a man's hands and make him helpless."

A shabby, powerfully-made fellow, in a dress that had once been gentleman's, pushed past the young man, and said,

"Let me arrange the cloak, Sir John, and I'll warrant it a better night-screen than that clownish wrap-rascal."

The next moment, tripped up, and his nose much damaged by a back-handed blow, the fellow lay in the wet mud of the piazza, and looking upwards, astonished, to its roof. Then, as he struggled to his knee and rose, with a ferocious oath, he saw the owner of the garment which he had stigmatised quietly slide his hand to one end of his stick, and take a grasp thereof which was not encouraging.

"That was well-earned, Dirty Dick," said the gentleman.

His laugh brought an evil scowl to the face of the man who had been thrown down; but a second look at the stick and the hand that held it kept his own hands quiet.

"I will remember him," he said, savagely.

"That's as you will," replied the young man; "but remember my coat, and don't call it a foul name again."

"I like you," said Sir John, who was in that stage of excitement which is marked by exuberant good-humour and a disposition to be pleased with very small matters. "I tell you I like you. Come into the tavern with me and we'll have a bottle."

"Thank you, Sir," was the reply; "but I am in no guise to come among gentlemen, and you will have bad thanks for bringing me in. And, if you care to know it, I have had drink enough."

"The best reason for taking more," laughed Sir John. "Well, I am as obstinate—as, as firm as you are—my name is Barker, Sir John Barker—and if you won't come into my house, I will go into yours. Where have you been drinking? Take me there."

"As you will, Sir John; but it is no tavern like this."

"The better, my good friend, the better. For the wine here is bad, and the waiter 's a fool, and the landlord's a cheat, and his wife's"——

"What's his wife?" said another gentleman, who just then came out. "Not a word against jolly Mistress Smithers."

"Against her—I love her, Tom Fisher. Come with me and my friend here, and we'll drink her health."

"With the best will in the kingdom."

"You mean the King," said a man who passed the group. He was in a coat somewhat like that which had caused the fray, but of fine material, and hanging from the left-hand pocket there was seen part of a white handkerchief.

"He won't keep that long," said Sir John Barker, pointing.

"It is safer than the head of any rascal that may pluck at it," said Fisher; "at least until the flag has been answered. See, he turns round, and will pass us again. He has had his answer. The kerchief goes deep down into the pocket, and some scores of those fellows curse themselves for not seizing it when they had a chance. Well, shall we go?"

"I have warned Sir John," said the young man, "that my tavern is a humble one."

"Humility is a virtue. *Parvica sit, pura, apparatus,*" said Mr. Fisher, looking at the stranger, apparently with satisfaction.

He led the way eastward, and, after leaving the principal thoroughfare and diving down some tortuous streets near the river, they came upon a small but cleanly and wholesome-looking inn, the swinging sign of which could barely be made out by the glimmer of a lamp in the window over the door. Sir John, indeed, declined the trouble of examining it; but Mr. Fisher noted that the little hotel was called the Golden Egg. The young man stopped at the door, and turned to the gentlemen, as if expecting them to refuse the humble hospitality of such an abode. But Sir John Barker pushed him through the half door, and Fisher followed them.

"What, back again so soon, Wat Oakley?" said a middle-aged but still pretty woman, manifestly the hostess. "And in good company, too," she added, surprised at the appearance of guests of a class not often seen at the Golden Egg; "or something wrong?"

"There are many things wrong, mistress," said Fisher, smiling, "but none so bad as not to be corrected by some of the best brandy you can give us. Mr. Oakley has brought us into good quarters; I can see that at a glance."

In a few minutes the three were seated in a small parlour, in which burned a cheery fire, and where the hand of woman was plainly visible, even in the humble adornments of an inn-room. It was felt, for the two gentlemen, instead of flinging their wet hats and cloaks upon chair or table, as became careless gallants who could pay for what they spoiled, actually begged to place them in charge of the hostess, when she came in, smiling, with the liquor.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Sir John Barker, when the pretty hostess had withdrawn. "One sees now why my friend Oakstaff was in no hurry to let us come here."

"His name is Oakley," said Mr. Fisher; "and he thinks no more of that good-looking lady-publican than you, Sir John, think of Mistress Smithers, whom I stopped you from slandering in Covent-garden."

"And that is true enough," said Walter Oakley, frankly.

"And this is right good brandy," said Sir John Barker; "which I did not think to find in such a place."

"Perhaps Mr. Oakley can tell us how it comes that such good liquor is found at the Golden Egg."

"Because it is asked for; if folks could not get it here, they would go elsewhere," said Oakley, quietly.

"A very discreet answer; and I will not seek to mend it, even by saying that the brandy would comfort one in a marsh—say, Romney Marsh."

"I was never there," said Oakley; "but it can hardly be damper than London to-night."

His answers appeared to afford Mr. Fisher a satisfaction which was in excess of what might be expected from the mere words. He laid his hand on the young man's arm, and nodded his approbation. Mr. Fisher was a middle-aged person; square built, with a good forehead and a keen eye, and but that he was too richly dressed for a lawyer, might have been taken for one from his prompt questions, sharp glances, and precision of speech.

"Well, if my friend Oakley does not admire Madam here, I suppose I may," said Sir John. "Here is her health! I propose a toast, Mr. Oakley; we shall do you justice."

"Never mind names, Mr. Oakley," said Fisher. "Let us drink to some flower, if one occurs to you. I said in the Piazza that humility was a virtue. Let us drink to some humble flower, even if it were a daisy."

A hot flush passed over Oakley's face, and then he took up his glass and said, in an undertone,

"I drink your toast."

"Your own, man," said Fisher, laughing.

"I have not given it; but I will never refuse it," was the reply.

"I will never refuse a good fellow's toast," said Sir John; "but a daisy is a small flower—I should like to drink the fleur de lys."

"Silence, are you mad?" asked Fisher.

"Not a bit, only jolly.

"Doesn't Solomon tell us to consider the lilies? and I consider them"——

"Sir John, you have had too much brandy;" said his friend, "and if Mr. Oakley were not to be trusted, I should be angry with you."

"If he's to be trusted, why the devil don't you begin to trust him, then?" asked the other. "Tell him what that fellow meant by walking with his handkerchief sticking out."

"That he has guessed without my telling him."

"Then he's a clever fellow; but I knew he was that when I saw him lay dirty Dick on his back. You deserve to be a Devonshire man, like me, friend Oakley."

"I have heard," said Fisher, slily, "that some Devonshire men have clouted cream where their brains should be."

This monstrous allegation so excited Sir John Barker that he started to his feet and laid his hand, once more, on his sword. But his friend pacified him by repeated assurances that he did not believe the story, and that Devonshire produced more brave men and beautiful women than all the rest of England together; which amende the placable Baronet accepted with belief and good feeling, and shook hands repeatedly with his companions. Then, after a few minutes, during which Fisher kept silence, and Oakley, at a gesture from Fisher, did the same, Sir John fell asleep, and gave unmistakable evidence that he had done so.

"Now, a word," said Fisher; "but silence the moment that noble Devonshire snore ceases. And no more words than are needful. You heard what Sir John said about lilies?"

"Yes."

"Where do lilies flourish?"

"On French flags, I have heard."

"Do you think that they would grow in England?"

"Yes, with fit gardening."

"Are you inclined to be a gardener?"

"I must know my employer and what wages he offers."

"Suppose his Christian name were James?"

"It is a good name—an Apostle's, I believe."

"Suppose his surname were King?"

"It is not," said Oakley.

"No; but he might be obliged to adopt it."

"It belongs to another person."

"Who would not want it if he were dead."

"Is he likely to die?" asked Oakley.

"Possibly you may know more about that than I do."

"I know nothing."

"Knowledge is a good thing. Do you desire it?"

"I can forget if I don't like what I learn."

"On Friday you will see that handkerchief again, in the same place. If you are inclined for a lesson, go up to the owner and tell him that a Golden Egg will soon be hatched."

"If I forget the message and do not go?"

"Then forget the Daisy of Dartford for ever. Now there is estrangement between you; but it is a folly, and easily removed. Then it will be severance for life."

"That comes to my ear like a menace, Mr. Fisher," said Walter Oakley, proudly.

"I like you too well to offend you, Mr. Oakley; but what I tell you is the truth. I think you will be there. Now, Sir John Barker, of Devonshire, awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

We have no French plots now, except in our plays, but at the time we speak of scarcely a year passed without a conspiracy. It is true that the conspirators usually came to exceeding grief, and ended their lives on the gibbet; but the fate of one group did not deter others from treason. King William, though his just rule was held in honour by good men, and though his reforms were seen by wise men to be the foundation of a better state of society than had ever existed in England, was not personally popular, except at certain victorious moments. To the whole of the friends of the exiled house his name was hateful, and to that party was attached a large number of the most reckless and depraved of adventurers, some of whom may have had a kind of doglike fidelity to the old cause, but most of them were actuated by nothing better than a love of ruffianly intrigue and a greed for the wages of iniquity.

"What makes you think this rustical fellow fit for us?" demanded of Fisher the man whom we saw pass through the Piazza with the handkerchief. They had met by appointment in St. Paul's churchyard, not then inclosed with railings.

"This, good Porter. He is strong, swift to strike, and slow to speak. Next, he is utterly discontent. He has quarrelled with his mistress, whom, nevertheless, he loves with all his heart; and he has been driven from her village by the officers of the Crown. These, I fancy, are good reasons for thinking him a good recruit."

"But what is the fellow?"

"A young farmer, but above clods. He was unlucky enough to meet the double misfortune of being taught more than a clod-compeller need know, and of having money left him. So he read books, and let his farm go wrong. Then he got mixed up with some smugglers, who minded their smuggling as much as he did his farming; only they found their account in business of another sort, and he was their tool. He found this out when it was too late, and now he smarts, and hates himself and other folk.

"I should like it well enough, but for the woman," said Porter. "They spoil all. Who is she?"

"The prettiest girl in Dartford, which is not saying much—or in Kent, which is saying a good deal."

"And married to another fellow?"

"Married! No. You and I don't know much about good women; but this one is as good as gold, and we do know something about that."

"Then you may take your man away. I'll have nothing to say to him. Your golden woman will hang us all."

"But do I not tell you that they have quarrelled, and that gives us the game? He has lost his money, his name, and his Daisy of Dartford; that's what they call her, and she deserves it. He's ruined and disgraced; but if he could go to her with King James's commission in one hand and a bag of coin in the other, he would either be revenged on her scorn, or he would carry off a wife to France."

"He'll do neither," said Porter, with a savage laugh, "if he does our business."

"That's his affair."

"But, if I have any skill in faces, that's not the face to look down from Temple Bar."

"Better faces have done that, as you should know."

"Ay," replied Porter, with an oath. "But I can't see why the work could not be done by some of our own boys, who may be brutes and villains, but who can be trusted."

"Fool that you are——eh? Your hand in its place, my friend. Look at me again in that way, and we quarrel. Do you hear?"

"I hear. Don't anger me, then!"

"Anger you! Have you been drinking?

"No matter."

"You ask a question," said Fisher, who might have his reasons for not choosing further to irritate his ruffianly companion, "and you won't take an answer. We want a new hand, because Portland's bloodhounds know every hand either you or I can name. There are eyes round the Dutchman's coach that can spy out every man of us, and we might as well try to come near a red-hot furnace."

"And the Dutchman is to go through Dartford, and we are to send there a fellow who has been marked out by the officers."

"You are in a dogged way to-night, friend Porter."

"There shall be no more blunders, Fisher. I am tired of this work, and it shall be done once and for all this time. If this man—you called him—what?"

"Oakley—Walter Oakley; but you'll be his godfather.

"I say this, that if he does not come in he shall not blab."

Porter said this in a cold, business-like tone that disgusted his companion, who, scheming a great crime, revolted at a lesser one, as is often the way with the strange thing called our imperfect nature. But he merely answered,

"There will be no blabbing."

"I will take care of that," persisted Porter, probably because he detected something offensive in the tone of the other.

"I have told him how to address you," said Fisher, quietly. "Where will you talk to him?"

"That's my business. But it will be near the river, Mr. Fisher. Very near the river."

"A cold rendezvous, in December."

"Ay; but I don't mind cold, and he will not mind it long," said the ruffian.

"It is true, grandmother; all true," said pretty Alice Sedgcombe.

"What, all, child?" said the old woman, smiling and shaking her head. "That's a deal to say of any story in this world."

They were in the kitchen of a small farmhouse near Dartford, which it need hardly be said was not then the important place which it now supposes itself, but yet a country town of consideration. The kitchen, perfectly clean and resplendent with pewter, has been seen in too many charming sketches of English life to demand description, and we have a story to get on with. But you know how pleasant a place two notable women, one old, the other young, can make out of a plain chamber if they have a pride in it; and Alice Sedgcombe, for the sake of a father, then away with his labourers, and Mrs. Sedgcombe, for his sake and for that of Alice's lost mother, whose happy home Nutfield's Farm had been, were

have toiled on their knees before that room should have been less orderly and homelike than in the days when the mother's eye was over all. Alice herself had never known her mother. Nothing could compensate for that loss; but it had given a certain self-reliance to the girl, and had forced her to think and act without the dependence so happily placed by happier girls in the best friend the earth may hold.

"The King is to come through Dartford, and the good Queen comes with him on the way to the sea. It will be late in the day, so we shall have a torchlight welcome for him. Next Thursday."

"Who told thee, child?"

"I heard it first from Jane Boyce, whose brother is in the Foot Guards you know, grandmother."

"Does King William tell every private in his Foot Guards what he means to do?"

"That thought came to me, deary. So I went to the Rectory, and had speech with Mr. Charteris. He was very kind, and laughed at me for being so anxious to see King William. He asked me whether I thought his crown would be gilt with Dutch leaf."

"Ay, ay. Had it been another, as we must not call King now, old Mr. Charteris would not have laughed, girl. He would very like have told thee thou wert right to wish to see the Lord's Anointed. As if there was any difference between them, only can can hold his own and the other could not. I have lived under six of them."

"Four, grandmother," laughed Alice, ineffectually trying to make her sweet voice sound gruffly.

"Thy father's word, but not his voice, child. But I'll even count Oliver and poor Dick, when thy father's not here, Alice."

"I will not be called Alice. If you call me Alice, I will kiss you, and spoil your cap."

A worse penalty might have been cheerfully borne than that which the Dairy of Dartford, true to her word, inflicted on her grandmother, and the latter received the pretty red lips on her cheek very resignedly.

"Keep thyself still, child," she said. "One of these days thou 'lt know better what thy kisses are worth than to waste them on thy old grandmother. Hast heard aught from Wat Oakley of late?"

Alice Sedgcombe looked steadily at the old woman, and, if any colour mounted to the low, white forehead, it was gone in a moment.

"No, grandmother," she replied, quietly.

"Nor written to him?"

This time the hot colour came up.

"Nor written to him, grandmother," was, however, all she said.

"You have ever told me the truth, child," said the old woman, "and in another matter I would ask no more. But in love matters we used to think that anything not a lie was truth. It would not be truth you have told me if there had been a go-between, though it would have been true in the letter."

"Grandmother," said Alice, "I have had no knowledge for two months of Walter's doings."

She remembered afterwards that at this moment the clock struck two, and that the echo of its bold bell had not ceased when she had both seen and heard from Walter Oakley.

For she was standing at the door in the sunshine of that bright winter afternoon, and he suddenly approached, placed a paper in her hand, and hurried away.

Alice was not going to meet him; not she, indeed. How dared he neglect her for two whole months? True, she had bid him leave her for ever; but was it his part to take her at her word? At least, ought he not to have sought to make her alter her mind? What had he been doing all that time?—not that she cared. Seeking comfort, perhaps, from the handsome mistress of the Golden Egg. Alice knew of his haunts, though, naturally, she had never inquired about him. Then how dared he come, in the face of day, to put a letter into her hand; indeed, how dared he come at all when she had sent him away. Alice meet him in an hour at the little well among the trees, indeed!

Of course she was there, and punctual. But she did not hold out her hand to him—that was something. He did not try to take it—that was something more, and not so satisfactory. His coming showed that he still cared about her—then why did he not at least offer his hand? Respect, perhaps. Well, she would hear.

"I am not welcome, Alice," he said. "You need not put on a severe look to make me understand that."

"If you are not, Walter, you know whose fault it is."

"My own. I know that, too. Perhaps I should not have come here if I had nothing more to say than to own my worthlessness. But I have something more to say."

Alice was glad of that, but made no answer.

"I could tell you a long tale, but you might not like to listen."

He might have tried, however, she thought. Still, no answer.

"I may never have speech with you again, Alice, and so I will tell you, now, that I might put in a different light many things about which you—at least others—have judged me harshly. I should be glad to do this, but you would not care to hear me. Only I have always loved you, and never more than now, when we are meeting for the last time."

"You are going away?" asked Alice, in a voice which she tried to keep steady.

"I do not know what is going to happen. But let it be what it may, I will put myself right about that, at least in your eyes. The King is coming through Dartford on Thursday."

"Did he bring me here to talk about the King?" thought she, resentfully.

"Whether he will go away a King is uncertain."

"Are you mad?" almost broke from the startled girl's lips. She looked the words, however.

"You think—I know what. No, Alice, all that is over. I was fool enough to try to forget you; and you have heard that sometimes the means I took made me a greater fool. That miserable course is done with for ever. I disgrace myself no more. Other people will tell you about this when I am gone."

"You said you were not going," said Alice, nearly crying.

"I know nothing about it. Listen to me a moment."

"Am I not listening, Walter?"

Yes, she was, with all her heart; and her eyes were busy, too, on their own account.

"There is a plot to slay the King."

"You are in it?—no, do not say that!" cried the disloyal girl, thinking of her lover before her Sovereign.

"I am in it, as you say."

"Walter!" gasped Alice, her pretty face a ghastly white.

There! He could not bear that. He had intended to punish her much more. But not when she looked *so*. Besides, it meant——

"Alice! dear girl—well, your pardon—but hear me speak. Am I sunk so curiously low in your esteem that you believe I would do a murder?"

She actually gave him her hand, unasked, unsought. What is to be said for these girls? He pressed it respectfully to his lips and released it. Perhaps she had not meant that.

"I am in the plot, nevertheless."

Do her honest, loving heart justice. She was amazed, bewildered; but never for a second did she wrong him by the thought that he meant a baseness.

"Why are you telling me this, Walter?"

"Because, let what will happen to me, you must understand."

"What will happen? What can happen?"

"The King and Queen will be here at nightfall. The road, you know, crosses the little stream, and the coach is heavy, and will move but slowly. All eyes will be on them, and there will be nobody to note that from behind the crowd a pistol will be levelled at the King by a man who—I must not betray what he has been, but he knows the use of firearms, and, if he fires, he will not miss. I shall be there. Whether we shall both be torn to pieces by the people, or be seized by the soldiers, it is impossible to say. But if I die then and there, or on a gibbet, you, Alice, will know that I was no assassin."

"The King shall be warned, and you shall not be there!"

"The King has been warned, I hear, many times; but he laughs at warnings, and says that the bullet is not cast that can hit him. I have heard that he forbad the Queen to accompany him; but she refused to obey, saying that her place was where he was."

"I love her for that. But you shall not go."

"I must; I am pledged."

"And you dare to stand there and say that you care for *me*?"

"You, even you, will believe in my love when all is over."

"All shall not be over; nothing shall be over," cried Alice, with flashing eyes. "I will warn the whole town; I will make Mr. Charteris go to the King; I will go to him myself and tell him all."

"Then I shall be safe enough—and a traitor and a spy."

"I shall know you are neither traitor nor spy, and it will be enough for me that I know it, and that you are safe."

She looked earnestly at him as she spoke, and the joy which she saw in his face covered her own with crimson. But she spoke on.

"I did not think to have said this, Walter. No," for this time he sought to take her hand, "no; and never again, unless you obey me."

"Alice, listen, and be judge. I was hopeless, miserable; for I had lost you. I believed so, and had I not a right? I had wasted my means, and, even would you have forgiven, I had no honest man's hearth to which I could have brought you. I was ruined—hopeless. I allowed myself to be led into a trap, and I gave my word that I would not betray those who led me there. If I broke my faith, even for the joy of your love, you would feel all through life that you had wedded a villain."

"And I am to see you killed because you doubt my love?"

"Doubt it, Alice. Not again?"

"Yes, Sir, doubt it. Doubt your own wife; and believe that she would cherish thoughts against your honour. But I will not have it; I will have my way. What is that on your neck, Walter? Nay, do not pretend to hide it. You have fought."

"A scratch," said Walter; "and I had forgotten it. No thanks to the hand that gave it that it was only a scratch, though, for he thrust viciously enough; and I was unarmed—except with a stick."

"A quarrel and a fight, Walter! and for what?"

"Why," said Walter Oakley, with a smile—for he was absurdly happy, considering his situation—it was part of the argument about shooting the King. I refused to see that it was right, so he tried to throw me into the river Thames, failing which, he got up from the ground and tried to stab. There he failed too."

"Got up from the ground! And who was the wretch?"

"He is coming to Dartford to shoot the King."

"Walter, something tells me that you will not let him do it!"

"I shall be there, Alice, as I told you myself; that is all I know."

"You know more than that, Sir. More than I ever thought to let you know, and it has been learned—learned"——And then came blushes and tears again, and the blushes were hidden where the tears fell—on the broad bosom of her lover.

"Learned unfairly, my own love?" he whispered.

"No, no. It is all well, and I hate you," she said, kissing him heartily in sign thereof.

That Thursday was a great Thursday for Dartford. The King had passed through the place before, and had told the Duke of Portland, his trusted counsellor, who told it to some Lord, who told it to one of the members for Kent, who told it to a Kentish Mayor, who told it to his wife, who told it to everybody, that Dartford was a dirty hole. I believe the good King interpolated another word, but he had been a soldier all his life, and it was not only in Flanders that swearing terribly was a soldierly habit. The saying put Dartford on its mettle, not the less that it was quite true. So the authorities resolved to make the King ashamed of what he had said. They cleared the road, and threw down a great quantity of gravel, and washed the faces of the charity children, and hung up flags, not only where the King might possibly get a glance at them, if he looked out hard through the torchlight, but in out-of-the-way places and back streets where nobody at all would see them (something, however, was said about a job and Mr. Binks, the draper), and they prepared great numbers of torches, as they could now afford to let his Majesty behold the renovated town, and they drove all the stray pigs into the pound; and they bought a new cocked hat for the beadle (it did not fit, so they made the hatter take it back next day, and this saved money); and they hung lamps on the tails of the two great box-tree peacocks opposite the Pre-Heat Inn, and this, the doctor said, looked "quite classical," only they were disposed in the form of a W, which was not. The one thing that they did not know how to manage was the little watercourse. A vigorous loyalist, who happened to sell bricks, offered to dam it up; but other loyalists, who did not sell bricks and whose houses would have been flooded with the overflow, opposed this so robustly that the idea had to be set aside. No bridge that could be made at short notice would have been safe, though a loyal builder thought the contrary; and a loyal stonemason's proposal he should, at the expense of Dartford, lay a number of slabs in the route of the carriage was not generally admired. Dartford felt that the brook must be endured; but a *mot d'ordre* was given that, as the horses splashed in everybody was to wave torches, the people were to cheer their loudest, and the charity children to howl their wildest, and so the attention of the King and the Queen would be diverted from the stream. All which, unconsciously on the part of Dartford, was in promotion of the views of a ruffian with a heavy lower jaw and a coarse lip, who was that afternoon making his way across the marshes.

Dartford had gone through its December day, somehow. It had been a fine day, and everybody was about, admiring the improvements and deciding on the best places to stand and behold the procession. But everybody had gone home, at dusk, for some refreshments—the men of Kent were there, as they are now, wise men, for the most part, and knew better than to stand hungry in the winter's air. The moon rose, and this was marked by the man who was making his way to Dartford, and he eyed the bright orb, but did not bless the useful light, as Mr. Pope says, but the contrary, for it flung his ill-favoured shadow very distinctly on the ground, and lessened a chance which he hoped for. However, he went on, and was in Dartford parish long before the King.

But the King and the Queen came at last. Who comes on a white pony, galloping his hardest, and clattering into the town, and up to the church? That is little Guy Wood, who is the most daring and dauntless little horseman in the parish, and he has been planted on a hill half a mile off, with orders to hurry in and announce the procession the moment it reached his post. The plucky boy has seen it, and with a wild hurrah for the King has dashed off like the wild huntsman. His gallant pony's hoofs tell the tale to all the houses in his road, and up he flies to the church, and with a shrillish shout of "Ring, you old beggars, ring!" turns, and gallops away to a house, where his pretty cousin, Amy, dwells (and a lot of his sisters, of course, but the errand is to her), that she may hasten out to a capital place he has secured for her. And out come Amy and all the sisters, and all the charity children, and all Dartford; and the bells settle themselves in work and then clash madly, and the torches blaze, and we all look eagerly out on the road; and there—yes! Guy Wood has ridden hard and well; but the King's horses must be going well, too, for here is the head of the escort. Hark! the kettle-drums are banging away; but shall they beat our bells?

"Ring louder! you old beggars, ring!" shouts little Guy Wood, jealous, like a brave English boy, for the honour of his parish.

Clash! clash! there are the cymbals; the King must be very near. On come the horsemen, and the horses sniff haughtily at the torch-smoke, and there is prancing and curveting, and we are having a good show for our trouble. More soldiers. These horses are steadier; they have smelt worse smoke than that of torches, and have galloped over the dead and wounded, crushing——well, we won't think of that now; besides, as Guy remarks, they were only Frenchmen. Here comes a coach! The King's? No; some great Lord's; and so is the next, and the next, and the——Hurrah! The King's glorious coach, and there sit King William and good Queen Mary, and he is bowing, a little stiffly, but she, with her English face all alight, is smiling at her people. There is our deliverer from Popery, slavery, and wooden shoes; there is our great soldier, who beats all the armies in the world; there is the best King we have had for many a day. Shout, Dartford! sing, charity boys! flash torches! and once again, you in the belfry, ring, you old beggars, ring!

The carriage is in the stream, but the King and Queen do not notice it; nor do they notice what we see. They are bowing and smiling to the shouting crowds.

A ruffian with a low under-jaw and a coarse lip had drawn very near to the outskirts of the crowd, and, just as the check was caused by the wheels sinking into the channel, he levelled a pistol at the King. The fellow's aim is as steady as a rock, and there is even a grim smile on his coarse lips as he marks the star on the breast of the King. What, we wonder, is King James thinking of at that moment?

It does not much matter. For the next moment that ruffian is locked in the clutch of two arms that, coming behind, have clasped him and forced his own arms to his side. Hold him hard, Walter Oakley, for he is a strong-limbed ruffian, and has fought desperately in his day.

A man on horseback has seen it, and shouts aloud, raising his heavy whip,

"Murderers! traitors! Down with them!" and he spurs his horse for a blow at the struggling men.

"There is one murderer," cries a clear, womanly voice, and Alice Sedgcombe lays her hand upon the arm of Porter. Peril for her, but that her lover holds him in an iron embrace.

"Drop the pistol, and run," growls Walter into the ear of his prisoner.

It is too late—the horseman's shout and furious gestures have turned men's eyes upon the group, and the assassin is hemmed in by a dozen furious Englishmen, who cry

"Down with him! Down with him!"

"Save him for the hangman," is said in a deep, heavy voice, and a strong arm holds back the horse, whose rider was aiming a blow at the now bare head of Porter. Alice's father had watched her excited manner that afternoon, and, unknown to her, had followed her until this moment.

But it was Alice's presence and that alone which saved Porter's life. The men were suddenly wrought up to that fury which the assassin excites in the bosom of the English, and but for the sight of the beautiful girl, who retained her hold on the miscreant, he would have been beaten out of life. If ever he had a guardian angel, she stood near him then. Not a hand was raised to smite.

"Prisoner to a girl, too!" said Porter, who saw that his life was saved, and could jeer.

"To the affianced wife of that man," said Alice, bravely, yet blushing as she spoke out; "that man whom you tried to murder."

"Ay," asked Porter; "are you the Daisy of Dartford?"

"It is no name for your lips, fellow!" cried Walter.

"No matter. It's as I said. A woman speaks everything."

"A woman has just saved your life, you villainous scoundrel!" cried the horseman. "For but for her hold on your arm you would be lying there gasping out your infernal soul."

A stern assent from the men around told Porter that this was true.

"I never did a good action in my life," he said; "but as I am likely to be hanged I may as well begin. Oakley, as you hang me, you'll try quits for the little business by the river. You are a brave fellow, for you flung me twice, and then beat down my sword with your stick. Your friends here may as well know that for pulling a trigger you would have had an officer's commission and ten thousand guineas; and you were a cursed fool not to take them."

The procession had long passed by, and King William never knew until his return to England how he had been preserved from death. By that time Walter and Alice had been married. Porter was not hanged on this occasion, but he persevered in his plots, and finally attained to the gallows, which seemed to have been his aim, as it was certainly his desert. But the story became known by means of the trial, and the Duke of Portland, who knew no merit like that of well serving the King, made the interest of the young couple his affair. When we leave a young couple in the charge of a great English ducal statesman, we may reasonably dismiss all concern about their prosperity.

Shirley Brooks.

ABDUL AZURBARBE;

OR,

BLUE BEARD PASHA IN-PASHA-LLY TREATED.

Adapted to the circumstances of the present Day, and specially accommodated to a pleasant little party of four.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ABDUL AZURBARBE. A genuine Turk, with highly-cultivated Anglo-Parisian tastes. His dress is of a *Festive* character, in consequence of the Marlem Derby.

SELIM SMITH PASHA. An Anglo-Eastern Jockey. Being a jockey he appears in hope; being musical he comes in *chords*.

MDLLE. AURORA FATIMA FLOYD. In reality, she is . . . but you will see. If we do call her Mademoiselle *now* it is only because "we must dissemble."

MDLLE. ANNE. Sister Anne. Fatima's half-sister.

THE SCENE.

This Opéra-Bouffe can be performed in a drawing-room. Costumes a necessity. Scenery not absolutely necessary. *Not* scenery is supposed, and will be here described. *Therefore*, where in the piece "business" or "description" demands scenic effect, and scenic effect cannot be obtained, then so much the worse for the "business" and the "description," which must be, consequently, omitted.

SCENE.—*Rather a Drawing-room* as BLUE BEARD'S *Château with an entrance by curtain to the Blue Chamber* L. H., *and an entrance* at back, *supposed to overlook plains*, *on which balcony, instead of tower*, SISTER ANNE *will have to stand*; or,

A Terrace of BLUE BEARD'S *Castle. Entrance to Blue Chamber (labelled)*, L. H. *An elevated turret-tower*, L. C. *A door*, R. H., *leading into another part of the castle. Beautiful clear sky. Distant view.*

Music *to Open the Piece—Anything by any Composer.*

(ANNE *and* BLUE BEARD *discovered at breakfast, à déjeûner à la fourchette. Wine on table.* BLUE BEARD *sipping coffee.*

Anne. It's very delicious, breakfasting at this hour.

Blue B. That's another point on which our tastes agree. Fatima, I find, differs from me. She likes getting up with the lark. I like the lark when I sit down to him, delicately cooked.

Anne. Mid-day is the time for breakfast—especially in cold weather. Sugar?

Blue B. Thank you. (*Aside.*) Anne is charming. (*Aloud.*) You are right. The day is ready for you by that time. For my part, I am like asparagus, and can only be got up early, if I am forced. You have no objection to a cigarette? [*Producing case.*

Anne. Au contraire, j'adore les cigarettes, à la mode Parisienne.

Blue B. (*Aside.*) *Comme elle est charmante!* (*Aloud.*) You will excuse my morning wrapper?——

Anne. Certainly, Pasha.

Blue B. As I do not change until I go to Stamboul for the noce to-day. I should have driven, only Fatima says she doesn't care for racing ce ruling.

Anne. I love both.

Blue B. You would look charming in a habit. I will have my Arab trained for you.

Anne. Oh! thank you, *so much!* (*Aside.*) How Fatima can complain of his beard I don't understand. I think it a *beautiful* colour.

Blue B. A diamond for your thoughts.

Anne. The Koh-i-noor wouldn't purchase them. *Je pensais à toi.*

Blue B. Ma chère Anne (*A bell rings in the turret.* L. C., *and a small trap in same opens.* *** *For this can be substituted a telegram brought in; or (between us, as this hint is), don't be alarmed; only my private telegraph wires from my training stables.* (*Goes up to turret.*)

Anne. Ah! I see, working through the observatory. (*On this turret is fixed a telescope on a swivel.*) How *very* ingenious!

Blue B. Very. Only that's not an observatory. That telescope commands an interrupted view of the racecourse, twenty miles off. Everyone, in sporting matters, has to look out for himself, and that's how I've done it. (*Reads telegram.*) "The Pasha's horse is in first-rate form, and looks the winner all over. 20 to 1 taken and offered." Good. (*Returns.*) And of what about we were you thinking?

Anne. Of your having been married nineteen times before, and this makes the twentieth.

Blue B. Precisely. It's like the odds, 20 to 1 offered and taken.

Anne. But—you will pardon me, I'm sure—did none object to the colour of your hair?

Blue B. No. It was said that I was a millionaire, and they soon became colour blind.

Anne. I see. Colour of hair less an object than colour of money. Besides, what is in a fashion? Women should be the last to complain. The colour has changed from season to season. We may come to blue. But nineteen is a large number of wives.

Blue B. Yes. Beau Brummel sent his neckties away in heaps as failures. Mine were nineteen failures in marriage ties.

Anne. It was reported of you—a mere scandal, I'm sure—that you beheaded them. I didn't believe it.

Blue B. Of course you didn't. (*Aside.*) She's delicious. (*Aloud.*) I will tell you the truth.

Anne. It is not necessary to announce it. I shall believe what you say.

Blue B. Thank you. (*Aside.*) She is charming. (*Aloud.*) Yes. I've been married nineteen times before this.

Anne. You are fond of variety.

Blue B. No. I was dissatisfied with life, and with their lives. They dropped off one by one like ripe medlars (which, by-the-way, they were), and I didn't find out until after the decease of the lamented nineteenth that every wife I lost, and every fresh wife I gained, added a unit to the increasing sum of my miseries.

Anne. How so?

Blue B. Very simple. Each wife had a mother. I don't quarrel with the fact. Nature has gone on for several centuries in the same manner, and has found her arrangements admirably adapted to the climate of this planet. No, it is man with his confounded ingenuity, who has introduced legalities and parchments, has interfered with Nature's original, and has spoilt it by an addition. Man finds a mother, and immediately turns her into a mother-in-law.

Anne. You have done so.

Blue B. Nineteen times. Yes, Miss Anne, in me you see nineteen sons-in-law rolled into one. My wives are no more; my mothers-in-law ——

Anne. Are no more, too.

Blue B. They are no more than nineteen, and their united ages amount to one thousand and twenty. As their daughters dropped off one by one, each stepmother became vicious; what small settlements there were fell to me, and the only revenge they could take was to fabricate scandal of their unfortunate son-in-law wherever he went. They actually said I took off my wives' heads.

Anne. People in our village believed it.

Blue B. Why?

Anne. Because they had nothing else to do, and I confess that I thought there must be some foundation for such an extraordinary report.

Blue B. So there was. I am a bit of an artist. I know something of photography before the process became common. I focussed each wife and took her head. Their mothers substituted H for F in the word, and said I hoodwinked them and took their heads. As none of them were particularly flattering, they described my pictures as caricatures, and accused me of taking off their daughters' heads and hanging them up in my blue chamber. To complete the horrors, they said that I sent back the trunks.

Anne. Is that true?

Blue B. Yes, in a way; for on the lamented decease of each wife I generously sent back her luggage to her sorrowing relations. None of them brought more than one trunk; so you see how cruelly my character has been aspersed by these confounded nineteen mothers-in-law. One of them writes to me every morning.

Anne. What about?

Blue B. Proposing to come and stay with me and keep house. I have a great mind to turn 'em all in loose one day and look in to see what's left of 'em in a week.

Anne. Then you fall in with Fatima.

Blue B. Yes, and I shall probably fall out with Fatima. I am only engaged to her; but I expect her stepmother here this afternoon, who will insist upon my carrying out my agreement and signing the articles of partnership.

Anne. Can't you manage to get off?

Blue B. No; there is a mother-in-law in the case, and I must come to the scratch; or, in sporting phrase, it's a match for which I can't be scratched.

Anne (*aside*). Probably the scratch will come after. (*Aloud*). You didn't know she had a step-sister?

Blue B. I didn't. I wish I had.

Anne. And you didn't know that anyone who marries me won't have a mother-in-law?

Blue B. What?

Anne. Fatima's stepmother has been married twice, and I am her second stepdaughter. When I marry, my own property, which she now shares, all comes to me; therefore directly I marry I'm independent. I've got no relations!

Blue B. Charming! I selected Fatima chiefly for the novelty of having a wife without a mother-in-law annexed.

Anne. Fatima has a grandmother.

Blue B. A grandmother-in-law (*meditatively*). Ha! I've never tried that.

Anne. And Fatima won't have a penny till the old lady leaves it to her.

Blue B. Dear me! what an idiot I've been! I'm afraid, though, I'm fixed till all is ——

Anne. Blue.

Blue B. Just so. Your stepmother wants to get rid of Fatima?

Anne. Yes. (*Listening.*) She is coming up stairs. [*Rises.*

Blue B. Is she? Then there is no time to be lost. (*Rises and approaches* ANNE.) Anne, *je t'aime.*

Anne. Oh!

Blue B. Je t'adore. I've never known what love was till now.

Anne. What! not nineteen times before!

Blue B. No; they were all caprices. Tell me that had Fate arranged, or if Fate could arrange, matters differently, you could have, or you would love me, although my exterior is, perhaps, somewhat rough (*complacently*).

Anne. Rough! The pineapple is rough, but it is very sweet.

Blue B. (*kneeling*). Accept me for your pineapple. I mean your lover.

DUET.

"*Tink a Tink*,"—"*Blue Beard*."

Blue B. Anne, my little darling, I've a
Secret got to tell you.
Fatima'd be snarling if she
Knew of such a thing.
On my word, I love you; it is
True, you little belle, you;
On your finger *I'd* like
To pop the wedding ring.

Anne. You're truthful, I'm youthful,
There is reciprocity,
And with velocity
We'll soon arrange the thing.

Tinker, Tinker, tink,
My meaning I'll explain,
Hymen is the Tinker for the
Tinkling wedding chain.

Both. Tinker, Tinker, tink,
The light guitar may tinkle
Tinker, Tinker, tink,
The Hymen-tinker chain.

Blue B. She comes! The contract must not be signed to-day. No, not though ten thousand grandmothers-in-law and stepmothers-in-law were to drag me to the pen and ink.

Anne. Then we must divine——Hush!

[*They retire up steps, conversing* R. H.

Enter FATIMA (L. H.), *pensively.*

Music, Siebel's Song in "Faust."

Fatima (*apart*). To-day the contract is to be signed.

[*Suddenly rises.*

"*Drum Polka.*" "*Drin Drin.*"

Sign, sign, the contract sign,
Sign away a hand which isn't mine;
Sign, sign, the contract sign,
Not a pleasant thing to do.
Blue Beard, I fear,
He will insist upon it,
From what I hear
The folks who know him say.

It would look queer
If I put on my bonnet
And said, My dear,
I'm going to run away.

Sign, sign, the contract sign,
Sign away a hand that isn't mine;
Sign, sign, &c.

TRIO. ENSEMBLE.

Fatima. Sign, sign, the contract, &c. (*as above, she remaining in front*).

Anne and Blue B. (*up stage and apart from* FATIMA).

Sign, sign, the contract sign,
Sign away a hand before we dine;
Nein! Nein! no contract sign!
Settle what we're going to do.

Fatima (*to herself, and kissing a photograph in a locket*). His photograph! Oh! my secret. I dare not tell it to Anne. I never dare to breathe it to my stepmother. Ah! Smith Pasha. Brave Englishman! Three years ago I heard that you went somewhere or other, and you've never appeared again anywhere. Sad fate!

Blue B. (*coming down* L. H., ANNE R. H., FATIMA C.) Good morning, Fatima!

Fatima (*sharply*). Good morning, B. B. How are you?

Blue B. B. B.?

Fatima. Yes, your initials; it's on your writing-paper. You didn't tell me how you were.

Blue B. How I were? I were very well, I flatter myself.

Fatima. You *do* flatter yourself, considerably.

Blue B. Ahem! [*Telegram bell rings.*

Anne. Another message from the stables.

[BLUE B. *goes up and receives telegram, as before.*

Blue B. (*reads*). "The boy who was to have ridden your horse for the match has bolted"——

Fatima. Bolted?

Blue B. (*explaining*). Mizzled—hooked—it's Turkish. Haven't you ever heard of a *Hooker?*

Anne. Oh, yes; they always called him the judicious Hooker.

Blue B. My jockey is the injudicious Hooker (*reads*):—"Come and ride him yourself." This is serious. Excuse me, ladies; I must go and dress.

Fatima (*anxiously*). You'll be back to sign the contract? I expect mamma here at four. It is a matter of consequence.

Blue B. So is this race.

Fatima. No. That's a *matter of course.*

Blue B. Cela va sans dire. Adieu! I shall return from the match saying "Veni, vidi, vici"—I came, I saw, I cantered.

Anne (*who has been writing on a slip of paper, superscribed by Fatima, gives it him*). You dropped this.

Blue B. (*taking it. Aside*). I understand. Instructions how to get off the match. (*Aloud.*) Ladies, your most obedient. [*Exit* R.

Fatima. I'm glad he's gone. We'll have a run all over the château.

Anne. You're a very lucky girl. He's so rich.

Fatima. But Blue.

Anne. Well, you can be "blue" too. What's in a colour? Blue! So is the sky. So are the mountains, in the distance. So are the Parliamentary books. Besides, he might shave.

Fatima. You might as soon ask him to give up his razors as take to his razors. No. He won't alter. He's Conservative, true blue; and I shall be made over to him and his blue hairs for ever.

Re-enter BLUE B., *in sporting costume.*

Blue B. (*as he comes down. Apart to* ANNE). *Bien entendu.* (*Aloud.*)
While I'm away you'd like to see the château. Here are the keys.

SOLO and TRIO.

"*We'll all Shekkidah.*"—*American Plantation Song.*

Blue B. Oh! here are all my keys, Miss;
Use all my keys, Miss;
Go where you please, Miss,
Save in that Chamber Blue. [*Pointing towards it*, L. H.

For, what's inside who sees, Miss—
Inside who sees, Miss;
Her head I'll ease, Miss,
Off of her shoulders two.

So, while I am from home,
Roam where you like to roam,
From kitchen base,
Through any place,
And right up to the dome.
So you may go through the château;
'Tis fitted up all new;
But *don't* go in there—
Into the Chamber Blue.

TRIO.

Blue B. So, while, &c.
Fatima and Anne. So, while you are from home, &c.
[*Exit* BLUE BEARD L. H.

Fatima. He is gone. Now the first place to go to is, of course——

Anne. The Blue Chamber.

Fatima. Well, but——

Anne. You can see the rest of the house any time when he's here.

Fatima. Yes; and the Blue Chamber's like the state apartments at Windsor—only on view when the family's away from home.

Anne. Here it is; let's try it.

Fatima. But isn't it wrong?

Anne. Yes; there'd be nothing in doing it if it wasn't. But what nonsense, dear! What right has he to prevent our doing what we like with our own time?

Fatima. There's something in that;

Anne. And there's a great deal more in there, I'll be bound. (*Looks through keyhole.*) Oh!

Fatima. What do you see?

Anne. Look!

Fatima (*trying*). I can see nothing.

Anne. That's what I saw. Only such a view excites one's curiosity; because there must be more than that.

Fatima (*hesitatingly*). Yes, and it leaves so much to the imagination. [*Music, tremolo.*

Anne. Turn the key. (FATIMA *does so.*)

Fatima. Oh!

Anne. What?

Fatima. A portrait gallery. All his wives hung up. Nineteen of them, and one vacant frame, labelled "No. 20."

Anne. You'll be there in time. No. 29 in the catalogue, "Portrait of a Lady."

Fatima. Yes, "taken from life, by Blue Beard"——

Anne. And "executed at a single stroke." What's that written up by the door?

Fatima (*re-entering from room with books all blue*). Look!

Anne (*going up to door and reading inscription*). "You are requested to leave your sticks, parasols, and umbrellas at the door and not to touch the pictures." Horrible! and Dantesque! "All sticks abandon ye who enter here."

Fatima. Oh, look here! B. B. B. B.

Anne. Quite a swarm of bees. Beware of the sting!

Fatima. Blue Beard's Betting-Book and Blue Beard's Banking-Book. See! He's overdrawn his account.

Anne (*examining books*). He's a speculator.

Fatima (*examining books*). He's a cheat. (*Reading.*) "How to load dice." "How to always throw sixes." "How to cut the King invariably at écarté!" Good gracious! Is this the way he makes his money? And with his wives' fortunes!

Anne. Dreadful! He's a blackleg.

Fatima. Monster! A Black Leg and a Blue Beard!

Anne. Put the books back. (FATIMA *does so.*) (*Aside.*) So far, so good; it's succeeding capitally. (FATIMA *returns.*) (*Aloud.*) Now turn the key.

Fatima. Gracious! The key is turned—turned blue!

Anne. How very clever! You stop here, and I'll go and try to scrub it clean again.

Fatima. I'd better run away before he comes back.

Anne. But you can't go in such a hurry. There's the desert to cross. You might meet mamma on the road. But, if I can't clean the key, I'll run round to the livery stables myself and order a fly for you. Then (*sings*)—

"*We'll fly by Night*"—*Macbeth.*"

You'll } Fly by night (*three times.*)
I'll }

Right across the desert. [*Exit* ANNE, R.

Fatima. I wonder if he's coming back yet, or if mamma is in sight. I wish she was [*goes up and back*]. Ha! here's someone running this way—it's not Blue Beard, it's not mamma—it's a man [*music—hurried*]. Take care, Sir! He doesn't see the bull in the plain below, a thoroughbred Nineveh bull. He doesn't see me either; or hear me. Take care, Sir! Oh! the bull rushes at him—how exciting. He rushes away from the bull. I can understand the Spanish ladies enjoying this sort of thing. Now the bull's at him again. With what a graceful sweep the bull lowers his horns, and how nobly does the young man sustain the shock! How the young man *rises with the occasion*—he circles round and round in the air! How graceful is his every movement! How lightly he spins, over and over, at an elevation of at least two hundred feet above the level of the sea! Through the air he flies—again over and over—he comes! this way!! (*Music increasing in rapidity—fortissimo.*) He is here!

Enter over the battlements, or through window, according to arrangement of scene, with a concussion, SELIM SMITH PASHA. *He alights on a sofa or easy-chair and faints. He is in a Jockey's costume.*

Selim. Where am I?

Fatima. Here.

Selim. Yes; but on my head or on my heels?

Fatima. Neither.

Selim. Ahem! excuse my sitting in a lady's presence. But what—Aurora? [*Music.*

Fatima (*joyously*). Smith!

Selim. Fatima—*Fat*——

Fatima. Selim—*S'lim!* [*Embrace, chord.*

Fatima. You're alive.

Selim. I am. But it was quite *a close up.* Why, I haven't seen you since I was the Sultan's stud groom——

Fatima. And we eloped; went off together, and afterwards——oh, Selim, you went off alone.

Selim. No, not *alone.* I was *obliged* to go. I couldn't help it. Three years ago——. We'd better sit, I think. (*They sit.*) Three years ago the Pasha of Bashibazoulik was starting a Penny-insular steam-boat company; he wanted an Englishman to drive the engine. They found me. I told 'em I was only a jockey (it was one day when I was out exercising).

Fatima. I remember.

Selim. Well, they wouldn't believe me, but insisted, as an Englishman, I must know all about steam boats and engines. I repeated that I didn't, so they offered me the alternative of knowing all about it at once or being bowstrung.

Fatima. How dreadfully unpleasant!

Selim. That's precisely the view I took of it. So I undertook the direction of the penny Egyptian river steam-boat—we called it the Egyptian Isis—the Penny Isis; and the Bashibazoulik who had kidnapped me made me a knight of the Blooming Bulbul, and decorated me with ribbons, a handsome uniform, and a salary to match.

Fatima. How did you get on at first?

Selim. Well, we didn't get on at first; we stuck in the mud. But, by giving them all the words of command I know—"Ease her!" "Back her!" "Stop her!" "Half a turn astern!" and so forth, we managed the trick, and away we went until the steam turned itself off. We've been going on like this, forwards and backwards, backwards and forwards, until to-day I took a holiday, hearing the Derby was to come off, and, on the chance of getting a mount, I came over here, lost my way, found a bull who performed a duet with me on his two horns and finished by tossing me, like a shilling, for luck.

Fatima. You're a nobleman now.

Selim. Yes; Smith *Pasha* here; in England only Smith *y'ahe.*

Fatima. Are you powerful?

Selim. Muscular?

Fatima. No; I mean have you soldiers and slaves.

Selim. No; I'm only as strong as a committee—that is, I've power to add to my number, and I take you.

Fatima. I'm not exactly my own mistress.

Selim. Good gracious! Why, Fatima, have I returned to find——

Fatima. To find me true—very true, faithful. But, not knowing what had become of you—now don't be angry——

Selim. No.

Fatima. I promised my stepmother I'd marry somebody else.

Selim. What?

Fatima. But I don't like him. I hate him.

Selim. So do I. Who is he?

Fatima. He's Abdul Azurbarbe.

Selim. A great swell.

Fatima. You're a greater, aren' you?

Selim. Well, yes; being a Bashibazoulik Pasha, with power to add to my number, I can order him to be executed.

Fatima. Then do it.

Selim. Yes; but suppose he won't go and be executed? I can't force him to do what he doesn't like.

Fatima. No; specially in his own castle. But stop!

Selim. I mean to.

Fatima. I know what to do.

Selim. What?

Fatima. "Consult a solicitor."

Selim. Where is he?

Fatima. There. In the town. On duty between ten and four.

Selim. Between ten and four. That'll be (*puts his hand in pocket*) about six and eight. Good; I'm off. Stop! isn't that the town of Bukshak?

Fatima. Yes; where three years ago we were married in the presence of the Solicitor Tagrag, the son of Bobtail (*Bell Accord*). Heavens! 'Tis Blue Beard returned. Something serious must have happened.

Selim. I says he's been kicked off the course. A Turk turned Waiter, and catching a Tartar.

Fatima. It may be, for he is a swindler, a knave and a scoundrel. I have the proofs in his own handwriting. There (*pointing towards the blue chamber*)! If he finds out my discovery he'll manage to silence me before your return.

Selim. What! Silence *you*? Impossible!

Fatima. Don't be rude.

Selim. I won't. In less than half an hour I'll be back again, but not by the same way I came.

Fatima (*looking over battlements*). Do you see that horse tied to a post? (SELIM *nods assent.*) 'Tis Blue Beard's favourite racer. If it *doesn't* run I know from his books that he'll win enormously. If it wins he's ruined.

Selim. I understand the manœuvre. I'll ride the race, win, gallop home, and on my road consult a solicitor.

Fatima. Blue Beard comes up the private staircase. Take these keys; you'll easily get out. So get out at once.

"GUILLAUME TELL."—OVERTURE.

Off to the Derby I will go,
How I can ride a race you know,
In with a rush and win just so,
Then to consult with a *solicitor.*

Fatima. Oh, don't you be long in going, showing
How you're thinking of your wife.
Don't let the grass be growing, growing
Under your boots: it is for life.

Selim. Anything, dear,
For you I
Will dare.

Fatima. Whip nor spur you,
Nor spur you,
Must spare.

Both. I'm aware, I'm aware, &c.
You're aware, you're aware, &c.
Off to the Derby { you / I } will go, &c.

[*Exit* SELIM, L. H. BLUE BEARD *re-enters*, R. H.

Blue B. Didn't I hear some one singing?

Fatima. I really can't tell what you heard.

Blue B. Was there some one singing?

Fatima. That's another question.

Blue B. And that's another answer. Who was it?

Fatima. I.

Blue B. But it was a duet.

Fatima. Yes; I generally prefer singing duets.

Blue B. But you can't sing duets alone.

Fatima. You don't say so.

Blue B. I do. Mademoiselle, you're double-faced.

Fatima. Then it's not surprising if I'm double-voiced. Why have you returned so soon?

Blue B. Why? Because I'm too heavy to ride, and there's not a jockey to be found.

Fatima. Really. That's all arranged beforehand.

Blue B (*aside*). She's been peeping. (*Aloud.*) Your innuendo is an insult to my honesty. Do not repeat it—that is, if you wish to keep in my good books.

Fatima. Good books! In your blue books you mean.

Blue G. Ha! (*Aside.*) I must be ferocious; so, as I said before, (*aloud*) Ha!

Enter ANNE L.

Anne. I can't get the key cleaned. Oh!

Blue B. You know my secrets. You must both die.

Anne. Both?

Blue B. Yes; Fatima first. Where's my revolver?

Fatima. Give me half an hour.

Blue B. What for?

Fatima. To—to—pack up. Anne, run up there (*pointing to where telescope is*) and tell me if you see any one coming.

Anne. With pleasure, and I can have a look at the races at the same time (*exceuds*).

Blue B. A quarter gone.

Fatima. Your watch is fast.

Anne. Oh! I can see the racecourse (*through telescope*). What a beautiful glass—it brings them so near.

Blue B. Can you hear what they're saying?

Anne (*putting her ear to telescope*). Perfectly. A stranger on a bay arrives, dismounts, and says he rides for Azurbarbe.

Blue B. For me!

Fatima. Is he mounted?

Anne. Yes; now he's off.

Fatima. What; thrown?

Anne. No; started. The chestnut leads. The bay is being well held round the corner. Three thousand to one, they shout, against Azurbarbe.

Blue B. Taken (*works telegraph*). Done; and done again.

Anne. The grand stand hides them for a second. Chestnut jockey does all he knows; the mob cheers.

Blue B. Are the numbers up?

Anne. Yes. Azurbarbe in a canter. The jockey comes this way.

Blue B. I must thank him, whoever he is. But, dear me! I forgot, the half hour's up, and I must keep my word. (*Aside.*) She's safe to run (*aloud, presenting revolver, music*) one, two, three, and—

FATIMA *runs towards door* L, *which is opened, and she runs into* SELIM'S *arms.*

Fatima. Saved.

Blue B. Who are you

Selim. Selim Smith Pasha, sole commander of the Egyptian penny steam-boats, with power to add to my number. I have consulted a solicitor, and I claim——my wife.

Blue B. She is yours: take her; be happy.

Fatima. Swindler! I leave you to your fate.

Anne. Nonsense. Wait till we're married, and we'll invite you to our fête.

Fatima. What? Those books—

Blue B. Accounts all cooked. Cooked by a *Cordon bleu.*

Selim. But if you'd lost your match you'd have made a fortune?

Blue B. Not a bit of it. You rode for me, and I'll give you thirteen and a quarter per cent of my winnings as her dowry.

Selim. Thirteen and a quarter (FATIMA *and* SELIM *pull out books and pencils, and commence calculations*).

Blue B. Anne!

Anne. Ahem! (*about to embrace, she stops*). Ahem! Not before company. There's my hand.

Blue B. You'll stop a few days with us, I hope; and I'll give you a pleasure trip this afternoon in one of my own private boats. So, ladies, *allons!* to the Suez Canal.

"*La Légende Atmosphérique.*"—Hervé.

"*L'Œil Crevé.*"

Blue B. Let us go
Away below.
Is my barque on the canal,

Fatima. Gently, gently, gently gliding,
Down life's stream, in each confiding?

Selim. Happy prospect nuptial. (*Repeat, all.*)

Fatima. And you'll hear no more of Blue Beard,
Who will dye and get a new beard.

Anne. Yes, he must; and yes, he shall.

Blue B. Yes, he must; and yes, he shall.
Ah!

Blue B. Then on the bank we will sing and dance so nimble,
Playing the fife, the piano, and the cymbal.
Ta-rarra-ta, ta-rarra-ta!

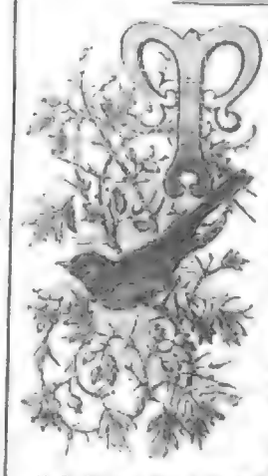
All. Ensemble.

There, on the bank, we will sing and dance so nimble,
Playing the fife, the piano, and the cymbal.
Ta-ta-rarra-ta!

Grand Quadrille, "L'Œil Crevé," of four joining in joyous dance as the curtain descends.

F. C. BURNAND.

TITBURY'S TURKEY.



1. Mr. Titbury having received his quarter's salary, considers how he shall spend his Christmas.
2. A bright idea strikes him. He determines to buy a turkey;
3. And for that purpose proceeds to Leadenhall Market,
4. Where he finds various specimens of the bird.
5. He rejects one as too large.
6. Another as too small.
7. A third looks tough.
8. A fourth seems bony.
9. At length he selects one that he thinks will suit, and he conveys it home in triumph,
10. And afterwards smokes a complacent pipe, as one who has taken a step in the right direction.
11. In the mean time his landlady prepares the turkey for the spit, and in the course of the evening Mr. Titbury returns from his club slightly excited, and insists on stuffing the turkey himself;
12. Which his landlady declines to permit, and politely orders him to bed;
13. Where he naturally falls asleep, and the ghost of the turkey appears to him, which causes Mr. Titbury to clutch his pillow in some alarm.
14. Whereat the turkey attempts to pick out Mr. Titbury's eyes,
15. And a frightful combat ensues.
16. In the morning Mr. T. appears with a disfigured countenance, which, however, he soon forgets when he finds his beautiful turkey hanging up in the pantry;
17. But while seated at breakfast he is thunderstruck at the sight of a large dog rushing off with the turkey.
18. Mr. T. starts up and drags all the breakfast things off the table. He makes a rush at the dog, and bolts madly after him.
19. Blinded with rage, he runs against a milkman,
20. Upsets a pastrycook with a tray full of mince pies,
21. Smashes an orange-woman, and
22. Doubles up an old gentleman who is out for a morning stroll.
23. An indignant policeman appears on the scene.
24. But the unheeding Titbury continues his mad career, and astonishes an organ-man and a monkey.
25. The dog, alarmed at the frightful yells behind him, drops the turkey;
26. Which is instantly seized by Mr. Titbury, who seats himself, exhausted, on a doorstep;
27. Where he is soon surrounded by the policeman, the organ-man, the old gentleman, the pastrycook, the orange-woman, and the milkman.
28. Excited by their threats and execrations, Mr. Titbury madly dashes the turkey in the policeman's face, just as the latter is going to take him into custody, and a general conflict ensues, from which Mr. T. with some difficulty extricates himself,
29. And makes off with the turkey, followed by his persecutors.
30. The policeman is gaining on him, when, seeing the door of a millinery establishment open, he rushes in, and throws himself and the turkey at the feet of a girl of the period,
31. Who kindly screens him from the observation of his enemy,
32. Whom she sends away on a wrong scent;
33. And Mr. Titbury, in a passion of gratitude, offers his hand and heart.

And on Christmas Day he and his beloved sit down to the undisturbed enjoyment of the turkey.

Then he thrust a pistol in at the window, which I had just lowered, saying, in a hoarse, guttural sort of whisper, "Now then, your watch and purse; whatever you have about you give it up quickly and no"—— He did not finish the sentence; for at that moment the light he held in his left hand shone straight into my eyes, and he drew back as if appalled. Uttering an oath, he wheeled his horse round to where his companion was holding the postboy in check, and, exclaiming, "Ride, on, Tom; ride on! this won't do," the two dashed away into the darkness.

The presence of mind which enabled me to observe and fix in my memory these details was now entirely gone. I have but the most confused recollection of everything that happened afterwards, until I found myself, an hour later, in the midst of my friends at Lonethorpe. Their warm welcome, hospitable solicitude, and anxiety for my welfare, however, only partially restored me to myself. The account which I gave of the attack by the highwayman and the sudden and mysterious manner in which he abandoned his purpose of robbery was listened to with profound interest. Everyone was amazed at his forbearance, and utterly puzzled how to account for it. Yet, oddly enough, so was not I. Somehow, I felt no surprise on this point. That he should, under such favourable circumstances, have failed to carry out his intentions was undoubtedly very remarkable. What influenced him, or what so suddenly arrested his purpose, it was impossible to say; but I can only repeat I was not astonished at it. Ah, me! had I then known what I afterwards knew there would have been no difficulty in explaining the contradictory feeling which had taken possession of me—the strange sensation of no surprise at a most surprising event.

When the excitement of my arrival had subsided, the staid but hearty greeting of Mr. Greystore and the ardently-affectionate embraces of his wife soothed and comforted me. The aspect of the oak-panelled dining-room, with its blazing fire of huge logs shining brightly and cheerily on the polished walls and floors also tended to counteract the disagreeable influence of the day's journey.

We were not a large party, and I need not stop to describe these dear friends of my earlier days; they have long since passed away; and, although you were not born then, you are the sole remaining link that binds me to that time. There were to be some juvenile festivities in honour of Christmas Eve; but, in consideration of the fatigue and terror I had undergone, I was to be excused from joining in them. I was therefore shown early to my room, a good night's rest being prescribed as the surest restorative. So, my hostess leading the way across the hall, we ascended a staircase with a broad, low oak balustrade, terminating in a landing from which opened many rooms. Passing straight along this to the end, we turned up another short flight of stairs, then descended two or three steps which brought us to an anteroom, with a curious groined roof, and walls of such thickness it would have been impossible to stretch hand and arm out of the windows sunk in its depths.

We were now, I was told, in the tower at the east end of the house—the oldest part of the mansion. Beyond this lay, at right angles with the frontage, a wing containing some rooms of the same date as the tower, long disused, but of such ample proportion and commanding such fine views of the park, that Mr. Greystore had resolved to restore and furnish them in a thoroughly antique fashion and make of them the guest chambers. Only one was at present completed; and "You, Isabel," said my friend, "are to be the first occupant of our state apartment." Nervous as I then was, I must confess I would rather have declined the honour and taken a room nearer to the nurseries; and I have sometimes wondered at the thoughtlessness of my hostess in selecting such a remote chamber for me, under the circumstances.

The room into which I was ushered was of oblong form and hung with tapestry; another bright fire of great logs burned briskly upon the hearth; candles were lighted in old-fashioned sconces; and Ellis, neat and trim, stood beside open boxes, all ready to attend upon me. Hardly had the door closed upon Mrs. Greystore's affectionate "Good-night!" to me and her caution to Ellis not to lose her way, before that Abigail exclaimed, "Not lose my way, indeed! Who could help it, I should like to know? I never saw such a rambling place—not I! Just look, Ma'am, at all those windows and doors! How is one to keep out draughts? And the flame of the candles, too! Didn't I say 't would be so?" As this was an evil that might possibly be remedied, I looked round to see from which window (there were three) the draught that made the light so unsteady came. Two were of ordinary size and seemed shut closely; but the third was a French casement, opening down to the floor, and, like the others, had looped-up curtains. As I put my hand up to try the fastening, the sash fell back, admitting, with a whirl and dash, such a blast that the embers from the fire were scattered on the floor, and the lights all but extinguished. Starting back scared, but instantly recovering myself, I pushed it hastily to, quite ready to echo Ellis's complaints on the carelessness of servants, who, on such a night, left windows insecurely fastened.

Looking out, I dimly discerned that a long flight of stone steps, apparently disused and broken, led from a little terrace, or balcony, in front of the window down to the park. We commented on so unusual and unpleasant an arrangement as such means of access from without to a bed-chamber, and I felt truly glad that we found heavy shutters, which we immediately closed. It was, of course, too dark to see many yards; but I was sure we were surrounded by trees from the sharp, crackling raps with which the bare branches were now and again dashed against the glass. Annoyed by the careless neglect of the window-fastening, I made a very special survey of the room and furniture. Just facing the foot of the huge four-post bed, with its masses of heavy, dark curtains, under which Ellis timidly peered, was an oak-panelled door, partially revealed by imperfect joining of the tapestry that elsewhere went all round the room. This we opened, and, peeping in, merely discovered a very deep recess sunk in the thickness of the walls. It appeared to be a sort of lumber-closet, and contained nothing that we could see but a few boxes and some odd pieces of furniture pushed to the far end.

The door had once fitted neatly into the rough panelling of the wall, so as to be imperceptible; but now, warped upon its hinges by age, it would not shut quite close. We next proceeded to recommit the heavy wardrobe and straight-backed massive chairs, that looked more fit for show than comfort. I had hoped to hear that Ellis's rooms lay near mine; but, on asking the question, she grimly shook her head, and said, "Near, no; not nearer than half a mile. To be sure, there's a bell; but who knows where it rings to? and you might call for an hour before anyone would hear you from such an out-of-the-way corner?" Well! it was now too late, or, rather, my pride would not allow me to object to the loneliness of my chamber, so, turning to the old-fashioned dimpled mirror above the quaint-looking toilet-table, I prepared to undress, hoping that my unusual timidity would vanish when I had by habit reconciled myself to my grand solitude. Ellis's want of tact, however, in continuing to impress upon me the distance by which I was separated from the rest of the household, and the difficulty of communicating with her, counteracted my good resolutions, and by the time I was ready to get into bed I thought the place looked more dreary than ever.

The fire being replenished, and I safely ensconced in a bed whose tester rose as high as the ceiling, there was no longer any excuse for my retaining Ellis, much as I dreaded being left alone, so she bade me "Good-night" in a feeling tone, and, stalking out, locked the door, said, "I shall lock this on the outside, and take the key away; I must keep you as safe as locks can make you; and I don't mean to call you till late, for I am sure you want a good night's rest." Finding remonstrance useless, I at last consented to let her have her way, but as she turned the key on the outside I felt a horrible dread of being locked up in so lonely a situation. How lonely it was I had not realised until the good woman's receding footsteps fell on my ear; then came deep silence for a moment or two, during which I could hear nothing but the beating of my heart. A sudden whirl of branches against the windows, and a long, furious howl of wind down the chimney, seemed a relief from the appalling quiet; but as the gale died away the sound was so unearthly in its wailing note, I felt my flesh creep, as I listened to catch its last echoes. I tried to reason with myself on my folly, but no strength to reason was left; the sleep that would have been so welcome, and that was my due, would not come to my pillow, court it as I would. I felt compelled to concentrate all my powers in an effort to combat a foreboding that something horrible was to happen, that something awful would break the stillness that succeeded the wintry gust.

On the left of the bed were the two ordinary windows and the entrance door; on the right the fireplace, and, parallel with my bed, still on the right, the large casement which had been blown open. Immediately facing me was the door of the cupboard, plainly visible, as the curtains, although closely drawn on both sides of my couch, were partially open at the foot. The fire was burning low; the soft, flaky sound of the ashes as they fell upon the hearth began at last to soothe and lull me. I lay, idly watching the grotesque shadows cast by the perforated rushlight-shade as they danced and flickered upon the panel opposite.

A drowsiness was stealing over me which would have ripened into sleep, but that, suddenly, a return of my old anxiety was induced by the idea, which brought a gasp into my throat, that I heard voices whispering not far off. In a moment I was wide awake and sitting upright in bed; but a wild gust of wind just then frustrated all my efforts to listen, and for some time I was kept in horrible suspense. As the blast died away I strained my ears to cracking, and surely I *did* hear voices from the direction of the cupboard; but before I could verify my dread the wind again drowned every sound, and, though sinking back upon my pillow half dead with terror, I still kept my eyes fixed upon the door. It moved! Yes; of a certainty it moved! Hardly knowing what I did, or with what intention, I sprang out of bed and wrapped myself round in one of the ample curtains at its foot, clinging the while with a convulsive grasp to the bedpost, but never for so much as a second losing sight of the door.

It again slowly moved, and this time a hand crept round its edge. Once more the whispering, and now quite audible to my preternaturally-sharpened faculties.

"'Sleath, you fool!" said a husky voice, "there is no one in the room! Pimple don't come to bed at nine o'clock on Christmas Eve. Everybody is down below enjoying themselves with the youngsters. You'll be able to pass out as you passed in."

"But, suppose," interrupted a second speaker, "they've fastened the window, while we've been on the job? You should have made Tom stop and watch."

"A likely game," chimed in a third, "if I had watched and had found, I must have made short work of it; and our captain here swore there must be no blood, or he'd have it again from whoever drew it."

"Stow this gabble," again interrupted the first voice. "Tom, go first, make sure there's no one in the bed, and then fasten the door, open the window, and we'll follow with the swag."

My heart stood still. Cold perspiration poured from my forehead. I was turned to stone, as, watching from my hiding-place, I saw a man slowly emerge from the recess. He wore a common riding-dress, and his trend was muffled by short hose pulled over his high boots. He stood within a foot of me as he cast a hurried glance into the bed. Seemingly convinced that there was no one there, he moved with less caution, and all but rushed against me as he walked round to the door.

"Ha, ha!" he muttered; "locked-outside, eh! they've been up here and made all safe, as they think; fastened up the window, too, no doubt. Never mind. Come out, boys, we'll soon be clear of it now." And in another second he was unbarring the shutter of the long casement.

The door of the recess now stood wide open. One of the two men within was lifting on to his shoulders a small but heavy valise, strapped to a leathern bag. His companion, who had his back towards me, was helping him. The burden adjusted, he who carried it stole across, also with muffled feet, to the now open window, where the thief who had first appeared relieved him of part of the load, and the two passed out on to the little terrace.

The rush of wind admitted by the casement caused the fire to blaze brightly up, and its embers whirled about the hearth. While I had been breathlessly watching these proceedings, the one man now left in the room had gone over to the toilet-table, where he was rapidly despoiling my dressing-case, and putting various ornaments and jewels hastily into his pockets; but his back was still towards me, and he stooped over the table, too low for the mirror to reflect his face. Suddenly he started, as if in terrified amazement, and, standing upright, turned round to examine by the firelight something he held in his hand.

O God! shall I ever forget my feelings as his features were thus revealed to me? Can you who read my story guess why, in that dread moment, I experienced the greatest revulsion of feeling that can possibly be conceived? Can you guess why my terror was instantly transformed into the utmost fearlessness and courage? Why, with every possible sensation of horror and misery still upon me, I felt a kind of overwhelming joy? And can you anticipate why, as he was about to quit the room, and thus relieve me, as it would have seemed, of all further apprehension, I, with a wild, moaning sob, rushed from my hiding-place and threw myself at his feet? Because, in one word, he was my son!

"CEASE YOUR GHOSTLY PRANKS, AND LET ME PASS!"

* * * *

Yes; my self-willed, wayward, unhappy son; of whose fate for the past two years I had been in such miserable ignorance, and whom, under such circumstances as these, I had at last found! The associate and apparent leader of a gang of thieves and burglars, committing a fearful crime, for which, were he discovered, his life would pay the forfeit! Committing a crime redoubled in its atrocity, since he was robbing the very man by whom as a lad he had been treated with an almost parental love and affection! Taking advantage, doubtless, of his intimate acquaintance with the peculiar and valuable property of Mr. Greystore to possess himself of it, like an ungrateful and thankless thief that he was!

I thought that to know of his wild and reckless course since his father's death, whilst still under my roof, had been misery sufficient; I thought that when, in a burst of unusually ungovernable and furious temper, he had left his home and had gone no one knew whither, baffling all pursuit and eluding every attempt made to discover him, my cup of bitterness was full! I thought that, as the days passed by and month succeeded month and still no trace of him appeared, and that a belief in his death was all that was left to me——I say that all this terrible suspense and grief was as nothing compared to the agony of heart which I endured at the moment when I saw him standing erect in the firelight of my lonely room. I wonder how I am able even to recount the misery of that hour as struggling with him in his efforts to disengage himself from my grasp, I eventually succeeded in somewhat calming him and inducing him to listen to me.

I have but the most confused remembrance of how, when I first sprang towards him, he started as though he had seen a ghost, drew back, threw up his arms, and exclaimed, "Again, a second time to-night! What devilish fate is pursuing me? Why have you thus crossed my path twice within a few hours? How came you here? or are you but some infernal presentment of my mother sent to daunt me when I should be firmest? But do not think to stay me. Cease your ghostly pranks, and let me pass!"

I know not in what words I besought and adjured him to keep quiet; how in every way I strove to pacify him and assure him of my identity; to point out to him that, if ever the hand of Providence had interposed to save him from utter destruction, I was its instrument; and that now, if he did not listen to my prayer, he would be lost for ever; how I strove to keep him quiet and make him, in his perplexed excitement, subdue his voice lest even at that distance from the rest of the household he might be overheard; how he wavered, now seeming to listen, softened by my words and embraces; now forcing me from him for a while, and struggling to escape by the window; and how by degrees, taking advantage of his gentler moods, I at last induced him to reclose the shutters, and eventually to sit quietly down, whilst I, kneeling at his feet, hid my face on his bosom and wept as if my heart were breaking.

I only remember that there, in the dead of night, we two sat communing—mother and son. Not only literally but morally alike cut off from the rest of the world—I by my agony and he by his crime! I will not dwell more than is necessary upon this extraordinary and terrible scene, unparalleled in its pain and wretchedness.

Little by little I induced him to tell me some of the details of his recent mode of life. Awful as they were for a mother to hear, I felt that by confession some ground at least might be gained. I need not repeat his history. Step by step, from bad to worse, of course, down he went, until by accident he found himself in the neighbourhood of Lonethorpe, then unoccupied and deserted. He and his companions in crime for a while had secretly made it their head-quarters, and by its aid often eluded the ends of justice, making use of certain ingenious contrivances to keep alive the belief already rife in the neighbourhood that the place was haunted. They had well explored all its mysterious labyrinth of passages and maze of underground chambers and retreats. Here, indeed, they all but lived, carousing over the result of their depredations upon the highway. When the house was purchased by Mr. Greystore, and signs were made of an intention to occupy it, my unhappy son and his band (for he, in virtue of his superior education, had been constituted its leader) were obliged to beat a retreat. No sooner, however, he told me, did he learn that Mr. Greystore was coming to reside at Lonethorpe than the idea of plundering his kind friend of his large collection of valuable uncut jewels and stones occurred to him.

I gathered from his broken and excited words, as I forced them almost one by one from him that, by cunningly-conducted inquiries made of the servants, frequenting an alehouse in Marlingford, he ascertained the general habits of the family, and which room had been converted into the museum. His intimate acquaintance with the house enabled him at once to understand how a disused and probably unknown secret passage and stair led from the back of the closet in my room down to a sliding panel in the very apartment used by Mr. Greystore as a repository for his antiquities and valuables. The largest and oldest of the basement rooms, it lay at the back of the building, strongly barred and secured. These facts were but just gleaned, and it was thought that the Christmas festivities would secure the robbers from all interruption.

My occupation of the hitherto disused room threw an unexpected difficulty in the way; but, bold and determined as were the burglars, they defied it, and finding no one in the chamber, as they inspected it by the firelight, through the incautiously unshuttered and loosely-fastened window, they slipped in, and reached the cupboard probably only a few minutes before Ellis went to unpack my boxes. Once in undisturbed possession of the museum (for it was rightly calculated that the children's party occupied the whole attention of the household), my miserable, wicked boy was able deliberately to pillage the place of its most valuable contents, with which he was well acquainted.

All that followed I myself had seen; but, as he finished the confession of his guilt, he appeared more overcome than he had hitherto been. He looked at me, with tears in his eyes, and his still handsome features, marred and altered though they were by exposure and dissipation, were lighted up with something of the old expression that had been my joy and happiness to watch, when he prattled at my knee.

"Mother," he said, in a voice changed utterly from what it used to be, but which struck familiarly on my ear, "I have little more to tell; you know nearly the worst now. Yet, not quite; for, though these hands have hitherto been guiltless of blood, I might to-night, but for the merest chance, have shed yours. Yes, mother; for I at least threatened it; and had your carriage-lamp been less bright, or had your face been muffled, who knows what my recklessness would have brought about!"

"Ah! Wilfred, Wilfred!" I cried, "the masked highwayman! I understand it all! Oh! my poor boy; how can I ever pray for you enough?"

"As I saw," he continued, "whom fate or the fiend had thrown in my way I could not believe my eyes; you, of all people, were farthest from my thoughts, and, as I rode off, I fancied I had seen a ghost, and cursed myself for a blockhead as being so unnerved; but to-night—just now, when at that table—I chanced upon this picture of my dead father, which I have so often seen hanging around your neck, I was appalled, and again conceived that it was some supernatural influence, directed by you, to make me falter in my purpose, nor, at first, even when you threw yourself at my feet, could I believe in your identity! However, let me keep this," he added, suddenly, placing the miniature in the breast-pocket of his weather-stained riding-coat. Then rising, and somewhat resuming his hardened tone, "if this be the last time we ever meet, remember these words of mine. I cannot promise much; but I have been pulled up—I have had a lesson; it may do me some good, and it may not. Who knows? I must be far away from here before daybreak. I shall find those scoundrels at our rendezvous; and such of the plunder as their cursed fingers leave for my share I swear to you I will restore. Take its restoration as the only proof I can give you of my repentance. I shall probably leave the country, and if in after years I ever retrieve my good name you shall see me; if not, mother, farewell! farewell for ever!" And, pressing his lips upon my forehead, as I sat helpless and stunned, in another moment he was out upon the balcony, and whilst the light from the window yet glimmered on his figure descending the steps, I lost all consciousness and fell in a swoon upon the floor.

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Dawn was breaking, as the chill air from the open casement began to revive me. After the suffering I had endured, I marvel to think how my presence of mind returned sufficiently to enable me to hide every trace of the scene which had been enacted. I did this, however, effectually, but not till it had cost me all my remaining strength; and when Ellis came into the room some two hours later, she found me in bed delirious, with a raging fever.

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Days passed with only a few intervals of consciousness, so short in their duration that an indistinct terror of betraying myself in some way is all that I remember of that time. At last, when the tender care bestowed upon me had restored me in a degree, and a full recollection of everything that had passed returned, I was thankful to find that my fears were groundless. I had been perfectly silent, and, as soon as the doctor permitted me to indulge in conversation, I was able to glean that my illness was attributed entirely to over-fatigue and the shock I had sustained on my journey. More than a week elapsed after Christmas Day before the robbery was discovered. My illness and the check which it put upon the Christmas merriment had so occupied Mr. Greystore that he had not once entered his museum. His consternation, and that, indeed, of the whole household, was of course very great when he found his treasure gone; and the utter inability to gather the least clue to the way in which he had been despoiled added considerably to the excitement. There was no evidence of a violent entry into the room having been made; its contents were comparatively undisturbed; little had been touched except such articles as were of more than mere archæological worth, but the cases and drawers containing the vast number of gold and silver coins, and, above all, the priceless collection of uncut precious stones, were completely emptied, showing, as Mr. Greystore said, an intimate knowledge on the part of the thieves of every nook and corner in which treasure would be found.

Notwithstanding the minutest search, not a trace was left of how admission to the museum had been gained. No scratch or crack upon its panelled walls helped in their search the somewhat dull-eyed officers of justice (for those were not the days of detectives), who had been sent for especially from London. The country-side rang with accounts of the mysterious affair, which was by the majority of people attributed to the spiritual influences said to be at work in the lonely old house. However, nothing led to the apprehension of anyone, even on suspicion, though the neighbourhood was known to abound with many bad characters; and, after a long while, my friend was fain to put up with his loss with the best philosophy he could muster.

I need not, I think, attempt to describe, even if it were possible, my conflicting feelings as I listened, distractedly, day by day, to the recital of these things. What could I do, knowing what I knew and feeling what I felt? Nothing but to assume, in the presence of my friends, an air of extreme wonderment, anxiety, and interest, and to weep my heart out in prayer when alone. I prayed that time might restore my good friend's much-valued property, and thus bring to me the fulfilment of the promise that my guilty son had made. His last words rang in my ear:—"Take its restoration as the only proof I can give you of my repentance."

I have little more to tell. Many months passed, and I was back again in my own home, a broken-hearted, miserable woman, looking ten years older than when I left it on that awful Christmas Eve. My hair had turned as white as snow, and I wonder I did not die. Anxiously, oh! how anxiously I cannot express, did I look for tidings of the lost property. If it ever was restored, I might at least take some little comfort to my heart in the belief that Wilfred had been as good as his word; and that, failing any proof to the contrary, I might accept it as an earnest of his changed life. This consolation at least, was not denied me; but it came in such a way as still to prevent a restitution of the treasure to its owner. At intervals packages were left at my house, by a messenger whom I failed to trace, containing parts of it; and in the course of a year or more I believe it had been nearly all returned to me—to me, instead of to Mr. Greystore. How could I forward it to my friend? how could I account for it passing through my hands?

I hesitated how to act; I hoped that chance might aid me in some way. At any rate—may God forgive me if I did wrong! I felt that my friend had better put up with his loss than that any act of mine should, however indirectly, lead to the discovery of my son's iniquity. Thus, all I did was to obtain, by dint of casual inquiry, a catalogue of the articles stolen, and, by comparing it with the jewels and coins received by me, ascertain if anything, and what, was still missing. So I learned that, with the exception of four gold pieces of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and a little packet of uncut rubies, the restitution was complete; but these latter I never received—no, nor any further tidings of my son for nearly ten years.

Hope was deferred until it paled and paled, and my settled heart-sickness knew no abatement until the news was brought to me of Wilfred's death. He had formed one of a party of emigrants from Holland, bound for Van Diemen's Land, then just being established as a colony, and, when nearing port, he fell overboard and was drowned. Having sailed in his own name, his few effects were sent to me, by reason that, amongst them, a miniature, with my name and address at the back, gave at once the only and the safest clue to his connections.

I never knew any particulars of his reformation, even if it ever took place; but my faith teaches me that God, in his mercy, had sown the seeds of repentance, and yearnings after good in his heart, and, when they began to bear fruit, took him to his rest, far away from further temptation.

The news of Wilfred's death again set me vacillating as to what course I might now pursue with regard to Mr. Greystore's treasure, of which I had all this while been in unlawful possession, when his sudden decease relieved me of my perplexity. I say relieved me; for you, then becoming his sole heir, might at least, I thought, wait till I too had passed away. Thus I determined to write this history of my sorrowful secret, praying that its nature, together with the restitution of your property, though tardy, will enable you to look with forgiveness upon the part which the weakness of my moral courage and strength of my natural affections compelled me to play.

Here, indeed, was something like a birthday present, for it must not be forgotten that the poor old lady had sent it me on my coming of age. It turned out indeed to be a second little fortune which I had inherited; yet whilst I sat examining the contents of this casket of jewels their value seemed to pale and die away as I thought over the sad and painful narrative I had just read.

Then a vague recollection crept over me of having, as a child, heard something of a mysterious robbery at my uncle's house, a robbery that was attributed to ghosts.

And had this secret passage, this clue to the whole extraordinary disappearance of the treasure, never been discovered? never opened perhaps since that terrible night thus described to me by the suffering, miserable mother? Probably not. To ascertain this, I took the earliest opportunity of going down into Marlingshire, and explaining to the present owner of Lonethorpe the object of my visit.

Sure enough the old room, once the museum, presented no sign of sliding panel or secret entrance, tap or examine the wall as we might.

The closet in Mrs. Faber's bed-room likewise gave no sign at first of any means of egress; but a little examination disclosed, in one corner of the floor, a small trap-door, which, when we had opened, with great difficulty, gave upon a flight of steep wooden stairs. Clearly, many years had passed since it had been disturbed; and I had to exercise much caution in my movements, as decayed and shaky were the steps. The lantern which I carried—for the place was pitch dark—showed a winding and descending passage, built cunningly in the thickness of the wall. At the end of this mole-like burrow, and fitted into some woodwork, was a huge metal knob, or handle, which, after wrenching, and twisting, and pushing, and screwing in various directions, at last began slowly to act as a lever upon the heavy panelling, which we were thus enabled to slide into a cavity, and lo! we found ourselves passing into the museum by a narrow doorway.

Then only could we understand this most ingenious contrivance. On retracing our steps, I saw something sparkle on the floor; stooping down I picked up a coin—yes, and eventually three more, as well as the packet of uncut rubies, which of course the thieves had dropped on their return with the plunder. Thus the restitution was complete, and my valuable and now doubly curious collection unimpaired.

W. W. FENN.

STARVED-OUT DEER.

To English and Scottish minds a deer-forest conveys a very different meaning. In England, wherever the stern disforesting decree has not gone forth, it is connected with pleasant woodlands and thorn and hazel copses,

Where the pheasant takes wing
And the fox-cub is bred,

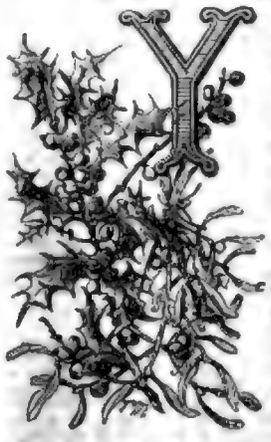
opening out occasionally on to a lawn, with a keeper's or park-ranger's rustic lodge in the foreground. The rabbit lingers in the rides to "fondle its own harmless face," and the merry brown hares have many a leaping-bout there in the moonlight, when no foul-mart is on their track. In short, the only forest game that seems to be wanting is the deer itself. It has been their lot to be improved away by the axe and the trench-plough. They have gone from the forest of Rowland and the pleasant haunts of Yardley Chase; and the forester, with all his cunning venerie and his "tufters," has to fall back on Exmoor and portions of the New Forest.

There is no hunting in Windsor Forest, where about 1700 deer are kept. A few light hinds not in calf are generally taken early to blood the Royal stag-hounds; and if stags are taken after the rutting time they are weaker and easier to catch. When the keepers want to get a supply of deer for the Royal hunt, they put down nets at angles, in the Great Park, between two covers; and when a likely stag or hind has been selected, the Royal whips help to ride it in. The celebrated "Harry" of Brocknell memory derived his name from the active part which Harry King, the present huntsman, took on the morning of his capture. If once they are in and escape they never come near the nets again. Sometimes they are so shy of the nets that the lurchers have to be slipped to give them a benefit, and they generally bring them to bay in a pond.

In Scotland a forest often looks nothing more than a mass of granite boulders. The deer seem to abhor the paths of men and of sheep and to withdraw proudly to the heights. There is hardly a blade of grass in those solitudes, but their tenants come down to the glens to feed at night. Glen Tilt will average about 10,000 deer daily within its range; and there is no finer sight than a troop of them moving slowly along its sky line, with sometimes nothing but the branching antlers visible in the far distance. The great Athol forest carries about 30,000 deer in its 80,000 acres, and the keepers know by the position of the wind which is the best drive for the day. During ordinary years the deer can work for their own living, and even when there is a partial snow they can reach the grass, mosses, and lichens by scraping a little with their fore feet. When, however, it begins to lie much deeper, they quite get over their hatred of civilisation, and work towards the lowlands in herds, and hang about the fields and farmhouses, where black mail is pretty freely levied on them. Roe-deer, whose sweet scent will tempt a foxhound off the line of his fox, as well as red-deer, lose nearly all their natural shyness when hunger forces them into these applications for outdoor relief. Nothing seems to come amiss to them in this crisis. They will attack the trees when they are very sharp set, and leave no bark within their reach. They are uncommonly fond of turnips, but they root them up in rather a wasteful way, and in summer time a keeper could tell at once whether a stag or a hind had been abroad by noticing the mode in which the roots had been dealt with. In Somersetshire this mode of observation is often a great aid to the forester, while he is trying to find the harbour of a wild deer for the hounds. Hay, even when very much starved out, they never take to kindly.

If very hard weather overtakes them in a park the keepers will sometimes make them, among other things, a small allowance of peas, which they delight in, and it is astonishing upon how little they can be kept for weeks, when the elements are against them. We once heard a keeper declare that they could go for a month without food. Those who have been at some of the best Blair Athole drives of deer, when the wind is from the south, have seen a charge of six thousand down the glen. They do not, however, descend from the mountains in such detachments, but still in sufficient numbers to inflict terrible havoc on some small farms. To the painter it is a grand sight, as the troop advances on in the moonlight, stags, hinds, and fawns mixed, with muffled steps over the snow, on their lowland foray; but, between the jealousy of keepers and his efforts to preserve himself, the farmer has a troubled time of it.

THE MINISTER'S FORD.



You may find many such scenes in Scotland, both in the Highlands and the Lowlands, as that which is so pleasantly shown in our picture. Oftentimes has the writer beheld such rocks and trees; such a stream; and such a little kirk, of no well-defined school of architecture. But the quaint old figure of the parish clergyman is not often seen now. He is plainly one of an older school, now dying out and passing away. Yet, here and there, such may be found still. And to such the writer's heart warms, and never can cease to do so.

You feel, not merely by the horse's head being set homeward, but by the entire aspect of horse and rider, that they are coming home. The day's work is past. I know how the good old man has spent his day. After breakfast, and after a little turn round the Manse garden, and a short visit to the stable and a little talk with his man-servant, he sat down at his study table and wrote a certain proportion of his sermon for Sunday. About noon the leisurely postman brought his letters, and a newspaper or two. At one o'clock he ceased his task of writing; and, having had lunch, or possibly an early dinner, he got on horseback and rode away up the parish to visit his sick. To-day, I think, he has had a long round. He left the Manse at half-past one, and it is now nearly six. He has rode many miles. It is a singular fact, which the writer has never seen explained, unless as an instance of the perversity of human affairs, that, if there be people in the parish who live eight miles from the Manse, they are constantly falling sick; while those within convenient range enjoy unfailing health. Many times has the writer, who was once a country parson, rode eight miles up among the hills to see a sick person, and then eight miles back. And by many rough tracks you may manage to take in five or six folk, whose homes are here and there in lonely spots far from neighbours. The good man has carried Christian counsel and consolation to some; and has solemnly prayed by various bedsides. Probably, too, he has conveyed little portions of tea and of other matters in the pockets of those ancient skirts. Now, you can see, he is weary, and he is enjoying a restful time. The horse plods on with a loose rein: he knows his rider and he knows the way. And the old gentleman, after bearing some sighs in the thought of scenes of distress he has witnessed, and possibly sorrowfully shaking his head over some case of ill-doing, has drawn from his pocket some reading wherewith to beguile his road. He may have taken the neighbouring town in his round, and called at the book-club; and it is a new *Edinburgh* or *Quarterly* of which he is having a quiet glance, preparatory to the evening's study of it. For from that quiet life and his remote glen he watches, with interested eye but composed mind, the thinkings and doings of the busy world in which he will never join.

By familiar ways he has reached the Ford, and crossed it, as a thousand times before. All the tract around has not lost its beauty for his eye by long use, but has gained the charm of innumerable old associations. There is the church where he has preached for many a year. Hard by, shaded by ancient trees, and embosomed in old evergreens, is the Manse, the peaceful home of that long time. He is going home, I know, to have his dinner; and then to spend the evening in reading and writing. I wonder, looking at the old man, what will be his household. You might, perhaps, judge from his appearance that he is an old bachelor, going to a lonely fireside, where his main society lies in his books. An ancient man-servant, of shrewd aspect and crusty temper, will take his horse; an ancient housekeeper, who has held her place for thirty years, will provide his solitary meal. Perhaps the Manse was once noisy with young voices, now scattered far. The faithful wife, often anxious and careworn, who made the modest stipend go its farthest, and trained up her children in God's fear, has been laid to rest under the church's shadow; and the boys of the Manse, now men approaching middle age, are far away. One or two are in India: one is in Australia: one is in London, pushing his upward way. You may read touching letters, once written by such a quaint old clergyman, with a very small income, to his son in London, saying that by pinching he might send him three or four pounds. The son was toiling and struggling then, but his name was to become known to fame. You have heard of Sir David Wilkie. And in the next parish there was another old minister, whose great delight in life lay in the long weekly letters which came from his son: long, affectionate letters from a son unsophisticated by worldly success, though he was Attorney-General and member for Edinburgh. Ah! they little knew, who savagely pitched into him after he was dead, how good a son and kind-hearted a man was the minister's son of Cupar, Lord Chancellor Campbell.

I know, looking again at my picture, that all personal ambitions are long since gone from that dear old minister. His care is now for his parishioners, old and young. All their concerns are known to him; and, both for this life and the next, he is the true friend of all. He has baptised most of those who dwell in his parish. He has seen many families in those seasons of deepest distress, the days of sore sickness, of death, in which Scotch people send for their minister; or, rather, in which the minister somehow knows all about how things are, and hastens to the house of mourning without any sending for him. There are very many who never can recall the dark days of life without remembering his kindly, venerable face, and his comforting words and prayers. He is associated, too, with joyful times in the family history: it was he who performed the marriage service, when the fair flower of the family left father and mother for the home which was to be her own. And, beyond the parish, his great interest in life is in the children, some not seen for many years, and not likely ever to be gathered in their early home any more in this world. The old minister is nervous when the day comes round for the coming of the Indian mail. He goes forth cheerful and hopeful, most times, after it comes. It is wonderful how the sons of the Manse get on in life. There is an occasional black sheep, no doubt; but such are rare, and they are remarked as strange things. Probably this rural parish was the good man's first charge. Here he was solemnly ordained to the holy ministry. He was an attractive preacher, and he had been distinguished at the University. Hopeful thoughts were his that by-and-by he might gain the modest exaltation of some one of the more conspicuous places of the Kirk. But year after year went; he somehow dropped out of sight; and here he is still. At first he sometimes chafed a little; but he has long since learned to be content. And, indeed, he well may. For the Church of Scotland can hardly be said to have any special prizes. There are no Bishoprics nor Deaneries. And those livings which in some respects possess the higher advantages commonly entail such wearing toil and such ceaseless feverish worry that the good clergyman, living his peaceful life in his beautiful valley in the far country, needs not at all to envy them.

The scenery of this glen is not grand enough to attract a crowd of English tourists. It is ever pleasing to live among, but not many strange faces meet the old minister as he passes on his way. He is surprised when, on the road anywhere in his parish, he meets a human being whom he does not know. I see the benevolent look of the old man, cast on the passing stranger; yet a sharp look, too, for he is master here, and he does not like any person or thing that fails to recognise his authority. He is a living instance of how little account is theory. The founders of the Church of Scotland held what may be called "low" views as to the priestly character. They quite cast off sacerdotalism. But there are things you cannot cast out; and I never have known three by whom the priestly theory was more practically held than by many among the old Scotch clergy. Some folk ignorantly fancy that a High Churchman can be only where there are the three orders. It is an entire mistake. The Presbyterian National Church has had its High Churchmen, than whom it would be hard to get higher. And I feel, looking at the aged minister, that he is one of these. He does not like dissent. Frankly, he thinks it schism to separate from the National Church. In fact, he does not want to think of dissent at all. It is a bad thing, and worrying to remember; let us go to something else. Heavily fell upon him the great secession of 1843, whence originated the Free Kirk. Yet he has *ever* retained a great kindness to that zealous communion, and strongly distinguishes it from the herd of common sectaries. It took but a handful away from his flock, who unite with the seceders of several parishes in forming a little congregation, meeting at a place five miles off. Yet the good man felt sore when some went away from the parish church whom he had diligently tended in sickness and sorrow; and some young people whom he had prepared for their first communion, and concerning whom he could hardly believe that they had indeed left him. Not unnaturally, the good man identifies himself with his church, and he cannot well understand how any one can be his friend who is not the friend of the communion of which he is a minister.

Twice each Sunday he conducts public worship in that plain church which you see. He did not quite like it when some of the wealthier parishioners suggested that he should have an assistant (the Scotch word for Curate), to lighten his work a little, even though they kindly offered to bear all the cost. He quietly but firmly believes himself as strong as ever. Besides the Sunday duty, he is diligent in the visitation of the sick. He sees the dying every day; those less seriously ill weekly or bi-weekly. At first he did not take kindly to the novelty of a Sunday school; but he has got over his prejudice, and sees a great deal of good in it. Oftentimes he visits the parish school, where the schoolmaster, paid with the wages of a mechanic, is a scholar and a laborious teacher, the minister's old friend and close ally. Once a year he has his parochial visitation, a great week. He goes to each house in the parish: the children and servants are collected: he says some words of counsel, and prays with them. It takes two long days each week for three months to overtake this duty. The few Dissenters are as glad to see him as the Church people. He remembers, quite without bitterness, how in the sad times after '43, an ignorant lad, sent to preach by the Free Kirk, described him from the pulpit as "a servant of Satan," and cautioned good Free Church folk not to suffer him under their roof. That is all *over* now; it is long forgiven; and if any sectarian teacher said the like now, it would simply cause disgust towards himself. Perhaps the old-fashioned minister still maintains an old Scotch fashion, all but extinct: that of *catechising*. On an appointed day he collects all the people, old and young, of a certain district in the parish, in a school-room, or a barn; there he examines the children in the "Shorter Catechism," and founds on its questions and answers a good deal of sound advice to all. Possibly he examines both old and young in the Catechism, like the old clergyman who catechised Lord Jeffry, to the fearful discomfiture of the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. "My Lord," said he, "I always begin on these occasions with the most intelligent persons present; will your Lordship be so good as to tell me *What is effectual calling?*" Awful was the silence: the Judge did not know the answer. But he rallied and replied, "Well, Mr. Smith, a man may be said to fulfil the duties of his calling effectually, when he does them with ability and success." The rustics present were satisfied. It was not the answer to which they were accustomed; but, doubtless, it was the answer commonly given in Edinburgh.

If the writer, being a stranger to him, met near the Ford, or anywhere else, that good old man, he would go up and shake hands with him without any introduction. It would be enough to say that he is the son of a Scotch parish clergyman, and a Scotch parish clergyman himself. Born in a manse; brought up in one for the first years of his life; the first house he could call his own a manse; who can know more about the Scotch Kirk than he? And just for this reason he feels his present work perplexing. He has been asked to say something in this Christmas Number concerning the life and duty of a Scotch clergyman; but such a crowd of things to be said presents itself that utterance is well-nigh choked. All the more is it so that he knows he may assume great ignorance of the matter on the part of his English readers. Every educated man and woman in Scotland knows well about England. Almost every clergyman of the Church of Scotland knows well about the Church of England. Thus do humble relations keep up a knowledge of the bigger and grander members of the family. But among English folk, and Anglican folk, there is great ignorance about us. Many hardly know that when you cross the Tweed you enter the territory of another Established Church; that a Church of England man is a Dissenter here, and the Archbishop of Canterbury no more than a Dissenting minister. Doubtless, that eminent prelate, a Scotchman, born and reared in the Scotch Kirk, whereof his nearest relatives are office-bearers, knows the fact well. The Queen attends her parish church in the Highlands just as she would in England, though both building and service be very different from what she finds in the south. Not in every respect, let it be said, is the difference for the worse. A Church which makes the sermon too much the prominent thing in her worship is likely to attain a high average in the quality of her preaching. Our service seems strange to the unaccustomed Englishman. I remember well how a very distinguished living historian, seeing it for the first time, declared it was the *very oddest service he ever saw*. Of course, it is made up of prayer and praise, and reading of Holy Scripture, as in England; besides the sermon, which commonly occupies no more than half an hour. But the lessons are chosen by the officiating minister at his discretion (and sometimes at his indiscretion); the prayers are made by each minister for himself; there are no responses, not even "Amen" at the end of the prayer; and the singing, till quite lately, was never accompanied by the organ. It may be frankly confessed that the fundamental evil of the Scotch public worship is that it is wholly dependent for its character on the individual who conducts it; and not every man of ever fifteen hundred can be relied on for good taste and sense and adequate command of the words of devotion, besides a devout spirit. I am not going to weary my readers by saying anything on the vexed question of the proposed changes in Scotch ritual. Such as would learn all about these may read Mr. Herbert Story's "Life of Dr. Robert Lee." I venture to think they will read it with much interest; and, reading it, they will be made aware that these are days of transition in Scotland, as concerns matters ecclesiastical. The ancient distinctive marks of the Scotch clergy are softening down. I remember the same eloquent historian already spoken of, saying, after spending an evening with several of the most prominent among them, "How very much your best men resemble our best men." And so they do. The old rough-spun men are going. No one is left in broad Scotland now who wears the blue clerical garments, whence came the phrase "Presbyterian true blue." The last of whom I have heard died forty years since. And there are cases, and a few, in which thought is as free and as "advanced" in the North as you will readily find it anywhere. Not that there are Voysays or Colenses; the virus *takes* more moderately in these tracts. Yet there are representatives here of the High, the Low, and the Broad church. And there is a considerable class who cannot more accurately or intelligibly define their place than by saying they are "Evangelical-High-Broad-Churchmen." Politically, even in these changing days, I suppose it cannot be doubted that the overwhelming majority of the clergy of the Scotch Church belong to the party which Mr. Stuart Mill esteems the stupid one. They are decided Tories. Yet I have seen a great many of them receive with much applause and sympathy a grand secular address delivered by Mr. Stuart Mill himself. And I really do not think that he felt himself addressing a stupid audience.

It is well known that a great number of the stories current in Scotland are about the clergy. Readers of good Dean Ramsay know that these stories very commonly put the clergy in a more or less laughable light. This does not indicate any lack of affection or respect on the part of the masses of the Scotch people towards their pastors. It would be easy to show this, were there room. And I shall not suffer the fear of being suspected of a purpose to puff my own order to hinder my saying that nowhere in Christendom will you find a more diligent, able, and devoted clergy than those of the Scotch Kirk.

It is a small sphere within which they are likely to be known. And when the preacher is taken away he is soon forgotten. Only in a diminishing number of memories does Chalmers now live, as in his strength. And Guthrie, the eloquent and philanthropic, though still living (and let us trust) long to live, withdrawn from the pulpit, begins to be forgot by the multitudes he swayed. It is a laborious life: sometimes one heavily weighted with care and bitter sting by worry. Some day all the worry will be over; the case of the sick, of sermons, of repairs on church and manse, of glebe fences and lame horses, of unreasonable parishioners and the occasional cantankerous fool, will be past, and the old man laid to rest. There will be a little notice of him in the county newspaper; a funeral sermon will be preached by an old friend; a new minister will in due time be presented, with new ways, and the old one gradually forgot.

A. K. H. B.

THE FAITHFUL LOVERS.

I'd been away from her three years—about that—
And I returned to find my Mary true,
And though I'd question her, I did not doubt that
It was unnecessary so to do.

'Twas by the chimney-corner we were sitting,
"Mary," said I, "have you been always true?"
"Frankly," says she, just pausing in her knitting,
"I *don't* think I've unfaithful been to you;
But for the three years just I'll tell you what
I've done: then say if I've been true or not."

"When first you left, my grief was uncontrollable,
Alone I mourned my miserable lot,
And all who saw me thought me inconsolable,
Till Captain Clifford came from Aldershot;
To flirt with him amused me while 't was new,
I don't count *that* unfaithfulness. Do you?

"The next—oh! let me see—was Frankie Phipps,
I met him at my uncle's, Christmas-tide;
And 'neath the mistletoe, where lips meet lips,
He gave me his first kiss"—and here she sighed;
"We stayed six weeks at uncle's—how time flew!
I don't count *that* unfaithfulness. Do you?

"Lord Cecil Fusanote, only twenty-one,
Lent me his horse. Oh, how we rode and raced!
We scoured the downs—we rode to hounds—each fun
And often was his arm about my waist—
That was, to lift me up or down. But who
Would count *that* as unfaithfulness? Do you?

"Do you know Reggy Vere? Ah, how he sings!
We met—'twas at a picnic. Ah, such weather!
He gave me, look, the first of these two rings,
When we were lost in Cliveden woods together.
Ah, what a happy time we spent, we two!
I don't count *that* unfaithfulness to you.

"I've yet another ring from him. D'you see
The plain gold circlet that is shining here?"
I took her hand: "Oh, Mary! Can it be
That you" —— Quoth she, "That I am Mrs. Vere
I don't count *that* unfaithfulness. Do you?"
"No," I replied, "*for I am married, too.*"

Plate 1 Plate 2 Plate 3 Plate 4 Plate 5 Plate 6 Plate 7 Plate 8 Plate 9 Plate 10 Plate 11 Plate 12 Plate 13 Plate 14 Plate 15 Plate 16 Plate 17 Plate 18 Plate 19 Plate 20 Plate 21 Plate 22 Plate 23 Plate 24 Plate 25 Plate 26 Plate 27 Plate 28 Plate 29 Plate 30 Plate 31 Plate 32 Plate 33 Plate 34 Plate 35 Plate 36 Plate 37 Plate 38 Plate 39 Plate 40 Plate 41 Plate 42 Plate 43 Plate 44 Plate 45 Plate 46 Plate 47 Plate 48 Plate 49 Plate 50 Plate 51 Plate 52 Plate 53 Plate 54 Plate 55 Plate 56 Plate 57 Plate 58 Plate 59 Plate 60 Plate 61 Plate 62 Plate 63 Plate 64 Plate 65 Plate 66 Plate 67 Plate 68 Plate 69 Plate 70 Plate 71 Plate 72 Plate 73 Plate 74 Plate 75 Plate 76 Plate 77 Plate 78 Plate 79 Plate 80 Plate 81 Plate 82 Plate 83 Plate 84 Plate 85 Plate 86 Plate 87 Plate 88 Plate 89 Plate 90 Plate 91 Plate 92 Plate 93 Plate 94 Plate 95 Plate 96 Plate 97 Plate 98 Plate 99 Plate 100 Plate 101 Plate 102 Plate 103 Plate 104 Plate 105 Plate 106 Plate 107 Plate 108 Plate 109 Plate 110 Plate 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[illegible] Mr. Ernest Ward, who has been appointed to the Chair of Zoology in the University of Aberdeen, was born in London in 1861, and was educated at Dulwich College and at the Royal College of Science, London. He was a student of the Royal College of Science from 1880 to 1884, and was a student of the Royal College of Science from 1884 to 1887. He was a student of the Royal College of Science from 1887 to 1890. He was a student of the Royal College of Science from 1890 to 1893. He was a student of the Royal College of Science from

Ceylon, Jaffna, Tamil Coolies, Tamil Coolies, Tamil Coolies

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

THE NEXT DECADE.

Eighteen Hundred and Seventy! Ah, then, we are entering upon a new decade—the seventh in the present century. Well, what of that? it may be fairly asked. What is there in this nineteenth century, or what in this particular tenth portion of it, that we should bid our thoughts stand still, though but for a moment or two, and note the circumstances of our introduction to it? Nothing extraordinary, we may reply, in the circumstances themselves—nothing very remarkable in the date, as compared with other dates. There has been no point of time since the first morning of A.D. 1840 dawned upon the world at which we might not with equal propriety as now have measured off in our fancy the next ten years, and wistfully looked at the veil which covered the period, and speculated as to the kind of countenance which it concealed, and questioned it as to the changes it would witness, and severed it in imagination from the past and present so as to make of it a distinct interval in the scale of time, and treated it as an aggregate individuality sure to have a character and history of its own. But the fact that there never has been and never will be a moment at which, if we could pause and anticipate the succeeding decade, we should not be driven to the conclusion of the wise old Hebrew—"the thing that hath been it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun."—by no means draws after it the inference that it is not a good thing, or that it may not be a profitable thing, to pause and look about us before stepping across the threshold of A.D. 1870, and endeavour to get some sort of conception, however dim it may be, of what will be the general drift of the world's experience during the next ten years.

With a quickened pulse, it may be, but with no depression of spirits, with some anxiety, but an anxiety more akin to hope than to fear, we front the next decade and peer into the mists which, like a garment, enwrap it. There have been times when the proximate future looked far more unpromising than now. These times were themselves, perhaps, less gloomy, yet towards the horizon they had an outlook of a far more threatening character. There may have been sunshine upon the spot where one stood, while big, lurid, thunder-charged clouds were rising up towards the meridian and warning the observer to expect a fearful convulsion of the elements. There have been stages in the decennial revolution just coming to a close when this nation was drunk with material prosperity, and seemed to be reeling forward towards perdition, and when among all classes of society the race for riches assumed the character of a mad scramble, in the dust raised by which the best attributes of man were lost sight of, and the worship of the golden calf might be supposed to have been reinstituted. There have been other stages, brief indeed, but too distinctly marked, from which the outlook was anything but cheering to those who care for rational freedom, and when, judging from the temper of the seeming majority, it might have been concluded that the destinies of civilised and free nations were to be once more retrograde, and that upon the altar of human faith, and reverence, and sympathy the sacred fire of liberty was becoming extinct. Thank God, no such prospect is before us now! The clouds which overhang the next decade show increasing light in proportion to the depth to which human foresight can penetrate them. The forms which loom in the haze are not forms of terror. Why do we say so? Because the moral feelings which are now heaving and throbbing beneath a present burden of adverse circumstances cannot be thus exercised without working out a better and a happier lot for themselves, and without more or less tinging with their own radiance the conditions of the conflict in which they are engaged. We care little what may be the mere external history of the next ten years. That it will be chequered we know. That it may be troublous we are prepared to admit. But wherever there is a people diligent in searching out what is right, anxious to do what is right, patient in enduring the evils that have come upon them in consequence of past deviations from what is right, and holding themselves prepared to make large sacrifices of opinion, conviction, and prejudice, in order that right may be done, there you have also a people respecting whom you may confidently prophesy that the course before them is an onward course, and that any gloom in which they are now shrouded will become brighter as they advance. The present carries with it the sure promise of a more restful future.

It is quite possible that the commercial development of the United Kingdom between 1870 and 1880 may be very disappointing. It may even be that less business will be done by it within the next ten years than was done within the last. As they now stand, figures indicate that we are losing our supremacy in the markets of the world, or, at any rate, the monopoly of them in regard to our staple manufactures. There are not wanting at this moment rather significant signs that other nations will share with us more largely every year the profits at the command of capital, skill, and labour, and that our relative position in respect of international trade will not be one of so decided advantage as it has been. Such a result however, even if it could be assumed as certain, would not necessarily imply the non-existence of material improvement, a less business might be done, and yet be done to better purpose than a greater one. The true criterion of a thriving nation is to be sought not alone in the magnitude of its imports and exports, but to a much greater degree in the proportion in which the value created by labour is partaken of by those who contribute labour. If, for example, it should be found at the end of the next decade that work is more evenly distributed, more regular, more remunerative to the workman, and capable of obtaining in exchange for itself a larger share of earthly enjoyments than now, the conclusion that the temporal prosperity of the country was declining merely because the aggregate of its commercial transactions was not so large as before would not be fairly warranted by the facts of the case.

We should be sorry to lay more stress upon prognostications than they will sustain, but we think there is abundant justification for the remark that present facts point in a direction the chief promise of which concerns the well-being of what are called "the masses." As great continents are slowly heaved up by subterraneon forces constantly in operation, so, we cannot help thinking, there are social, economical, scientific, and moral agencies at work which are almost imperceptibly elevating the condition of the millions, the dynamic effects of which will be more capable of measurement ten years hence than they are at this moment. Should the nations remain at peace—and it is remarkable that even Governments are beginning to talk of general disarmament—should any considerable proportion of the weight of taxation be dispensed with in consequence; should co-operative industry become widely developed; should education be everywhere provided for and enforced; and, above all, should habits of intemperance be discouraged and checked; then, surely the next decennial period will witness more important changes in the position, character, and happiness of the hard-working commonalty of the kingdom than have ever been witnessed before within the same space of time. It is for what we are sometimes pleased to call the "lower classes" that the future, interpreted by the present, seems to have the choicest gifts in store. The year 1880 will very probably be judged of by other tests of national prosperity than those which continue to be resorted to down to this day, in spite of the awfully suggestive fact that, whilst capital is being steadily accumulated, pauperism is being almost as steadily extended side by side with it; and we devoutly hope that it will show a more cheering state of things than the present is able to do.

Nevertheless, A.D. 1870 is not to be dismissed as if devoid of all indications of improvement. The beneficial results it can exhibit are small because its main characteristic is that it is a seed-time far more than a season of harvest. The world was not equally busy ten years ago as, we rejoice to say, it now is, in planting the germs of a nobler national life than one which is capable of being expressed in a sort of trade-circular-general, and hence we can take but small credit in reference to the intellectual and moral progress of the community. But, at least, we may boast of this—that we are laying the foundations on which a goodly superstructure may be reared hereafter. The fruit of our present policy will be beginning to appear before the close of the next decade, and the moral character it will assume will very much depend upon what we are planning and doing at the present time. If that be true work, as we think it is, society will rejoice in the result of it before another generation has reached its teens.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The composition of the new Ministry, whose appointments are known to be impending, exclusively engages public attention at the present moment, more especially now that a fusion of the interests represented by M. de Forcade la Roquette and M. Ollivier is believed to be no longer possible. The latest *on dit* gives the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to the Marquis de Talhouet, that of the Interior to M. Emile Ollivier; of Justice to M. Segris; of Finance to M. Buffet; of Public Instruction to Count Daru; and of Agriculture and Commerce to M. Louvel. The existing Ministers of War and Marine, who are not strong political partisans, will, it is said, continue to retain their posts. The foregoing proposed distribution of offices, though in all probability accurate enough at the present moment, will very likely be entirely changed before the week is out; for perfect uncertainty with regard to things political, of any degree of importance, is just now the rule on this side of the Channel.

The verification of disputed elections is still occupying the attention of the Corps Législatif; all the deputies who owe their seats to Government influence having been confirmed in them by greater or less majorities, much to the disgust of the more independent members. One of the latter, M. Estancelin, made the deputies of the Right furious the other day by saying that, as they seemed determined to validate all the rotten elections, he and some of his friends, in order to save time, thought of moving to confirm them all in a lump. The reproof was certainly well deserved; for, no matter how great the illegality committed may have been, there is scarcely a single Government candidate who has lost his seat. In the instance which gave rise to M. Estancelin's remarks, a Juge de Paix had been acting as electoral agent, and writing letters concerning the election stamped with his official seal, thus bringing to bear in favour of the Government candidate all the authority of his judicial position; but even in this case the election was confirmed.

In the sitting of the Corps Législatif on Saturday, during the verification of M. Lecour's election, it came out that the Préfet of Niort, considering that the Mayor of St. Armand did not display sufficient zeal in the interest of the official candidate, had sent a mad doctor to examine the state of his mind. This announcement was, of course, received with the utmost indignation by the members of the Left, and furnished MM. Picard and Jules Favre with another opportunity of attacking the system of official candidates. "If the Mayor of St. Armand," said M. Jules Favre, "is in the full possession of his faculties, the Préfet has grossly insulted him by sending a mad doctor to examine the state of his mind; or, if he is not in his senses, as the Government commissaire maintains, why does the Government allow him to retain his post?"

On Monday M. Rochefort interpellated the Government upon the expulsion from French territory of the ex-Spanish deputy José Paul y Angulo, and concluded his speech by saying that the Government had ordered the ex-deputy to leave the country because they feared the Republic, which it was his firm conviction was near at hand, and which would avenge both Frenchmen and Spaniards. The Minister of the Interior replied that the Government had taken the measure referred to in consequence of certain speeches which had been made by the ex-deputy Angulo, who was conspiring openly against the established Government of Spain; "and as to the approaching revolution," said the Minister, in conclusion, "which has just been announced at this tribune, on the day when words change to acts the Government will treat the conspirators as they merit." The matter then dropped, and the Chamber proceeded with the verification of the disputed elections. On Tuesday M. Schneider, who has entirely recovered from his indisposition, presided over the sitting of the Corps Législatif. There now remain about ten reports to be deposed, and as the Corps Législatif can easily hold five or six sittings before Jan. 1, it is presumed that the whole of the elections will be verified before the commencement of the year.

Vicomte de Richemont, a political nobody, has been made a member of the Senate, in order, it is believed, to give a seat in the Corps Législatif to M. Forcade la Roquette, on the resignation of his post as Minister of the Interior.

A Council of Ministers, presided over by the Emperor, was held at the Tuileries on Saturday. It is said that this séance was entirely devoted to the settlement of the different recompenses which are to be accorded on Jan. 1.

Prince and Princess de Metternich have at length returned to Paris, and were received by the Emperor and Empress last Saturday.

The Government has instituted a prosecution against the *Paris Journal*, M. Henri de Pène's newspaper, for an article entitled "A letter from the King of Yvetot to the Empress Eugénie."

Two new daily newspapers have appeared during the week, the long-expected *Marseillaise*, under the management of Messrs. Raspail and Rochefort, and Louis Ulbach's *Cloche*. The latter, which is the continuation, in the form of a daily journal, of the pamphlet which the same gentleman has been publishing weekly for a considerable time, announces itself as a Republican *Figaro*. The *Marseillaise* has, of course, not obtained permission to sell in the kiosks. One of the most striking features of M. Rochefort's new venture is the publication of the daily bill of fare at the Tuileries side by side with that of the working classes.

Lady Cowper, the widow of the famous Count d'Orsay, died here on Friday last; and M. Delangle, the late Minister of Justice, died on Tuesday last.

An attempt at assassination was recently made in a train of the Paris and Mediterranean Railway, which reminds one of the celebrated Old Ford murder committed in a similar manner. The victim, Dr. Constantin James, a well-known Paris physician, while dozing in a first-class carriage, was set upon by his only fellow-traveller, who struck him several blows with a life-preserver. Luckily the train stopped unexpectedly, and the would-be assassin made off. He has since been captured, and proves to be a young named Boulinger, from the department of Doubs, and is only seventeen years of age.

M. Auber, who is in his eighty-eighth year, has finished a new opera, entitled "Rêve d'Amour," which was successfully produced at the Opéra Comique on Monday evening; and the indefatigable Offenbach has presented us with two opera bouffes—"The Brigands" at the Variétés, and "The Princess de Trébizande" at the Bouffes Parisiennes—both of which may be termed new to the Parisian public, although Baden-Baden had the pleasure of the latter at the end of last summer. Both operas appear to be as successful as the previous works of this popular composer.

SPAIN.

The Cortes, on the 15th inst., adopted, by an overwhelming majority, the motion for instituting an inquiry into the disappearance of the Crown jewels. In the sitting on the 18th Señor Rivero proposed, and the Chamber agreed, that a committee should be appointed to draw up a bill relating to the mode of the election of a Sovereign. General Prim, in reply to a question, stated on the 18th that the candidature of the Duke of Genoa was in the same position as in the previous week. He added that the Duke would come to Spain; but that, even if he did not do so, the Government would have nothing to do with a Regular. The Cortes has adjourned till Jan. 3, for the Christmas recess.

An attempt has been made in Madrid to assassinate Señor Salerno, an ex-Minister of Finance. He received a pistol ball, his assailant being a director of finance, who had some private quarrel with him.

The Governor of Madrid has announced his determination to suppress all gambling-houses.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies adjourned on Sunday till Feb. 1, after voting the provisional exertion of the Budget until the end of March, and conferring on the Government provisional exceptional powers to arrange with the millers for the collection of the grist tax.

The third general congregation of the Œcumenical Council was held on Monday. The election of fourteen out of the twenty-four ecclesiastics who are to compose the committee on matters of faith is notified. The principal members are the Archbishops of Cologne, Utrecht, Posen, Malines, Baltimore, and Westminster; the Bishops of Poitiers, Jaen, Sion, and Paderborn; the Primate of Hungary, and the Armenian Patriarch. The Assembly has elected twenty-four members as a committee on questions connected with discipline. The Apostolic Bull "Solicitudo," dated Oct. 12, which, out of consideration for the spirit of the age, reduces the number of cases reserved for ecclesiastical censure, was promulgated on Monday.

GERMANY.

On Saturday last the Upper House of the Prussian Diet adopted almost unanimously the bill which provides for the consolidation of the Prussian State Loans. Bills were also passed for carrying into effect the revised Rhine Navigation Act of Oct. 17, 1868, and for establishing courts to settle questions connected with the navigation of that river. A petition praying for the removal of the Rhine duties was recommended to the Government for consideration.

In Monday's sitting of the Upper House the bill for the trial by jury of political and press offences was unanimously rejected. The bill had previously been passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

There are two parties in the Austrian Cabinet, and the difference between them have led to a Ministerial crisis. The majority have sent in a memorial to the Emperor, and the minority have again asked leave to resign.

The Committee of the Lower House of the Austrian Diet have, on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, first adopted a resolution requesting the Government to make a declaration of its policy to the Committee previous to their deliberating on the address.

The Austrian Minister of Finance on Saturday last presented bills approving the supplementary credits for 1869, the issue of gold coins of the value of eight and four florins respectively, and the arrangements for carrying out the unification of the public debt.

The Polish deputies brought in the resolution passed by the Galician Diet relating to the projected independence of Galicia. They propose that the requisite amendments to the Constitution should first be submitted, in the shape of resolutions, to a Committee of twenty-four members of the House.

The bill authorising the Government to levy the taxes until the end of March was adopted.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States has informed Congress that it would be incompatible with the public interests to make public the negotiations between General Sickles and Spain in reference to Cuba.

President Grant has nominated ex-Secretary Stanton to the post of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Grier.

Mr. Wells, Commissioner of the Revenue, in his report to Congress, recommends a modification of the tariff.

In the sitting of the Senate on the 16th inst. Mr. Carpenter delivered a long and impressive speech in favour of recognising the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Mr. Sumner spoke in opposition. On Saturday last the Senate, by 49 votes against 9, passed a bill providing for the reassembling of the old Legislature of Georgia, to include the negro members, and declaring the ratification of the suffrage amendment by that Legislature to be a condition which must be fulfilled previous to the admission of the Georgian delegates to Congress. On Tuesday the Senate confirmed, by 41 votes against 11, the appointment of Mr. Stanton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday week, a resolution was introduced by unanimous consent among the first of Mr. George Peabody, and reciting the honours paid him by her Majesty, the London authorities, the French Emperor, and others, and also the extraordinary preparations for the transfer of his remains to America. The President was authorised to cede as many ships of war as were convenient and adequate for the occasion to meet at sea the European convoy, and to make other preparations for the reception of the body.

There was a debate in the House, yesterday week, on the subject of the repudiation of the national debt. Mr. Maynard, of Ohio, made a speech in favour of such repudiation; but the House, by a majority of 123 votes to 1, adopted a resolution declaring that, without distinction of party, it condemned the idea of repudiation.

The House passed, on Tuesday, the Senate bill for the reconstruction of Georgia, which provides for the reassembly of the old Legislature, including the negro members, and declares the adoption of the suffrage amendment a necessary step preliminary to admission of Georgia to representation in Congress.

CANADA.

The Parliament adjourned on the 23rd inst. until the 11th of January.

The *Chicago Tribune* states that the latest advices from Winnipeg territory represent the insurgents as still issuing rations from the stores of the Hudson Bay Company, and announces that they have placed a guard over Governor Mactavish, and repelled the messengers sent by Mr. M'Dougall. It is announced by way of New York that Governor M'Dougall has raised a force of Indians and English breeds to suppress the "insurrection" on the Red River. At Buffalo Mr. G. F. Train has made a speech expressing indignation that Governor M'Dougall has been permitted by the American Government "to organise an armed force on American soil."

There are 300 German newspapers or periodicals of various kinds in the United States.

The revenue from tobacco in Virginia has increased 120-fold in the last twelve months.

The Emperor of Austria has bestowed upon Hobart Pacha the grand cordon of San Josef, in recognition of the success which attended the Pacha's efforts to preserve the peace of Europe.

A statement has been published in Norway of the results of the herring and cod fishery, during 1869, at the Lofoden Islands, an archipelago situated in the Arctic Ocean, on the west coast of the Scandinavian peninsula. The number of men occupied in that pursuit was 22,000, the produce being that of an average year. The superintending naval force consisted, as usual, of one captain and four lieutenants. The persons engaged in this industry are almost exclusively the coast population of Nordland and Finmark Burgen; the number of vessels in the trade was 377, with crews amounting to 1791.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, Edward Aurelius; Vicar of St. John's, Eastbourne.
Benson, Martin E.; Rural Dean of Sandwich.
Bethell, William; Curate of Masborough.
Brock, T. H. C.; Vicar of Ocle Pitchard.
Brown, Thomas Kenworthy; Rector of Brockhall, Northamptonshire.
Buckston, Henry; Curate (Sole Charge) of Hope, Derbyshire.
Burbitt, William Esdaile; Rector of Buttermere, Wilts.
Carson, Henry Crozier; Curate of Ellaston, Derbyshire.
Chadwick, J. W.; Senior Assistant Curate of St. Margaret's, Toxteth.
Champneys, C. F.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Hatfield, Herts.
Cruickshank, Edward Robert; Curate of Denhead St. Andrew's.
Cundy, H. G.; Curate of St. Mary's, Handsworth.
Dampier, Augustus; Vicar of Horton-cum-Piddington, Northants.
Dakin, Henry Lewis; Vicar of Humingfield, Leicestershire.
D'Oyly, C. J.; Rector of Thoving, Yorkshire.
Dury, Theodore; Curate of Bumington.
Fardley, William; Vicar of Cantley.
Evans, Thomas Henry; Rector of Llandegla, Denbighshire.
Ewing, Alexander; Vicar of Walmer.
Gale, Henry; Rector of Garsdon and Vicar of Lea and Claverton, Wilts.
Getty, Reginald Alfred; Rector of Bradfield.
Godwin, John, jun.; Vicar of Ashby Folville, Leicestershire.
Gough, Frederick; Curate of Seend.
Grainger, J. C.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Reading, Berks.
Hastings, Samuel; Vicar of Fleetwood, Lancashire.
Haughton, G. D.; Curate of Talke, Staffordshire.
Hodson, G. H.; Vicar of Enfield, Middlesex.
Hills, William Jeffreys; Vicar of Cookham Dean, Berks.
Holmes, E. M.; Rector of Cornwell, Oxon; Rector of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks.
Langshaw, Thomas; Curate of Hodnet, Salop.
Love, E. H.; Curate of Redmarley D'Abitot.
Meres, Harry John; Rector of St. Matthew's, Salford.
Millner, Thomas Durnton; Vicar of Asmin.
Mountain, Jacob Jehoshaphat Salter; Vicar of Bulford, Wilts.
Munby, George Frederick Woodhouse; Rector of Turvey, Bedford.
Newby, A. B.; Curate of Lockington.
Northey, Edward William; Vicar of Long Lane, Derbyshire.
Parham, Francis; Curate of Broadwindsor.
Pilditch, John; Curate of St. Barnabas's, Ashley-road, Bristol.
Fowley, Matthew; Vicar of Christ Church, Whitley, Reading.
Pratt, Thomas; Curate of Drypool.
Richards, R. E.; Curate of Corfe Castle.
Richards, Thomas Hardy; Rector of Rhiw, Carnarvonshire.
Savage, William; Vicar of Burcombe, Wilts.
Smith, A. H.; Curate of Melksham.
Symonds, Frederick Murray; Curate of Chepnole.
Taylor, Francis William; Rector of West Thorney.
Thomas, George; Vicar of Arkendale.
Welburn, F. W.; Curate of Netherbury.
Westmore, Henry Hulme; Rector of Hutton, Essex.

The Queen has subscribed £50 towards the erection of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Richmond.

Sir Lawrence Palk and Mr. Palk have given a site, worth £500, for the new schools for the parish of Upton, Torquay.

The Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, was enthroned in the cathedral of his new diocese on Thursday week.

The Bishop of St. David's preached, on Thursday week, first in English and then in Welsh, at the reopening of Llandefeilog Church, about eight miles from Carmarthen.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has attended a meeting at Newark in promotion of a new church at that town, and subscribed £300 towards its erection.

Mr. Albert H. Royds has undertaken to erect, at his own cost, a handsome stone church for the district of Falinge, near Rochdale. Mr. Royds has also given land—besides that for the church—for a parsonage house, and for additional school accommodation.

The monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building of Churches, &c., was held on Monday, at Whitehall-place, the chair being occupied by Sir Walter B. Riddell, Bart. Grants of money were made for building and restoring churches and chapels in various parts of the kingdom. The special school-church and mission-house fund is entirely exhausted.

St. Stephen's Church, Hulme, the foundation-stone of which was laid in August, 1868, by the Earl of Ellesmere, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of Manchester. A school-room was first built in Gloucester-place, City-road; after that a parsonage house and other conveniences; and, finally, the church, which is now open for Divine service, and which has cost about £5000. For these conveniences the district is indebted to the munificence of Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., and his brothers, Messrs. Herbert and Arthur Birley, in whom the patronage of the living is vested.

In Westminster Abbey, on Tuesday, Dr. Temple was consecrated to the see of Exeter, Lord Arthur Hervey to that of Bath and Wells, and Dr. W. H. Stirling to a Bishopric in the Falkland Islands. Written protests against Dr. Temple's consecration had been sent in by the Bishops of Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, and Lincoln, and the Bishops of Bangor, Llandaff, Peterborough, and Rochester had in a less formal manner signified their dissent from the proceedings. The Prelates who performed the ceremony, acting under a commission from the Primate, were the Bishops of London, St. David's, Worcester, and Ely; and, before the consecration was proceeded with, Dr. Jackson delivered judgment, rejecting the request which had been made for delay. The Right Rev. Prelate held that Dr. Temple's election to the see of Exeter having been duly confirmed, the Archbishop was bound to proceed with the consecration.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is gaining strength daily. The *Guardian* states that Mrs. Tait has received from the Queen a most kind and sympathetic autograph letter, in which her Majesty expresses the deepest interest in the progress of the Archbishop's recovery, saying that his Grace's life is one "most valuable to the nation, and also to herself," and that she trusts he may yet be spared many years more of usefulness. The Government have consented to the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the appointment of a suffragan. The Archbishop is anxious it should be known that this application has been made quite independently of his present illness, and that no further step will be taken for several months, in order to ascertain whether his Grace's recovery is as complete as there is now every reason to hope.——On Tuesday Mrs. Tait laid the foundation-stone of an orphanage at St. Peter's, Thanet, near the residence of the Primate. The orphanage will be the extension of an institution established at Fulham whilst the Archbishop was Bishop of London.

The Rev. Charles Basset, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has lately resigned the Curacy of St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, for the ministry of St. Philip's, Old Kent-road, has received presentations from the parishioners of the parish to which he was lately attached. The gift of the congregation was a purse containing £150, and the Sunday-school teachers and the poor contributed a Greek testament and a writing-case.——Testimonials have been presented to the Rev. Richard Oscar T. Thorpe, on occasion of his leaving St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, where he had assisted the Rev. Thomas Vores for about twenty months, for the Incumbency of Christ Church, Camberwell. They consisted of a copy of Bagster and Son's "English Hexapla," handsomely bound in morocco, with a purse of a hundred sovereigns, from many members of St. Mary's congregation; the three volumes of the Rev. T. Vores's "Loving Counsels," in morocco, from the committee of the Hastings Church of England Christian Association; and a copy of Bagster's "Polyglot Bible," from the superintendents, teachers, and children of St. Mary's (Boys') Sunday School.——The Rev. Claudius Buchanan Brigstocke, B.A., Oxon, recently appointed to the English Chaplaincy at Homburg, Germany, was for the last three years English Chaplain at Turin. Before leaving Turin he received from the English residing there a handsome mahogany chest containing plate.——The school-teachers of Norfolk have presented the Rev. F. Meyrick with a copy of Bishop Wordsworth's "Commentary on the Bible" and a silver inkstand, on his resignation of the office of her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Auberon Herbert, brother of Lord Carnarvon, has resigned his Fellowship at St. John's. He has done so, he states, for two reasons. The first is that "he does not believe in the Articles of the Church of England;" the second is that he is "entirely opposed to the system of fellowships."

The electors to the new professorship of jurisprudence have elected as Professor Mr. H. S. Maine, the author of "Ancient Law."

The Casberd Scholarship, open to all undergraduate members of St. John's not on any foundation, has been adjudged to Mr. Walter E. Matthew, Exhibitioner of the same society.

Mr. Arthur Earle Lidbetter, from Christ's Hospital, has been elected to a Mathematical Scholarship at Oriel.

A prize offered by the Professor of Botany has been adjudged to Mark James Barrington-Ward, B.A., Scholar of Magdalen Hall.

The Rev. R. F. Clarke, M.A., who lost his fellowship and tutorship at St. John's, and also his office of examiner in the schools, on becoming a Catholic, has been appointed Tutor at Trinity.

Mr. Madan, student (junior) at Christ Church, has been elected to the classical studentship at that society.

The examiners in the Final Classical School have issued the subjoined class list:—

I.—G. E. Baker, Magdalen; T. R. Buchanan, Balliol; S. R. Driver, New Coll.; J. E. Farrell, Wadham; C. D. Haigh, Queen's; A. R. Murray, Balliol; J. Rhys, Jesus; F. T. Richards, Queen's; C. P. Scott, Corpus.

II.—P. Barker, Brasenose; W. L. Barnes, All Souls'; A. C. Bartholomew, Trinity; F. R. S. Bowen, New Coll.; F. H. Bradley, University; W. J. Brooks, Corpus; W. Burns, University; G. H. Cremer, New Coll.; J. R. Durent, Christ Church; B. Doodie, Christ Church; C. F. Grant, Balliol; W. A. Heygate, New Coll.; O. Ilbert, Corpus; P. E. Lee, Balliol; A. G. C. Liddell, Balliol; H. M. Lindrell, Trinity; A. C. Maden, Christ Church; R. L. N. Michell, Christ Church; J. L. G. Mowat, Exeter; W. J. Priest, St. Alb. Hall; R. H. Rodgers, Brasenose; J. W. Stanbridge, New Coll.; F. N. Style, Lincoln; A. J. Swinbourne, Queen's; C. W. A. Tait, Queen's; G. Todd, Balliol; E. A. Wern, New Coll.

III.—S. Bromfield, Christ Church; C. J. S. Churchill, Corpus; D'A. B. Collyer, Corpus; A. D. Cope, Wadham; J. De Boulay, Wadham; P. Fletcher, Magdalen; C. W. Fox, Christ Church; A. Gaye, Oriel; G. Hazell, Queen's; C. B. Hutchings, Trinity; A. Jones, Exeter; A. Messervy, Exeter; W. Mogg, Exeter; J. C. Rowlatt, Oriel; S. G. Scott, Magdalen; S. W. Tidswell, Worcester; H. W. Turner, St. John's; A. P. Waller, Christ Church; A. F. Wheeler, Brasenose; W. B. S. Yardo, Trinity.

IV.—C. Awdry, New College; W. C. Crofts, Exeter; W. H. Harrison, Pembroke; E. R. Massey, Exeter; G. C. F. Moore, Worcester.

CAMBRIDGE.

Trinity College Commemoration was celebrated on Thursday week. A large assembly met in the College Hall, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson presided.

The following is the result of the Natural Sciences tripos:—

Class I.—Ds. Watson, Queens'.

Class II.—Ds. Kilner, St. John's; Maxwell, King's; Lupton, Trinity; Lees, Trinity; Stirling, Trinity; Simpson, Caius; and Calliphronas, Caius.

Class III.—Ds. Alliott, Pembroke; Johnson, Jesus; Benham, St. John's, and Colvin, Trinity (equal); and Young, A., Caius.

The Senatus of the Edinburgh University has decided against the proposal of the University Court to appoint the Principal to a lectureship on political economy.

The examinations at Eton for the late Prince Consort's prizes for modern languages have resulted as follows:—French—Oliphant and Cartwright (equal). German—1, Leahy; 2, Blackburne. Italian—1, Hozier; 2, Whitmore. Those selected for the Oppidan prizes are:—Lord Clifton, Wintle, Vaughan, Pocke, Hozier, Bruce Whitmore, and Lacaita.

The trustees of Rugby School met on Monday, and, after some discussion, resolved not to revoke the appointment of Mr. Hayman to the Head Mastership of the school. An old Rugbeian, a pupil of Bishop Temple, has offered to erect a reading-room at Rugby, for the use of the school.

The new governing body of Westminster School has been fully constituted, and the first meeting was held on Monday, Dec. 20. The *ex officio* members are the Deans of Westminster and Christ Church and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The others are Sir R. Phillimore, nominated by the Lord Chief Justice; Mr. William Spottiswoode, F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society; Canons Nepean and Conway, elected by the Chapter; the Rev. H. L. Thompson, by Christ Church; Mr. J. L. Hammond, by Trinity College, Cambridge. The co-opted members are the Earl of Devon, the Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan), the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple), and Mr. Thomas D. Acland, M.P. The numbers of the school have risen since the question of removal was set at rest by the Public Schools Bill, and two additional masters have been appointed within the year.

The memorial and class prizes were awarded and the winter speeches delivered at St. Paul's School yesterday week. The Rev. Dr. Kynaston, Head Master, presided; and there were present, besides the various professors, Mr. Richard Fall (Master) and several members of the Court of Assistants of the Mercers' Company. Archdeacon Hale also attended.

The half-yearly examination at Merchant Taylors' School terminated on Monday by the customary winter speeches. The hall was crowded with boys and visitors. Dr. Hessey, the Head Master, read the names of those who had distinguished themselves in the school during the half year, and observed that he had never had more reason to be satisfied with the industry of his scholars. He then read a long list of Oxford and Cambridge distinctions during the last year. Three open fellowships at Oxford had been gained during the year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A donation of 100 gs. has been received from the Worshipful Company of Grocers in aid of the funds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook.

The long-talked-of hall for the Ancient Order of Foresters is about to be erected. The *City Press* states that the site is at the end of Wilderness-row, on the Charterhouse land, recently sold.

Mr. Labouchere has retired from his candidature for Southwark, on the ground that, if he had persevered, the Liberal cause would have been endangered.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works held yesterday week, the works committee presented a report recommending that the name "Queen Victoria-street" be applied to the new line of street from the Thames Embankment to the Mansion House, which was agreed to.

The third anniversary festival of the French Hospital and Dispensary took place, on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms, when Lord Napier of Magdala presided. His Lordship delivered a terse and satisfactory report of his inspection of the hospital, and a large list of subscriptions was announced.

The Committee for relieving the sufferers by the Clerkenwell explosion have fixed a marble memorial tablet in the parish church of Clerkenwell commemorative of the event and its consequences, and of the aid given by the late Government and by private subscriptions.

In the first week of December 147,418 persons were receiving parochial relief in the workhouses and unions of the metropolis, in the proportion of 36,537 indoor paupers to 110,881 outdoor. The total number showed an increase of 5727 upon the figures of last year, and this augmentation consisted of outdoor paupers.

Receipt has been acknowledged of the sum of £4000, all in donations of £1000 each, for the following institutions:—The Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, the Reformatory and Refuge Union, and the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.

The council of the Workmen's International Exhibition, to be opened on July 7, 1870, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, has determined to hold a conference of delegates from the towns of the United Kingdom and of other countries on Jan. 19 next, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi, which have been lent for that occasion.

In endeavouring to meet the demand for hospital accommodation, caused by the increase of relapsing fever, the Metropolitan Asylums Board have entered into a contract for the erection of three pavilions and the necessary offices at Hampstead. The cost of these buildings will be £5650, and they are to be ready for occupation by Jan. 20.

Messrs. Bidder, Harrison, and Clark, the engineers appointed to report upon the state of the Holborn Valley Viaduct, have furnished their report to the court of Common Council. It enters into a long technical description of defects in the granite columns, but states that in no way will they endanger the stability of the structure, and that the foundations have not been in the least disturbed. The coming winter might increase the fissures, and the engineers recommend that they should, as soon as possible, be filled up. They state that the origin of the defects has been traced to an unusual and unauthorised departure, unknown as far as the engineer is concerned, from the original plan.

At a meeting of hackney-carriage proprietors held last week to consider the new rules and regulations as submitted by Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police, it was unanimously agreed that a metal flag be displayed from the top of the cab as an indication that it is for hire, and the meeting agreed that for the present cabs the present fares should be adopted, with the following modification:—No fare under 1s.; hansoms to charge 2s. 6d. an hour when engaged by time; children to be paid for as adults; and luggage outside always to be paid for. The four-mile radius to be reckoned along the roads, and 1s. a mile to be charged under all circumstances beyond it. The inspection of cabs to be in September, and the lamp not to be insisted on.

THE LATE MR. PEABODY.

Several Illustrations are given in this paper of the embarkation of the mortal remains of the great American benefactor of the London poor, on board the British iron-clad turret-ship Monarch, at Portsmouth, on Saturday week, to be conveyed to the United States, for interment in his family vault at Danvers, Massachusetts, where his mother is buried. The Monarch is commanded by Captain John Commerell, V.C., C.B., and had been specially selected by the Lords of the Admiralty for this service. She is accompanied by the United States screw-corvette Plymouth, commanded by Captain Macomb, which had come to Portsmouth to join her. The ceremony of embarkation was sufficiently imposing. The flags of the two great English nations floated together over the ships of both. The Monarch, with her guns peeping out through the turret ports, bulwarks thrown down, steam up, and the white ensign of the British Navy flying from her peak, lay alongside the railway jetty of the dockyard, in readiness to receive the body on board. On her quarter-deck were grouped her officers in undress uniform, with Captain Commerell at their head. Along the midship and forward parts of the deck were drawn up the marine artillery and light infantry belonging to the ship. A broad temporary gangway led from the dockyard railway jetty to the ship's upper deck, and at the jetty end of this gangway was the Mayor of Portsmouth, in his robes and chain of office, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. E. P. Grant, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, and the various aldermen and members of the Corporation, in their robes of office. From the Monarch to the north gate of the dockyard—about a quarter of a mile—were posted two lines of marines and seamen, resting on their arms, and facing each other, through which the funeral train would pass to the Monarch on entering the dockyard. Looking from the deck of the Monarch, the post of honour on the port hand and next to the ship's gangway was held by the marines and seamen of the Plymouth, under Captain Macomb and the officers of the corvette, with whom was Mr. William Thomson, United States Consul. The opposite line on the starboard hand was held by the marines and seamen from her Majesty's ships in harbour, and officers and men of both nations thus stood facing each other under arms, united in one common mission of peace and friendship. Captain Hancock, Flag Captain to Port Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., was in command of the English seamen and marines, having under him as subordinate officers Major Hunt, of her Majesty's ship Duke of Wellington, and Commander Maxwell, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Excellent. Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Astley C. Key, C.B., F.R.S., Superintendent of the dockyard, arrived on the jetty immediately after the marines and seamen had taken up their positions; as did also Colonel Willis, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General for the South-West Military District, as the representative of Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., who was absent from the garrison on temporary leave. A number of naval and military officers, not on duty, were present in undress uniform, and there was a large attendance of the general public, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather. The south-westerly breeze had brought a drizzling rain which, by the time the marines and seamen took up their positions, had increased to a steady downpour. The special train conveying the body and the friends of the deceased from London (provided free of expense by the South-Western Railway Company) was appointed to arrive in the dockyard at three p.m., and precisely at that time a gun fired from her Majesty's ship Excellent, answered by another from the Monarch's bow battery, and the sharp blasts of the bugles along the lines of the marines and seamen, announced the arrival of the funeral train within the dockyard, the Monarch and all other of her Majesty's ships in harbour at the same moment dipping the British ensign at their peaks to "half mast," and displaying the American en-

BIRTHS.

On Oct. 23, at George Town, Africa, the wife of Walter Dumbleton, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, Leeds, the wife of Noah Smith Longre, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th ult., at Nynee Tal, Himalayas, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Dutton, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at 15, Wilton-street, S.W., the wife of the Hon. R. Butler, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at 51, Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of S. B. J. Kelly, Esq., 124, Fenchurch-street, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at All Saints', Paddington, by the Rev. John Walcot, M.A., Rector of [illegible], father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Halliwell, M.A., uncle of the bride, Owen C. Walcot, Esq., grandson of the Rev. Charles Walcot, of Bitterley Court, Shropshire, to Charlotte Mary, second daughter of J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middlehill.

On the 14th inst., at St. James's Church, Doldo, by the Rev. J. Fleming, M.A., Curate of Ilderton, assisted by the Rev. Beverley S. Wilson, B.A., Vicar of [illegible], Thomas Parker, Esq., eldest surviving son of the Rev. Henry Parker, Rector of Ilderton, Northumberland, to Emma, only daughter of Thomas Friar, Esq., of Grandon Ridge Hall, in the same county.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at the Hôtel Beau Rivage, près Lausanne, en Suisse, Henrietta Catherine Fanny, the beloved wife of Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, Esq., of Maugersbury Manor, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

On the 13th inst., at her residence, 133, St. James's-street, Brighton, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, relict of the late Mr. Edmund Ross, Lima, South America, aged 78.

On the 2nd ult., at Wakefield, of enteric fever, G. Herbert, younger son of C. J. Pond, Esq., of 47, Montpelier-road, Brighton, beloved and lamented by all who knew him, aged 31.

On the 15th inst., at Clifton, Eliza, widow of the late Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., and daughter of the late Sir R. Chester, aged 71.

On the 12th inst., at Craven-hill, Hyde Park, General Sir D. Capron, K.C.B., Colonel of the 50th Regiment, aged 76.

**** The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1870.

SUNDAY, Dec. 26.—First Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen, deacon and martyr. Moon's last quarter, 2.33 a.m. Divine service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Rev. Charles Browne Dalton, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, Highgate; 3.15 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Hale.

MONDAY, 27.—St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. Charles Lamb ("Elia"), essayist, died, 1834.

TUESDAY, 28.—Holy Innocents. Childermas. Lord Macaulay, historian, died, 1859. Royal Institution Lectures, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light.)

WEDNESDAY, 29.—Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered in his cathedral, 1170. J. L. David, French painter, died, 1825.

THURSDAY, 30.—Battle of Maharajpore; the Mahrattas defeated by Sir Hugh Gough, 1843. Royal Institution Lectures, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light.)

FRIDAY, 31.—St. Sylvester, Bishop of Rome, died, 334. John Wycliffe, the reformer, died, 1384.

SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1870.—Circumcision. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801. British Museum closed for a week. Royal Institution Lectures, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light.)

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.		Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Dec.	8	29.[illegible]	40.7	38.2	·93	10	30.0	42.9	E. ENE.	123	·000
	9	29.[illegible]	40.4	40.4	1·00	10	39.6	41.7	E. ENE.	93	·035
	10	29.[illegible]	41.4	41.3	[illegible]	10	38.1	44.8	ENE.	220	·000
	11	29.416	44.8	44.6	·96	[illegible]	39.6	51.2	S. SW. SSW.	392	·500
	12			...			32.5	48.7	SSW. SW.	331	·044
	13	29.723	46.1	44.1	·95	10	36.0	52.0	SSW.	675	·023
	14	29.427	43.3	40.4	·90	3	41.7	46.7	WSW. SW.	481	·500

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	E.	ENE.	[illegible]	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	[illegible]

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The Shilling Illustrated London Almanack is published at the office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES NOW OPEN Daily from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. James Fahey, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours is now Open. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Open at Nine. James W. Bennett, Hon. Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. [illegible] William Callow, Secretary.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY is CLOSED, for REMOVAL of the COLLECTION to SOUTH KENSINGTON. Due Notice of the Reopening will be given. By order, [illegible]

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY, JAN. 7, Haydn's CREATION. [illegible] Principal Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Tickets 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (Last Season) in AGES AGO, in which Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. R. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil will appear. COX AND BOX. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Twice on Boxing Day, at Three and Eight.

HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

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MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY begs to announce that she will give TWO CONCERTS of ENGLISH MUSIC in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENINGS, JAN. 7 and 14, 1870, being the only two Concerts that will be given by her in London prior to her final farewell of the public at her Concert in [illegible]. Vocalists—Mesdames Edith Wynne, [illegible] and Sainton-Dolby; Mr. [illegible], Mr. Lewis Thomas. [illegible] Tickets may be obtained of Chappell and Co., [illegible] Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; [illegible]

WHERE DO FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE thoroughly enjoy a HOLIDAY every BOXING DAY? At the CRYSTAL PALACE—The Palace of the People's Pleasure—The Winter Garden of the World.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOXING DAY (Monday) and CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The Entertainments, which will continue throughout the day, will comprise a GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, entitled DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS WONDERFUL CAT, and the Butterflies' Ball and Grasshoppers' Feast, produced in the most magnificent manner imaginable by Mr. E. T. Smith and Mr. T. H. Friend. [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOXING DAY.—MONDAY. Everybody and Everything. Come Early. Extra Trains as required. Open from Nine till Nine. Amusements all day long. The one place for a holiday. Entire Palace delightfully warm. Note.—Frequent Trains by new East London Line from Wapping to the Palace, by way of New-Cross, throughout the day.

THE ORIGINAL COMPANY of CHRISTY MINSTRELS that came to this country in 1857 has been permanently located at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, for some years past. [illegible]

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FIFTH ANNUAL CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL will be celebrated at the ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, as usual, but on a scale of more than ordinary magnitude.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL. The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will commence their Annual Festival Performances on MONDAY AFTERNOON (Boxing Day), at Three, and continue them each Day at Three, each Night at Eight, until Jan. 1 inclusive.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—For the past Four Years the series of Performances given by the Original CHRISTY MINSTRELS at the St. James's Hall have proved the most attractive in London. [illegible]

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—Every Day at Three during the Christmas Holidays.—The CHRISTYS will give their GRAND FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES in the Great Hall. [illegible] On all other days at Half-past Two and Seven. No Fees.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—Magnificently Decorated for the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES. New Programme, New Scenery, New Floral Devices, &c. Two Thousand Stalling Seats.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS. Every Afternoon at Three; every Night at Eight. [illegible]

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME, replete with Lively and Original Music, Mirthful Burlesques, and Comicalities, affords the most charming and refined Entertainment to be found amidst the whole round of London amusements. [illegible] Every Afternoon at Three.

OMNIBUSES RUN FROM EVERY RAILWAY STATION and from every part of London direct to the ST. JAMES'S HALL, returning after the Performances. [illegible]

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—An entirely New Programme. Positively the Last Week of the [illegible] [illegible] P.S. Remember, positively the Last Week of the Monkeys.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS.—Do not forget that this is the last week of "Rose" and his intelligent little Pupil. [illegible] —Fun, Dec. 12.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS. ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Notwithstanding the immense expense attendant on the recent engagement of the numerous artistes about to appear at this establishment, the Proprietor has determined to [illegible] the Matthews Brothers' Troupe of [illegible] CHRISTY MINSTRELS, who will make their First Appearance at this establishment on MONDAY, JAN. 3. [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 27, and during the Week, the new and greatly-successful Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Rogers, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—[illegible] After which, New Burlesque, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood. To conclude with A HAPPY PAIR.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Every Evening, THE BATH ROAD, at 7.45; Lovell's celebrated Play of LOVE'S SACRIFICE—Barry Sullivan, [illegible]

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. JACK THE GIANT KILLER every Evening, at 7. Morning Performances, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Dec. 27, 28, 29, and 30, and every Monday and Thursday at 1 o'clock. Scenery by Mr. [illegible]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869.

Christmas, 1545 (just before the end of the reign of Henry VIII.), witnessed the first sitting of the Council of Trent, and it held on until Christmas, 1563. The great Christian festival of 1869 beholds the opening of another Catholic Council, but its importance and its endurance will bear no comparison with those of its predecessors. Moreover, the latter settled the Church upon foundations that remain until this day. It may be that what a Council can do for the disturbance of those foundations is about to be done in Rome.

"The Council of Trent," says Ranke, "is unquestionably the most important of any that have been held in the later ages of the Church. It severed the creed of Rome for ever from the Protestant doctrines. The entire system of dogmatic Catholicism, such as is still professed, arose out of the doctrine of justification as then expounded. The hierarchy was organised anew—theoretically by the decrees concerning the consecration of the clergy, practically by the canons of reform." To that Council Rome is indebted for the decrees which—with awful curses against those who doubt—decide the canon of Scripture, and the right of the Church alone to be its interpreter, affirm the Church traditions to be of equal authority with the Bible, declare the seven sacraments, the doctrine of transubstantiation, of purgatory, of indulgences, auricular confession, and the celibacy of the clergy. The power of the Pope emerged from the struggle, which was a fierce one, "extended and enhanced." The primitive Catholicism which included an element of Protestantism was done away. In fact, the Church of Rome, as we now see it, was founded on the bank of the Adige. What shall be done for it beside the Tiber?

For the moment there is a halt in the proceedings of the Œcumenical Council, that the religious observances of Christmas may take place without interruption; and the interval has other advantages for the promoters of the assemblage. For, though we shall probably see none of the physical violence which marked some of the time when the Trent Council sat, when France and Spain quarrelled over the precedence of their representatives, and the Spaniards flew indignantly upon the Germans and the French for demanding that the cup should be given to the laity, and that the sacraments should be administered in the language of the people, and blood flowed in the streets, the spirit of antagonism is as strong among the prelates now as it was then, and it will require all the skill of the Jesuits to prevent demonstrations which will have far more significance now than they could have in the old days. Hence the period of non-session is valuable as affording time for allaying as much as possible the spirit of mutiny, and we learn that the members of the order of Jesus are displaying the same wily energy which they bring into play in the missionary enterprises, in which, by dint of bringing the doctrines of the Church down to the level of the instincts of the neophyte, instead of elevating him up to the true faith, they obtain signal numerical successes, and enable Catholic preachers to point triumphantly to the small number of Protestant converts compared with the gains of Rome. What can be achieved in these twelve days of festival in the way of smoothing down hostility will no doubt be effected; but the Jesuits have stalwart men to deal with, and, as at the beginning of the Council of Trent, there is an Emperor of the first force to back up the dissentients. The offence which has been given by the cunningly-devised plan for taking away the initiative from the prelates, and providing that any proposal of theirs shall be filtered as it were through one of four Papal strainers, will not easily be forgiven. We wonder whether Cardinal Antonelli, whose distaste for the whole affair is notorious, but who is chivalrously loyal to the master who insults him, has looked back to the history of Trent to see how successfully the prelates were there treated in regard to the same point. The Pope declared that every individual should be free to ask and to say what, according to the ancient councils, he had a right to say and to ask; only he must carefully avoid using the word "to propose." The evasion satisfied the discontent, while the Pope had conceded nothing. Surely this valuable precedent has not been forgotten; but, if it have, let the Cardinal accept it from the hands of Protestants who are in perfect Christmas charity with all the world, and have no desire to see even the Pope make a *fiasco* in carrying out the darling—and harmless—wish of his Holiness's life.

If it be true that there is a real and honest intention to reform the morals of the Continental clergy, every Protestant must wish well to the design. We have passed the days when we could point with delight to the bad lives of ecclesiastics as proof of the falsity of their faith. We still smile at the great story of the converted Jew who came back from Rome still more deeply convinced of the Divine origin of Catholicism because he felt that no religion that was not supernaturally supported could have survived amid such wickedness as he had beheld in that city. But we are fellow-Christians with the Catholics, though they wince at the state-

and a bull, Thorndale Lad, 82 gs. A "Bates upon Pawsley" was sold at Mr. Meakins's for 210 gs., by Mr. Stratford, and went to Wateringbury. At Berwick Mr. Alexander Borthwick, of Kilham, won the prize for half-bred Dinmonts, and four of them made £5 each.

From a statement signed by the owner of the cattle and the secretary of the Buchan Agricultural Society, Reid's cattle-waggon seems to have made a successful trip. A dozen cattle were selected for the experiment and "subjected to a uniform course of feeding" for some time before. The half-dozen in the patent waggon were confined in it fifty-six hours, or fifteen hours longer than those which went by the ordinary truck and were kept in their byre till the latest moment. The six in the patent waggon consumed seven imperial stones of hay, 120 gallons of water, 36 lb. of oil-cake, and the same quantity of bruised oats. They lay down and rose up at pleasure, and appeared fresher when they reached King's-cross, besides returning a very firm handle. As, however, both lots sold at the top rate of the market, and the results of the post-mortem on one beast of each lot, which was to be immediately slaughtered for inspection, has not yet appeared, we may so far conclude that there is not much in it, either way.

Mr. Antony Hammond, the well-known Norfolk Squire, died, last week, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a good sportsman, fated that heavy preserving in which his county delights, and was father to the master of the hounds—a sport in which his weight precluded him from sharing. As a chairman at an agricultural dinner, he was most in his element, with some roystering chaff for everyone, local and metropolitan, whether they liked it or whether they did not. Polished sarcasms and retorts were quite lost on him; and, if he couldn't use the muzzle end of the pistol, he knocked his opponent down with the butt, Dr. Johnson fashion, to the great amusement of the company. In the show-yard he was not a very strict regarder of rules, and would dodge under cords and into divers forbidden places. A pompous steward from another county, but whom he knew well enough, once remonstrated with him:—"If, Mr. Hammond, you are to do these things, I may as well return to Lodge." "Well, Sir," replied the irrepressible old squire of Westacre, "and, pray, Sir, where is ——— Lodge?" which shut up his opponent then and there. He was a member of the Royal Agricultural council, but he never could win a Liberal seat in his county, though he sought it carefully and with no little pluck.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The gate-money lessees have given the Londoners no rest, and, as soon as Warwick was ended, they took up the game as if it were midsummer. One of them still hopes to run off a great mid-winter handicap. The rooms at Tattersalls' have been closed for a fortnight, and racing men will now devote their best reading energies to the foal list in Weatherby's Book-Calendar, which appeared yesterday. The martyrdom of Dr. Shorthouse engages some attention. The sentence is one of great severity. Still, the Doctor has no one but himself to blame; he had only to be consistent, and pursue the same line which he did at the police-office, instead of pleading not guilty and attempting a sensational and sassy cross-examination, and he would have received a different sentence. As it was, very prominent attention was drawn to another article still more objectionable in his paper. We trust, however, that the sentence will be modified. It is to his paper we owe some of the pleasantest pasquinades the Turf has ever known, and it is a sad pity that it wandered away into coarse personalities.

Considering that money is said to be so scarce, the racing calls have sold pretty well at Tattersalls' this winter. President Lincoln, who has told Mr. Payne something about the two-year-olds of the season, made 500 gs.; but Tibthorpe, the hero of Hayling Island defeat and the Goodwood Stewards' Cup, only fetched 70 gs. He was partly the property of Mr. Drinkrow, an East Riding farmer, who dabbled without much profit in horseracing, and died a few weeks back, after a long illness.

Among other deaths, we may note that of Mr. Cole, her Majesty's head keeper in Windsor Park. At first he was keeper of the deer, and then received promotion. He had been ill for three or four years, it was thought from consumption and internal cancer, and he was often visited by her Majesty. We sat with him for a short time in October, and have seldom seen living man more wasted. He was born and bred on Earl Tankerville's estate, and his wild cattle and their marks were a subject he specially delighted in.

The Brigg Open Meeting was "a great fact" this year; and the proprietor of the ground, Colonel Astley, went into the sport with great zest, gave a silver cup, and sent down luncheon every day from Elsham Hall. There were hares in plenty, and one or two of the "demon" order. Bab at the Bowster went down in the first round of the Elsham Cup, before a big dog, Sailor; and the excuse was that she could not "act" on a bit of heavy wheat. Royal Bride and Begetalls could not get through their second courses; and, when S. S won the Elsham Cup cleverly, great were the Waterloo hopes thereat. Pauline's sister, Penelope, run up to Musical for one of the Brigg cups, in which a course in the third round between Musical and Pink Pearl was a good deal disputed: one ran closer and the other faster. Musical easily settled Patentee when the winners of the two Brigg cups were put together. At Cerne, where the winner of the Derby was as hospitable as ever, and many a cup was drained to "Stanley and the blue and silver tassel in '70," Macdonald, who divided the Bethal 142 dog St. Leger with Covet and Envy, had a heavy fall, which lost him his first course with Sir William, and Blairgowrie got unsighted after having all the best of his course, so that two of the best puppies were put out of the cup by a fluke. Wave, a daughter of Could Kail, was the winner. At present 5-4 to 1 is all that can be got about Master McGrath for the Waterloo Cup, and 20 to 1 each about Bab and Brigade. Ardinus is dead: Lady Lyons and Lobelia have not run this season; and Pretender, Pauline, Musical, and Bed of Roses seem to be the cream of the puppies. Of the three dividers at Bethal not much is known.

Mr. George Saville Foljambe, of Osberton, the fox-hunting "squire" of Notts, died, on Saturday last, in his sixty-ninth year. He bought a pack of fox-hounds, which he hunted himself, as soon as he came of age; and although they were sold in 1845, when he was overtaken by total blindness, he bought in the greater part of them and hunted the Grove country with a subscription, and the Earl of Scarborough, and then Lord Galway, as masters up to '66, when he sold them to the latter Lord. Mr. Osbaldeston's Ranter first "made the kennel;" and lessons, Stormer, Herald, and Sparkler, directly and indirectly, did infinite service to the Belvoir, the Burton, and the Wynnstay. His yellow-pied Ruler was also a great friend to the Brocklesby. Blind as Mr. Foljambe was, no one did more towards keeping hunting together; and, till within the last few years of his life, he joined in it with great zest, on a led horse. At one time he owned the celebrated Scotch mare Myrrha, which gave General Chagré such a remarkable defeat for the Caledonian Cup at Ayr; and from her he bred Queen of the May by Sir Hercules, and Helen Middleton (the dam of Wild Dayrell), which were trained in Lord Zetland's stables at Aske, and won a few stakes. As an agriculturist he stood very high, with Mr. Woods as his farm agent. Five times he took the gold medal or silver cup with his Leicesters at the Smithfield Club, and he also won with his Southdowns and his shorthorns. Latterly his herd had come well to the fore, and he stood firmly upon the Booth blood. Robin achieved a great victory in '65 by beating Mr. Fawke's first-prize Royal Flyer with calf at Doncaster; and last year Knight of the Garter and Knight of the Bath were both in high force, while Cherry Blossom beat Rose of Lucknow, "the best shorthorn in yard," at Birmingham for the first prize, when they met at the Smithfield Club. Mr. Foljambe had been failing for some time, but his death was rather unexpected. He died at his own house at Osberton, and will be succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, one of the members for Retford and the hundred of Bassetlaw.

An erroneous impression has obtained currency that the Norwich Musical Festival is in future to be held biennially instead of triennially. No change is contemplated in the arrangements of the festival, and the next meeting will be held in the autumn of 1872.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Mr. Peabody's will has been proved in the Probate Court. As much interest attaches to it, and as many bequests have been erroneously reported, we give the main provisions in full. The personal property in England is sworn under £400,000:—"I, George Peabody, gentleman, do make this my last will and testament. Firstly. I direct that my remains shall be sent to my native town of Danvers, now incorporated, by the name of Peabody, in the county of Essex and commonwealth of Massachusetts, in that part of the United States of America called New England, and be deposited in the ground appropriated to that purpose in the cemetery of Harmony Grove, in Salem, in said county (near the Peabody town line), under the directions of my executors, hereinafter named. Secondly. I give and bequeath to Henry West, of 22, Old Broad-street, London, the sum of £2200; and, in the event of his decease, to his wife, Louisa West; and, in the event of her decease, to his surviving children, to share and share alike. Thirdly. I give and bequeath to Thomas Perman, of 22, Old Broad-street, London, the sum of £1000; and, in the event of his decease, to his wife, Annette Emma Perman; and, in the event of her decease, to his surviving children, to share and share alike. And I empower my executors to pay the above-named legacies within six months after my decease, and free from any tax, duty, or charges whatever. Fourthly. I give and bequeath to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley; the American Minister at the Court of St. James's for the time being; the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.; Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart.; and Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, and their successors, trustees of the said fund, the sum of £150,000, upon trust for the building of lodging-houses, for the labouring poor of London, as defined in my late letters to the said trustees; and I direct that this legacy be considered a part of the second trust, and disposed of in accordance with the said trust. And I direct that my executors, hereinafter named as my London executors, shall of the said sum of £150,000 pay to said trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund the sum of £100,000 on the first Monday of October, A.D. 1872, and the sum of £50,000 at any time during said year of our Lord 1872. As this work progresses the labour and responsibility increase, and I therefore deem it essential that another trustee be added, who will have the necessary time and possess the requisite knowledge of all that may be needed for the successful prosecution of the trust. Without assuming to dictate to the trustees, I would mention the name of Charles Reed, Esq., M.P., who is well known to me for his high and most honourable character, as a most suitable person to fill that office. Fifthly. I nominate, constitute, and appoint Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, of 80, Eaton-square, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, and of Rowfant, in the parish of Worth, and of the county of Sussex, Baronet; Charles Reed, of Erlesmead House, in the parish of Hackney, and county of Middlesex, Esq., M.P.; George Peabody Russell, of Salem, in the county of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, United States, Esq.; R. Singleton Peabody, of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, Esq., counsellor; and Charles W. Chandler, of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, Esq., counsellor—executors of this my last will and testament, fully authorising said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed, hereafter called my London executors, to act independently of said George Peabody Russell, said R. Singleton Peabody, and said Charles W. Chandler, hereafter called my American executors; and I also authorise my American executors to act independently of my said London executors—that is to say, my London executors to have full management and control of my personal estate in England; and my American executors to have full management and control of my real and personal estate in America; but it is my wish and hope that all my executors, both London and American, may act together with the utmost harmony, for the best interest of the estate. Sixthly. I direct that all and each of executors aforesaid be exempt and excused from giving bonds to any court or magistrate or otherwise for the performance of their duties or offices as my executors. Seventhly. I give and bequeath to the said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed the sum of £6000 each for their services. Eighthly. I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody, and Charles W. Chandler, my American executors, the sum of 5000 dols. each. Ninthly. I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody, and Charles W. Chandler all the rest, residue, and remainder of the property, both real and personal, of which I shall be possessed at my decease, or which may afterwards come or fall into my estate upon trust to sell, exchange, or retain, and the interest accruing on the same, to divide semi-annually (reinvesting the same in the case of minor children) among the parties named as beneficiaries in the family trust, of which Messrs. J. M. Beebe, S. T. Dana, and J. Endicott Peabody are trustees, according to the proportions of the sums allotted to each in said trust or such other proportions as I may hereafter prescribe to them, my said American executors. In witness whereof, I, the said George Peabody, declaring this to be my last will and testament, written on seven pages of paper, have hereto set my hand and seal, this 9th day of September, 1869.—George Peabody."

The will of the late Marquis of Westminster has been sworn to by the executors, and is now with the proper officers of the Court of Probate, and may be expected shortly to pass the seal of that court.

The will of the Right Rev. Henry Phillpotts, D.D., Lord Bishop of Exeter and Canon of Durham, was proved at Exeter, on the 16th inst., under £60,000 personalty. He has left £10,000 towards the endowment of a theological college in his diocese. The residue of his property he leaves amongst his sons and daughters.

The will of the Venerable Hugh Chambres Jones, M.A., formerly Archdeacon of Essex, and Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, late of 13, Portland-place, but who died at his country seat, Brynsiddfed, Denbighshire, on Sept. 29 last, aged eighty-six, was proved at St. Asaph, under £45,000 personalty, by Edmund Swetenham, Esq., barrister-at-law, the sole acting executor, power being reserved to Margaret Grace Jones, the testator's sister, and Colonel Hest on Lowtit (Carmarthenshire Militia) to prove hereafter—Sir John Henry Peel, Bart., also an executor, having died. The will is dated Dec. 29, 1864, and was re-executed and confirmed Feb. 27, 1866. There are three codicils. The last was executed Jan. 12, 1868. He leaves to the trustees of Bishop Carey's Fund, St. Asaph, £100. He adds the sum of £500 to a previous sum devoted to the formation of an exhibition towards educating the son of some Essex gentleman under the control of the Incorporated Essex Charity. He leaves to the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, £500. There are liberal legacies to servants—to Thomas Evans, his bailiff and gardener, he has left several cottages. He has made a handsome provision for his sisters, leaving a portion of his estates in Wales to his sister Elizabeth Anne Jones; and the rest of his property, real and personal, to his sister Margaret Grace Jones, with remainder to other relatives.

The will of the Very Rev. Henry Barry Knox, M.A., Co-Dean of Beckling and Rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, was proved in London under £7000 personalty.

The will of the Rev. John Stock, of Richmond, was proved in London under £20,000 personalty.

The will of John Cornington, Esq., Professor of Latin, Oxford University, who died at Boston, Lincolnshire, on Oct. 23 last, aged forty-four, was proved in London under £10,000.

The will of Robert Fox, Esq., of Falconhurst, Cowden, Kent, dated July 6, 1868, was proved in London on Nov. 20, and the personalty sworn under £80,000. He has left the following charitable bequests—viz., to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society; Home for Female Orphans, St. John's-wood; Infant Orphan Asylum, Asylum for Idiots, Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, each a legacy of £100.

The late Miss Margaret Walsh, of Colin, has left £1000 for the Sustentation Fund, £1000 for the Foreign Missions Fund, and £1000 for the Sons and Daughters of Ministers of the Scotch Free Church; also £500 for each of the following schemes:—Home Mission, Highlands, Education, College, Jews, Colonial, for the Aged and Infirm, and for Buildings.

THE CLARE MARKET CHARITIES.

We desire earnestly to invite the Christmas bounty of some of our readers to aid the charitable institutions in the squalid and crowded neighbourhood of Clare Market, which forms part of our own parish, St. Clement Danes. The maze of narrow streets between the Strand and the south-west corner of Lincoln's-inn-fields contains as needy a population as can be found anywhere west of Temple Bar; and the efforts both of the clergy, under the Rev. Mr. Simpson, the parish rector, and of the benevolent ladies and gentlemen who are associated together in support of the local Mission, deserve a liberal share of public assistance. The house at No. 6, Denrell-street, which is occupied by the day-schools and is used in the evenings for the "Penny Readings," the "Mothers' Meetings," the "Sick and Relief Society," and other institutions of social beneficence, presents a very interesting scene between one and two o'clock on those days of the week when the poor children attending the day-schools are treated with a wholesome dinner of pease-porridge. There are two rooms, one of which is tolerably large, being the whole of the ground floor, pretty well lighted and ventilated; but the lower room, or rather front cellar, which is used for the infant school, is confined and dismal. It is the one shown in our Illustration. When 130 children are there assembled, the boys on one side and the girls on the other, every one holding his or her basin, cup, jug, mug, or gallipot, fetched in haste from their wretched homes to receive the warm mess of nourishing food, it is a lively place enough. The whole number of children who are daily taught and weekly fed at these schools is between two and three hundred; but they are divided into two companies, to whom a meal is given on separate days—we believe, on the Tuesday and Thursday of each week. The schoolmistress is Miss Taylor, and Mr. John Palmer is manager of the whole. Yesterday, being Christmas Eve, there was a special treat, instead of the ordinary pease-porridge dinner; and there will be a good supper of meat and pudding on Monday evening next; for which cause, and for many other reasons, needing few additional words of persuasion, we commend the Clare Market works of beneficence to those who have a little money to spare for deeds of human kindness at this appropriate season.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public, under the usual regulations.

Yesterday week there was an explosion at the gunpowder-mills of Curtis and Harvey, near Hounslow, by which three lives were lost.

The Mayor of Liverpool presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Central Relief Society, when it was stated that during the year they had relieved 22,365 cases, at an average cost of 2s. 4½d.

An old woman, who had been in receipt of parish relief for twelve or thirteen years, died recently at a village near Matlock, Derbyshire. On searching the premises more than 300 sovereigns were found tied up in a bag.

At the annual meeting, on Monday, of the friends of the Leeds Ragged and Industrial Schools, it was stated that an anonymous donor had presented to the institution £2000, for the purpose of increasing and improving the accommodation for girls.

At a meeting of the Bolton Town Council, last week, a letter was read from the executors of the late Mr. Alderman Heywood, offering £270 for the erection of tennis courts in the Heywood recreation-ground which the deceased gentleman presented to the town a few years ago.

The Joshua life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution was instrumental, on the 20th inst., in rescuing the crew of ten men from the distressed Austrian barque Sues. Three days previously the Palling life-boat Parnee, which also belongs to the Life-Boat Society, was the means of saving two men from the wreck of the brig Echo, of London. Both services were performed in very boisterous weather.

The Misses Carter of Harrogate have been engaged during the past three or four years in preparing needle and fancy work, and afterwards disposing of the same at bazaars held at their house, for the purpose of realising the entire cost of a life-boat. The last bazaar has just been held, and the sum of £420 has now been realised altogether by these sales of the ladies' handiwork, which amount is at the disposal of the National Life-Boat Institution, for the purpose of placing an additional life-boat on the coast.

Public attention having been called to a case in which it was alleged that Sarah Jacobs, a girl in Carmarthenshire, had taken no food for many months, some controversy followed, and ultimately, with the consent of the parents, professional nurses from Guy's Hospital were engaged to attend her. The girl for six days and nights was closely watched. Yesterday week the poor girl became delirious, and died shortly afterwards. Her death is the subject of a coroner's inquest, which was not concluded when we went to press with our first edition.

The local examinations of Cambridge University have been held at Cambridge and the following thirty-one places:—Banbury, Blackburn, Brentwood, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cannock, Denbigh, Derby, Exeter, Finchley, Framlingham, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, city of London, Manchester, Northampton, Norwich, Plymouth, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Southport, Trinidad, West Buckland, Windsor, Wolverhampton, York. The numbers of candidates are:—Juniors: Boys, 1299; girls, 314. Seniors: Boys, 231; girls, 201. Total boys, 1530; girls, 515. Total number of boys and girls, 2075.

The anniversary of closing the gates of Londonderry was celebrated, according to ancient custom, at that city last Saturday. The "prentice boys" mustered in great strength on the walls and marched in procession to the church. Their banners were of scarlet—the colours of the town—the usual orange being dispensed with as a "party" badge. After service, the "boys" paraded the principal streets, and concluded by burning the effigy of the traitor Lundy. The Roman Catholics held a counter-demonstration with green flags; but the adverse parties do not appear to have met, and the dreaded "12th" passed off without any breach of the peace.

Prince Arthur is having a ball-room built in connection with his residence at Montreal, and will give a series of balls this winter.

The Canadian papers state that Miss Rye's Home for Children at Niagara was formally opened on the 1st inst.

The silk crop of Ghilan, in Persia, is a total failure, owing to disease amongst the silkworms.

The municipality of Moscow has been deliberating on the establishment of the greatest possible number of Sunday schools for the working classes of that city.

The Queen has granted her license and authority to the Hon. William Francis Cowper to use the name of Temple in addition to his own, and also to wear the arms of Temple quarted with those of Cowper, in compliance with the will of the late Lord Palmerston.

Lord Clarendon has addressed to M. de Lesseps the congratulations of the British Government on the completion of the Suez Canal, adding that in so doing he expresses the sentiments both of her Majesty Queen Victoria and the English public.

In London last week 2249 births and 1365 deaths were registered, the latter having exceeded the estimated number by 25, but it fell short of the number in the previous week by 190. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 404, the corrected average number being 339. Eight persons died from smallpox, 25 from measles, 186 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 62 from whooping-cough, 12 from typhus fever, 16 from enteric fever, 15 from simple continued fever, and 14 from diarrhœa. The deaths from scarlet fever were less by 23 than the number registered in the previous week. Last week the rate of mortality in London was 26 per 1000, while in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom it was 29. The city with the lowest rate was Dublin, where it was 24; while 40, the highest, was recorded in Glasgow.

Wednesday, June 5.
Thursday, June 6.
Friday, June 7.
Saturday, June 8.
Monday, June 10.
Tuesday, June 11.
Wednesday, June 12.
Thursday, June 13.
Friday, June 14.
Saturday, June 15.
Monday, June 17.
Tuesday, June 18.
Wednesday, June 19.
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Saturday, June 29.
Monday, July 1.
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Thursday, August 1.
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Tuesday, August 27.
Wednesday, August 28.
Thursday, August 29.
Friday, August 30.
Saturday, August 31.

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NATIONAL PICTURE OF THE QUEEN. By Command.—Messrs. DICKINSON have the honour to announce that, in compliance with a wish very generally expressed, the Queen has been graciously pleased to sit for a Picture being a replica in oils of Her Majesty's picture by the late Mr. Lowes Dickinson, and, when completed, Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction an Engraving therefrom. This Portrait Picture (representing the Queen in Robes of State) will be exhibited; and, although the Engraving will be executed by the first artist of the day, it will be published at a price that will place it within the reach of all. As the demand will be necessarily large, those who desire to possess early impressions are requested to transmit their names without delay to Messrs. Dickinson, Publishers to her Majesty, 114, New Bond-street, W.

THE CRYSTAL MINIATURE.—Messrs. DICKINSON beg to announce that they will shortly exhibit a series of PORTRAITS representing the most wonderful application of Photography yet discovered. In the first instance the examples will be limited to Portraits of the Royal Family.—114, New Bond-street, W.

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THE GREAT ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL AT ROME.

The large Engraving which fills the two middle pages of this Number, from a drawing made by our Special Artist at Rome, gives a view of the scene in St. Peter's Cathedral, on Wednesday morning, the 8th inst., at the moment of the grand procession to open the Œcumenical or General Council of Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church which Pope Pius IX. has convened. The Council Chamber is formed within the north transept of the cathedral—that is, in the part adjoining the Vatican Palace. The following is an authentic account of the order in which the opening procession was formed:—

"The whole of the Roman clergy, arranged in the order of precedence of their respective chapters, parishes, and religious orders, lined the Scala Regia, or great stairs, of the Vatican, the porticoes, and the vestibule of St. Peter's Cathedral Church. At eight o'clock the Pope left his apartments, and, preceded and surrounded by his usual Court, lay and clerical, descended to the Pauline Chapel. Here his Holiness was met by Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo, the Cardinal First Priest, and by Cardinals Antonelli and Caterini, the two first Cardinal Deacons, who were to attend him, respectively, as the Priest Assistant and two Deacons Assistant, at the throne; with the two Bishops appointed to act as book-bearer and candle-bearer—all wearing the rich white and gold vestments, and the white mitres, of their respective orders. The Pope, after blessing the incense, was then vested in the cope and mantle, with the precious mitre, and went, preceded by the Apostolic Subdeacon, Dean of the Signet, carrying the Cross, and followed by the two Prelates, the Protonotaries, and two others of the Signet, carrying his train. He thus entered the vast hall, above the vestibule of St. Peter's, where the whole of the Cardinals, Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, about 800 in number, with all their attendants, were meanwhile assembled. His Holiness knelt before an altar, at the farther end of the hall, and intoned the first words of the hymn, 'Veni, Creator Spiritus,' which was taken up by the Papal singers, and continued to be sung by them and by the vast assemblage, in alternate verses, during the procession. At the end of the first verse all rose from their knees; his Holiness took his seat in the portable throne, or gestatory chair, and the long procession, which took nearly an hour to defile past, commenced its movement. It began with five detachments of the lower colleges of prelates, in their scarlet and ermine robes; after which came the choir, in their habits of purple and their surplices; then followed three more colleges of prelates, the Abbreviators, called di Parco Maggiore, those of the tribunal called the Signature, and the Clerks of the Chamber. Then the Auditors of the Supreme Tribunal of the Rota, the Master of the Sacred Palace, two private Chamberlains bearing the triple crown and the plain gold mitre of his Holiness, the Prelate of the Signature officiating as thurifer with the censer, and the Apostolic Subdeacon, in his sacred vestments of white and gold, carrying his Holiness's cross between two other prelates, with their candles lighted, in gold candlesticks. The next portion of the procession, consisting of all the Fathers of the Council, beginning with the Abbots, and followed by the Bishops, Archbishops, Primates, and Patriarchs, and the three divisions of the Sacred College of Cardinals (Deacons, Priests, and the six suburban Bishops), then appeared, all clothed in sacred vestments of white (or silver) and gold and mitres. The mitred Abbots and Bishops of all degrees wore the ample and flowing cope; and the three orders of Cardinals respectively the diaconal tunic or dalmatic, the chasuble, and the cope; while each was attended by a chaplain, and the Cardinals, in addition, by a train-bearer. After this gorgeous and long-drawn array the Senator and Conservators of Rome, in their long mantles of cloth of gold, the Vice-Chamberlain of the church walking beside Prince Orsini, Prince Custodian of the Council, and some Apostolic Protonotaries, who were afterwards to bear the Pope's train, followed, and immediately preceded by three Cardinal Deacons in their sacred vestments: the one in the centre carried the book of the gospels, from which he was to sing the gospel of the opening session; while the two others on each side were those already mentioned as the first and second Cardinal Deacons assistant at the throne. Then was borne on the shoulders of eight yeomen of the body, in crimson and velvet dresses of the style we call 'vandyke,' the Pope, sitting in the gestatory chair, and raising his hand from time to time to bless the kneeling multitude, while over his head the cloth of silver canopy of state was carried on eight gilt staves by eight Referendaries of the Signet. On each side private chamberlains carried the lofty fans of ostrich feathers, which our readers are familiar with as part of the Papal cortège on such occasions. After his Holiness followed a great number of prelates attached to the Papal court and chapels, fathers, generals of religious orders, and vicars general of religious congregations, such as the Jesuits, Oratorians, &c., in their several habits, while the officials of the Council, including the seven shorthand clerical writers, concluded the long and gorgeous array. The officers of the Swiss Guard, in their splendid gilt and steel armour, those of the Noble Guard and the civic and municipal guards, and the numerous officials of the Court, in the old black velvet habits of the fifteenth century, gave relief to the otherwise purely ecclesiastical ranks; while amidst the array of mitred prelates the gorgeous robes and crowns of the Oriental Bishops attracted especial notice. On entering the Church, his Holiness descended from his chair and advanced, bareheaded and on foot, up the vast nave towards the High Altar, on which, amidst the blaze of a thousand lights in gilt candlesticks, stood exposed the Sacrament. The Cardinals had taken up their places in the great Sanctuary, and the Pope, kneeling, made his silent devotions before the altar; while the Fathers of the Council slowly defiled into the great Council Hall which temporarily occupies the whole of the north transept. The Pope, having sung the prayer of the Holy Ghost, 'Oh, God! who, by the light of The Holy Spirit,' at the high altar, then entered the Council Hall; and, after a brief prayer at the altar there erected, stood up and commenced as usual the psalm at the beginning of mass. The high mass was celebrated by Cardinal Patrizi, Bishop of Sabina, and Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, in the usual manner, the Pope assisting at his throne. At the end of the mass a richly-gilt throne or tabernacle was placed upon the altar, containing the copy of the Four Gospels. The Bishop of St. Pölten, or St. Hippolytus, in Austria, who is Secretary to the Council, was then solemnly conducted, with uncovered head, to the altar bearing the Codex of the Four Gospels, which he reverently disposed upon the aforesaid throne. The preacher, Archbishop Passavalli, in cope and mitre, having first asked the Pope's blessing, proceeded to deliver, in Latin, an appropriate discourse. At its conclusion the Pope was attired in all the sacred vestments, as if to celebrate mass with the usual solemnities; and the whole mitred assembly, each in turn, performed the ceremony of homage and obedience—the Cardinals kissing the hand, Archbishops and Bishops the knee, and the other members of the Council the foot, of his Holiness the Pope, who remained seated on his throne. Then followed the silent prayer of the Pope and the whole assembly. This, which was repeated three several times, and lasted some space of time, was followed by the greater Litanies, which were sung by the cantors in the solemn and ancient tones appropriate to them, all reverently kneeling, and during the suffrages the Pontiff rose and three times blessed the Council in the accustomed words. After this was sung, by the Cardinal Deacon, the gospel on the opening of the Council. After this the Pope addressed an allocution or discourse to the fathers, and then once more intoned the hymn of the Holy Ghost, 'Veni Creator Spiritus,' and while the latter verses were sung all those who were not members or officials of the Council were conducted by the masters of ceremonies and ostiaries out of the Council Hall. A brief period ensued, during which it was understood that the formal decrees declaring the Council opened and other similar ones were read, and, having been put to the vote by the notaries and scrutators, as they are called, were declared passed. At the close of these proceedings the ostiaries opened the doors again, and those who had been previously excluded were readmitted. The Pope then solemnly intoned the 'Te Deum,' in thanksgiving for the opening of the general council, first of the Vatican and nineteenth in the annals of the Church. At its close his Holiness was unvested, and returned to his apartments, preceded and surrounded by his Court, while the fathers of the Council also withdrew to unvest in the chapels set aside for that purpose; and so concluded the first session of the Council."

The View presented by our Artist's drawing is that in the interior of St. Peter's, when the members of the Council were in the act of passing into their hall in the north transept, while the Pope remained kneeling at the altar. The crowd of spectators was very great, and some of the ladies suffered much inconvenience. The guards had enough to do to keep a space clear for the procession.

THE SUEZ MARITIME CANAL.

The proceedings at the ceremonial opening of the Suez Maritime Canal, from the 16th to the 20th of last month, have been related in this Journal, and have been illustrated by a series of Engravings, from the sketches made by our Special Artist, showing the arrival of the Empress of the French at Port Said, her reception by the British naval squadron, and the entry of her yacht into the new Mediterranean port; the religious service of blessing the Canal, performed by the Mohammedan and Christian priesthood; the illuminations that night at Port Said; the entrance of the French Imperial yacht Aigle next morning into the Canal, leading the way, with the Emperor of Austria, for a miscellaneous flotilla of the vessels of all European nations; the nautical procession along the Canal; and the festivities at Ismailia, midway between the two seas, with the entertainments given by the Viceroy of Egypt, and the gathering of the Arab chiefs. We referred, at the same time, to a former series of Illustrations of the Suez Canal itself, the ports of Suez, Port Said, and Ismailia, and all the works of their construction, which appeared in several of our Numbers from March 13 to April 17 of this year. We shall now take leave of the subject with two more Illustrations of the scenes at Suez on the 20th ult., when the French and Austrian Imperial yachts, the Aigle and the Greif, passed out of the Canal and entered the Red Sea in the roadstead of Suez. They had lain at anchor during the previous night in the Bitter Lakes; while several other vessels, having no official character to support, had left Ismailia at an earlier hour on the 19th, and arrived at Suez before the evening closed. One of these was the famous English racing yacht Cambria, under the command of her owner, Mr. J. Ashbury, towed by the French screw steam-yacht Fauvette, belonging to M. Pérignon, which got to Suez at four o'clock in the afternoon, followed by another British vessel, the Duke, a French gun-boat, and two or three more. The English yacht Deerhound, which is scarcely less famous on account of her presence at the last fight of the Alabama in the Channel, reached Suez next morning at half-past seven. The British ships of war Forte and Malabar, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships Golconda and Candia, were amongst the shipping in the harbour. It was about ten o'clock when the smoke of the leading steamers along the Canal was seen rising above the sands of the desert; half an hour afterwards the masts and ensigns of the French Imperial yacht could be distinguished. All the ships manned their yards, and made ready to greet her approach. At eleven o'clock, when the Aigle rounded the end of the canal embankment, the Egyptian frigates opened with a salute of twenty-one guns, which was immediately taken up by the fort, the French men-of-war, and the other armed vessels in the roads, the British vessels reserving their salute till the yacht was nearly abreast of them. The Egyptian troops on the jetty presented arms as the Empress, standing in the afterpart of her yacht, approached, the bands on board the vessels struck up "Partant pour la Syrie," and the men on the yards cheered in succession, while the Aigle, sweeping round the line of the steamers moored in a semi-circle, proceeded to her moorings on the extreme right of the roads. The foremost of the Aigle bore a small white flag, inscribed "No. 1," denoting her place as leader of the procession; the French Imperial standard was at the stern. In fifteen minutes after the Empress of the French came the Emperor of Austria, in his yacht, the Greif. For him, of course, there were the same honours from all the ships. His yacht bore a small white flag, with "No. 2" at the foremast, and the imperial standard of Austria at the stern. Next, and very close behind, the Crown Prince of Prussia emerged from the Canal, and the cheering and saluting was renewed. The Prussian yacht, instead of anchoring near the Aigle, continued her course round the fleet, and proceeded to the inner harbour at Port Ibrahim. The cheers of the Malabar and Forte were most enthusiastic, and the Crown Prince and those who were around him, as they passed close to the English yacht Cambria, graciously acknowledged the cheers of those on board and the dipping of the British ensign. At this moment the Viceroy appeared, in his state barge, rowed by twelve oarsmen, hastening to go on board the Empress's yacht; the barge had his flag, purple with white crescent and three smaller crescents in white, in the bow, the Ottoman standard in rear on the barge. The Netherlands yacht, with the Prince and Princess of Orange, made its entrance next in order, and the British Ambassador on board the Psyche, followed by a man-of-war launch. The British flag was saluted by the Forte, the Malabar, the French, and Dutch, but not by the Egyptian men-of-war. The rest of the flotilla began to pour into the harbour, which soon presented a most interesting spectacle. We must, however, leave the Illustrations to speak for themselves. In the first, showing the entry of the Imperial yachts into the roadstead of Suez, the Aigle appears far ahead, past the Egyptian frigate which lies close in shore; while the Austrian Emperor's yacht passes in the middle of the View; beyond it rises the mountain called Gebel Attaka; to the right hand is the quay of Suez, with the assembled people and the decorative structures there. In the other View, which shows the collected fleet of vessels in the roadstead, the Aigle and the Greif, with the Dutch Royal yacht, are seen in the distance, under the shore, where the Austrian yacht occupies the most advanced position. To the left hand, on shore, is the Wady Mousa, or Valley of Moses, through which the prophet and lawgiver of Israel is said to have led his people when they escaped from King Pharaoh. The Empress rode out to see this place, and also went through the town of Suez, before she started by railway for Cairo, whither all the Imperial and Royal guests returned by the same conveyance.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Our Special Artist lately in Egypt writes as follows upon the incident shown in one of his sketches:—

"There are some places and conditions in life which seem to bring all men to the same level. We are often brought to a situation where each visible distinction or rank is lost, where we find that individual men are very much alike, and that all are really equal. The Great Pyramid is one of those places. If you wish to ascend it you are handed over to two sturdy Arabs, who seize upon you, and, for the time, you are at their mercy, your liberty of action is gone. They hold on to you and lug you up each step; they dictate to you the path and the particular stone you are to put your foot on; they push and shove you as if you were a bale of cotton. Their conversation is the latest slang of London or Paris; at least, I know their English vocabulary is exclusively slang, which culminates at the top of the Pyramid when you arrive with a loud "Hip, hip, hurra!" and the most unreasonable demands for "backsheesh." Whether they treated the Emperor of Austria to slang or not I could not say, nor can I tell if they speak German as they do French and English; but I can truly say that the Emperor was no more of a great personage at the Pyramid than any of the crowd who now so often visit that wonderful structure. As he was pushed and pulled up over its huge stones he looked like a captive in the hands of his enemies; and he seemed for the moment to be very ill-used. Anyone would have taken him for the usual overland passenger who does the Pyramid in passing through Egypt. The visit of the Emperor took place on the 26th, and the Khedive came out at the same time. An Arab race was arranged to the top of the Pyramid and down again; and after dark the Pyramid was illuminated with fireworks. There were a good many English visitors there on the same day: Lord Dudley and Lord Houghton, Mr. Hawkshaw and Mr. Bateman, the engineers, were among them. The Emperor left Cairo on the 28th, and was at a ball in Alexandria, given by the Germans to him, on the same evening."

ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOKS.

The Lord's Prayer: Illustrated by F. R. Pickersgill, R.A., and Henry Alford, D.D. (Longmans.) The Dean of Canterbury, whose accomplishments in elegant literature are such as become his dignified office in the ministry of religion, combines the service of poetry with that of Christian piety in this well-meant composition. We should regret to try its merits as a poem by the ordinary critical test, because we are satisfied with the goodness of its spirit as a sermon. Its plan is that of relating the very simple story of two orphan sisters, Clara and Agnes, dwelling in some rural valley of West Kent, between Sevenoaks and Lympsfield. Their mother dies first, and then Clara is ill-treated by her lover; their faith is severely tried, but they are saved and consoled, as might well be, by remembering the several clauses of the prayer to "Our Father." The narrative, which is not tedious, being as it is very short, runs on in various forms of versification, attempted with very unequal success. Its several acts are prefaced and followed by the songs of an angel chorus, who first appear at sunrise, on the tops of the Alps, there gathering to watch over the souls of all the Christian people in Europe. The whole poem has a refinement of feeling, and languid gracefulness of style, which compensate for its lack of intellectual force. The designs of Mr. Pickersgill, nine in number, have the known characteristics of his work as a draughtsman. Messrs. Longman and Co., as the publishers both of this volume and of "The Parables of Our Lord," with the beautiful coloured illustrations we have noticed, provide two of the most acceptable religious gift-books for this Christmas; while their charming "Fairyland," by Allingham and Doyle, is beyond comparison the best of a lighter and gayer description.

Womankind in All Ages of Western Europe. By Thomas Wright, M.A. (Groombridge and Sons.) The exact antiquarian knowledge, and the practised literary skill, of Mr. Wright are admirably well employed in this book, upon a very attractive and agreeable subject—the social and domestic life of women in the different nations of Christendom, down to the seventeenth century of our era. Woman in Gaul and Britain, under the influence of Celtic feelings and of Roman laws; the position of the sex among the Teutonic peoples, the Franks, and the Saxons or Angles, with the devout female correspondents of St. Boniface; and among the Normans of the feudal period, when the lady of the castle ruled in the absence of her lord; the whole world of chivalric romance, the Gay Science and "Courts of Love" of the Provençal troubadours—these matters are fully described, in a lively and pleasant style. We learn what were the household employments of the women of different ranks at each period; what were their pastimes and amusements, in town or in country; how they dressed and how they fared; how they danced and flirted. The transition from the habits of the Middle Ages to something more like our modern ideas and customs, beginning with the sixteenth century, is clearly displayed; the Court of Queen Elizabeth and that of France are set before us; and we are, finally, introduced to some of those honourable ladies of the times of Charles I. in whom we see the best type of English womanhood—not a bad article of its kind, let "the Girl of the Period" be what she may. The volume is adorned with a profusion of woodcuts. It is dedicated to Lord Lytton.

The Household Treasury of English Song: Specimens of the English Poets, chronologically arranged. (T. Nelson.) This neat and pretty volume is, perhaps, as good for reading as the more costly book of the same kind, published this season by Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, which was noticed last week. A better choice of short poems that shine like stars in the firmament of our literature, and bright passages that gleam with exceptional lustre amidst the broad expanse of larger poetical works, has not, we think, been compiled. The selection begins with old Barbour, Chaucer, and Dunbar, the first chronological division, which includes Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton, ranging so far as 1668. The second division, beginning with Cowley, ends in 1765, and it ought to have included Pope. He is misplaced, as it seems to us, in the third division, which includes not only Thomson, Gray, Goldsmith, Collins, Cowper, and Burns—poets of the last century, but also Byron, Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and all the nineteenth-century poets not still alive, down to the late Alexander Smith. We do not understand the reason of this arrangement, but it makes no practical difference. The dates of the birth and death of each poet, with a few words of explanation, are noted at the end of the poem or extract from his works, often with a reference to the best critics, biographers, and commentators upon the subject. The selection from living poets is not very strong, but that is scarcely the editor's fault. The sonnets, without respect to chronological order, are placed in a separate series. There is an historical index and an index of first lines. Each page has its four sides adorned with marginal quotations, printed in small-capital letters; and every one of these is a line of poetry expressing some pure sentiment or exquisite thought. The volume is illustrated by many pleasing woodcuts.

The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. With an Introduction by William Lee, and Illustrations by Ernest Griset. (J. C. Hotten.) The authority of Mr. Lee, as the learned and diligent editor of Defoe's minor writings, his collection of which has lately been noticed by us, stands very high with respect to any of the works of that great English classic, and we would rather take our "Robinson Crusoe" from his hand than from any other, with a special warranty that it is now first correctly reprinted from the original text of 1719. The first edition, a copy of which may be seen in the British Museum, is now extremely rare, and that, like other books of that age, has been much altered by successive editors and printers, always for the worse in point of style and simple force of language. We heartily thank Mr. Lee for restoring to us the identical book which Daniel Defoe wrote for all generations of Englishmen just a hundred and fifty years ago; we are glad to have it precisely as it then came into the world under its author's eye; with all the little typographic tokens of that time, the capital initial letters to the noun substantive, the names of places in italic type, and the spelling of participles, as "offer'd" and "deserv'd," instead of "offered" and "deserved," which attest the literal as well as verbal exactness of the text. Mr. Lee's historical introduction, though brief, is sufficient for its purpose, and he knows all about the subject. The story is illustrated with one hundred engravings.

Picture Natural History; including Zoology, Fossils, and Botany. By Mary C. Boutell. With above 600 Illustrations. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) The author of this unpretending and instructive little book for children is Miss Boutell, a daughter of the Rev. C. Boutell, M.A., the well-known writer on heraldry, and her father has contributed a brief preface and introduction. Her work consists, however, of detached notes upon the various objects represented in the woodcuts rather than of any systematic exposition of natural science. But it may serve to give the young reader a taste for that study.

Random Truths in Common Things; or, Occasional Papers from My Study Chair. (Religious Tract Society.) The author of these essays is the same meditative country clergyman who has gathered up, in another volume, "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye." If all clergymen, in town as well as in the country, would always preach so truly, both in the study-chair and in the pulpit, why then it would only be desirable that all the people, not only the clergy, but the laity, should practise what the clergy preached. The chapter on "Words Better Left Unsaid" is, certainly, not one of those writings which would have been, from this point of view, better left unwritten. "Musings among the Plough-Lands," "Musings in the Street," and "Musings in a Churchyard," are such as their local associations must naturally suggest; not to forget the "Musings Among the Flowers," and the "Fireside Musings" also. The author's abode, we guess, is somewhere on the coast of Kent. His book is ornamented with many small but pretty engravings.

Old Paths of Honour and Dishonour. A Story on the Beatitudes. (Seeley.) The plan here is that of explaining the first part of the Sermon on the Mount, to a boy named Frank Leslie, in a series of conversations with his father and elder sister, the practical examples of each duty being found in the incidents of his daily life. There are sixteen coloured illustrations, the figures in which are mostly borrowed from well-known pictures of sacred history; but they are not very well drawn.

Toilers of the Sea. By Victor Hugo. New Edition, with 56 Illustrations by F. Chifflart. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The authorised translation, by Mr. May Thomas, of the great French romance-writer's popular story is here reprinted, in a type too closely set for old eyes, but in a single compact volume. The French artist, M. Chifflart, has displayed a high degree of imaginative power and graphic skill in his designs for the representation of poor Gilliatt's heroic struggles with the adverse forces of the sea and the storm, and the monsters of the submarine cave, and the rest of his ill fortunes.

A Voyage Round the World. A Book for Boys. By W. H. G. Kingston. *My First Voyage to Southern Seas.* A Book for Boys. By W. H. G. Kingston. (T. Nelson.) In each of these two capital "books for boys," the author has pursued the course of narrating a fictitious expedition in which his readers are shown the real wonders of the world, the stupendous scenery and the strange customs of diverse foreign lands and races of mankind, with a tolerable admixture of personal risks and exploits. Mr. Kingston can do all this so well, and has done so much of it in his innumerable writings, that neither of the works before us needs any special commendation beyond his name on the titlepage. Both volumes have plenty of engravings. There is another book, "Old Jack," by the same author, published also by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons, which deserves equal notice among narratives of maritime adventure.

Adrift in a Boat. By W. H. G. Kingston. (Hodder and Stoughton.) What has been said above concerning the author of this little story will perhaps be enough to ensure him a few readers for the tale of Harry and David, and their escapes from the waves, the rocks, and the foreign foe.

The Good St. Louis and His Times. By Mrs. Bray. (Griffith and Farran.) The accomplished authoress of this volume is no stranger to most readers. She has taken hold, in the biography of the French King Louis IX., of a good historical subject for picturesque narrative and description, which she has treated with her usual success. The character and performances of that fanatical, but still conscientious and pure-minded, hero of the thirteenth-century Crusades form a highly instructive study. We scarcely think Mrs. Bray's account of the transactions in which so much blood was spilt "for an idea" will dispose any of the present generation to sigh for the past days of chivalry and "the ages of faith." As a contrast to the campaign of King Louis in Egypt, we have now the Empress Eugénie opening the Suez Canal. We like the new things better than the old.

Lost; or, a Slip from Honour Bright. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This is a manly tale for boys, and interesting as well as instructive. As the author quotes Greek, and even the Prometheus of Æschylus, he may be supposed to have meant his story for public-school boys well on in their teens. There are four engravings, designed by S. P. Hall.

Captain Wolf, and Other Sketches of Animal Biography. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.) The characters, if such they be, whose adventures are told in these sketches, by the author of "Under the Lime-trees," are those of a formidable wolf, dubbed Captain, and of the dog Guy, the beavers Tiny and Furry, Mr. Fox, the King of the Poultry-yard, Mother Rat, and Master Robin. There are above twenty illustrations, by E. Bayard and Ernest Griset.

How Do I Know? By the Author of "What Makes Me Grow?" (Seeley.) A series of conversational teachings for the benefit of a little girl named Agnes Sunderland, who learns from her uncle Merton to think about her senses of sight, hearing, feeling, taste, and smell, and the mediums of air and light through which they bring perceptions to the mind. The illustrations, by Mr. A. T. Elwes, are very pretty.

Letters Everywhere: Stories and Rhymes for Children. (Seeley.) The plan is rather fanciful, but ingeniously worked out by the artist, Mr. Theophile Schuler, and the writer, who also wrote "The Dove, and Other Stories." Children are requested to look for the shapes of the letters of the alphabet not only in books but in the accidental forms and groupings of a variety of common objects in the house, the streets, and the fields. Each picture, designed for this purpose, is accompanied either by a few verses or a little prose story relating to its subject; they begin with A for Alfred and the Apple-tree, and they end with Z for Zoe and the Zephyr; but nothing better than Xantippe can be found for the X. We doubt the utility of these fancies.

Boy's Handy-Book of Natural History. Edited by H. W. Dulcken. (Ward, Lock, and Tyler.) Dr. Dulcken, as we have said, puts a childish book together very well. This one has sixteen coloured pictures, and numerous engravings besides.

On a Coral Reef; or, History of a Runaway Trip to Sea. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) The author is "Arthur Locker," whose real name is Mr. J. H. Forbes. He has shown in his other works some acquaintance with seafaring life, and this story needs no further recommendation.

Der Schwarze Peter: Ein Bilderbuch für artige Kinder. (Trübner and Co.; or Julius Hoffmann, Stuttgart.) "Black Peter" is a clever boy, with a pair of scissors, who cuts out of black paper the drollest little figures of children, donkeys, cows, dogs, and other living creatures, whose adventures are told in homely German verse. The designs are by Paul Konewka, engraved on wood by A. Closs; the verses are by J. Trojan, and will amuse the youngest readers of German.

The Champion Pig of England. A Story for Schoolboys. With Illustrations. (J. C. Hotten.) There is much drollery, but not of the most refined sort, in this whimsical biography of Grunter Growler, the celebrated prize porker, from his first appearance in the newly-farrowed litter to the final beatification of a fat dish at the City feast.

The Book of Manly Games for Boys. A Practical Guide to the Indoor and Outdoor Amusements of All Seasons. By Captain Crawley. Illustrated by John Proctor and Others. (W. Tegg.) We are disposed to accept this as the best book of its kind, for practical use, that has yet been written. It does not attempt, like the unrivalled "Boy's Own Book," to give directions for amusing experiments in the natural sciences, but confines itself to downright hearty play. "Games Without Implements," such as prisoners' base, leap-frog, or hare-and-hounds, which require only the natural agility of legs and arms, constitute the first division; the second consists of games with implements, which include marbles, hoops, tops and rounders; but the grand ball games, the chief of which are cricket, football, golf, hockey, tennis, racquets, and croquet, form a separate chapter, and the most important of all. There is also a division of the less highly-organised games of skill with various implements, such as archery and quoits, bowls and skittles; one of gymnastic exercises, and one of aquatic pastimes, including those of swimming, skating, rowing, sailing, and angling. Something is said about riding, driving, and fencing. The sedentary games described are chess, draughts, backgammon, dominoes, and one or two others. There are directions, also, for keeping rabbits and silkworms.

The Schoolboy Baronet. By the Hon. Mrs. Greene. (T. Warne and Co.) There is a certain power of delineating character, a knowledge of the minds and manners of boys, and a consistent moral purpose, in this little story, which is intended to show the evil of false pride. The Harrow boy, Sir Percy Hapworth, has unfortunately no father to keep him dutiful and modest, and thoughtful of what is due to others; but his uncle, General Muloch, who returns from India just in time to deal with the selfish lad of fifteen, is a very real sort of person. The tale will please mothers of boys, and some of the boys themselves.

The Story of the Robins. Designed to Teach Children the Proper Treatment of Animals. By Mrs. Trimmer. With Illustrations printed in colours by Edmund Evans, from Original Designs. (F. Warne and Co.) We can perfectly remember being pleased with this story of "Robin, Dicky, Flapsy, and Pecksy" so long as forty years ago, when George IV. was King. It is not forty but eighty years since good Mrs. Trimmer wrote it. Here it is again, very neatly reprinted, with very pretty little pictures; and no more need be said.

Hours of Sunshine. By Matthias Barr. With Illustrations by Oscar Pletsch, printed in colours by Edmund Evans. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) The figures and groups of children drawn by this artist are always natural, with a pleasant, humorous expression. They are here accompanied with simple, childish verses.

Little Chatterbox: Master Cæsar: Master Hector's Adventure; Master Tom's Transformation. From the French of P. J. Stahl. Designs by Lorenz Frolich, printed in colours. (Paris: Bibliothèque d'Education et de Récréation, J. Hetzel.) In spite of the identity of its name, "Little Chatterbox" is not an imitation of Mr. Erskine Clarke's good little child's monthly paper. It is a little girl, who *was* a chatterbox, till the parrot cured her of that fault. So, too, in the three other stories, Master Cæsar is cured of Cowardice, and Hector of boasting, while Tom is transformed by sore experience from a bad boy into a good one. Each story is set before us in a series of funny pictures, with short notes of explanation. They are amusing enough, and they teach good moral lessons.

Old Nursery Tales and Popular Stories. With Eight Coloured Illustrations. (Ward, Lock, and Tyler.) The large, strong type of this little book is good for young readers whose eyes need to be forcibly impressed with the forms of the letters. The tales are those of Jack the Giant-Killer, Red Ridinghood, the Beanstalk, Whittington, Cinderella, and eight or ten more.

Old Nursery Songs and Ballads. With Eight Coloured Engravings and numerous other Illustrations. (Ward, Lock, and Tyler.) The remarks just made of the companion volume may be equally applied to this one. The old songs include Chevy Chase, Robin Hood, the Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal-green, the Babes in the Wood, and others of historic fame.

We may also mention the following yearly volumes of periodicals for juvenile readers:—*The Children's Hour Annual.* Fourth Series. (Johnstone, Hunter, and Co., Edinburgh.) *Old Merry's Annual; or, Merry and Wise.* By "Old Merry." (Hodder and Stoughton.) *Peter Parley's Annual for* 1870. With Ten Coloured Illustrations and Woodcuts. (B. George.) *Routledge's Every Boy's Annual:* an Entertaining Miscellany of Original Literature. Edited by Edmund Routledge. (G. Routledge and Sons.) *The Quiver:* An Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading. Vol. IV. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) *Chatterbox.* Edited by the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. (W. Mackintosh.) *Old Jonathan:* The District and Parish Helper for the Streets and Lanes of the City, for the Highways and Hedges. (W. Collingridge.)

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The generally lower level of attainment observable in this exhibition, when compared with that of the elder society, is not less observable now than on former occasions, though a larger proportion of the present display than usual may be fairly regarded rather as more or less inferior finished drawings than as bona fide "sketches and studies." Any remarks, therefore, which we have made respecting the essential limitations of water-colour art, and the increased tendency to superficiality fostered by exhibitions of confessedly incomplete and imperfect works, apply with augmented force to the gathering under notice. When compared, however, with some of its predecessors in the same gallery, there is cause for congratulation.

The relatively small proportion of real excellence which leavens the mass of mediocrity will be found chiefly among the contributions of younger members, and more especially, perhaps, among those of a group of figure-painters, whose works are so unpretending in scale that they may well escape a hasty inspection. We allude particularly to the highly-finished productions of Messrs. C. Green, W. V. Bromley, A. C. Gow, J. D. Linton, J. Mahony, G. G. Kilburne, and H. B. Roberts. Mr. Green's sense of character and grim, realistic humour finds full play (though not without some tableau-vivant artificiality of arrangement) in a drawing of "May Day" (63)—May Day in a squalid London street, with jack-in-the-green, clown, and masquerading sweeps in their tawdry finery, and a number of spectators of various degrees. In a quite different vein of feeling are two elegant and delicately-wrought little drawings of a young lady sketching from nature (403), and of another young lady reading in a wood (412), both recalling something of the grace and truth of Mr. F. Walker, of the Old Society. A third phase of the artist's ability is displayed in the long narrow drawing of "The Gordon Riots" (355), showing, with much vigour of effect, a mob of figures, male and female, leaders and followers, looming through the darkness of night under the diabolic glare of the torches which light them to their work of destruction. Mr. Valentine Bromley scarcely receives due recognition for the amount of invention and spirit he throws into his modest little pictures of fifteenth-century life. The "motif" may be seldom profound or strikingly original, but it is always well adapted for picturesque treatment, and is rarely of a kind to degenerate to the level of mere costume pieces. There are several capital examples here, such as "The Terrace" (62)—the Baron's lady, in her horned head-dress of the period, about to mount her palfrey surrounded by her retainers; "The White Rose of Lancaster" (364)—a lady decking a casque with the emblem of her lover's party in the Civil War; and, best of all, No. 423—representing a young gallant posturing before a steel mirror, held by an obsequious old tailor, in a newly-made jerkin of the fashion when the enormous sleeves hung quite down to the ground. For delicacy and precision of drawing, modelling, and execution (despite some thinness in the painting) Mr. Gow is quite on a par with any of his competitors. His "Armourer" (66), in the slashed doublet and hose of the Maximilian time, polishing the blade of a two-handed sword, and his "Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh" (83), from "Old Mortality," examining his arquebus, are exquisite little drawings à la Meissonier. But his most important effort is No. 350, where a sturdy old Roundhead has risen from his table and his morning meal at an inn to challenge to mortal combat one of two roystering Cavaliers who have evidently been passing the night over cards and dice.

Mr. Linton's style differs essentially from those of the preceding painters, and he is carrying it to fine issues. He trusts little to spirit of touch and line, but almost entirely to soft breadth, to masses of light and shade, and refinement of drawing, tone, and feeling. That the truly artistic aims of the painter are beginning to be largely realised is evinced by all his single-figure studies here—witness "The Student" (108), "Maude" (324), "Puzzled" (404), and "St. Valentine's Morn" (307). Mr. Mahoney's "Subtraction"—a big dunce furtively copying the sum from the slate of a smaller boy, may be classed, as regards technical qualities, with the works of Mr. Gow, though somewhat more opaque, owing to a freer use of body colour. So, too, the "Juliet's Nurse" (75) of Mr. H. B. Roberts may be compared with the rather more solid works of Mr. Bromley—both having affinity with the Pettie-Orchardson school. Mr. G. Cattermole belongs to the group of historical illustrators; but he is less original—he thinks too much of the manner of John Gilbert, and he seldom ventures successfully beyond figures of the smallest dimensions. "The Forlorn Hope" (24) is, however, one of the best drawings for its size we have seen from his hand. Mr. Kilburne's sympathies are almost entirely with modern, and generally rustic, life. He is, nevertheless, well represented in the "Puritan Preacher" (19), though he is more thoroughly at home in the "Shady Corner" (61), a charming garden scene with a young mother and child; and the drawing of a lass loitering on her errand, preoccupied over her story-book (104). A very pure, sweet, and natural feeling pervades these and all Mr. Kilburne's contributions; and, were it not for a slight poverty of colour in the lights, they would be no less admirable technically. Entirely antithetical to the minutely elaborated execution of the artists hitherto reviewed is the broad, freely washed handling, combined with mellow warmth of tone, and not a little conventionality, which characterise the contributions of Mr. Bach, notably his Bohemian sketches (97 and 179), his "Church Interior at Dusseldorf," and his rather poorly-conceived and vapid "Musidora" (137). Much of the effectiveness of these sketches is due to the facility which the artist has attained on a scale unusually large for water colours. Mr. Beavis is a valuable acquisition to the society. Two of his drawings specially struck us as admirably vigorous and picturesque in treatment—viz., "The March" (31), a foraging troop of cattle-lifters, in cuirass and morion, returning homewards, driving their spoil before them, under a stormy sky; and "The Goats" (56), a pastoral scene in Brittany. In both Mr. Beavis's ability as an animal-painter appears to advantage. A frame of "untouched" sketches of heads and landscape (28), by Mr. W. L. Thomas, are hit off with much certainty, decision, and truth, and are far preferable to some of the artist's finished productions. Miss Farmer's child-subjects, "Saying Grace" (364) and "Music" (99), are charmingly naïf and natural, and if a little less floral and porcelain-like would be altogether delightful.

The younger landscape members of the society are little, if at all, behind their brethren the figure-painters. Messrs. Shalders, Mogford, Hine, E. G. Warren, H. Johnson, Deane, and others are particularly well represented; and some of them, we are glad to see, in more or less novel directions. Mr. Shalders has, for instance, besides, as usual, beautiful drawings of sheep with landscape backgrounds, and a frame of first-rate studies of heads of sheep (250), two excellent renderings of atmospheric and sky effect. The one (25) shows a heavy stratum of slatey rain-cloud driving up from the horizon soon after sundown; the other an effect of hazy grey daylight over "Vinning Common, Sussex" (120). Mr. Mogford's numerous coast scenes are as brilliant and beautiful in colour and as faithful to nature as ever; whilst the various effects of sunrise or noon, sunset or moonrise, under which they are presented, are rendered with perfect keeping and unity of impression. Mr. Hine has ventured on some subjects of a description untried by him, yet with no loss of his distinguishing merits of serene and tenderly poetical feeling, of atmospheric breadth, of light and shade, and beauty of tone. We allude particularly to "The Coast Guard" (105), an exquisitely truthful sea view over cliffs of the southern downs, with the moon sinking dimly through the night mists; and a scene in Argyleshire (367), with a lovely sky effect of golden twilight. Other subjects from the eastern and southern coast belong to the painter's ordinary range of practice. Mr. Warren somewhat varies the elements of his effective and well-known drawings of beechen glades and knolls, with glimpses of distance, in No. 160. The eye is carried under darkling masses of foliage towards the horizon where the afterglow of a late autumnal sunset lingers; all is hushed and still save the tread of a homeward-bound labourer, and the rustle of a few falling leaves, which help to suggest the poetically appropriate title, "Whispers of Winter." Mr. Harry Johnson sustains his reputation with several rich and effective landscape studies painted in a large, manly style, of which we may select for special commendation, "Dumbarton, on the Clyde" (316), "Vesuvius, with the Islands of Procida and Nisita" (277), and "Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe" (201). No member has made more marked advance in recent years than Mr. Deane. His many Venetian subjects here are distinguished by a peculiarly fresh charm of opalescent colouring, without artificiality; one in particular, representing a couple of Venetian bragozzi, with their gaily-painted sails, dwells in our memory with delightful distinctness. We would invite attention also to a sketch of "Savona" (296), by Mr. E. Hayes (a kind of subject new to him, as far as we remember), which is singularly tender and pearly. Mr. Hargitt turns to good account the aerial properties of body colour in his "Grey Morning" (4)—cattle in a stream; and "In the Mist" (195)—a group of red deer in the Highlands. "Coming to Breakfast" (175)—a fox poking his head out of brushwood cover preparatory to a spring, is a capital study of vulpine character by Mr. Sutcliffe. The same artist has, under the modest title "Sketch" (323), a study of fir-trees growing as best they may among craggy fissures or mountain boulders, which, in virtue of its low, sad tones of colour and a certain mournful, desolate sentiment which pervades it, is not a little impressive.

Among members of longer standing, Messrs. Leitch, McKewan, Vacher, and Fahey best hold their own. Mr. Leitch's sense of picturesque elegance in composition of forms and lines, and in opposition and balance of colours, is exemplified in several small landscape bits; yet for these alone he would scarcely take rank above that of an accomplished drawing-master. But in a larger study of a "Brick-field at Richmond-on-Thames" (283) we perceive a degree of fidelity to nature, a truth of relation between the warm clay tones of the foreground and the cool, darkened middle distance, as affected by the clouds of the finely-painted sky and a masterly power of hitting the required hues throughout, which lead one to infer that Mr. Leitch has never yet done full justice to great natural gifts. Similar remarks, in a minor degree of laudation, might be made in reference to Mr. Rowbotham, if the visitor will verify them by comparison of the numerous trifles by this artist here, palpably made to sell, with his far more vigorous and truthful, though less popularly attractive study, evidently from nature, of "An Old Frigate in the Medway" (333). Mr. McKewan appears quite rejuvenescent in his new capacities of a painter of interiors and Alpine scenery. In the "Leicester Gallery, Knole" (52), and "The Spangled Dressing-Room, Knole" (335), and the "Charles I. Bed-Room, Cothele" (285), we have really interior painting of a high order—effective in chiaroscuro, rich in colour, with something of Venetian richness, and vigorously descriptive in execution. Mr. Vacher has not for many a day exhibited anything so forcible and direct as his very spirited sketch (174) of a Moorish cemetery in Algiers, with its luxurious growth of palms and aloes, or so strong and vivid in effect of light and shade under peculiar conditions as his interior representation of the famous grotto azuro near Amalfi (203), or so glowing and beautiful in colour as his "Goldsmiths' Arch, Rome" (138), which is appropriately bathed in golden sunlight. It is long, too, since Mr. Fahey has surpassed, if he has equalled, several Alpine studies, made with a true sense of grandeur and space, with a free hand and a full pencil.

Of other old-established favourites of the gallery there is little new to say. Mr. E. Corbould contributes ink studies for pictures, wherein a fertile power of design and great manual skill are perverted by faults of taste: wherein grotesqueness takes the place of humour, stagy claptrap of pathos, and operatic mise-en-scène of stately historic pageant. Mr. Carl Werner yearly becomes more rigidly mechanical in his execution, more prosaically literal and photographic in his topographic imitation and harsh contrasts of light and shade. His views from Cairo and other Oriental localities have an air of exact verisimilitude which is probably to be trusted, and they may, therefore, be regarded as valuable in the light of records; but their qualities are being fast removed from any true ideal of art. Mr. Tidey is, as usual, more acceptable in child subjects (when of an unsophisticated, unsentimental order), such as the nice little study from nature, entitled "Daisy" (215), than in more ambitious allegorical personations, such as "Day" (288); or his poetical heroes and heroines, such as the genteel and pensive "Medora" (122), which are simply absurd. So, too, with Mr. Absolon. He is far more agreeable in bright, pleasant scraps from real life, like the "Cottage Door" (112), or even in his pretty fictions of eighteenth-century rustic life, like the "Sunday Walk" (256), than in the large and portentous study for a picture of "Faust and Margaret" (258). Save us, we must exclaim, from ever seeing the realisation of so lackadaisical and vulgar a parody of the poet! In Mr. Augustus Bouvier's drawing of a party of ancient Pompeian ladies—courtesans, rather let us say—"Shopping" (119), an impartial critic must recognise a decorative taste, a sense of grace and beauty, even, and a feeling for colour which it is lamentable to see degraded by as much sensuousness as can be combined with as little truth to nature as is to be found in a rouged wax block in a barber's window, and with equally artificial execution. Mr. Wymper has two large and effective sketches—one entitled "Misty Morning—Blackdown, Sussex" (302); the other and better, "Basaltic Rocks and Lilburne's Tower, Dunstanborough Castle, Northumberland" (334), with a rough, well-painted sea in the foreplane.

Failing space confines us to cursory notice of Mr. Bennett's broad and vigorous, but merely superficially indicative sketch of "Royal Oaks in Windsor Forest" (79); Mr. Philp's very honest, truthful, and luminous Cornish coast scenes, which evince steady progress, a frame of sketches (212), by Mr. A. Penley, representing Welsh, English, and Scotch cottages; a scenically effective view of "The Rialto, Venice" (15), by Mr. Telbin; "Dolce far Niente" (182), by Mr. Joping—a female study, cleverly though crudely coloured, but decidedly objectionable from its meretricious sentiment; several careful and brilliant flower-pieces by Mrs. Duffield; a number of mildly pretty landscape sketches, with even more formality of manner than usual, by Mr. Mole; and contributions of merit by Messrs. J. C. Reed, Pidgeon, and Lucas.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUCHESS D'AUMALE.

The Princess Marie Caroline Auguste, Duchess d'Aumale, died at Orleans House, Twickenham, on the 6th inst. Her Royal Highness was born at Vienna, April 26, 1822, the only child of Leopold John Joseph, Prince of Salerno, second son of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies. Her mother was Marie Clementine, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Francis II. Her Royal Highness married, Nov. 25, 1844, Henri d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale, third son of Louis Philippe, King of the French, and had issue two sons, the Prince de Condé and the Duke de Guise; the former died in Australia, in 1866, the latter, the Duke de Guise, born Jan. 5, 1854, is her Royal Highness's only surviving child. The Duchess d'Aumale, great-great-granddaughter of the Empress Maria Teresa, niece of the Empress Marie Louise) second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte) and great-grandniece of poor Marie Antoinette, had her own share of vicissitudes. It is just twenty-five years ago that the marriage of the young Duke d'Aumale with the Princess Marie of Salerno was celebrated at the Court of Naples with pageant and splendour recalling the old Bourbon times; the Prince de Joinville accompanied his brother; the nuptial ceremony was performed in the chapel of the palace, the whole of the Royal family were present, and the Duke de Montebello, the French Ambassador, [illegible] the orléans branch.

LADY CATHERINE RICARDO.

Lady Catherine Ricardo, widow of John Lewis Ricardo, Esq., M.P. [illegible] present Earl of Fife, K.T., on whose accession to his uncle in 1857 a patent of precedence was granted by the Queen raising Lady Catherine; her sister, Lady Louisa Brooke; and her brother, George Skene Duff, to the rank of an Earl's children. Lady Catherine's marriage took place Aug. 11, 1841; and of it there is issue an only son, Alexander Lewis Ricardo, Esq., late Captain in the Grenadier Guards.

MR. D. WILLIAMS, M.P.

David Williams, Esq., of Deudraeth Castle, Merionethshire, M.P. for that county, who died on the 15th inst., in his seventieth year, was the third but eldest surviving son of the late David Williams, Esq., of Saethon, in the county of Carnarvon, who claimed ancient Cambrian ancestry. Mr. Williams was chairman of the Carnarvonshire Railway Company and a justice of the peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, for the former of which he served as High Sheriff in 1861, and for the latter in 1862. He contested, unsuccessfully, the county of Merioneth in 1859 and 1865, but was returned at the last general election. He was a Liberal in politics. He married, Sept. 25, 1841, Anne Louisa Loveday, only daughter of William Williams, Esq., of Peniarthuchaf (descended from the Nanneys of Maesypandy), and leaves a son and heir, William Edward Wynn, and several other children.

DR. BRYSON.

Alexander Bryson, Esq., M.D., C.B., F.R.S., died at The Heritage, Barnes, on the 12th inst., aged sixty-seven. Dr. Bryson, who had seen much service in the Navy and throughout his active career, was remarkable for his untiring energy and zeal. In March, 1854, he was appointed Deputy Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; in June, 1855, made Inspector-General; and on the death of Sir John Liddell, C.B., became Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy. This important office he resigned only a few months back. Dr. Bryson was elected into the Royal Society in June, 1854, and, in recognition of his valuable civil services in the Navy, was made a C.B. in June, 1865.

ADMIRAL GORE.

Admiral John Gore, R.N., died on the 7th inst., at Clifton, near Bristol, at the age of eighty-five. He entered the Navy as midshipman on the Santa Margarita, then on the Irish station, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant in 1804. In 1807 he was present at the reduction of Copenhagen, on board the Prince of Wales. He acted as Commander of the Thrush and Griffon sloops from March to July, 1809, being engaged whilst in the latter at the blockade and surrender of San Domingo. Gore became a Captain in 1823, a Rear-Admiral (retired) in 1854, a Vice-Admiral (retired) in 1858, and an Admiral (retired) Dec. 15, 1863.

ADMIRAL PURCELL.

Admiral Edward Purcell, R.N., died at Bath on the 3rd inst., aged seventy-seven. He entered the Navy in December, 1811, previous to which he had seen some active service in the capacity of midshipman at the Scheldt in the Flushing expedition of 1809, and at the Tagus in 1810. He served under General Sir Thomas Picton in the batteries of Torres Vedras; and in 1811 was in command of a boat at the capture of two Danish gun-vessels. He had enjoyed for a considerable period a Captain's good-service pension. Purcell became a Captain in 1830, a Rear-Admiral in 1855, a Vice-Admiral in 1862, and an Admiral, Sept. 25, 1865.

The Countess of Fife died, at her residence in London, on Saturday.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres died, on Wednesday week, at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, in his eighty-sixth year.

A Bible Society has been founded in Russia, which has distributed 50,000 copies of the New Testament in the Russian language.

The *Tablet* says that the Pope has conferred the grand cross of Pius IX. on the Earl of Denbigh and Lord Petre.

The Ottoman Government has decided that after the month of March next the port of Sulina shall be declared free for all merchandise except salt, gunpowder, and tobacco.

The Marquis of Bute, it is reported, took with him from Scotland to Rome a magnificent silver cross of Gothic workmanship, adorned with Scottish stones, and presented it to the Pope, who directed that it was to be used as the professional cross of the Council.

During the last financial year 1,068,221 dogs were taxed in the United Kingdom, and the proceeds amounted to £267,055. There were 28,968,115 newspaper stamps issued, and the gross sum produced was £115,987.

The number of British seamen employed in British ships registered in the United Kingdom for the year 1868, was 177,230. In the same year the number of foreign seamen employed was 20,263. The number of apprentices bound and registered in British ships for the year 1868 was 4975.

The town of Oula, in the district of Montéché, a dependency of Aidin, has disappeared—entirely swallowed up in the earth after three successive shocks of earthquake. The inhabitants were to some extent warned of what was about to occur by dull rumbling sounds, which were soon followed by a shock that made them fly to the neighbouring hills. With the exception of three men, all the inhabitants escaped with their lives. Marmaritsa and Moula, in the same district, have also suffered severely.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]—The composer of Problem No. 1346 submits that, after the third move of White in your solution—

1. P to K 4th	Q to K 4th
2. B to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q Kt 4th
3. K to Q Kt 3rd	

Black may escape by moving—K to Q Kt 3rd. He thinks, also, that Black has a good defence by— Q to K 4th, which you have failed to notice.

[illegible]—Your proposed solution of No. 1341 will not do at all. Look at the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—It shall be examined.

[illegible]—No. 1 is an improvement on those previously sent, but it is not sufficiently [illegible] for publication.

[illegible], Australia.—1. The analysis is unforgiving [illegible]. Thanks for the Problem.

[illegible]. You have forgotten 1. R takes Kt.

[illegible]

[illegible]—It would indeed be "too easy" if your mode of solving it were true. But you are wrong altogether.

[illegible]

[illegible]—We are glad to know of the changes in your club, and shall be happy to [illegible]

[illegible]—The collection of problems by Mr. Healey is out of print, and a copy can only [illegible]

[illegible]—They are now under consideration.

[illegible]—The Chess Player's [illegible] has been dead many years.

[illegible]

[illegible]—Problem 1346 can be solved only by 1. Q to Q R sq.

[illegible]—The mistake in each case is on your part, and not on that of the author.

[illegible]

[illegible]—No. 3 is reached for insertion at no distant date.

[illegible]

[illegible]—It shall be examined. Are you confident of having described the position accurately?

[illegible]—The moves are—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
R to B 8th (ch)	K takes R	Kt takes P (ch)	K to K sq
Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq, &c.*	Kt to K 6th (ch),	perpetually checking.

*	P takes Kt	P takes P (dis. ch)	Q takes Q

and White is stalemated.

The Correct Solution of Problem No. 1346 has been received from F. H. Meck, [illegible] Van Dunk and Burgee.

Solution of Problem No. 1346.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3rd	K to Q 4th (best)	3. R to Q 4th (ch)	K moves
2. Q takes Kt (ch)	K takes Q	4. B mates.	

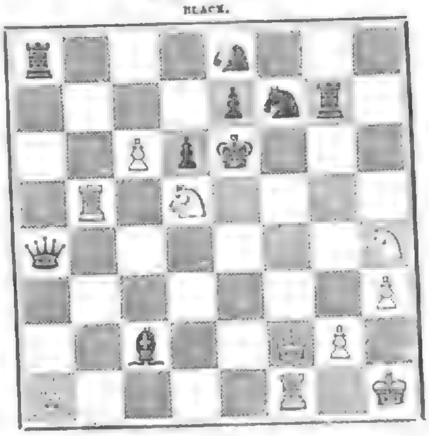
Solution of Problem No. 1347.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes P	B takes B (best)	3. R to Q Kt 8th	B moves
2. Kt takes P (ch)	B takes Kt	4. P to Q Kt 4th.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1348.

By Mr. P. Healey.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

Sir,—Some mistake has been made by your examiners as to the solution of my problem 1341, owing, I presume, to their having mislaid the one I sent. For the information of your correspondents, who must have been considerably misled by two incorrect solutions, I beg to repeat the correct moves—

1. R to K Kt 7th	R to K 2nd
2. R to K Kt 4th	Any move
3. Kt or Q mates	

Truly, yours, H. E. Kidson.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

Another instructive and amusing Partie, between Mr. Cochrane and Mohesschunder Bonnerjee.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (Mohesschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th
3. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. B to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Castles	B to Q 3rd
6. P to Q B 4th	Castles
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 5th
9. Q P takes P	Kt takes Kt
10. P takes Kt	B takes B P
11. P takes Q P	P takes P
12. P to K R 3rd	B to K B 4th
13. Q to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt sq
14. B to Q Kt 2nd	B to K 5th
15. P to Q B 4th	B takes Kt
16. B takes B	P takes P
17. Q takes Q B P	Q to K 2nd
18. Q to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
19. Q R to Q B sq	B to Q 3rd
20. Q R to Q sq	K to R sq
21. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 4th
22. B takes Kt	P takes B
23. B to K Kt 4th	P to K 5th
24. P to Q B 4th	Q to K 4th
25. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 3rd

The attack and defence, from this point, are maintained with as much judgment as spirit.

BLACK (Mohesschunder).	WHITE (Mr. C.)
26. B to Q 5th	Q to K 2nd
27. Q to Q B 4th	Q R to K B sq
28. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
29. Q to Q R 2nd	B to Q Kt sq
30. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd
31. R to Q 7th	Q to Q B 4th
32. B to Q 4th	Q to Q B 3rd
33. B to Q 7th	Q to B 2nd
34. B to K Kt 4th	R to K Kt 3rd

If he had now played P to K B 4th, with the intention of drawing the game, thus—

34.	P to K B 4th
35. B takes P	B takes P (ch)
36. R takes R	Q takes P (ch)
37. K to B sq	Q takes K B P (ch)
38. K to K 2nd (best)	Q takes B (ch)
39. K to B sq	Q to B sq (ch), &c.

he would equally have lost it: we believe because Mohesschunder, before taking the K B Pawn, would have played R to Q 7th.

35. B takes K P	P to K B 4th
36. R to Q B sq	

Correct and decisive. If he had taken the K B Pawn he would have been checkmated.

36.	Q to K B 2nd
37. B takes P,	

and Mohesschunder won the game.

MUSIC.

Notwithstanding Christmas holidays and festivities, musical performances still go on sufficiently to link the close of this year with the commencement of that on which we are about to enter. Two of our principal serial concert institutions will be inactive for a brief period—the Monday Popular Concerts, the temporary cessation of which we noticed last week, and those of the Crystal Palace, the last of which for the year took place this day week. The orchestral works then given included Beethoven's noble C minor symphony, Schumann's grand and romantic overture to his only opera, "Genoveva," and a new overture by Mr. Henry Gadsby, belonging to a cantata composed by him to words from Longfellow's "Golden Legend." The instrumental prelude to this work professes to be suggestive of the incidents on which the poem is founded, and accordingly it abounds in strong contrasts both of style and orchestral treatment. With some sonorous and brilliant instrumental effects, there is a want of coherence and definite design which would, perhaps, be less apparent if followed by the cantata which it is intended to illustrate in advance. The pieces referred to, and the ballet music from Gounod's "Reine de Saba," were finely played by the band, conducted by Mr. Manns; conspicuous above all being the splendid performance of Beethoven's symphony, a work scarcely surpassed in elevation and grandeur even by its composer's later productions. The vocalists at Saturday's concert were Mdlle. Sinico, Miss Poyntz, and Mr. Harley Vinning—the latter a débutant, who was favourably received, and who possesses a baritone voice worthy of further training.

Mdlle. Christine Nilsson made her two final appearances for this season at Exeter Hall last week—at an evening concert, when she sang "Angels ever bright and fair," "From mighty Kings," "Let the bright Seraphim," and the scena from "Lucia;" and at a repetition of the afternoon performance of "The Messiah," as noticed by us a month since, with the difference of the sudden substitution, in this instance, of Mr. C. Perren for Mr. Sims Reeves, in consequence of the indisposition of the latter. The charm exercised by Mdlle. Nilsson's singing, and the large audiences attracted to hear it, were equal to any of the previous occasions.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave its thirty-eighth Christmas performance of "The Messiah" on Friday (yesterday) week, when Mdlle. Sinico achieved a success in the soprano solos of this oratorio comparable to that to which she has long been accustomed in stage music. The result of the new essay of this excellent artist would seem to promise a valuable accession to our principal oratorio singers. Her delivery of "I know that my Redeemer liveth" produced a marked effect and the air had to be repeated. Of the efficiency of Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley in the contralto, tenor, and bass solos, there is no need now to speak. Sir Michael Costa conducted, as usual.

The music of this week has consisted entirely of performances of "The Messiah," which was announced for Tuesday night at St. James's Hall (the second of the Oratorio Concerts), for Wednesday at Exeter Hall (the opening of the season of the National Choral Society), for Thursday at the same place (a repetition by the Sacred Harmonic Society), and for last night (Christmas Eve) at St. James's Hall.

THE THEATRES.

Whatever may have been his degree of success, Mr. Allerton is to be commended for his perseverance and his determination to hold on by the vessel under his command. On Saturday he introduced to the English public Mrs. F. W. Lander, late Miss Davenport, the widow of General Lander, who was killed during the recent American war. This lady has already appeared at the French theatre in New York, and selected for her début the part of Queen Elizabeth in Signor Giacometti's tragedy of that name, with which we were made familiar by Madame Ristori. In her hands it was a great character, and the antithetical points which it develops render it more than commonly effective. All these have their root in the contrast between the Queen and the woman, which her Majesty's conduct and words continually exhibit. The Italian poet has made mistakes in regard to the action of the plot and the persons by whom the Virgin Sovereign was surrounded; but respecting Elizabeth herself his instinct has been as "true as the needle to the pole." Mrs. Lander has evidently appreciated the qualities which constitute the dramatic interest of such a rôle. It is a difficult one, and requires extensive resources; and most of these Mrs. Lander possesses, and draws upon with evident well-practised skill and considerable power. Her scene between Essex and herself in which she inflicts upon him the famous historical box on the ear, was well acted both by her and Mr. Allerton; though the latter, with the timidity of an amateur, was scarcely bold and forcible enough. We recommend this gentleman to trust more to himself; and, by giving way to his free impulses, he will acquire power and breadth of execution, in both of which he is at present wanting. By displaying more courage on his own part he will create more confidence in the audience, and secure the position at which he laudably aims. The whole of the drama was very respectably acted, and the curtain fell to unanimous and well-merited plaudits. Had the management produced it earlier in the season the disasters which have occurred might have been prevented.

The management of the Queen's have found it expedient to change their bill, and on Monday presented "The Fool's Revenge," by Mr. Tom Taylor, with Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, of provincial celebrity, as representatives of poor Bertuccio and his fair daughter. Mr. Rousby is an actor of the Kean school, and gave an intense reading of the character which went far to secure its originality. His emotion in the last act was remarkably fine. Mrs. Rousby, in addition to personal advantages, evidently possesses talents as an artist which will be assuredly appreciated by the London public.

At the Gaiety a new extravaganza on the subject of "Wat Tyler" was produced. It is by Mr. G. A. Sala, who has but recently exhibited his dramatic talent. Mr. Sala represents Wat Tyler as a hatter and a tyrant, in the latter carrying out the notion of a late M.P. There is much solid work in this burlesque, a world of witty allusions and pointed reflections which commend themselves to the judgment. It is also supported by Mr. Toole and Miss Farren, the latter bringing on the author at the end. The scenic appliances, too, were all first-rate; yet, on the whole, the piece was heavy. When it has received compression, however, it may become popular.

Captain Jones, of the ship Victoria Nyanza, arrived at Liverpool from San Francisco, passed, off Cape Horn, an iceberg 350 feet high.

Next year the scale of weight which is now in force for charging inland letters, as well as letters to most of the British colonies, will be extended to the undermentioned colonies: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, Mauritius, Penang, and Singapore. Under this regulation a letter for any of the colonies named, if weighing more than 1 oz., but not exceeding 1½ oz., will be chargeable with three rates of postage, instead of four, as at present; and if exceeding 2 oz., but not exceeding 2½ oz., will be chargeable with five rates of postage, instead of six, and so on, the scale progressing by one rate for every ½ oz. throughout.

Mr. Putnam, the American publisher, tells a characteristic anecdote of Thackeray. The great humourist was at a literary gathering at Mr. Putnam's house, when Dr. Rufus Griswold came in, and asked to be introduced. Thackeray received him coldly, and presently said to Putnam, "That's Rufus, is it? He's been abusing me in the *Herald*. I've a mind to charge him with it." Thereupon he walked across to Griswold and said, "Doctor, you've been writing ugly things about me in the *Herald*: you called me a snob—do I look like a snob?" drawing himself up to full height as he said it, and looking thunder on his little antagonist. Griswold denied that he wrote the articles. "But he did, though," Thackeray used to say.

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HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, and 30, King's-road, Brighton, Importers and Retailers of the pure Wines of France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal, from the lowest price commensurate with soundness to the most recherché descriptions and esteemed vintages. Price-lists of all Wines and Liqueurs on application. Originally established A.D. 1667.

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AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION, 1869, FIRST PRIZE, being above the Gold Medal. Supplied to the British, French, Prussian, Russian, Italian, Dutch, and other Governments. One pint of fine flavoured Beef-Tea at 2½d. Most convenient and economic "stock."
Caution.—Only sort warranted genuine by the Inventor, Baron Liebig, whose signature is on every genuine jar.
Ask for Liebig Company's Extract, and not for Liebig's Extract of Meat.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S PREPARED SOUPS, in pint and quart tins, ready for immediate use, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Julienne, Real Turtle, Mulligatawny, Hare, &c. Retail of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen. Wholesale of the Manufacturers, Crosse and Blackwell, Purveyors to her Majesty, Soho-square, London.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.
To obtain
extra profit by the sale,
cheap inferior qualities, bearing a false name, are sometimes
unscrupulously substituted instead of
Brown and Polson's,
which is genuine.
Prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Children's Diet.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for all the uses to which the best arrowroot is applicable.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Soups.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Sauces.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Beef Tea.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Custards.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Blancmange.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Puddings.

PEARLINA is rich in albuminous properties. Prepared by BROWN and POLSON.

PEARLINA is rich in flesh-forming properties. Prepared by BROWN and POLSON.

PEARLINA may be used with or without Milk. Prepared by BROWN and POLSON.

PEARLINA has the sustaining properties of Oatmeal, without being so heating.

PEARLINA, boiled with water and a little salt, is the most digestible supper.

PEARLINA, for Breakfast. Prepared by BROWN and POLSON.

PEARLINA, for Baked Puddings. Prepared by BROWN and POLSON.

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PEARLINA. Recipes upon each Package. Price 6d.

2538 AGENTS SELL HORNIMAN'S TEA.
Chemists, &c., in every Town, and Confectioners in London. This pure Tea is uniformly strong, and moderate in price. Genuine Packets are signed, "W. H. and F. J. Horniman and Co."

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.
The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled
JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
The especial excellence,
delicious flavour,
freshness of aroma, and
invigorating qualities
of this new preparation
are due to the use of Caracas and other choice Cocoas.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
Caracas,
on the North Coast of
South America,
has long been celebrated
for the production of the finest descriptions of Cocoa.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA,
for Breakfast,
for Supper,
easily made,
and no boiling needed.
Six Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
in Fancy Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each, for Presents and Christmas Trees.
"The boxes in which their (Fry's) Chocolate Creams are packed are marvels of beauty and cheapness combined."—Grocer.

NO BREAKFAST-TABLE should be without SAVORY and MOORE'S beautiful preparation, PANCREATIC COCOA. It has become a favourite article, for its highly nutritious, digestible, and palatable qualities; but the sufferers from Indigestion, Debility, and Pulmonary Complaints will find it extremely beneficial; and with the most delicate stomach it renders digestion easy; and all kinds of food are properly assimilated by its use. Sold in Tins, from 1s. 6d., by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen; and by the Manufacturers, Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

"Much attention has of late been called to the valuable properties of good cocoa, and to its capabilities to supersede to a great extent both tea and coffee. This is entirely owing to the introduction by Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS of their already famous Maravilla cocoa. It is very well known to medical men that neither tea nor coffee possesses qualities that allow of the free participation, even by the most healthy, of one or the other. Dyspeptic people know what they suffer after partaking of what has become known as the 'refreshing beverage,' and even the strongest experience its enervating effects. The MARAVILLA cocoa has had already passed upon it the encomiums of a large portion of the present this country. All the refreshing effects attributed to tea are felt after an indulgence in the Maravilla cocoa, and—what is important—none of the stomach nervousness and derangement of the stomach occasioned by the use of the former."—Standard.

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Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used.

SOAPS, OILS, CANDLES, and every household requisite. Best quality at reduced prices. Railway carriage paid on £5 orders.
Price-list sent upon application.
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Purveyors to the Royal Palace and Houses of Parliament.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
Unequalled for
PURITY, PALATABLENESS, AND EFFICACY;
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men, as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

SIR JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D.,
Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.
"I have frequently prescribed Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

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Author of the "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics."
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of Cod-Liver Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine."

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"It is a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH."

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Medical Officer of Health to the City of London.
"In all cases I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

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"I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under Dr. DE JONGH'S guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

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Author of "The Spas of Germany."
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"I invariably prescribe Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

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Physician to Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary oils."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.

WHY suffer Rheumatism, Lumbago, Chaps, Chilblains, Sprains, or Sore Throat. ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION, externally applied, is an infallible remedy. 1s. 1½d., a 4-oz. 2s. 9d., of all Chemists.

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From Mr. William J. Dale, Chemist, 65, Queen-street, Portsea.
Sold by all Druggists, at 1s. 1½d. per box.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, and Affections of the Throat, Chest, and Asthma. Sold by Thomas Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, and all Druggists.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

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Instant relief to tightness and oppression of the Chest by using WOODHOUSE'S BALSAM of SPERMACETI.
Prepared only by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London; and sold in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. May be obtained of any Chemist.

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MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, Powder, Lozenges, and Globules are the successful and popular remedies adopted by the Medical Profession for Indigestion. Sold in bottles and boxes, from 2s., with full directions, by Thomas Morson and Son, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London; and by all Pharmaceutical Chemists.

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Purchasers are requested to beware of imitations of this Medicine, and to observe in every case that the words "John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists, in packets at 1s. 1½d. each.

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